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Chapter 1 : WSIP Scholar Profiles | World Studies Interdisciplinary Project

SIBERIAN MIDDLE GROUND: LANGUAGES OF RULE AND ACCOMMODATION ON THE SIBERIAN FRONTIER
Sergey Glebov *In recent years historical studies of Siberia have experienced a degree of rejuvenation.*

Noted for its rich agricultural lands, on which its trade depended, it was destroyed by the Huns in the 4th century AD. Theodosia remained a minor village for much of the next nine hundred years. It was at times part of the sphere of influence of the Khazars excavations have revealed Khazar artifacts dating back to the 9th century and of the Byzantine Empire. Like the rest of Crimea, this place fell under the domination of the Kipchaks and was conquered by the Mongols in the s. Kaffa[edit] Satellite image. The Genoese ports and later Turkish-controlled area were south of the mountains. In the late 13th century, traders from the Republic of Genoa arrived and purchased the city from the ruling Golden Horde. They established a flourishing trading settlement called Kaffa, which virtually monopolized trade in the Black Sea region and served as a major port and administrative center for the Genoese settlements around the Sea. From and on, Kaffa was governed by a Genoese consul, who since was in charge of all Genoese Black Sea colonies. The papal bull of appointment of the first bishop attributed to him a vast territory: The diocese ended as a residential bishopric with the capture of the city by the Ottomans in . After a protracted siege during which the Mongol army under Janibeg was reportedly withering from the disease, they catapulted the infected corpses over the city walls, infecting the inhabitants, in one of the first cases of biological warfare. Fleeing inhabitants may have carried the disease back to Italy, causing its spread across Europe. However, the plague appears to have spread in a stepwise fashion, taking over a year to reach Europe from Crimea. Also, there were a number of Crimean ports under Mongol control, so it is unlikely that Kaffa was the only source of plague-infested ships heading to Europe. Additionally, there were overland caravan routes from the East that would have been carrying the disease into Europe as well. The thriving, culturally diverse city and its thronged slave market have been described by the Spanish traveler Pedro Tafur, who was there in the s. Feodosiya and territorial demarcations in the 15th century 17th-century woodcut showing Zaporozhian Cossacks in "chaika" boats, destroying the Turkish fleet and capturing Caffa Following the fall of Constantinople, Amasra, and lastly Trebizond, the position of Caffa had become untenable and attracted the attention of Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II. He was at no loss for a pretext to extinguish this last Genoese colony on the Black sea. In , the tudun or governor of the Crimean Khanate died and a fight developed over the appointment of his successor. The Genoese involved themselves in the dispute, and the Tatar notables who favored the losing candidate finally asked Mehmed to settle the dispute. It anchored before the walls of the city on 1 June, started the bombardment the next day, and on 6 June the inhabitants capitulated. On 8 July the final blow was struck when all inhabitants of Latin origin were ordered to relocate to Istanbul, where they founded a quarter Kefeli Mahalle which was named after the town they had been forced to leave. Having conquered the city, the cossacks released the men, women and children who were slaves. Feodosia again[edit] Ottoman control ceased when the expanding Russian Empire conquered the whole Crimea in or ?, after the traditional Russian reading of the ancient Greek name. In Zibold constructed the first air well dew condenser on mount Tepe-Oba near Feodosiya. On Passover eve, April 7, , unknown persons desecrated, for the sixth time, the monument, allegedly as an anti-Semitic act. Climate[edit] The climate is warm and dry and could be described as humid subtropical, but not as Mediterranean, because there is no apparent drying trend in the summer. Climate data for Feodosia.

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Chapter 2 : Soviet Nonconformist Art | Revolv

In the Siberian case, this original semantics of imperial experiences appears to have been no less complex than in the European part of the Russian Empire. In Siberia, Alfred Rieber's concept of Siberian Middle Ground: Languages Of Rule And Accommodation On The Siberian Frontier» Brill Online.

The plane trees that lined the middle and lower end of the street were removed five years ago when pavements were dug up prior to constructing an underground car park that was never built. Awnings were put up to provide shade, but residents and shop-owners have repeatedly asked for them to be removed and the trees replanted. Some were replaced some weeks ago in the upper section of Jaime I between the crossroads and Paseo de Acacias. Tony Perez rt inspects the tree-planting. Now, as work concludes on the revamped street, 90 chinaberry trees have been planted on both sides of Jaime I between Calle Limones and Calle Ricardo Bayona. Chinaberries were chosen as they are wide-branched and leafy, said mayor Toni Perez when he visited the revamped street along with Works councillor Jose Ramon Gonzalez. This was not a matter of luck, but a combination of increased vigilance, new technology and close collaboration between the Local Police, the Guardia Civil and the National Police. A year-round watch is kept in rural areas, but surveillance increases in November and December to prevent large-scale robberies when the grapes are ready for collection. The Local Police, armed with information detailing the varieties of grapes grown on each plot, step up patrols when these are due to ripen. Dessert grapes, which are protected with bags as they grow, are the principal agricultural crop in Novelda, which produces 20 million kilos on plots of land that cover almost 1, hectares. New technology has also played a part and for the first time ever, spy-in-the-sky drones were used to provide further protection. After three years he let it out to give him time for his other three businesses, also in the Indoor Market. When his tenants decided to return to the UK two and a half years ago he took it on again, and sold two of those other enterprises. Those two and a half years have gone well, and Nev has seen a steady increase in trade. The winter months are always better for trade anyway, as in the summer the focus for many people is the sunshine and the beach. Nev enjoys cooking though, so is happy keeping the customers well fed and happy in the Indoor Market. So what of his other business? They were here on holiday when they found the shop and rented it straight away. They went home and started selling up, coming back to open the shop four months later. Starring actors Sergio Caballero, Carlos Areces and Rosario Pardo, the film is the account of the trip made by the mayor of Benidorm to the El Pardo Palace in to avoid being removed for approving the use of bikinis on the beaches of the Alicante resort. Pedro Zaragoza travelled on the back of his scooter to El Pardo to convince Franco of the benefits that tourism offered the impoverished Spanish economy. The film premiered at the Sociedad Benidormense on July 10, , in an outdoor cinema on the Mal Pas beach, attended by several of the actors. The provisional project includes the construction of a roundabout in front of the facility in order to improve entry. There will also be additional parking spaces. Police Association benefits local children Give Thermo Casa a call on: Contact Telitec today, 88 90 70 or www. Contact us today TH E C ultura l Associ at i on of t he Loc a l Polic e i n Beni dor m has once again helped the disadvantaged families of the area with its Christmas c ompaign to col lect food and toys. In collaboration with Social Welfare Department and other local charities they helped between 30 and 40 families. Javea Town Hall argued that compulsory purchase was the exclusive competence of the state, and the Administration was obliged to buy de-classified land only if previously zoned for development, or when a development plan had been presented. With text in English as well as Spanish most of the photographs on the calendar are works by FotoClub Ifach. The local Oktoberfest festival illustrates November and October features the Moors and Christians celebrations of Calpe. Modelo Form was created for this purpose, and this obligation is separate from, and extra to, the annual income tax and wealth tax returns. The penalties for failing to report assets are very high. Earlier last year the European Commission EC reviewed the legality of Modelo after several complaints submitted by different parties, including law firms and tax adviser associations in Spain. The Commission launched an investigation into the

finances and penalties imposed for the nonsubmission or incorrect submission of information on Modelo as they seem to be disproportionate. The EC also investigated the fact that the obligations imposed are not subject to any statute of limitations, meaning that Spanish tax authorities have an unlimited time period to investigate the case, which could also be by Robert Croizat, Senior Partner, Blevins Franks infringe on EU law. Following its investigations, in November the EC opened an infringement procedure against Spain for Modelo. The Spanish government has a two month period to make its corresponding claims and arguments. If the Commission does not find the response adequate, it will open a motivated procedure against Spain for infringement of EU law which could be referred to the European Court of Justice of the EU. The Ministry of Revenue confirmed that they will consider the matter in greater depth. The Modelo is one of the most ambitious measures approved by the Spanish government to fight against tax evasion. Earlier this year, the tax authorities charged a Spanish resident the maximum penalty that can be imposed under the legislation. The taxpayer had held assets held in Switzerland for 20 years and never declared them on the corresponding Spanish income tax returns. He declared these assets voluntarily on the Modelo, but submitted it 15 months late. His tax advisers confirmed that they will appeal the imposed penalty. We recommend that everyone continue to file their forms as required by law for the time being. We need to see how Spain responds to the infringement procedure, which may take a long time. In most cases, the values you report are those as at 31st December. For bank accounts you also need to declare the average balance over the last three months of the year. With specialist advice you can structure your financial affairs so that, legitimately, you pay the least amount of tax possible, and also so you need not be too concerned about Modelo. Tax rates, scope and reliefs may change. Any statements concerning taxation are based upon our understanding of current taxation laws and practices which are subject to change. Tax information has been summarised; an individual is advised to seek personalised advice. To keep in touch with the latest developments in the offshore world, check out the latest news on our website www. It was unacceptable to visit a private home when thousands of Alicante children had waited for four hours in the street to see them, Echavarri claimed. Privileges like these which indicated that not all Alicantinos are equal were what city hall wanted to do away with, he said. Echavarri countered by admitting that his children did get their presents in city hall, along with other children. But any child in the city could receive their presents there if their parents had left them previously, the mayor maintained. More protection for Denia trees DENIA bylaws are being revised following complaints that trees were damaged while installing Christmas lights. Whatever method was chosen, cables would not be fixed to the trunks of the plane trees as they were last December, he added. The publicly-owned EPDM attends to infrastructure and municipal services that include street-cleaning and maintenance of public gardens. They focused on the street and patio of a nearby restaurant but were not accompanied by a warning of their presence. Hidalgo was chosen from several candidates with the required profile but the process was not the same as selecting a civil servant, Orozco added. There are more than 44, hectares in Alicante and Valencia. Vineyards in both zones occupy 44, hectares, with around mostly family-run bodegas cultivating traditional grapes like Monastrell, Moscatel and the Bobal grape reputedly brought here by the Romans. Born in Castleton near Rochdale, she moved to the Costa Brava in helping tourists and then transferred to Benidorm two years later still working in the tourist industry, but by had joined the English language newspaper Costa Blanca News and worked for the publishing group ever since. Cathy had suffered from a major illness for some time and sadly passed away early in the New Year. The accident occurred on the Benissa side of the mountain and the climber, a man in his 30s, injured his head, back and both arms. A companion climbing with him was unhurt. The going was less perilous once they reached the El Fuerte path, with an easier descent to an ambulance at Casas de Bernia. A helicopter was mobilised but despite several attempts was unable to reach the spot where the injured man was lying owing to the gale-force wind. The last unofficial and entirely illegal rubbish dump appeared a few weeks ago, consisting of masonry, rubble, pieces of wood, furniture, old clothes, suitcases, litter and rubbish. It is very near one of the ancient defence towers that ring the city and is only a few hundred metres from San Juan hospital. Although the accumulation of rubbish is not yet posing health problems and neither vermin nor

