

1: Nokian Nordman / Nokian Tyres

The situation on Russia, by Sir P. Vinogradoff *Russia as an economic organism, by N. Nordman* *Russian Jews and the League of Nations, by S. L. Skip to main content* *Search the history of over billion web pages on the Internet.*

Stanford In the decades leading up to the congress, Russia and the Balkans had been gripped by Pan-Slavism, a movement to unite all the Balkan Slavs under one rule. That desire, which evolved similarly to the Pan-Germanism and Pan-Italianism, which had resulted in two unifications, took different forms in the various Slavic nations. In Imperial Russia, Pan-Slavism meant the creation of a unified Slavic state, under Russian direction, and essentially a byword for Russian conquest of the Balkan peninsula. In the Balkans, Pan-Slavism meant unifying the Balkan Slavs under the rule of a particular Balkan state, but the state that was meant to serve as the locus for unification was not always clear, as initiative wafted between Serbia and Bulgaria. The creation of a Bulgarian exarch by the Ottomans in had been intended to separate the Bulgarians religiously from the Greek patriarch and politically from Serbia. How and even whether that was to proceed would be the major question to be answered at the Congress of Berlin. Great powers in the Balkans[edit] The Balkans were a major stage for competition between the European great powers in the second half of the 19th century. Britain and Russia both had interests in the fate of the Balkans. Russia was interested in the region, both ideologically, as a pan-Slavist unifier, and practically, to secure greater control of the Mediterranean; Britain was interested in preventing Russia from accomplishing its goals. Furthermore, the Unifications of Italy and Germany had stymied the ability of a third European power, Austria-Hungary, to further expand its domain to the southwest. Germany, as the most powerful continental nation after the Franco-Prussian War had little direct interest in the settlement and so was the only power that could mediate the Balkan question. The Congress of Berlin was thus mainly a dispute among supposed Bismarck and his German Empire, the arbiter of the discussion, would thus have to choose before the end of the congress one of their allies to support. That decision was to have direct consequences on the future of European geopolitics. This map received a good reception in contemporary Europe and was used as a reference at the Congress of Berlin. The Ottomans recognized Montenegro, Romania and Serbia as independent, and the territories of all three were expanded. Russia created a large Principality of Bulgaria as an autonomous vassal of the sultan. Britain, which had threatened war with Russia if it occupied Constantinople, [12] and France both did not want another power meddling in either the Mediterranean or the Middle East, where both powers were prepared to make large colonial gains. Austria-Hungary desired Habsburg control over the Balkans, and Germany wanted to prevent its ally from going to war. German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck thus called the Congress of Berlin to discuss the partition of the Ottoman Balkans among the European powers and to preserve the League of Three Emperors in the face of the spread of European liberalism. Delegates from Greece, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro attended the sessions that concerned their states, but they were not members of the Congress. It proposed and ratified the Treaty of Berlin. The congress revised or eliminated 18 of the 29 articles in the Treaty of San Stefano. Furthermore, by using as a foundation the Treaties of Paris and Washington, the treaty rearranged the East. The movement caused serious concern in Berlin and even more so in Vienna, which was afraid that the repressed Slavic nationalities would revolt against the Habsburgs. The British and the French governments were nervous about both the diminishing influence of the Ottoman Empire and the cultural expansion of Russian to the south, where both Britain and France were poised to colonise Egypt and Palestine. By the Treaty of San Stefano, the Russians, led by Chancellor Alexander Gorchakov, had managed to create in a Bulgaria an autonomous principality, under the nominal rule of the Ottoman Empire. The new principality, including a very large portion of Macedonia and with access to the Aegean Sea, could easily threaten the Dardanelle Straits, which separate the Black Sea from the Mediterranean Sea. The arrangement was not acceptable to the British, which considered the entire Mediterranean to be a British sphere of influence and saw any Russian attempt to gain access there as a grave threat to British power. On 4 June, before the Congress opened on 13 June, Prime Minister Lord Beaconsfield had already concluded the Cyprus Convention, a secret alliance with the Ottomans against Russia in which Britain was allowed to occupy the

