Voluntary Associations in Tsarist Russia
Joseph Bradley 2009-06-30 This text investigates the role of, mostly scientific societies in building civil society in imperial Russia. It challenges the idea that Russia did not have the building blocks of a democratic society.

Russia and the World
Catherine Breshkovsky 2015-06-05 Excerpt from Russia and the World Those who have read Catherine Breshkovsky's "Message to the American People," will find in the articles brought together in this pamphlet a development of the beautiful and deep thoughts expressed by the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution" in her "Message." The Russian situation at this moment may be summed up as follows: While the Bolsheviks are still able to control, through armed force, a part of Central Russia, the people of Russia, led by the greatest Russian liberal and socialist leaders, are waging an open war against the Bolshevik usurpers. When we speak about the people of Russia we have in mind, as far as social classes are concerned, not only the Russian middle class, but also, and especially, the Russian peasantry and workmen who are constantly rising against the Bolshevik tyranny. As far as the Russian political parties are concerned, not only the liberals, the Constitutional-Democratic Party, but also the People's Socialists, the Social-Democrats Menshevik and the Party of Socialists-Revolutionists are engaged in open war with the Bolshevik usurpers and will not cease this war until political liberties and democratic institutions are reestablished in the country. The people of Russia, guided by such leaders as Catherine Breshkovsky and Nicholas Tolstakov, will not cease their efforts to break the new tyranny and to bring about, through an All-Russian Constituent Assembly, the rule of democracy in Russia. As Catherine Breshkovsky said in her wonderful "Message to the American People," "The demand for a Constituent Assembly was one of the main aspirations of the Russian Revolution. It was on the eve of its realization when the Bolshevik revolt, in November, 1917, tore out of the hands of the people the beautiful possibility to make laws for themselves, to trace the path for their future, to construct a new life in accordance with the interests of the masses, to strengthen peace and insure the common welfare." About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully, any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Russia in the Nineteenth Century: Autocracy, Reform, and Social Change, 1814-1914 A. I. U. Polunov 2015-02-12 This is a comprehensive interpretive history of Russia from the defeat of Napoleon to the eve of World War I. It is the first such work by a post-Soviet Russian scholar to appear in English. Drawing on the latest Russian and Western historical scholarship, Alexander Polunov examines the decay of the two central institutions of tsarist Russia: serfdom and autocracy. Polunov explains how the major social groups - the gentry, merchants, petty townspeople, peasants, and ethnic minorities - reacted to the Great Reforms, and why, despite the emergence of a civil society and capitalist institutions, a reformist, evolutionary path did not become an alternative to the Revolution of 1917. He provides detailed portraits of many tsarist bureaucrats and political reformers, complete with quotations from their writings, to explain how the principle of autocracy, although significantly weakened by the Great Reforms in mid-century, reasserted itself under the last two emperors. Polunov stresses the relevance, for Russians in the post-Soviet period, of issues that remained unresolved in the pre-Revolutionary period, such as the question of private property in land and the relationship between state regulation and private initiative in the economy.