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plagues of insects have been detected at the dump, it presents a deplorable image to patients at the hospital and their visitors, residents said. Alicante City Hall will seek out and fine those responsible for the dumping ground. Julia Dominguez was a teacher for more than 40 years and retired in . During excavations at the Muntanyar site in Javea in archaeologists found a puzzling object they believed could be an early Christian censer or incense burner. The small bronze artefact, is 3. Thirty years on, Joaquim Bolufer solved the mystery after linking it to an identical object that was discovered by a Barcelona University dig. El-Bahnasa was once a Greek-Roman town called Oxyrhynchus and is renowned for the vast number of papyrus texts found there. Bolufer contacted Josep Pardo, who confirmed that the Muntanyar object, like the El-Bahnasa find, had not been used for incense but was a sixth or seventh century inkpot and vestiges of centuries-old ink accounted for its blackened interior. This included an opulent Roman villa, a fish farm and a factory that produced garum, the fish sauce prized by the Romans. Joan Luxon received a card for her 93rd birthday. Ever yone wi shed Joan and Paul a safe journey to Canada and al l sai d t hey would miss her cheeky presence on the courts. Pet anque pr onounced Pay-tonk is also known around the world as Boules pr onounced Bool z , and was first played in France around . Essentially, it involves throwing a ball along the ground in an effort to get as close as possible to a smaller ball, known as a Jack. He will be extradited to France. He was arrested in a popular shopping centre in Alicante City. The operation which led to the arrest was assisted by the International Cooperation Division of the National Police, under the protoc o ls fo r th e arre s t of fugitives. T h e ma n w a s s o u g h t in connection with the death of one person and the attempted murder of two others in France in , and is now in Madrid awaiting extradition to France. It meant the year closed with 18, fewer unemployed in the province, one o f t h e l a r g e s t d e c r e a s e s since records began and the third consecutive year in which unemployment has fallen in the province, after the descent of 8, registered unemployed in and a fall of 14, in . The latest data shows the current number of unemployed in Alicante at , The reduction in unemployment was accompanied by a significant increase in the number of contributors to Social Security, which gained members during December and 27, in the whole year. For the month of December, the fall in unemployment was concentrated in the service sector, where hiring in the catering trade increased ahead of the Christmas holidays. By contrast, there were slight increases in unemployment in the sectors of industry more unemployed , and also in construction more unemployed and agriculture 56 more unemployed. The three schools, Aitana, Vasco Nunez de Balboa and Els Tolls, had to stop openi ng t he f aci l i t i e s out of school hour s l a s t year because there was a lack of janitors. The programme, called Espai Ober t Open Space , means that the facilities at these schools will once again be open dur i ng t he week from 4. Children do not n 2pm. The hospital carried out kidney transplants.

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Chapter 3 : Arctic Yearbook - Change & Innovation by Arctic Portal - Issuu

Request PDF on ResearchGate | On Jan 1, , S. Glebov and others published Siberian middle ground: Languages of rule and accommodation on the Siberian frontier.

Straddling Europe and Asia, it is neither European nor Asian in outlook and culture. Although Russia, as the Soviet Union, shared the superpower spotlight with the United States throughout much of the 20th century, it is also very different from America. Russians today are struggling with their sense of identity, a conflict that has characterized the past three centuries of Russian history. Russia is no longer communist, as it was from to Russia is no longer an absolutist dictatorship, as it was under the tsars and the communists, but it is not yet fully democratic, either. What, then, is Russia? Physically, the Russian Federation is the largest country in the world, even after the dissolution of the Soviet Union in . It occupies about 6. From east to west, the country stretches over 5, miles and occupies 11 time zones. Russia has a long coastline on the Pacific, but there are few ports and only a small population in this vast region. The fragmentation of the Soviet Union has left Russia more geographically isolated, smaller, and somewhat more landlocked. The former Soviet Union had a population of nearly million, and was the third-largest country in the world. As one might expect, most of the roads, railways, and air routes are concentrated in the populous areas of western Russia. Today, Russia is more ethnically homogeneous than imperial Russia and the former Soviet Union. The next-largest group is the Tatars, a Moslem Turkic people concentrated along the Volga some miles east of Moscow. Tatars are the descendants of the Mongols, who conquered the Russian lands in the 13th century. A mix of Turkic and Caucasian peoples, together with Germans, Jews, Belorussians, and small Siberian tribes, make up the remaining 12 percent. On the whole, relations among the various ethnic groups are good, but there are sporadic outbursts of violence against non-Russians. Chechens are resented for their armed resistance to Russian rule, terrorist acts, and purported mafia connections. The living conditions of the Siberian peoples are much like those encountered by Native Americans in the early United States, and they suffer from the same maladies—unemployment, marginalization, and alcoholism. Russia as a whole lies much further north than the United States; in this sense, it is more comparable to Canada. Although Russia has an abundance of fertile agricultural land, its northern position results in short growing seasons and cold weather; consequently, many crops do not fare well. Some of the best cropland was located in Ukraine and Kazakhstan, areas that were lost after Russia and Its People 3 the Soviet Union dissolved. Typical Russian crops include winter wheat, rye, sugar beets, and potatoes. Soviet policies severely damaged agriculture, and this sector of the economy has not recovered in the post-communist period. In , imports constituted nearly half of all food consumed in Russia. Much of Russia is flat, and the absence of natural barriers is often said to account for the historical Russian preoccupation with secure borders. The Urals are geologically old and not very high—they might be compared to the Appalachian Mountains in the United States. West of the Urals is the large European Russian plain. Directly eastward is the central Siberian plain, followed by the higher Siberian plateau. Much of this area is covered with forest; bear, elk, and deer are common, and a few Siberian tigers have survived. The northern section of Russia is comprised of the ecologically fragile arctic tundra. A large area of northern Russia is permafrost—the ground a few meters below earth is perpetually frozen. During the summer, the top layer becomes swampy, making construction difficult and costly, and causing buildings to sway drunkenly. Some areas of the south can be quite hot in the summer, while north-central Russia is brutally cold in the winter. The Russian Far East is ruggedly mountainous, and there are active volcanoes and hot springs on the Kamchatka peninsula. Russian geography is also distinguished by the huge rivers that flow northward, emptying into the Arctic Ocean—the Lena, Ob, and Enesei. Sadly, pollution has ruined much of the Russian fishing industry. Russia is also home to many inland lakes and seas, including the magnificent Lake Baikal, the largest body of fresh water in the world. Overall, Russia is an urban nation, with about 70 percent of its population living in cities. Moscow, the capital, is the largest and most dynamic city, with a population of 9

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million. Close to three-fourths of Western investment has been concentrated in the capital alone, and it shows. A drab and boring place in Soviet times, Moscow now boasts exotic restaurants and nightclubs, posh and exorbitantly expensive hotels, refurbished roads, traffic jams, and a bustling economy. Petersburg known as Leningrad under the Soviets is the second-largest city, at about 4 million. Its network of canals and bridges, stately Italian architecture, and green parks make Petersburg a favorite tourist destination and a source of great pride for its Russian inhabitants. The fabulous collection of artwork in the Hermitage Museum, the former Winter Palace of the tsars, is itself worth a trip to Russia. Many other Russian cities, unfortunately, are rather bleak settings where old Soviet industries limp along and the new market economy has yet to take off. Water and gas supplies are often sporadic in the concrete high-rise blocks of apartment buildings that date back to the Khrushchev era. There are a few success stories, however. President Yeltsin later tapped him to be a financial advisor. Regional capitals, such as Perm, Irkutsk, and Yekaterinburg, made significant progress during the oil and gas boom of the early s. But many cities are heavily polluted, such as those in southern Russia and northern Siberia, or they are dominated by mafia gangs and authoritarian governors, like the port city of Vladivostok in the Russian Far East. Life in the Russian countryside was and still is far removed from the relatively cultured existence available in the major cities. Russian villages are far poorer than the cities. Some rural Russian homes still do not have indoor plumbing, and there are few, if any, cultural amenities in the villages. The countryside is backward; picturesque but inefficient horse-drawn carts are common there. Agricultural production was mechanized under the Soviets, and peasants were forced onto huge collectives and state farms, many of which still are operating today. But productivity is low and there are few opportunities for young people in the country. As a result, they leave for the cities in droves. This migration occurred on a large scale even under the residency restrictions of the Soviet period urban residents had to have a propiska, or residence permit ; now, the Russian Constitution guarantees freedom of movement, and there is no way to keep citizens down on the farm. Russians are a highly literate, well-educated people. When the Soviet government came to power in , about 55 percent of the population was illiterate. Now, literacy stands at about 97 percent, and Russian students routinely outperform Americans in math and the natural sciences. Under the Soviet regime, all schools were operated by the state. In the post-communist period, the education system has come to resemble that of the West, with private and Russia and Its People 5 religious schools supplementing state education. But standards have slipped somewhat, in part because state education is severely under-funded, and in part because of pervasive corruption in higher education. The new Russian elite often send their children abroad to expensive boarding schools and universities in France, Switzerland, or the United States. Young, entrepreneurial Russians quickly master English or German, languages that are both necessary in the international business world. The communist authorities clearly failed in their attempts to eradicate religion. Recent years have witnessed the resurgence of Russian Orthodoxy, the state church of the tsars. Church buildings have been restored, and services are packed with believers of all ages. About two-thirds of the population is nominally Russian Orthodox, while about 18 percent—mostly Tatars, Chechens, Ingush, and other peoples of the Caucasus Mountains—are Muslims. Given the high birthrate of Muslims, and the very low birthrate of ethnic Russians, the religious balance is gradually shifting. There are also large numbers of Baptists, some Catholics and Buddhists, and a smattering of fringe religions, like Hare Krishnas and members of various cults, but most of the Jews have left Russia. Many government functions are now sanctioned by the presence of Russian Orthodox priests, as in pre-communist times, leading civil libertarians to worry about the reestablishment of an official state religion. In the Soviet period, a more pervasive dictatorship was enacted through the Communist Party. Vladimir Lenin established the Soviet system and laid the foundation for a totalitarian dictatorship, which his successor, Joseph Stalin, developed into one of the most thoroughly repressive governments in history. Subsequent leaders of the Communist Party—Nikita Khrushchev — and Leonid Brezhnev — —tempered the most oppressive aspects of Stalinism, but preserved the basics of the party-state system. Mikhail Gorbachev — , the first Soviet leader to undertake serious reform, set in motion a series of events that brought about the collapse of the USSR, leaving