strategically-placed island of Cyprus. They were able to persuade other European leaders that a free and independent Bulgaria would greatly improve the security risks posed by a disintegrating Ottoman Empire. He did not wish to disrupt the League of the Three Emperors by choosing between Russia and Austria as an ally. During the division, Russia began to feel cheated even though it eventually gained independence for Bulgaria. Problems in the alliances in Europe before the First World War were thus noticeable. One reason that Bismarck was able to mediate the various tensions at the Congress of Berlin was his diplomatic persona. He sought peace and stability when international affairs did not pertain to Germany directly. Since he viewed the current situation in Europe as favourable for Germany, any conflicts between the major European powers that were threatening the status quo was against German interests. Also, at the Congress of Berlin, "Germany could not look for any advantage from the crisis" that had occurred in the Balkans in . That claim enabled him to preside over the negotiations with a keen eye for foul play. Though most of Europe went into the Congress expecting a diplomatic show, much like the Congress of Vienna , they were to be sadly disappointed. Bismarck, unhappy to be conducting the Congress in the heat of the summer, had a short temper and a low tolerance for malarky. Thus, any grandstanding was cut short by the testy German chancellor. The ambassadors from the small Balkan territories whose fate was being decided were barely even allowed to attend the diplomatic meetings, which were between mainly the representatives of the great powers. Until then, as Germany had become too powerful for isolation, his policy was to maintain the League of the Three Emperors. Legacy[edit] Ethnic composition map of the Balkans in by A. Russia kept South Bessarabia , which it had annexed in the Russo-Turkish War, but the Bulgarian state that it had created was first bisected and then split further into the Principality of Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia, both of which were given nominal autonomy, under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The Turkish government, or Porte , agreed to obey the specifications contained in the Organic Law of and to guarantee the civil rights of non-Muslim subjects. The region of Bosnia-Herzegovina was given over to the administration of Austria-Hungary, which also obtained the right to garrison the Sanjak of Novi Pazar , a small border region between Montenegro and Serbia. Bosnia and Herzegovina were put on the fast track to eventual annexation. Russia agreed that Macedonia , the most important strategic section of the Balkans, was too multinational to be part of Bulgaria and permitted it to remain under the Ottoman Empire. Eastern Rumelia , which had its own large Turkish and Greek minorities, became an autonomous province under a Christian ruler, with its capital at Philippopolis. The remaining portions of the original "Greater Bulgaria" became the new state of Bulgaria. Allegorical depiction of Bulgarian autonomy after the Treaty of Berlin. After finally defeating the Turks despite many past inconclusive Russo-Turkish wars, many Russians had expected "something colossal", a redrawing of the Balkan borders in support of Russian territorial ambitions. Gorchakov said, "I consider the Berlin Treaty the darkest page in my life". Bosnia-Herzegovina would also prove to be problematic for the Austro-Hungarian Empire in later decades. The border between Greece and Turkey was not resolved. In , after protracted negotiations, a compromise border was accepted , occurring after a naval demonstration of the great powers, resulting in the cession of Thessaly and the Arta Prefecture to Greece. The British, except for Beaconsfield in his wilder moments, had expected less and were therefore less disappointed. Salisbury wrote at the end of We shall set up a rickety sort of Turkish rule again south of the Balkans. But it is a mere respite. There is no vitality left in them. The Slavs in the Balkans were still mostly under non-Slavic rule, split between the rule of Austria-Hungary and the ailing Ottoman Empire. The Slavic states of the Balkans had learned that banding together as Slavs benefited them less than playing to the desires of a neighboring great power. That damaged the unity of the Balkan Slavs and encouraged competition between the fledgling Slav states. In hindsight, the stated goal of maintaining peace and balance of powers in the Balkans obviously failed, as the region would remain a source of conflict between the great powers well into the 20th century. The Sanjak preserved the separation of Serbia and Montenegro, and the Austro-Hungarian garrisons there would open the way for a dash to Salonika that "would bring the western half of the Balkans under permanent Austrian influence". In the session of the Hungarian Parliament of 5 November the Opposition proposed that the Foreign Minister should be impeached for violating the constitution by his policy during the Near East Crisis and by the occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The motion was lost by to By the Opposition rank and file the gravest