Russia Without Illusions
Pat Sloan 2015-06-02 Excerpt from Russia Without Illusions It so happened that like Pat Sloan I went to Russia in September, 1931 - not like him to teach, but to pursue an inquiry in my own professional field. I had been there in the summer of 1924 to find out whether the defenders of capitalist society were right in saying that the N E P (New Economic Policy) meant the inevitable return to capitalism. I went again, to stay until the spring of 1932, to find out what makes the economic machine run and the cultural life develop when profit is ruled out. This task required that we live with the people in order to understand their attitudes. For a shorter period Mrs. Ward and I duplicated many of Mr. Sloan's experiences. We lived with a Soviet family of the former middle class, in a factory dwelling house, on a collective farm, in a sanitarium, and in a rest home with people of all sorts and conditions from all over the Soviet Union. We know that sometimes the barn is the best place to sleep. We sat in the various kinds of group meetings through which Soviet citizens participate in and develop the people's control of all their common affairs - with industrial workers, peasants, students, intellectuals. Everywhere we asked and were asked the question that Mr. Sloan discusses. Some of the places and some of the people he mentions we got to know even more intimately. Through close friends I knew well the working of the Technicum where he taught. In widely different parts of the Soviet Union, including those where smaller nationalities live, we became acquainted with the workings of the labor unions, in one of which Mr. Sloan served. We naturally had our fair share of the discomforts and unpleasantnesses of that period. We saw, as those educators in Moscow who counseled us where to go said they wanted us to see, "the worst as well as the best" of Soviet life. And we also saw a fair sample of what lies in between. To read Mr. Sloan's descriptions and judgments is to vividly live over again the experiences of that period. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully, any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Maximilian Voloshin and the Russian Literary Circle
Barbara Walker 2004-12-14 Barbara Walker examines the Russian literary circle, a feature of Russian intellectual and cultural life from tsarist times into the early Soviet period, through the life story of one of its liveliest and most adored figures, the poet Maximilian Voloshin (1877–1932). From 1911 until his death, Voloshin lived in a circle in the Crimean village of Kokoilev that was a haven for such literary luminaries as Marina Tsvetaeva, Nikolai Gumilev, and Osip Mandelstam. Drawing upon the anthropological theories of Victor Turner, Walker depicts the literary circle of late Imperial Russia as a contradictory mix of idealism and “communitas.” On the one hand, and traditional Russian patterns of patronage and networking, on the other. While detailing the colorful history of Voloshin's circle in the pre- and postrevolutionary decades, the book demonstrates that the literary circle and its leaders played a key role in integrating the intelligentsia into the emerging ethos of the Soviet state.

The Routledge Companion to the Professions and Professionalism
Mike Dent 2016-07-01 The Routledge Companion to the Professions and Professionalism is a state-of-the-art reference work which maps out the current developments and debates around the sociology of the professions, and how they relate to management and organizations. Supported by an international contributor team specializing in the disciplines of organizational studies and sociology, the collection provides extensive coverage of this field of research. It brings together the core concepts and issues, and has chapters on all the key aspects of professions in both the public and private sectors, including issues of governance and regulation. The volume closes with a set of international case studies which provide valuable practical insights into the subject. This Companion will be an indispensable reference source for students, scholars and educators within the social sciences, essentially within management, organizational studies and sociology. It will also be highly relevant for those working and studying in the area of professional education.

Russia in 1913
Wayne Dowler 2010-10-29 A pivotal year in the history of the Russian Empire, 1913 marks the tercentenary celebration of the Romanov Dynasty, the infamous anti-Semitic Balfour Trial, Russia's first celebration of International Women's Day, the ministerial boycott of the Duma, and the amassing of numerous prisoners and political exiles, along with many other important events. A vibrant public sphere existed in Russia's last full year of peace prior to war and revolution. During this time a host of voluntary associations, a lively and relatively free press, the rise of progressive municipal governments, the growth of legal consciousness, the advance of market relations and new concepts of property tenure in the countryside, and the spread of literacy were transforming Russian society. Russia in 1913 captures the complexity of the economy and society in the brief period between the revolution of 1905 and the outbreak of war in 1914 and shows how the widely accepted narrative about pre-war late Imperial Russia has failed in significant ways. While providing a unique synthesis of the historiography, Dowler also uses reportage from two newspapers to create a fuller impression of the times. This engaging and important work will appeal both to Russian studies scholars and serious readers of history.

Social Distinctions in Contemporary Russia
Joseph Bradley 2009-06-30 This text investigates the role of learned, mostly scientific societies in building civil society in imperial Russia. It challenges the idea that Russia did not have the building blocks of a democratic society.

Global Trends 2040
November, 1917, tore out of the hands of the people the beautiful possibility to make laws for themselves, to trace the path for their future, to construct a new life in accordance with the interests of the masses, to strengthen peace and insure the common welfare. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully, any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Russia S Missing Middle Class
Russia S Missing Middle Class
Eventually, you will unquestionably discover a extra experience and completion by spending more cash. Yet when? reach you consent that you require to get those all needs bearing in mind having significantly cash? Why don't you try to acquire something basic in the beginning? Thats something that will lead you to comprehend even more more or less the globe, experience, some places, behind history, amusement, and a lot more?
Contested World (2021), released by the US National Intelligence Council, is the latest report in its series of reports starting in 1997 about megatrends and the world’s future. This report, strongly influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic, paints a bleak picture of the future and describes a contested, fragmented and turbulent world. It specifically discusses the four main trends that will shape tomorrow’s world: Demographics-by 2040, 1.4 billion people will be added mostly in Africa and South Asia. - Economics-increased government debt and concentrated economic power will escalate problems for the poor and middle-class. - Demography-a hotter world will increase water, food, and health insecurity. - Technology-the emergence of new technologies could both solve and cause problems for human life. Students of trends, policymakers, entrepreneurs, academics, journalists and anyone eager for a glimpse into the next decades, will find this report, with colored graphs, essential reading.