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15 newly independent states in its place. The present Russian government is a mixed presidential-parliamentary system patterned after the French government, but with extraordinary powers delegated to the president. It is nominally federal, with political authority divided between Moscow and 84 regional governments. According to the Constitution, the President is elected for a maximum of two four-year terms; however, an amendment enacted at the end of extended this maximum to two six-year terms. The Russian President has sweeping powers in foreign policy and domestic politics. He appoints the Prime Minister, who is largely responsible for running the economy. The President also appoints his Cabinet, a National Security Council, and one-third of the justices to a member Constitutional Court, which has the power of judicial review. In the late 1990s, communist and nationalist members of Parliament frequently proposed impeachment motions against President Yeltsin, often on frivolous grounds. President Putin dominated the Parliament during his eight years in office; only the marginalized Communist Party presented any significant opposition to his initiatives. Duma deputies must stand for election every five years. In 2002, this practice was changed so that elections were based solely on party lists, with parties needing seven percent of the vote to gain representation. Members of the upper house are chosen by the executives and legislatures from the 84 territorial units of the Russian Federation; there are two from each ethnic republic or region. In a sense, the Federal Council embodies a principle of representation similar to that of the United States Senate, although under Putin, this body exercised little independent authority. Russians are suspicious of and cynical about their government, although they are also quite patriotic. Russians read many daily or weekly newspapers and watch the state and private television stations, but they believe little of what they hear. Under Yeltsin, Russian newspapers and television stations were owned by rival corporate moguls who routinely distorted the truth to serve their political or economic interests. Putin brought all of the major television stations under state control early in his tenure, and newspaper reporters were harassed and intimidated into exercising self-censorship, ensuring that Russians would receive mostly government-approved news. In the 1990s, the Russian economy experienced hyperinflation, unemployment and underemployment, capital flight, and growing income inequality. A burdensome and irrational tax system led most businesses to keep two sets of books, forcing the government to operate at a deficit. Wealthy entrepreneurs had connections to the criminal mafia gangs, and the great majority of Russia and Its People 7 Russian businesses paid them protection money. Under Putin, the economy expanded dramatically due largely to record oil and gas prices, and many Russians believed life had returned to normal, at least until the financial crisis of 2008.

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Chapter 4 : Faculty & Staff | Glebov, Sergey | Amherst College

"*Siberian Middle Ground: Languages of Rule and Accommodation on Siberian Frontier*," in I. Gerasimov et al (eds.) *Empire Speaks Out: Languages of Rationalization and Self-Description in the Russian Empire* (Brill: Leiden,), pp.

This chapter will argue that in the 19th century Imperial Russia developed ideologies and practices of settler colonialism which bore a clear family resemblance to those of other European states and peoples. It will concentrate primarily on migration, resettlement and colonization in Russia before the revolutions of and the establishment of the USSR. While the movement of Russians into Siberia and the other republics of the USSR continued throughout the Soviet period, this took place within a high modernist nation-building framework quite alien to earlier European colonial practice, which distinguishes it from the settler colonialism of the Tsarist period. A Theoretical Overview, Basingstoke: Un-ta Trudyashchikhsya Vostoka, University of North Carolina Press, Even today, suggestions that Russian colonisation policies had anything in common with those of the Western Imperial powers can provoke extremely hostile reactions from Russian scholars. SSR, , ; E. Novoe Literaturnoe Obozrenie, , pp. Treadgold The Great Siberian Migration. Indiana University Press, Peopling the Russian Periphery. Borderland Colonization in Eurasian History, London: Cambridge University Press, ; W. Bruce Lincoln The Conquest of a Continent. Siberia and the Russians, London: Jonathan Cape, ; A. Remnev et al ed. Region v Istorii Imperii. Esse o Sibiri, Moscow: Curzon Press, Ch. Palgrave Macmillan, , pp. Macmillan, , ; Gulnar Kendirbai Land and People: Colonizzazione agricola, sterminio dei nomadi e costruzione statale in Asia centrale Rome: Brusina Slavyane v Srednei Azii Moscow: Vostochnaya Literatura, is coy on the subject of inter-ethnic tensions. Oxford University Press, , pp. Most recently see Lewis H. It sought to prevent the haemorrhaging of population beyond its borders to areas where it could not be taxed or controlled, and was limited in the authority it could exercise in steppe regions by the existence of militarily formidable nomadic powers such as the Crimean Khanate. Peopling the Russian Periphery, pp. Cambridge University Press, pp. In the Asiatic borderlands this was true of the Terek, Siberian and Yaiq Ural Cossacks, and the latter would form the core of the Pugachev revolt in , which saw Cossacks, Tatars, Bashkirs, Qalmyqs and Kazakhs combine in rebellion against the Russian Empire. The aftermath of the Pugachevshchina saw a growing bureaucratisation of Russian rule in Siberia and the steppe, culminating in the administrative reforms of Mikhail Speranskii in These constituted the earliest form of state-organised Slavic settlement in Central Asia and Siberia. Russian settlement in Asia before the late 18th century, while extensive and often catastrophic for non-Russian peoples, is difficult to consider as an exercise in settler colonialism. While Anglophone, Francophone and Hispanophone settler colonialism also sometimes began with penal colonies, and sometimes went through an initial phase of autonomy from or hostility to the metropole, creole identities usually emerged after a lengthy period of control from the centre, leading to movements towards independence. In Siberia the pattern was somewhat different; politically and religiously dissident and culturally hybrid communities of Sibiryaki emerged on the margins of the Russian state, 21 Allan Bodger, The Kazakhs and the Pugachev Uprising in Russia " , Bloomington, IN: Manipulation, Rebellion and Expansion into Siberia London: Oxford University Press, The resettlement [pereselenie] of state peasants has twin purposes: Until at least the s Siberia was viewed primarily as a place of exile, punishment and forced labour rather than as a thriving colony. However, the authorities rarely intervened to prevent migration or to send migrants back, instead periodically passing legislation to recognise the considerable amounts of theoretically illegal settlement which was already taking place, particularly in the Altai, Western Siberia, and the Northern Kazakh Steppe. The report they made on their return would determine whether a village, or a group of families within it, decided to uproot themselves and make the trek to the new lands the khodok had identified " which were not necessarily those which had been set aside for colonisation by the state. The networks used by these scouts, and the sources of information they used to find suitable spots for colonisation were certainly not always in accordance with official priorities. In Senator Petr Semenov Tian-Shanskii, the Vice-President of the