accusations were raised against Andrassy. This vigorous and exclusive instinct explains the historical phenomenon of an isolated group, small in numbers yet dominating a country inhabited by a majority of peoples of different races and conflicting aspirations, and playing a role in European affairs out of all proportions to its numerical importance or intellectual culture. This instinct is today awakened and gives warning that it feels the occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina to be a menace which, by introducing fresh Slav elements into the Hungarian political organism and providing a wider field and further recruitment of the Croat opposition, would upset the unstable equilibrium in which the Magyar domination is poised.

2: This Second Video Summarizes 35 Years of the World's Economy

The situation on Russia, by Sir P. Vinogradoff
Russia as an economic organism, by N. Nordman
Russian Jews and the league of nations, by S. L. Poliakov-Litovtzeff
The Ukrainian question, by I. V. Shklovsky (Diones)
Mode of access: Internet.

Yeltsin initially obliged, and took action to pivot and adjust his image accordingly. Some members of the inner-circle, such as Alexander Korzhakov, urged Yeltsin to cancel or postpone the election in order to prevent a Communist victory. They rejected the premise of the earlier Soskovets campaign strategy, believing that trying to appeal towards communists and fascists would be a losing strategy. Instead, they formed an entirely new strategy for his campaign. However, the other half was determined by a national system of proportional representation. Proportional representation encouraged the existence of a plethora of political parties and little incentive for party consolidation. In 1995, thirteen separate parties contested in legislative elections. In 1996, forty-three different parties did. They believed that in order to win he would need to convince voters that he was the lesser evil, which he would be unable to effectively do without first convincing voters that they had only two options. They would instill such a perception in spite of the fact that Russia had a multi-party system. In 1996, Yeltsin had been widely seen as a vigorous leader. This was no longer the case. Thus, Yeltsin took an active approach to campaigning in order to project an revive of vigor. Petersburg Anatoly Sobchak was considered as a candidate for the presidency instead of Yeltsin, as Sobchak had all the necessary resources and had all the chances to win. However, at the end of Sobchak finally abandoned this idea, and Yeltsin still decided to be re-elected. The memo urged his government to undertake radical measures to insure he would retain power. One of the suggested actions was to dismiss regional governors that did not provide a sufficient level of support to "Our Home" Russia during the legislative elections. Other actions suggested in the memo were to channel government money into his election campaign, use state-run media to bolster his candidacy, cut funding to state-owned regional newspapers that supported opposition candidates, and to insure that positions in the Central Election Commission were occupied by individuals favoring Yeltsin. Yeltsin commented, I realize that if I agree [to run], the struggle will be tough. On February 8, Prime Minister Chernomyrdin denied long-standing rumors that he would seek presidency himself, declaring that Yeltsin had his, "complete and unconditional support. In his announcement Yeltsin declared, Russia is again at a crossroads. We cannot afford to repeat the tragic mistakes of and allow again a division of the country into Whites and Reds. On June 16 we will choose not only a president but our future life, the fate of Russia. On the day that he announced his candidacy, the majority of major polls showed him to be either in fourth or fifth place. Most political observers had already disregarded his prospects. This meant that the advantage of his incumbency immense. While he was, on one hand, burdened by the failures of his incumbency, he was also provided substantial utilities by virtue his position as the head of the Russian government. Being an incumbent, he could demonstrate his willingness to fulfill promises he was making on the campaign trail. This move made land a tradable commodity in Russia for the first time since Yeltsin hoped that this would benefit peasants and provide them a reason to embrace reforms, thus undermining their support for the communists. This, seemingly inconsequential, vote now positioned Zyuganov as an apparent extremist. At the start of Spring, however, the strategy was entirely abandoned when Yeltsin fired Soskovets as his campaign manager. Belgorod was seen as a communist stronghold. Immediately after officially filing his candidacy, Yeltsin launched his first campaign tour. Thereafter, the Yeltsin campaign staff arranged an exhaustive travel schedule for the president and Yelstin campaigned vigorously, maintaining a high media profile. In contrast, Zyuganov had to travel by commercial flights. Before our eyes, it has become multicolored, vivid, and bright. He was publicly dismissive of suggestions that a third force might coalesce. He praised the Russian people, Russian soldiers, and the Allies unlike Zyuganov, who failed to acknowledge the allied forces in the speech he delivered across town. After delivering his speech, Yeltsin broke with tradition and became the first Russian leader in 51 years to leave Moscow during the Victory Day celebration. Following a brief meeting with veterans in Gorky Park, he flew to Volgograd Stalingrad, the site of some of the fiercest fighting during the