The Estate Origins of Democracy in Russia Tomila V. Lantina 2021-11-30 A devastating challenge to the idea of communism as a ‘great leveller’, this extraordinarily original, rigorous, and ambitious book debunks Marxian-inspired accounts of its egalitarian consequences. It is the first study systematically to link the genesis of the ‘bourgeoisie-cum-middle class’ - Imperial, Soviet, and post-communist - to Tsarist estate institutions which distinguished between nobility, clergy, the urban merchants and meshchane, and peasants. It demonstrates how the pro-communist bourgeoisie, particularly the merchant and urban commercial strata but also the high human capital aristocracy and clergy, survived and adapted in Soviet Russia. Under both Tsarism and communism, the estate system engendered an educated, autonomous bourgeoisie and professional class, along with an oppositional public sphere, and persistent social cleavages that continue to plague democratic consensus. This book also shows how the middle class, conventionally bracketed under one generic umbrella, is often two-primed in nature – one originating among the educated elites of feudal orders, and the other fabricated as part of state-initiated modernization.

Russia at Play Louise McReynolds 2018-07-05 An athlete becomes a movie star; a water rises to manage a chain of nightclubs; a movie scenarist takes to writing restaurant reviews. Intrepid women hunt bears, drive in automobile races, and fly, first in balloons and then in airplanes. Sensational crimes jump from city streets onto the screen almost before the pistoles have had a chance to cool. Paris in the Twenties? Fitzgerald’s New York? Early Hollywood? No, tsarist Russia in the last decades before the Revolution. In Russia at Play, Louise McReynolds recreates a vibrant, rapidly changing culture in rich detail. Her account encompasses the ‘legitmate’ stage, vaudeville, nightclubs, restaurants, sports, tourism, and the silent movie industry. McReynolds reveals a pluralist and dynamic society, and shows how the new icons of mass culture affected the subsequent gendering of identities. The rapid industrialization and urbanization of the late tsarist period spawned dramatic social changes—an urban middle class and a voracious consumer culture demanded new forms of entertainment. The result was the rapid incursion of commercial values into the arts and the athletic field and unprecedented degrees of social interaction in the new nightclubs, vaudeville houses, and cheap movie houses. Traditional rules of social conduct shifted to greater self-fulfillment and self-expression, values associated with the individualism and consumerism of liberal capitalism. Leisure-time activities, McReynolds finds, allowed Russians who parted from them to recreate themselves, to develop a modern identity that allowed for different senses of the self depending on the circumstances. The society that spawned these impulses would disappear in Russia for decades under the combined blows of revolution, civil war, and collectivization; but questions of personal identity are again high on the agenda as Russia makes the transition from a collectivist society to one in which the dominant ethos remains undefined.

Economic Mobility and the Rise of the Latin American Middle Class Francisco H. G. Ferreira 2012-11-09 After decades of stagnation, the size of Latin America’s middle class recently expanded to the point where, for the first time ever, the number of people in poverty is equal to the size of the middle class. This volume investigates the nature, determinants and possible consequences of this remarkable process of social transformation. We propose an original definition of the middle class, tailor-made for Latin America, centered on the concept of economic security and thus a low probability of falling into poverty. Given our definition of the middle class, there are four, not three, classes in Latin America. Sandwiched between the poor and the middle class there lies a large group of people who appear to make ends meet well enough, but do not enjoy the economic security that would be required for membership of the middle class. We call this group the ‘vulnerable’. In an almost mechanical sense, these transformations in Latin America reflect both economic growth and declining inequality in over the period. We adopt a measure of mobility that decomposes the ‘vulnerable’. In an almost mechanical sense, these transformations in Latin America reflect both economic growth and declining inequality over the last 15 years, at least 43% of all Latin Americans changed social classes.