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Imperial Russian Geographical Society, wrote with satisfaction that after years of trying vainly to stem the flow of migrants, the government had finally decided to place itself at the head of the colonization movement. The strategic need for settlers to protect vulnerable borderland regions, such as Semirechie, was retrospectively cited as a key reason for this change, but it also had an economic rationale. While on paper this scheme might have marked the beginnings of a real colonisation policy, the fact that only six low-grade civil servants were appointed to administer these new arrangements suggests a lack of real ambition behind it, and initially the new statute made little difference. This is also published in M. From a new statute removed the requirement for settlers to obtain preliminary permission from the Pereselencheskoe Upravlenie before setting out, whilst also seeking to encourage settlement in the most vulnerable frontier regions of Turkestan, Transcaucasia and the Far East by extending tax exemption for settlers there from three to five years. Kaufman Pereselenie i Kolonizatsiya, St Petersburg: In practice, as Kaufman had predicted, demand for land far outstripped supply. In the GuZiZ reported that, whilst land for approximately 50, souls had been set aside, in the total number of khodoki who arrived and registered with the authorities was ,, of whom 86, returned to European Russia empty-handed, but 59, remained and were awaiting an allocation of land. Despite brief falls during the Boxer Rebellion in and the Russo-Japanese War in , overall the number of migrants increased at an astonishing rate. In , official migrants came to Siberia, together with an unknown but probably smaller number of unofficial migrants. Collectively, between and , 3,, registered migrants crossed the Urals, 38 Pereselenie za Ural v godu. Spravochnaya Knizhka s kartoyu zaselyaemykh pereselentsami mestnostei i zheleznikh dorog Aziyatskoi Rossii St. Pereselencheskogo Upravleniya, , pp. This policy was identified above all with two individuals, Prime Minister P. Krivoshein, from the ambitious head of the GuZiZ. Meanwhile, the new forms of capitalist agriculture emerging amongst the Siberian settlers could be held up as a model for the rest of Russia to emulate. When Stolypin and Krivoshein went on a joint tour of the main settler regions of Western Siberia in , they enthusiastically advocated private property rights for settlers in Siberia, showing a willingness to sanction illegal private sales which had already taken place, whilst urging the abandonment of futile efforts to extend noble privileges in the region. It would become a 40 N. Page and Moch Broad is my Native Land, pp. Pallot Land Reform in Russia, Resettlement policy was not without its critics. Some of these were on the left – the Social Revolutionaries attacked it for undermining the peasant commune, which they thought would be the foundation of Russian socialism, whilst the Menshevik economist Petr Maslov wrote that pereselenie could only be a part of the solution to the wider question of increasing agricultural productivity in Russia, without which he considered a Malthusian crisis inevitable, as migration flows were insufficient even to absorb the natural increase of population in European Russia. In the Pereselencheskoe Upravlenie published a three-volume work called Aziatskaya Rossiya, which was intended both to celebrate past achievements and to lay out a bright future for Russian Asia. This would include independent peasant farming, technological innovation railways and canals and, above all, relentless obrusenie of the land, filling out what might have been hollow claims to Russian sovereignty with ever-growing numbers of Slavic settlers. Throughout much of Asiatic Russia there were two main obstacles to the realisation of this goal: The other was the inconvenient fact that whilst in Siberia and the Far East indigenous peoples were so few and in many cases already so decimated by disease 43 Petr Maslov, Agrarnyi vopros v Rossii. Usloviya razvitiya krestyanskogo khozyaistvo v Rossii 3rd ed. The fundamental underlying principle of all Russian legislation governing resettlement in these regions was that the land rights of incoming European settlers usually Russian or Ukrainian trumped those of the indigenous population. In the Committee for the Transsiberian Railway despatched an expedition led by the statistician F. Shcherbina to survey the northern part of the Kazakh Steppe and assess both its suitability for agriculture and the likely impact of settlement on the Kazakh economy. See Martin Law and Custom pp. Kaufman wrote that exhaustive surveys in the Steppe Governor- 52 Fleksor ed. Pereselencheskoe Delo v godu, pp. Avstro-Vengriya, Rossiya, Germaniya, St. In Turkestan the amounts set aside were smaller, but the greater density of the settled and semi-nomadic population meant that the problems caused were even more acute. By there were , officially registered settlers in the Steppe region, the large

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majority , in Akmolinsk Province. The equivalent figure for Turkestan was just 24,, 15, of whom were in Semirechie. By the Pereselencheskoe Upravlenie estimated that since 1,, migrants had settled in Western Siberia, , in Eastern Siberia, 55 Kaufman Pereselenie, pp. Itogi Pereselencheskago dvizheniya, pp. I have excluded the figures for khodoki, many of whom returned to European Russia having secured land for those who sent them. This was because while Turkestan was troublesome, it was also considered to have enormous economic potential which could be unlocked by peasant resettlement, if only technical problems could be solved and military security assured â€” this was the message of A. It was in this milieu that the first stirrings of a Kazakh national consciousness emerged, stimulated at least in part by the challenge posed to the Kazakh way of life by growing Russian settlement. And indeed, they have something to worry them! In the Kirgiz [sic] language â€” it means: To live or not to live on the surface of the earth. Der Aufstand in Zentralasien , Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag, He was in no doubt as to the eventual outcome: Eighteen years later in an official of the Resettlement Administration called P. However, he added that the Kazakhs themselves were making their opposition known more and more clearly in the Russian press, something which became easier once censorship was relaxed under the October Manifesto of The most knowledgeable was Alikhan Bukeikhanov, who published searing critiques of the politics and practical impact of pereselenie. However, even liberal opinion in Russia proved hard to convince on this point. Kaufman, who was one of the leaders of the Kadet party, and the Kazakh lawyer and reformer Zhihansha Seidalin. Slavic Research Centre, , pp. Kaufman will not find a single Kirgiz, who would not now be conscious of his claim to the land and who had not seen the bacchanalian embezzlement of Kirgiz land.

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Chapter 5 : Empire Speaks Out : Alexander Semyonov :

siberian middle ground: languages of rule and accommodation on the siberian frontier more. by sergey glebov.

For the Arctic region, this seems both more and less true than other places. On the one hand, there has been incredible cultural continuity, with many traditions and practices carrying on much as they have for centuries or even millennia. These many changes both beget and require innovations – the adoption of new ideas, practices, methods or objects. Yet innovations in the 21st century – especially technological ones – are being developed at ever faster rates, a product of better education, better communications and the resultant rapid diffusion of ideas. There is a sense that the Arctic region is not yet fully enjoying the benefits of many technological innovations that urban, southern dwellers now take for granted: Many existing innovations, for example telehealth, food growing systems, and micro-sanitation, have yet to be adopted on a large scale in the North though their utility is obvious. There is also a history of Arctic communities having had to endure the imposition of southern innovations or technologies that were geographically or culturally inappropriate for the region. But there are many, many others. Food and energy systems based on importing goods from distant markets; municipal infrastructure based on solutions to southern metropolises; health systems based on accessibility to tertiary care hospitals and specialists. All of these are clear examples where governments, and society, have simply extended southern solutions to the North with very little consideration for their appropriateness or sustainability. Intellectually, this has often resulted in the entire North, as a global periphery, being framed in relation to, and as a poorer version of, the South: The gap in quality of living between North and South has indeed been growing in many parts of the Arctic region. Practically, it has imposed an unsustainable cost of adopting mainstream technologies and infrastructures in remote, off-grid, and cold locations. If the model is to build hundreds of kilometers of asphalt highways on permafrost, to maintain conventional airports and water treatment plants in communities of a few hundred people, or to ensure the affordability of imported vegetables in northern grocery stores, then we must also accept that many northern communities will be dependent on transfers from southern and central governments, thereby undermining self-determination - even as the gross production of many northern regions outweighs the amounts they are subsidized by southern capitals. Could we imagine a different scenario, in four or five decades, where the rural North has re-adopted unique systems and infrastructure that are appropriate and sustainable for northern realities? Or where Arctic communities have become so integrated into global food, transportation and economic systems that their Arcticness is incidental? Both of these seem preferable to the status quo. But which scenario do Northerners want to see realized? Change across Time The Arctic has been subject to constant change over the centuries. Although we often think of the current, digital, age as a time of unprecedented social changes, the transition from a nomadic to a settled lifestyle that occurred through much of the Arctic in the 19th and 20th centuries, primarily as a result of colonization, arguably had a more significant impact. The introduction of the welfare state, universal primary education, and a wage economy introduced further, disruptive, changes. Currently the Arctic, a unique and important part of the Earth system, is experiencing rapid environmental, social, economic and geopolitical changes. There are a variety of competing interests, images, visions, and actors at the local, regional, national and global levels, and many of the drivers shaping Arctic realities are exogenous see e. Despite many narrow, and often politicized, appraisals that climate change, in combination with globalization, will result in an Arctic race for resources and concomitant conflict, the post-Cold war Arctic has been, and is, peaceful. A high level of geopolitical stability has been established based on cooperation across borders by Arctic states and non-states actors, in particular the residents and civil societies of the region. Indigenous vs Urban Arctic It is common in the South to think of the Arctic as a homogenous, single region. Cities in the Arctic, even though they may be small by global standards, generally have similar levels of services as their counterparts in the South; sometimes more, as they often serve as regional economic hubs and political centres. Many were developed in concert with the

predominant local industry, often in the resource development sector, and have experienced significant immigration over the years. Some are aging, or in decline. Rural Arctic residents by contrast, especially those living in remote or off-grid communities, have much more limited access to services and tools that are taken for granted in southern and urban areas. Affordable energy, clean water, internet and cellular coverage, and accessible building materials, are often prohibitively expensive or simply unobtainable based due to a lack of relevant human capital. Anything that requires an economy of scale is a challenge in the rural Arctic. It is also true that the vast majority of Arctic residents living in small, remote communities are Indigenous, and face additional structural barriers to fully enjoying the economic and social rights that are otherwise a hallmark of developed nations. While there is much promise for northern wellbeing attached to the digital age, including unprecedented connectivity to markets, information, entertainment, distance learning, telehealth, and social media, large swathes of the Arctic continue to have difficulty accessing it. Similarly, it is illogical to lump the Euro-Arctic in with the rest of the region when discussing barriers and needs in technological innovation. Iceland and northern Finland, Norway and Sweden in particular have shown that it is possible to be northern and still succeed in the knowledge economy. The Nordic states enjoy virtually full internet coverage and smartphone saturation. Almost every community is connected to national road and energy systems. The kinds of innovations needed to improve quality of life are much more in line, and inextricably connected, with those of typical southern and urban communities. Whereas those, primarily Indigenous or ethnic minority, residents living in remote Arctic communities have very unique needs based on culture, geography and history. It is possible that the common denominator in Arctic innovation will not be the Arctic per se, but rather the need for elegant solutions to the challenges posed by 1 being off-grid; or 2 being cold. In this case, there should be, and needs to be, opportunity for collaboration with partners around the globe. Innovation in the Arctic There is often an implication that the Arctic is lacking or deficient in modern technologies, a close corollary to historical caricatures of the entire North as backwards or peripheral; a primitive space. It is not our intention to reinforce these stereotypes. Rather, we see opportunity for the Arctic, a region that has made significant progress over the past four decades in building novel and contextually-relevant political systems through devolution and self-determination, as on the cusp of an era in which northern specific and appropriate innovations are developed and adopted. Much of this is happening already. Many of the articles in this volume detail the innovative use and adoption of ideas, systems and tools, from social media to digital storytelling to cross-border networking. A regional innovation system “whereby the flow of knowledge and best practices happens seamlessly across communities, institutions and entrepreneurs around the Arctic region” could address many otherwise insurmountable barriers: Innovation, Broadly Speaking Although the discourse on innovation often focuses on technology, innovation comes in many forms, and Arctic societies have proven themselves to be innovative in many respects, particularly in the political sphere in the contemporary era. The elaboration of new models of decentralized and self-government beginning in the s transformed northern politics and society, and while frequently emulated have yet to be matched elsewhere on the globe. Regional governance in the Arctic, built around unique institutions such as the Arctic Council see Arctic Yearbook , has been shown to be adaptable, innovative and most importantly successful over the past quarter century. This can pave the way for greater and more effective knowledge transfer in the future, with institutions such as the University of the Arctic with its Thematic Networks, the annual Arctic Circle Assembly as a global platform, and the Arctic Economic Council supporting SMEs which are already positioned to be conduits of Arctic innovations. Over the past decade or so, climate change has accelerated the pace of diplomatic innovations by state and subnational actors to collectively address and coordinate or anticipate responses to increased human activity in northern waters. In , the five Arctic coastal states A5 jointly released the Ilulissat Declaration in which they listed the various areas of policy convergence that would benefit from increased international cooperation in the region, and formally agreed that the U. In the spirit of that declaration, and under the auspices of the Arctic Council, the eight Arctic states signed three legally binding agreements to increase cooperation on maritime search and rescue in , on marine oil pollution preparedness and response in , and on