war. Yeltsin said that, although the Volgograd region had consistently voted Communist in past elections, he felt morally obligated to visit the site due to its importance. Upon arriving in Volgograd, Yeltsin was reportedly greeted by crowds carrying signs saying "We love you" and "Yeltsin is a democrat. Yeltsin praised the Russian people, Russian soldiers, and unlike his Communist rival speaking across town, the Allies. Yeltsin also called attention the recently reinstated red flag labeling it "a living link between the generations. After meeting briefly with veterans in Gorky Park, Yeltsin flew to Volgograd Stalingrad , site of some of the fiercest fighting during the war. Yeltsin explained, although the region has consistently voted Communist in recent elections, he felt morally obligated to visit a site of such importance. I stick to my beliefs, while he wants to drag the country backward. This was in violation of election laws, which mandated that candidates could not run television, billboard, or radio advertisements earlier than March Following the signing ceremony, Yeltsin boarded a plane and immediately embarked on a surprise six-hour trip to Chechnya, where he visited soldiers and declared victory. This fulfilled a promise that Yeltsin had made that he would personally visit war-torn Chechnya before the day of the election. The choice of location made headlines, as Perm was widely seen to favor the Communist Party. However, by June, he had revised his approach, and the campaign issued direct criticism of the Communist platform. This further neutralized criticisms of his handling of the Chechen War. This included organizing rock concerts aimed at increasing youth turnout. Ultimately, Yeltsin did win the first round, albeit by only 3 percentage points. They believed that a close margin would help motivate pro-reformist voters to participate in the second round of voting. Much of the opposition were mired with technical ineptness, ideological confusion, and political baggage. Many of his opponents became their own enemies, making it completely unnecessary for Yeltsin to concentrate any efforts on combatting their candidacies. Voters also desired for whoever won the presidency to oversee timely control over the payment of pensions and salaries and achieve peace in Chechnya. They also sought to convince the voters that Russia would not suffer a second Perestroika. Days after the first round the campaign had to handle controversy in the fallout of the Xerox Affair. Yeltsin fired Pavel Grachev , at the request of Lebed. This proved to be an effective scare tactic. Near the close of the runoff campaign, Lebed became a burden to the campaign. Lebed made several incendiary remarks, which attracted controversy. On June 26, just a week before the election. While addressing an assembly of Cossacks on behalf of the campaign, Lebed said particular Russian religious sects, including Mormons , were "mold and scum" which had been "artificially brought into our country with the purpose of perverting, corrupting, and ultimately breaking up our state". He argued that Russia needed "established, traditional religions", which he named as being Russian Orthodoxy, Islam and Buddhism noticeably omitting Judaism from this list of acceptable religions. This primarily meant that Yeltsin was pro-reform and anti-communist, whilst Zyuganov was anti-reform and pro-communist.

3: The Work of the Public Health Authorities in Soviet Russia

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The Ukrainian question, by I.V. Shklovsky (Diones).