The Estate Origins of Democracy in Russia Tomila V. Lantina 2021-11-30 A devastating challenge to the idea of communism as a ‘great leveller’, this extraordinarily original, rigorous, and ambitious book debunks Marxian-inspired accounts of its egalitarian consequences. It is the first study systematically to link the genesis of the ‘bourgeoisie-cum-middle class’ - Imperial, Soviet, and post-communist - to Tsarist estate institutions which distinguished between nobility, clergy, the urban merchants and meshchane, and peasants. It demonstrates how the pro-communist bourgeoisie, particularly the merchant and urban commercial strata but also the high human capital aristocracy and clergy, survived and adapted in Soviet Russia. Under both Tsarism and communism, the estate system engendered an educated, autonomous bourgeoisie and professional class, along with an oppositional public sphere, and persistent social cleavages that continue to plague democratic consensus. This book also shows how the middle class, conventionally bracketed under one generic umbrella, is often two-primed in nature – one originating among the educated elites of feudal orders, and the other fabricated as part of state-initiated modernization.

Global Trends 2030 Global National Intelligence Council (U.S.) 2012 This report is intended to stimulate thinking about the rapid and vast geopolitical changes characterizing the world today and possible global trajectories over the next 15 years. As with the NIC’s previous Global Trends reports, we do not seek to predict the future, which would be an impossible feat, but instead provide a framework for thinking about possible futures and their implications. In-depth research, detailed modeling and a variety of analytical tools drawn from public, private and academic sources were employed in the production of Global Trends 2030. NIC leadership engaged with experts in nearly 20 countries, from think tanks, banks, government offices and business groups, to solicit reviews of the report.

La Plata Economy and the Rise of the Latin American Middle Class Francisco H. G. Ferreira 2012-11-09 After decades of stagnation, the size of Latin America’s middle class recently expanded to the point where, for the first time ever, the number of people in poverty is equal to the size of the middle class. This volume investigates the nature, determinants and possible consequences of this remarkable process of social transformation. We propose an original definition of the middle class, tailor-made for Latin America, centered on the concept of economic security and thus a low probability of falling into poverty. Given our definition of the middle class, there are four, not three, classes in Latin America. Sandwiched between the poor and the middle class there lies a large group of people who appear to make ends meet well enough, but do not enjoy the economic security that would be required for membership of the middle class. We call this group the ‘vulnerable’. In an almost mechanical sense, these transformations in Latin America reflect both economic growth and declining inequality in over the period. We adopt a measure of mobility that decomposes the ‘vulnerable’. In an almost mechanical sense, these transformations in Latin America reflect both economic growth and declining inequality over the last 15 years, at least 43% of all Latin Americans changed social classes.
political impact of successive outbreaks of cholera and the politics of public health policy. It makes a significant contribution to current debates about how far and how successfully modernisation was being implemented by the Tsarist regime.

Russia's Missing Middle Class: The Professions in Russian History Harley D. Balzer 2016-09-16 This work describes the emergence of the professions in late tsarist Russia and their struggle for autonomy from the aristocratic state. It also examines the ways in which the Russian professions both resembled and differed from their Western counterparts.

The Russian Economy: A Very Short Introduction Richard Connolly 2020-07 Russia today is as prominent in international affairs as it was at the height of the Cold War. Yet the role that the economy plays in supporting Russia's position as a 'great power' on the international stage is poorly understood. For many, Russia's political influence far exceeds its weight in the global economy. However, Russia is one of the largest economies in the world; it is not only one of the world's most important exporters of oil and gas, but also of other natural resources, such as diamonds and gold. Its status as one of the largest wheat and grain exporters shapes commodity prices across the globe, while Russia's enormous arms industry, second only to the United States, provides it with the means to pursue an increasingly assertive foreign policy. All this means that Russia's economy is crucial in serving the country's political objectives, both within Russia and across the world.