international Arctic scientific cooperation in May. On fisheries management, the A5 have been leading ongoing negotiations with other Arctic and non-Arctic states and organizations to obtain global political commitments to regulate fishing in the high seas portions of the Arctic Ocean by establishing a new legally binding international agreement to that end. Furthermore, international cooperation was also expanded to the level of maritime operations with the establishment, in 2002, of the Arctic Coast Guard Forum (ACGF), which was created by the Coast Guards of the eight Arctic states to share resources that increase international collaborative efficacy, capacity and capabilities in responding to the rising demands of search and rescue, and enforcing regulations related to environmental protection, fishing and vessel safety. Introduction Arctic Yearbook 15 see R. Pincus, Arctic Yearbook. The ACGF held its first multilateral search and rescue exercise in Iceland, in September with the participation of all Arctic countries in the actual exercises, and others as observers. Brigham, Arctic Yearbook. Finally, beyond those innovative tools adopted to enhance maritime safety, additional creative political efforts were made in other areas to: Gamble, Arctic Yearbook. Building Capacity for Innovation If the Arctic region boasts many examples of working collectively to develop new ideas, foster innovative practices, and address emerging problems and opportunities created by Arctic change, there is similarly a need to address some fundamental barriers. One element of any strategy to improve the quality and uptake of new technologies in the Arctic region is to improve capacity in scientific and mathematic literacy. Yet the historical context of education systems in the Arctic, specifically the imposition of Western standards and curriculum, makes this contentious. Should northern, and especially Indigenous, schools prioritize teaching Indigenous languages and culture, and on-land experiences; or should it immerse students in the STEM fields Science, Technology, Engineering, Math in preparation for wage employment? Can Western and traditional knowledge paradigms be complementary or are they fundamentally antithetical? Is there, or should there be, a middle ground? A number of Arctic programs are already working to bridge those gaps, and have enjoyed success. One particularly good model is the Alaska Native Science and Engineering Program, a program founded in 1997 with the goal of supporting Alaska Native students on a pathway to science and engineering careers. Despite these bright spots, many Arctic communities still struggle to recruit qualified science and math teachers, and many northern students see Western math and scientific studies as foreign to their ways of living. However very little work has been done to apply that scholarship to an Arctic context. We expect and hope that Arctic innovation studies will continue to develop in the future and are pleased to offer one of the first collections on the subject. Thinking Arctic Innovation applies some of the more mainstream innovation concepts to an Arctic context. Urbanization is increasingly linked to innovation and knowledge transfer. Suter et al describe the preliminary results of their efforts to produce an Arctic Urban Sustainability Index. Their project aims to help policymakers define and implement sustainability policies by measuring progress towards sustainability, compare across cities, and trace development over time. Kenny undertakes a brief investigation into the history of urban planning within the Arctic and outlines how urban planning in the region can constitute a form of resilience. Creative Collaboration, a number of examples of innovative partnerships, communities of practice, and knowledge networks “all fundamental to the creation and adoption of new ideas and processes” are highlighted. They find no signs of the pan-Arctic paradigm being more viable in the foreseeable future. Highet et al describe their project with the Fort McPherson H. They articulate the need for scientific research in the region to generate meaningful and timely benefits for Indigenous communities in general, and Indigenous youth in particular. Promoting Urban Sustainability in the Arctic. The exchange sought to develop global competencies, environmental literacy, and promote student voices and agency. Lappalainen et al describe the Pan-Eurasian Experiment Program (PEEX), established in 2007 - a novel conceptual framework of research methods, infrastructures and procedures aiming to be a next-generation natural Introduction 17 Arctic Yearbook sciences and socio-economic research initiative with impacts on future environmental, socioeconomic and demographic development of the Arctic and boreal regions and China. Burtseva et al analyse current pediatric health care in Yakutia and conclude that a change to the current model is needed. These include the wider use of mobile diagnostic medical units, web-based

information exchange tele-consultation and medical reports , and the introduction of automated systems for preventive examination. Evdokimov et al assess the competitiveness of the local IT industry in northern Siberia, and suggest that growing competence in the IT field can help change notions that the High North is only a supplier of natural resources, and not a legitimate source of skilled labour. Resources and Development; and Section VI: Zeuthen studies how country specific Chinese priorities and a sector specific political economy affect a Chinese enterprise investing in the Kvanefjeld project near Narsaq, Southern Greenland. Saunavaara considers Hokkaido as an example of a region in which development has been linked to new Arctic possibilities by both public and private actor, focusing on the Northern Sea Route and the submarine communications cables that pass through Arctic waters. Gauthier provides a systemic literature review on the economic development of Arctic navigation, focusing on the period between Liu provides an overall examination on the legal aspects of the Oslo Declaration, especially the arguments regarding the future of fisheries management in the High Seas portion of the Central Arctic Ocean, such as a Regional Fisheries Management Organization RFMO or Agreement RFMA as the interim measure, and the differences between the Declaration and international fisheries law. These scholarly contributions are complemented by commentaries and briefing notes on various Arctic innovations and initiatives, as well as the events and phenomena that captured our attention in We are grateful to the experts and policy-makers who contributed their expertise and insight in these shorter pieces. A collective desire to address the many societal, political, and environmental needs in the Arctic region must now lead to a collective strategy to do so. The Arctic can be a victim of change, or it can be a model - not only of resilience to that which inhabitants of the region cannot control, but for capitalizing on the opportunities that change can bring. The Arctic can be a region characterized by innovation. A solid foundation for adopting new and innovative processes and institutions in the region has already been established in the political sphere.

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Chapter 6 : Russian Settler Colonialism | Alexander Morrison - racedaydvl.com

Polish self-descriptions and perceptions of the Russian Empire between homogeneity and diversity () / Hans-Christian Petersen ; Siberian middle ground: languages of rule and accommodation on the Siberian frontier / Sergey Glebov -- The challenge of transformation and rationalization.

Other terms used to refer to this phenomenon are "underground art" or "unofficial art" ru. Also, if to use the term " Russian avant-garde " in art, the "First wave of Russian avant-garde" was in ss, than this period in art is called the "Second wave of Russian avant-garde" ru ss. History " From the time of the Bolshevik Revolution in until , the historical Russian avant-garde flourished and strove to appeal to the proletariat. Two years later, Stalin instituted a policy that unified aesthetic and ideological objectives, which was called Socialist Realism, broadly defined as art that was, "socialist in content and realist in form. Sterligov spent five years in prison outside Karaganda, while Ermolaeva disappeared forever. Artists such as Aleksandr Gerasimov , who had made their careers painting idealized portraits of Stalin, were forced out of their official positions, as they had become embarrassing to the new leadership. Sculpture Park, Uttersberg, Sweden The "thaw" era ended quickly, when in , Khrushchev attended the public Manezh exhibition at which several nonconformist artists were exhibiting, including Ulo Sooster with his Eye in the Egg. Khrushchev got into a public and now-famous argument with Ernst Neizvestny , sculptor ru , regarding the function of art in society. However, this altercation had the unintended effect of fomenting unofficial art as a movement. Artists could no longer hold delusions that the state would recognize their art, yet the climate had become friendly and open enough that a coherent organization had formed. Additionally, punishments for unofficial artists became less severe; they were denied admittance to the union instead of being executed. As a "movement" nonconformist art was stylistically diverse. However, in the post-thaw era its function and role in society became clear. As the eminent Russian curator, author and museum director Joseph Bakstein writes, The duality of life in which the official perception of everyday reality is independent of the reality of the imagination leads to a situation where art plays a special role in society. In any culture, art is a special reality, but in the Soviet Union, art was doubly real precisely because it had no relation to reality. It was a higher reality The goal of nonconformism in art was to challenge the status of official artistic reality, to question it, to treat it with irony. Yet that was the one unacceptable thing. All of Soviet society rested on orthodoxy, and nonconformism was its enemy. That is why even the conditional and partial legalization of nonconformism in the mids was the beginning of the end of the Soviet regime. The nonconformist movement, deprived of a host body, suffered demise as well. However, two other factors sealed the fate of nonconformism. The auction was only open to foreigners who could pay in British Pounds, which signified the economic fragility of the Soviet Union, the end of its xenophobia, and the beginning of the forces of capitalism that control the art market. The second factor was diaspora - many artists had already emigrated, beginning as early as the lates and continuing throughout the s. Among Moscow Artists who emigrated at that time are: Y, and later moved to Minnesota, where he resided and died in Among Leningrad Artists now St. Petersburg who emigrated at that time are: From he lives in both countries, Israel, and St. Petersburg, Russia; Alexander Okun ru b. Kuzminsky ru , poet ; Alek Rapoport ru emigrated from Leningrad, and in moved to USA; Igor Sinyavin , who lived in Moscow from , but died in N. Petersburg , Russia; Vadim Filimonov ru b. Petersburg , Russia; Yuri Dyshlenko ru , who died from lung cancer in N. Ivanov , Natalia Toreeva b. Edward Zelenin fr: They can be difficult to classify because often they were not related due to stylistic objectives, but geographical proximity. Furthermore, participation in these groups was fluid as the community of nonconformist artists in Moscow was relatively small and close-knit. Lianozovo Group One of the most rebellious groups to emerge from this period is called Lianozovo group or school ru: , creative association of poets and artists, after the small village Lianozovo outside Moscow, where most of the artists lived and worked. The members of this group were: Evgenii Kropivnitsky [[]], the artist and poet, and the father of two artists Valentina Kropivnitskaya ru and Lev Kropivnitsky [[]],