Interactive agricultural ecological atlas of Russia and neighboring countries. Economic plants and their diseases, pests and weeds on-line resource. Virus diseases of small fruits. Johnson Poisonous plants and fungi in Britain: Intermt F Davis, P. Flora of Turkey and the east Aegean islands. F Turk Demilly, D. Handbook of legumes of world economic importance. CRC Handbook of medicinal herbs. Molecular phylogenetics of the clover genus *Trifolium* - Leguminosae Molec. The world of clovers. Legumes for erosion control and wildlife. Leg ErWild Greene, S. Relating morphologic and RAPD marker variation to collection site environment in wild populations of red clover *Trifolium pratense* L. Huang Taxonomic treatment of the Papilionoideae Leguminosae of Taiwan. The new Royal Horticultural Society dictionary of gardening. Field crops, grasses and vegetables, ed. Mult Glossary Crops Kellerman, T. Plant poisonings and mycotoxicoses of livestock in Southern Africa. Poisonous plants of the United States and Canada. Genetic variation within and between two cultivars of red clover *Trifolium pratense* L. Response to root-knot nematodes of a germplasm collection of red clover and related species Genet. Foster Encyclopedia of common natural ingredients used in food, drugs, and cosmetics, ed. Food and feed crops of the United States, ed. Tucker Herbs of commerce, ed. F Cyprus Mun-Chan, B. A checklist of the Korean cultivated plants Kulturpflanze Canadian poisonous plants information system on-line resource. Can Poison Pl Nasir, E. Flora of [West] Pakistan. F Ital Porcher, M. Pl Names Pottier-Alapetite, G. Flore de la Tunisie: F Alger Rechinger, K. F Iran Rehm, S. Multilingual dictionary of agronomic plants. Flora of Spain and the Balearic Islands: L Spain Taylor, N. A century of clover breeding developments in the United States Crop Sci. Interspecific hybridization of red clover *Trifolium pratense* L. Guest Flora of Iraq. F Iraq Walker, E. Flora of Okinawa and the southern Ryukyu Islands. F Okin Watson, L. Flora of China English edition. F ChinaEng Zohary, M. Check other web resources for *Trifolium pratense* L. Accessed 15 November

4: Arctic - Wikipedia

The situation on Russia, by Sir P. Vinogradoff
Russia as an economic organism, by N. Nordman
Russian Jews and the League of Nations, by S. L. Poliakov-Litovtzeff
The Ukrainian question, by I. V.