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President Donald J. Trump's campaign. Mueller submitted his report to Attorney General William Barr on March 22, 2019, and the report consists of a detailed summary of the various justice in this regard. It was also intended to detect and prosecute, where warranted, any other crimes that redacted by the Department of Justice. The mission of the Mueller investigation was to examine Russian and Portugal was passed over in discreet silence. "The War of 1812 was a struggle for survival in the full conquest of Austria in 1809 as a 'defensive' war, provoked by Austrian threats. Only the invasion of Spain and Portugal was passed over in discreet silence. "The War of 1812 was a struggle for survival in the full conquest of Austria in 1809 as a 'defensive' war, provoked by Austrian threats. Only the invasion of Spain and Portugal was passed over in discreet silence. "The War of 1812 was a struggle for survival in the full conquest of Austria in 1809 as a 'defensive' war, provoked by Austrian threats. Only the invasion of Spain and Portugal was passed over in discreet silence. "The War of 1812 was a struggle for survival in the full conquest of Austria in 1809 as a 'defensive' war, provoked by Austrian threats. Only the invasion of Spain and Portugal was passed over in discreet silence. "The War of 1812 was a struggle for survival in the full conquest of Austria in 1809 as a 'defensive' war, provoked by Austrian threats. Only the invasion of Spain and Portugal was passed over in discreet silence.

Robert S. Mueller 2019-04-26 This is the full Mueller Report, as released on April 18, 2019, by the U.S. Department of Justice. A reprint of the report exactly as it was issued by the government, it is without analysis or commentary from any other source and with nothing subtracted except for the material redacted by the Department of Justice. The mission of the Mueller investigation was to examine Russian interference in the 2016 Presidential election, consisting of possible links, or "collusion," between the Donald Trump campaign and the Russian government of Vladimir Putin as well as any allegations of obstruction of justice in this regard. It was also intended to detect and prosecute, where warranted, any other crimes that surfaced during the course of the investigation. The report consists of a detailed summary of the various investigations and inquiries that the Special Counsel and colleagues carried out in these areas. The investigation was initiated in the aftermath of the firing of FBI Director James Comey by Donald Trump on May 9, 2017. The FBI, under Director Comey, had already been investigating links between Russia and the Trump campaign. Mueller submitted his report to Attorney General William Barr on March 22, 2019, and the Department of Justice released the redacted report one month later.

The Estate Origins of Democracy in Russia 2017-03-11 This publication covers global megatrends for the next 20 years and how they will affect the United States. This is the fifth installment in the National Intelligence Council's series aimed at providing a framework for thinking about possible futures and their implications. The report is intended to stimulate strategic thinking about the rapid and vast geopolitical changes characterizing the world today and possible global trajectories during the next 15-20 years by identifying critical trends and potential discontinuities. The authors distinguish between megatrends, those factors that will likely occur under any scenario, and game-changers, critical variables whose trajectories are far less certain. NIC 2012-001. Several innovations are included in Global Trends 2030, including: a review of the four previous Global Trends reports, input from academic and other experts around the world, coverage of disruptive technologies, and a chapter on the potential trajectories for the US role in the international system and the possible impact on future international relations. Table of Contents: Introduction 1 Megatrends 6 Individual Empowerment 8 Poverty Reduction 8 An Expanding Global Middle Class 8 Education and the Gender Gap 10 Role of Communications Technologies 11 Improving Health 11 A MORE CONFLICTED IDEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE 12 Difusion of Power 15 THE RISE AND FALL OF COUNTRIES: NOT THE SAME OLD STORY 17 THE LIMITS OF HARD POWER IN THE WORLD OF 2030 18 Demographic Patterns 20 Widespread Aging 20 Shrinking Number of Youngful Countries 22 A New Age of Migration 23 The World as Urban 26 Growing Food, Water, and Energy Nexus 30 Food, Water, and Climate 30 A Brighter Energy Outlook 34 Game-Changers 38 The Crisis-Prime Global Economy 40 The Plight of the West 40 Crunch Time Too for the Emerging Powers 43 A Multiglobal powerhouse: Inherently More Fragile? 46 The Governance Gap 48 Governance Starts at Home: Risks and Opportunities 48 INCREASED FOCUS ON EQUALITY AND OPENNESS 53 NEW GOVERNMENTAL FORMS 54 A New Regional Order? 55 Global Multilateral Cooperation 55 The Potential for Increased Conflict 59 INTRASTATE CONFLICT: CONTINUED DECLINE 59 Interstate Conflict: Changes Rising 61 Wider Scope of Regional Instability 70 The Middle East: At a Tipping Point 70 South Asia: Shocks on the Horizon 75 East Asia: Multiple Strategic Futures 76 Europe: Transforming itself 78 Sub-Saharan Africa: Turning a Corner by 2030? 79 Latin America: More Prosperous but Inherently Fragile 81 The Impact of New Technologies 83 Information Technologies 83 AUTOMATION AND MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES 87 Resource Technologies 90 Health Technologies 95 The Role of the United States 98 Steady US Role 98 Multiple Potential Scenarios for the United States' Global Role 101 Alternative Worlds 107 Staged Engines 110 FUSION 116 Gini-out-of-the-Bottle 122 Nonstate World 128 Acknowledgements 134 GT2030 Blog References 137 Audience: Appropriate for anyone, from businesses to banks, government agencies to start-ups, the technology sector to the teaching sector, and more. This publication helps anticipate where the world will be socially, politically, technologically, and culturally over the next few decades. Keywords: Global Trends 2030 Alternative Worlds, global trends 2030, Global Trends series, National Intelligence Council, global trajectories, global megatrends, geopolitics, geopolitical changes