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Olga Potapova [[]], Oscar Rabin ru b. This group was not related due to aesthetic concerns, but due to "their shared search for a new sociocultural identity. The thaw resulted in the discovery of Western artistic practices and historical Russian avant-garde traditions by young Soviet artists. Artists began experimenting with abstraction, as it was the antithesis of Socialist Realism. However, the fallout from the Manezh exhibition, in , caused restrictions to be enforced once again. The new restrictions could not however, curtail what the young artists had learned during the five-year interlude. Additionally, Victor Tupitsyn points out that the s mark an era of "decommunalization" in the Soviet Union. Khrushchev worked to improve housing conditions, and a consequence of this was that artists began to get studios of their own, or shared spaces with like-minded colleagues. Officially, those in the Lianozovo group were members of the Moscow Union of Graphic Artists, working in the applied and graphic arts. Consequently, apartment exhibitions and literary salons began at this time as a means of publicly exhibiting. However, the Lianozovo group in particular was often harassed by Soviet officials as they were vigilant in pursuing public exhibitions of their work. In an attempt to circumvent the law, the Lianozovo group proposed an open-air exhibition in , inviting dozens of other nonconformist artists also to exhibit. The result was the demolition of the exhibition by bulldozers and water cannons, for which reason the exhibition is still known now as the Bulldozer Exhibition ru. Sretensky Boulevard Group Oleg Vasiliev , Before the Sunrise, A group of artists that had studios on and around Sretensky Boulevard, Moscow, became a loosely associated like-minded community in the late s. Ilya Kabakov ru b. Like their colleagues in the Lianozovo group, the majority of visual artists who were part of the Sretensky Boulevard Group were admitted to the Moscow Union of Graphic Artists. This allowed the artists to work officially as book illustrators and graphic designers, which provided them with studio space, materials, and time to work on their own projects. Although they shared the same type of official career, the Sretensky group is not stylistically homogeneous. The name merely denotes the community that they formed as a result of working in close proximity to each other. Moscow Conceptualists However, many of the artists on Sretensky Boulevard were part of the Moscow Conceptualist school. This movement arose in the s to describe the identity of the contemporary Russian artist in opposition to the government. As Joseph Bakstein explains, "The creation of this nonconformist tradition was impelled by the fact that an outsider in the Soviet empire stood alone against a tremendous state machine, a great Leviathan that threatened to engulf him. Consequently, these artists incorporated their experiences of Soviet life into their art in a manner that was not overtly negative, but at varying times, nostalgic, disinterested, wry, and subtle. Erik Bulatov explains that conceptualist art is, "a rebellion of man against the everyday reality of life This group includes Ilya Kabakov ru b. The term Moscow Conceptualism is sometimes used interchangeably with post-modernism, and is sometimes erroneously meant to include all of the nonconformist artists of the "Soviet generation. Both these groups took nonconformist art in a new direction in the s. The Petersburg groups In Russia, a samovar represents warmth, home, family, and contentment. This way the people can be idle brainwashed followers. The artist has a Samovar instead of a head on this painting. What is seen is only what the eye of the KGB allows. He has also portrayed himself sitting on a cloud to show the potential of comfort, while wrapped in a Soviet red flag, like a snake that chokes him. This snake has a hammer and sickle instead of an eye. The flag is tied to a flagpole made from Vodka bottles, because it was easier for the government to keep everyone drunk and numb. At the top of this flagpole is a star symbolizing the promise of Soviet serenity. The official name of the exhibition was Exhibition of the artist-workers of the economic part of the Hermitage: Towards the th anniversary of Hermitage and it included the work of Chemiakin, V. Opening on March 30â€”31, it was closed by the authorities on April 1. The Hermitage director, Mikhail Artamonov , was removed from his post. Chemiakin had previously developed the idea of Metaphysical Synthesism, which proposed creating a new form of icon painting through the study of religious art across the ages. Hoffman and Crime and Punishment by Fyodor M. Vasiliev and the miniature painter V. Makarenko joined the group later. Four years after the founding of the group, in , Chemiakin emigrated to France, and later in to the United States. In he returned to France, where he resides now. Liagatchev, until his emigration to Paris in , and Vasiliev continued to participate in exhibitions of

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non-conformist artists in Leningrad at the Giza Palace of Culture and the Nevsky Palace of Culture. The group finally became defunct in 1925, ceasing to have joint exhibitions. In 1925, an unofficial artistic movement of the mid-1920s in Petersburg, there were also three unofficial exhibitions at the Kozitsky Palace of Culture in 1925. Among other artists, the group of artists who participated were: This exhibition was very short, it took only 4 days from December 22 to 25, 1925, but it was the historical event. Apartment Exhibitions In the 1920s, a new direction took place in an unofficial art movement in Leningrad. Many artists participated in nonconformist unofficial exhibitions which were held in the private apartments, so-called Apartment Exhibitions. Some examples of the unofficial Apartment Exhibitions are: In 1925, the catalog of the "12 from the Soviet Underground" was published in California, USA, reflecting this historical exhibition of the Jewish artists that took place in November 1925, in the E. In 1925, the Second "Aleph" exhibition took place in E. Abezgauz Eugene Abeshaus, A. Arefiev, A. Kalendarev, Tatiana Kerner, [15] T.

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Chapter 7 : Feodosia - WikiVisually

Polish Perceptions of the Russian Empire between Homogeneity and Diversity () Sergey Glebov Siberian Middle Ground: Languages of Rule and Accommodation on the Siberian Frontier Part 3.

Thank you, for everything. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publisher and copyright holder. The author has asserted the moral right to be identified as the author of this work. Foreword by Author Colin Gee The series deals with the violent events that commenced in , through to the end of hostilities in the autumn of ; from birth in the mind of man through to the terrible conclusion. All I have set out to do is relate the events as faithfully as is possible, and to leave the reader to decide the worth of those who wore different uniforms, and fought for different causes and reasons. The reader will note that, in some areas, I refer to the 92nd Colored Infantry Division. This is an actual formation and I reflect its WW2 title faithfully. It is not for me to comment further on the reasoning and prejudices of those times. My answer is an unequivocal no. Some, probably those who do not possess balanced knowledge, will always align themselves with popular myths and misconceptions, and will tend to lump the field soldiers in with those who defiled the uniform, their nation, and mankind, by serving within other agencies, such as the camps. Those who served in such places should be universally reviled. I do not seek to excuse the excesses that were undoubtedly performed by some of the Waffen-SS, neither those well documented, nor those unheard of. Neither am I so stupid as to believe that we, the Allies, fought the war according to Queensberry rules. Within the ranks of the Waffen-SS there were psychopaths and sadists, and many are household names, or at least were, until the generation that fought them started to die out. However, I cannot name one such individual, as the Allied excesses received no coverage of note. We won, and so no one was going to haul us up before a judge and hang us, were they? The political system that the German soldiers fought for was fundamentally flawed, and so lacking in moral restraint as to beggar belief, and nothing about it should ever be excused, dismissed or denied. There are no bad peoples, just bad people. That is a view I have held since I grew up and developed an understanding of human nature. Many of the soldiers wearing field grey were good men, brave men, and soldiers par excellence. War, by its very nature, brings up peaks in human behaviour, be it in the field of endeavour, science or horror. For me, there are a number of unbelievable acts of courage that can be attributed to soldiers in WW2. Of course, most of them went unrecognised and unrewarded. Some continue to stir the heart to this day. Post World War Two, the Soviets became our de facto enemies, and so our view of them became jaundiced too. In regard to Stalin and Beria, it is difficult to find any redeeming matters, I grant you. But we must never forget that the Soviet people displayed an incredible national determination and an ability to sustain suffering on an unparalleled scale, and we applauded them for it, all the way to the centre of Berlin. It was subsequent events that made them pariahs in our national psyche. I have said enough for you to understand where I am on this matter. This is not a crusade, just my weak attempt to do justice to men and women in all uniforms who fought courageously, and with honour, for whatever cause. I hope that you enjoy it. Again, I have deliberately written nothing that can be attributed to that greatest of Englishmen, Sir Winston Churchill. I considered myself neither capable nor worthy to attempt to convey what he might have thought or said in my own words. Those with an eye for detail will notice that the name of this book has changed. Therefore, it seemed sensible to split it into two parts. This is the first of those parts. My profound thanks to all those who have contributed in whatever way to this project, as every little piece of help brought me closer to my goal. In no particular order, I would like to record my thanks to all of the following for their contributions. Again, one name is missing on the request of the party involved, whose desire to remain in the background on all things means I have to observe his wish not to name him. Again, to you, my oldest friend, thank you. The cover image work has been done by my brother, Jason Litchfield, and his efforts have given the finished article a professional polish beyond my

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dreams. Wikipedia is a wonderful thing and I have used it as my first port of call for much of the research for the series. Use it and support it. Many of the images are my own handiwork. Particular thanks go to Steen Ammentorp, who is responsible for the wonderful www. The site had proven invaluable in compiling many of the biographies dealing with the Senior officers found these books. If I have missed anyone, or any agency, I apologise and promise to rectify the omission at the earliest opportunity. Neither side could claim that their units were all at full strength, and information on the relevant strengths over the period this book is set in, is limited as far as the Allies are concerned, and relatively non-existent for the Soviet forces. I have had to use some licence regarding force strengths and I hope that the critics will not be too harsh with me if I get things wrong in that regard. A Soviet Rifle Division could vary in strength from the size of two thousand men to be as high as nine thousand men, and in some special cases, could be even more. Indeed, the very names used do not help the reader to understand, unless they are already knowledgeable. A prime example is the Corps. The Army Group was mirrored by the Soviet Front. Going down from the Corps, the differences continue, where a Russian rifle division should probably be more looked at as the equivalent of a US Infantry regiment or British Infantry Brigade, although this was not always the case. The decision to leave the correct nomenclature in place was made early on. In that, I felt that those who already possess knowledge would not become disillusioned, and that those who were new to the concept could acquire knowledge that would stand them in good stead when reading factual accounts of WW2. There are also some difficulties encountered with ranks. Some readers may feel that a certain battle would have been left in the command of a more senior rank, and the reverse case, where seniors seem to have few forces under their authority. Casualties will have played their part but, particularly in the Soviet Army, seniority and rank was a complicated affair, sometimes with Colonels in charge of Divisions larger than those commanded by a General. It is easier for me to attach a chart to give the reader a rough guide of how the ranks equate. Book Dedication This book is dedicated to two men with whom I was fortunate to serve in my former uniformed years within Royal Berkshire Fire Brigade, as it was once known. Without him I might have been left floundering in the early days. Harry, you conducted yourself with great honesty and integrity, and I never got to say thank you. Although I never served in the Armed forces, I wore a uniform with pride, and still carry my own long term injuries from the demands of my service. My admiration for our young servicemen and women, serving in all our names in dangerous areas throughout the world, is limitless. My thanks toâ€ The purpose of this series is to inform the reader about the soldiers who fought in those desperate times that followed the Soviet invasion of the western half of Germany. This is a work about human beings, and their capacity to endure. In that regard, the books can sometimes depict matters graphically, the better to illustrate what our forefathers dealt with. It is my hope that I have not judged, only reflected faithfully their actions, and more importantly, their spirit and courage, regardless of the colour of their uniform. I confess that I have occasionally had to use some license to fill in small gaps in events, or, where conflicting accounts exist, I have examined the facts and make a judgement on how best to present disputed events to the reader. It is a fact that bravery knows no national boundaries, and that the other side always have their honourable and courageous men too. I hope that I have reflected that, and done due honour to all those about whom I have written here. The contribution made by Vladimir Stelmakh cannot be overestimated, and the value of the personal documents of Arkady Yarishlov was immense. I deliberately did not include some others in my first book. I omitted them to try and maintain some suspense for the reader who does not know everything of those times. I make amends now. Tsali Sagonegi Yona gave me much assistance, but modestly played down his role in certain momentous actions. It fell to his proud family and the keepers of his Aniyunwiya tribal heritage to enlighten me on his full contribution to the events of which I write. Lieutenant-General Sam Rossiter USMC [Retd] proved a mine of information, not only on the clandestine world of special operations, but also on the machinations of SHAEF that escaped description by the formal historians and, on occasion, by Eisenhower himself. Unfortunately, she passed away before she could see stories of her Julius in print. My greatest omission was to fail to mention the assistance I received from the Nazarbayev family. Thanks to all of you, and my respects and sympathies for the sacrifices your family made

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for all of our futures. With the help of all these documents, the personal memories of the above, and others, I have been able to put together a story of the last two years of World War Two, or as they became known, World War Three, years which cost many lives, and which left such an indelible mark on those who fought on both sides. The events that led up to the Soviet assault are well known. I have tried to combine the human stories with the historical facts, and to do so in an even and unbiased manner. In my humble opinion, the heroes wear different uniforms and only in one specific area are they on common ground. They are all ordinary human beings. The story so far! As this book forms part of a series, I would recommend that you read all books in sequence. In any case, as a reminder, this is the story so far. The Soviets have been presented with reasons, seemingly substantial, to suspect treachery from the Allies. Stalin and his cronies harness the indignation of the Soviet Officer Corps for their own Imperial intentions, and plan a lightning attack on the Western Allies in Germany. Elsewhere, the US Atomic Bomb test was a failure, and Soviet intelligence secures American information that permits their own Atomic project to advance. The war starts, commando attacks and assassination squads preceding the ground forces, Soviet air force missions reaping huge benefits and reducing the Allied air superiority to parity at best. The war descends into a gutter fight, not the free flowing fight that the Soviet High Command had envisaged would take place once they broke through the front lines. The world is plunged again into combat. Casualties are horrendous on both sides, and Allied commanders find themselves unable to regain the initiative, constantly responding to the Soviet assaults. The German Army, displaying incredible resilience, commences reforming, promising to commit substantial numbers to the Allied forces. The Soviet Navy plays its part, its submarines, many of which are former U-Boats, wreaking havoc on the Atlantic reinforcement programme. However, the American war machine begins to whirr again, once more underestimated by an enemy.

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Chapter 8 : The History of Russia, Second Edition-Charles E. Ziegler - PDF Free Download

"Going Native" and Problems of Russian National Identity in the Siberian North, s' Slavic Review vol. , ; Sergey Glebov 'Siberian Middle Ground: Languages of Rule and Accommodation on the Siberian Frontier' in Ilya Gerasimov, Jan Kusber and Alexander Semyonov (ed.) Empire Speaks Out.

Her research interests include trans-imperial intellectual encounters, the circulation of knowledge, and cultures of the pre-modern Mediterranean and Eurasia. This includes the problem of empires and manpower and provisioning, the study of frontiers, the exchange of ideas and technology, and the role of intermediaries, eastern and western, in the discussion and perception of Ottoman governance and reform. NYU Press, , Her current work examines the cultural and material exchanges between Britain and the non-Anglophone Americas, an area that opens new critical configurations for Romanticists. Reimagining the Transatlantic, Her research focuses on cross-cultural encounters, gender and alternative sexualities, contemporary Arabs and Muslims in the diasporas Europe and the USA and postcolonial identities. She is currently completing a book entitled *What Is Veiling?* She is recipient of several national awards, including a National Humanities Center Fellowship and a Fulbright. Her early work focused on the Senegambia in the nineteenth century, especially the region that Portuguese claimed. More recently, her research has focused on Americans in South Africa during the early twentieth century. She is interested in pedagogical issues. She has worked throughout her career with K teachers and recently led a Fulbright-Hays Study Tour with ten public school teachers to South Africa. *Commerce and Colonial Expansion in the Senegambia and Guinea*, He is the author of *Rise and Demise: Comparing World-Systems with Thomas D.* He is the founder and former editor of the *Journal of World-Systems Research*. Chase-Dunn is currently doing research on global party formation and antisystemic social movements. He also studies the rise and fall of settlements and polities since the Stone Age and global state formation. *Semiperipheral Development in the Mediterranean World*. He is currently writing about citizenship in France and French Africa between and *Decolonization and African Society: The Past of the Present*. U of CA Press, *Power and the Politics of Difference*. *Colonial Cultures in a Bourgeois World*. Her research focuses on intercultural formations of literary history, with attention to material, political and bodily dialectics; and she has strong interests in existential and political phenomenology. *Modernities, Modernisms, and the Crossings of Empire*. She specializes in literature and empire in the early modern period, in both transatlantic and Mediterranean contexts. Her books include *Mimesis and Empire*: She is one of the editors of the *Norton Anthology of World Literature* Her most recent book, *The Poetics of Piracy: Maurophilia and the Construction of Early Modern Spain*. U of Pennsylvania P, Warren and Patricia Clare Ingham. His work focuses on various aspects of Russian imperial history. Glebov is currently working on the biography of Innokentii Veniaminov, Russian missionary in Alaska who played an important role in the imperial expansion in the Far East and ultimately became the Metropolitan of Moscow. He is also working on the history of the production of knowledge about human diversity in Siberia. Gerasimov et al eds. Leiden, , pp. She is the author of *Landed Obligation: Building Communities with the Power to Shape the World*. She received her PhD from the University of Florida in *A Path of Justice: Heterarchy and Accountability in the Ancient Capital of Buganda*. University of Wisconsin Press, He has also written a number of articles and book chapters on South Africa and the regional economic history of southern Africa. *Collective Violence and the Agrarian Origins of Apartheid*, Keita holds a doctorate from Howard University in African Studies. His current intellectual focii include Africa and its diasporas in the periods preceding *Race and the Writing of History*. Oxford University Press, Ruth A. Her research interests include American war fiction, transnational fiction and theory, feminist theories of embodiment, and trauma theory. She teaches classes at UMass Amherst on twentieth-century American literature and culture, the modern novel, and gender and sexuality in global literature. Richard Lim Lydia H. Tam Professor in the Humanities at Columbia University. Her work has focused on cross-cultural exchange in recent history; the movement of words, theories, and artifacts across national boundaries; and the