The Autocratic Middle Class Bryn Rosenfeld 2020-12-22 The conventional wisdom is that a growing middle class will give rise to democracy. Yet the middle classes of the developing world have grown at a remarkable pace over the last two decades, and much of this growth has taken place in countries that remain nondemocratic. Rosenfeld explains this phenomenon by showing how modern autocracies secure support from key middle-class constituencies. Drawing on original surveys, interviews, archival documents, and secondary sources collected from nine months in the field, she compares the experiences of recent post-communist countries, including Russia, the Ukraine, and Kazakhstan, to show that under autocracy, state efforts work to support democracy, especially among middle class. When autocratic states engage extensively in their economies - by offering state employment, offering perks to those who are loyal, and threatening dismissal to those who are disloyal - the middle classes become dependent on the state for economic opportunities and career advancement, and, ultimately, do not support a shift toward democratization. Her argument explains why popular support for Ukraine's Orange Revolution unraveled or why Russians did not protest evidence of massive electoral fraud. The author's research questions the assumption that a rising share of educated, white-collar workers always makes the conditions for democracy more favorable, and why dependence on the state has such pernicious consequences for democratization. --E. V. Tarle Russian Education and Society 1996.

The Mueller Report Robert S. Mueller 2019-04-26 This is the full Mueller Report, as released on April 18, 2019, by the U.S. Department of Justice. A reprint of the report exactly as it was issued by the government, it is without analysis or commentary from any other source and with nothing subtracted except for the material redacted by the Department of Justice. The mission of the Mueller investigation was to examine Russian interference in the 2016 Presidential election, consisting of possible links, or "collusion," between the Donald Trump campaign and the Russian government of Vladimir Putin as well as any allegations of obstruction of justice in this regard. It was also intended to detect and prosecute, where warranted, any other crimes that surfaced during the course of the investigation. The report consists of a detailed summary of the various investigations and inquiries that the Special Counsel and colleagues carried out in these areas. The investigation was initiated in the aftermath of the firing of FBI Director James Comey by Donald Trump on May 9, 2017. The FBI, under Director Comey, had already been investigating links between Russia and the Trump campaign. Mueller submitted his report to Attorney General William Barr on March 22, 2019, and the Department of Justice released the redacted report one month later.

Terrorism in Russia: A Critical Theory of Analyzing the Russian Underworld 1993-07-06 Jeff Sahadeo 2007-02-07 This intensively researched urban study dissects Russian Imperial and early Soviet rule in Islamic Central Asia from the diverse viewpoints of terrorist functionaries. Soviet bureaucrats, Russian workers, and lower-class women as well as Muslim notables and Central Asian traders. Jeff Sahadeo's stimulating analysis reveals how political, social, cultural, and demographic shifts altered the nature of this colonial community from the tsarist conquest of 1865 to 1923, when Bolshevik authorities subjected the region to strict Soviet rule. In addition to placing the building of empire in Tashkent within a broader European context, Sahadeo's account makes an important contribution to understanding the cultural impact of empire on Russia's periphery.
environental benefits without disguising harmful past human interventions. Considering that political ideologies such as socialism and capitalism, as well as religion, fail to offer global paradigms for common ground, an environmentally positive discourse instead of an ecological determinism might serve as an umbrella common language to overcome blocking factors, real or invented, and avoid repeating ecological loss. Therefore, agency, environmental speech and historical research are urgently needed in order to sustain environmental paradigms and overcome political, cultural an economic interests in the public arena. This book interweaves reflections on our bonds with landscapes, processes of natural and scientific transfer across the globe, the changing of ecosystems, the way in which scientific knowledge has historically both accelerated destruction and allowed a better distribution of vital resources or as it, in today’s world, can offer alternatives that avoid harming those same vital natural resources: water, soil and air. In addition, it shows the relevance of cultural factors both in the taming of nature in favor of human comfort and in the role of the environment in the forging of cultural identities, which cannot be detached from technical intervention in the world. In short, the book firstly studies the past, approaching it as a data set of how the environment has shaped culture, secondly seeks to understand the present, and thirdly assesses future perspectives: what to keep, what to change, and what to dream anew, considering that conventional solutions have not sufficed to protect life on our planet.

In his book “In Stalin’s Time”, Vera Sandomirsky Dunham 1990 Introduction by Jerry F. Hough With a new introduction to this edition by Richard Sheldon This new edition of In Stalin’s Time, which brings back into print Vera Dunham's 1976 landmark study of popular fiction in the Soviet Union during the Stalin regime, is updated to include new material by the author and a new introduction by Richard Sheldon. Dunham describes how the middle-brow or postwar establishmentarian literature of the Stalinist period was a product of a “Big Deal” intended to propagate values and establish an alliance between the regime and the middle class. Both descriptive and analytical, Dunham’s complex picture of “high totalitarianism” not only reveals insights into the details of Soviet life but illuminates important theoretical questions about the role of literature in the political structure of Soviet society.

Consumption and Social Change in a Post-Soviet Middle Class Jennifer Patico 2008 What happens when your once-dignified profession no longer supports a dignified lifestyle? In 1990s St. Petersburg, teachers had to find out the hard way. Although the institutions and ideologies of Soviet life situated them as “cultured” consumers, contemporary processes of marketization and privatization left them unable to attain what they now considered to be respectable material standards of living. In this fascinating new ethnographic study, Patico examines the various ways in which teachers have adjusted their activities and interactions as consumers, demonstrating how this has led to dramatic shifts in their assessments of their own lives and of the society around them. Consumption and Social Change in a Post-Soviet Middle Class presents a much-needed look at the lives of ordinary people in Russia today, in the process contributing both to postsocialist studies of social change and to broader anthropological theorizations of consumption and value.

Economic Growth and the Middle Class in an Economy in Transition Zoya Nissanov 2017-01-24 This book studies the evolution of the middle class in Russia after the fall of the Soviet Union. Using data from the RLMS (Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey), the volume covers the period of transition (1991-2008) during which many fundamental economic reforms were implemented. The first part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the concept of middle class and a description of the economic situation in Russia during the transition period. Particular attention is given to variations in the distribution of Russian incomes and the estimated importance of the middle class. The second part of the book focuses on the link between the middle class and income bipolarization. The third and last section of the book uses the semiparametric “mixture model” to discover how many different groups may be derived from the income distribution in Russia, as well as what the main socio-economic and demographic characteristics of those groups are. The mobility of households into and out of the middle class during the transition period is also studied in hopes of determining the factors that contribute to such mobility. Using rigorous empirical methods, this volume sheds light on a relatively unstudied economic group and provides insights for countries which are about to enter a transition period. As such, this book will be of great interest to researchers in economics and inequality as well as professionals and practitioners working with international organizations.

A History of Russian Thought William Leatherbarrow 2010-04-01 The history of ideas has played a central role in Russia's political and social history. Understanding its intellectual tradition and the way the intelligentsia have shaped the nation is crucial to understanding the Russia of today. This history examines important intellectual and cultural currents (the Enlightenment, nationalism, nihilism, and religious revival) and key themes (conceptions of the West and East, the common people, and attitudes to capitalism and natural science) in Russian intellectual history. Concentrating on the Golden Age of Russian thought in the mid-nineteenth century, the contributors also look back to its eighteenth-century origins in the flowering of culture following the reign of Peter the Great, and forward to the continuing vitality of Russia's classical intellectual tradition in the Soviet and post-Soviet eras. With brief biographical details of over fifty key thinkers and an extensive bibliography, this book provides a fresh, comprehensive overview of Russian intellectual history.