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evolution of writing and technology. She is the author of *The Clash of Empires: Among other works*, she is the editor of *Tokens of Exchange: Digital Media and the Future of the Unconscious*. *The Clash of Empires: Harvard University Press, Narratives of Discovery and Empire*, which studies figurations of empire, nation and revolution in Portuguese and Lusophone African literatures, and *Cannibal Modernities*, a reexamination of the Brazilian and Caribbean avant-gardes from a postcolonial perspective. He has published several articles on topics ranging from Luso-Brazilian literature and cinema to early modern travel narratives and postcolonial theory. His current research focuses on Mozambican theatre and the politics of time in contemporary Lusophone fiction. *Narratives of Discovery and Empire* Lewiston [N. He is currently an assistant professor of history and economics at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. He completed his PhD in history from Harvard University in . He is interested in using the methods of cultural and spatial history to investigate economic concepts, and how economics structures everyday practices of exchange. He holds a B. Political Science degrees from Harvard. His research treats the interdisciplinary connections between legal and political ideas and institutions at the national and transnational levels, particularly as these relate to current policy issues in the Middle East. He is completing a book on the politics of the rule of law, democratization and US foreign policy in five Arab societies. Mehran Kamrava and Zahra Babar. *Dispatches from the Arab Gulf*. He is a historian of the early modern Muslim world, the Ottoman Empire, and Egypt whose research and teaching focus mostly on the nature of early modern imperial rule, peasant histories, environmental resource management, and science and medicine. His first book *Nature and Empire in Ottoman Egypt: An Environmental History* New York: He is currently writing a book about the changing relationships between humans and animals in Ottoman Egypt and completing an edited volume on the environmental history of the Middle East, which will be published by Oxford University Press in November. His website is [www. Nature and Empire in Ottoman Egypt](http://www.natureandempire.com): He has also published on the next-use of inscriptions and religious architecture, racial hybridity, and the racialization of linguistic difference. Shanzer Ashgate, , Her research explores the interactions between global and local racial-formation processes, especially as they were manifested in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Cuba. She sees particular value in examining the impact of regional African collective identities on popular meanings of race in the Atlantic world. His research interests are Political Economy, Development, and Environment with particular attention to issues of class, gender, and income distribution in relation to transition and nationhood in Africa. He has also collaborated with the Institute for Medieval Studies at the Austrian Academy of Sciences, and is co-editing together with Walter Pohl and Clemens Gantner a volume on ethnic, religious, and political identities in early medieval societies- *Visions of Community*: He remains a research fellow at Trinity College, University of Cambridge. His books include *Perpetual War: English Fiction from Below*, and *Secular Vocations: Intellectuals, Professionalism, Culture*. He has edited *Intellectuals*: He was co-editor of the journal *Social Text* from to Princeton University Press, He is the author of *Buddhism, Diplomacy, and Trade*: He has edited *Buddhism Across Asia: Networks of Exchange and Interactions*. *Buddhism, Diplomacy, and Trade*: Shatzmiller is the author of 7 books and numerous articles, among them *Her Day in Court*: She is on the editorial board of several scholarly journals and former fellow of the Institute for Advanced study, Davis Center, Annenberg Research Institute.

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Chapter 9 : Sergey Glebov | Smith College - racedaydvl.com

Glebov, Sergey. "Siberian Middle Ground: Languages of Rule and Accommodation on Siberian Frontier," in I. Gerasimov et al (eds.) *Empire Speaks Out: Languages of Rationalization and Self-Description in the Russian Empire* (Brill: Leiden,), pp.

And now we have cracked the atom and released such energies as hitherto only the sun and the stars could generate. She was chief physician at No. Her hospital often referred patients to a larger facility, No. Klipnitzer saw two unusual deaths from what looked like severe pneumonia. The next day he called again. Klipnitzer was more persistent. Klipnitzer had new deaths with pneumonia-like symptoms. They were brought in ambulances and cars, suffering from high fevers, headaches, coughs, vomiting, chills and chest pains. They were stumbling in the hallways and lying on gurneys. The head of admissions at Hospital No. She tried to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to one ill patient, who died. I could hardly wait until morning. One patient looked up at her, eyes open, and then died. I thought, this is a nightmare. Something is very, very wrong. Ilyenko reported to the district public health board that she had an emergency. Instructions came back to her that another hospital, No. The word spreadâ€”infection! Some staff refused to report for work, and others already at work refused to go home so as not to expose their families. Then, disinfection workers arrived at hospital No. They spread chlorine everywhere, which was a standard disinfectant, but the scene was terrifying, Ilyenko recalled. Since , the region had been run by a young, ambitious party secretary, Boris Yeltsin. Streets lined with small wooden cottages and high fences were broken up by stark five-story apartment buildings, shops and schools. Less than a mile away, to the north-northwest, was Compound 32, an army base for two tank divisions, largely residences, and, adjacent to it, a closed military microbiology facility. Compound 19, which comprised a laboratory, development and testing center for deadly pathogens, including anthrax, was run by the 15th Main Directorate of the Ministry of Defense. On Monday April 2, , from morning until early evening, the wind was blowing down from Compound 19 toward the ceramics factory. Anthrax bacteria were grown in fermentation vessels, separated from the liquid growth medium and dried before they were ground up into a fine powder for use in aerosol form. Workers at the compound were regularly given vaccinations. The work was high risk. Anthrax is an often-fatal infection that occurs when spores of the bacteria *Bacillus anthracis* enter the body, either through the skin, ingestion or inhalation. The bacteria germinate and release toxins that can quickly bring on death if untreated. In Russia, the disease was known as *Sibirskaya yazva* , or Siberian ulcer, because of the black sores that form when it is contracted through cuts in the skin. In nature, the disease most commonly spreads through contact with infected animals, usually grazing animals such as cows, goats and sheep, which ingest the spores from the soil. The inhalation variety is dangerous to humans. Breathing the spores into the lungs can kill those infected if not treated. A single gram of anthrax contains around a trillion spores. Odorless and colorless, the spores are extremely stable, and can remain dormant for as long as fifty years or more. For these reasons, anthrax was well suited for a biological weapon. According to one estimate, pounds of anthrax spores released along a 1. By one account, a filter was removed and not properly replaced, and anthrax spores were released into the air. Anthrax had been present in rural areas in the past, although it was not common. At the same time, people started getting sick. On April 10, as the crisis deepened, Faina Abramova, a retired pathologist who had been a lecturer at the Sverdlovsk Medical Institute, was summoned to Hospital No. He had been at Compound 32, the army base with the tank divisions, for reserve duty, gone home to a nearby village and, for no apparent reason, became suddenly ill. Abramova, a spirited professional, was puzzled by the case. The man did not show classic signs of influenza and pneumonia. But the autopsy showed infection of the lymph nodes and the lungs. As they danced at the reception, Abramova whispered to him that she had autopsied the man earlier that day, and diagnosed his death as anthrax. The next day, Grinberg saw the evidence for himself. Word of the outbreak reached Moscow. Late on April 11, Vladimir Nikiforov, a chief of the infectious diseases department at the Central

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Postgraduate Institute, located within the Botkin Hospital in Moscow, arrived in Sverdlovsk. Also arriving in the city was Pyotr Burgasov, the Soviet deputy minister of health, who had once worked at Compound 19, in the s. On April 12, at 2 P. Abramova was last to speak. Nikiforov, an eminent, courtly scientist who had studied anthrax throughout his career, announced that he agreed with her. He reassured the doctors it could not spread from human to human. But from where had it come? Burgasov declared the source was contaminated meat from a village located 9. No one spoke up. No one knew for sure; the uncertainty was frightening. Broadsheet leaflets dated April 18 were distributed warning people not to buy meat outside the stores, to watch out for anthrax symptoms such as headaches, fever, cold and cough followed by abdominal pains and high temperatures, and not to slaughter animals without permission. The 45 who died at her hospital were only part of the story; the total number of deaths from anthrax was more than 60 people. Carried by the steady wind, the spores floated through the ceramics factory, south of Compound Vladlen Krayev, chief engineer, was present when the outbreak began among his 2, employees. He recalled that the factory had a ventilator that sucked air from outside, pumping it into furnaces, and provided ventilation for the workers. In the first weeks, about eighteen factory workers died. The crisis stretched on for seven weeks, much longer than might be expected, given the two-to-seven-day incubation period for anthrax described in textbooks at the time. As Grinberg and Abramova worked through the long days, the two pathologists began to take notes out of sight. They wrote these notes on cards, and sometimes they wrote the official reports on carbon paper and kept the copies. They saw anthrax had damaged the lungs and lymph nodes. Honestly speaking, we were very tired, it was hard work, we had a feeling, myself for example, as if we were working under war conditions. They were feeding us, bringing us meals, to the center at No. There was a huge amount of chlorine. Disinfection was done every day. And we were going home on the trams after the working shift, and people were rushing away because we smelled of chlorine. The way I remember it, on the 10th day, about the end of the second week, we were thinking about keeping this material, that it should be preserved and studied. Abramova also preserved tissue samples. In May, as the crisis eased, Nikiforov assembled all those who had participated in the hospital work and told them: But quietly, he told Abramova to keep investigating. He played a double game. In public, he was an official of the state, and loyal to the official story. But he also gave the pathologists a private signal to hide and protect their evidence. Nikiforov later died of a heart attack. Stanislav Petrov, a lieutenant colonel, arrived at Serpukhov, south of Moscow, a top-secret missile attack early-warning station, which received signals from satellites. Petrov changed from street clothes into the soft uniform of the military space troops of the Soviet Union. Over the next hour, he and a dozen other specialists asked questions of the outgoing officers. Then his men lined up two rows deep and reported for duty to Petrov. Their twelve-hour shift had begun. His command post overlooked the main floor of the early-warning station through a window. In front of him were telephones to connect to headquarters and electronic monitors. Out on the floor, beyond the specialists and their consoles, a large map covered the far wall. At the center of the map was the North Pole. Above the pole and beyond itâ€”as it might be seen from spaceâ€”were Canada and the United States, inverted. Below the pole stretched the vast lands of the Soviet Union. This was the path that nuclear missiles would take if ever launched. The map showed the location of Minuteman missile bases in the United States. Petrov knew those bases held one thousand intercontinental ballistic missiles carrying nuclear warheads that could cross the Arctic and reach the Soviet Union in thirty-five minutes. On the main floor, a dozen men monitored electronic consoles with a singular mission: Petrov, forty-four, had served in the military for twenty-six years, rising to deputy chief of the department for combat algorithms.