From the beginnings to c. In ancient times, Greek and Iranian settlements appeared in the southernmost portions of what is now Ukraine. Trading empires of that era seem to have known and exploited the northern forests—particularly the vast triangular-shaped region west of the Urals between the Kama and Volga rivers—but these contacts seem to have had little lasting impact. Between the 4th and 9th centuries ce, the Huns, Avars, Goths, and Magyars passed briefly over the same terrain, but these transitory occupations also had little influence upon the East Slavs, who during this time were spreading south and east from an area between the Elbe River and the Pripyet Marshes. In the 9th century, as a result of penetration into the area from the north and south by northern European and Middle Eastern merchant adventurers, their society was exposed to new economic, cultural, and political forces. The scanty written records tell little of the processes that ensued, but archaeological evidence—notably, the Middle Eastern coins found in eastern Europe—indicates that the development of the East Slavs passed through several stages. From about 800 to about 1000, commercial explorers began an intensive penetration of the Volga region. From early bases in the estuaries of the rivers of the eastern Baltic region, Germanic commercial-military bands, probably in search of new routes to the east, began to penetrate territory populated by Finnic and Slavic tribes, where they found amber, furs, honey, wax, and timber products. The indigenous population offered little resistance to their incursions, and there was no significant local authority to negotiate the balance between trade, tribute, and plunder. From the south, trading organizations based in northern Iran and North Africa, seeking the same products, and particularly slaves, became active in the lower Volga, the Don, and, to a lesser extent, the Dnieper region. The history of the Khazar state is intimately connected with these activities. About 800, commerce appears to have declined in the Don and Dnieper regions. There was increased activity in the north Volga, where Scandinavian traders who had previously operated from bases on Lakes Ladoga and Onega established a new centre, near present-day Ryazan. There, in this period, the first nominal ruler of Rus called, like the Khazar emperor, khagan is mentioned by Islamic and Western sources. This Volga Rus khagan state may be considered the first direct political antecedent of the Kievan state. Within a few decades these Rus, together with other Scandinavian groups operating farther west, extended their raiding activities down the main river routes toward Baghdad and Constantinople, reaching the latter in 907. The Scandinavians involved in these exploits are known as Varangians; they were adventurers of diverse origins, often led by princes of warring dynastic clans. One of these princes, Rurik, is considered the progenitor of the dynasty that ruled in various portions of East Slavic territory until the fall of the Rurik dynasty. Evidences of the Varangian expansion are particularly clear in the coin hoards of the 9th century. The number of Middle Eastern coins reaching northern regions, especially Scandinavia, indicates a flourishing trade. Written records tell of Rus raids upon Constantinople and the northern Caucasus in the early 10th century. In the period from about 1000 to 1050, the region came under complete control by Varangians from Novgorod. This period saw the development of the trade route from the Baltic to the Black Sea, which established the basis of the economic life of the Kievan principality and determined its political and cultural development. The degree to which the Varangians may be considered the founders of the Kievan state has been hotly debated since the 18th century. The debate has from the beginning borne nationalistic overtones. Recent works by Russians have generally minimized or ignored the role of the Varangians, while non-Russians have occasionally exaggerated it. Whatever the case, the lifeblood of the sprawling Kievan organism was the commerce organized by the princes. But they certainly were not East Slavs. There is little reason to doubt the predominant role of the Varangian Rus in the creation of the state to which they gave their name. His victorious campaigns against other Varangian centres, the Khazars, and the Volga Bulgars and his intervention in the Byzantine-Danube Bulgar conflicts of 970–980 mark the full hegemony of his clan in Rus and the emergence of a new political force in eastern Europe. But Svyatoslav was neither a lawgiver nor an organizer; the role of architect of the Kievan state fell to his son Vladimir c. 1000. He invited or permitted the

patriarch of Constantinople to establish an episcopal see in Rus. Kievan Rus Kievan Rus in the 11th century. Vladimir extended the realm to include the watersheds of the Don, Dnieper, Dniester, Neman, Western Dvina, and upper Volga, destroyed or incorporated the remnants of competing Varangian organizations, and established relations with neighbouring dynasties. The successes of his long reign made it possible for the reign of his son Yaroslav ruled 954 to produce a flowering of cultural life. But neither Yaroslav, who gained control of Kiev only after a bitter struggle against his brother Svyatopolk 919, nor his successors in Kiev were able to provide lasting political stability within the enormous realm. The political history of Rus is one of clashing separatist and centralizing trends inherent in the contradiction between local settlement and colonization on the one hand and the hegemony of the clan elder, ruling from Kiev, on the other. The conflicts were not confined to Slavic lands: In 980, representatives of the leading branches of the dynasty, together with their Turkic allies, met at Liubech, north of Kiev, and agreed to divide the Kievan territory among themselves and their descendants; later, however, Vladimir II Monomakh made a briefly successful attempt 1025 to reunite the land of Rus. The decline of Kiev The hegemony of the prince of Kiev depended on the cohesion of the clan of Rurik and the relative importance of the southern trade, both of which began to decline in the late 11th century. This decline seems to have been part of a general shift of trade routes that can for convenience be associated with the First Crusade 1099 and that made the route from the Black Sea to the Baltic less attractive to commerce. At the same time, conflicts among the Rurikid princes acquired a more pronounced regional and separatist nature, reflecting new patterns in export trade along the northern and western periphery. Novgorod, in particular, began to gravitate toward closer relations with the cities of the Hanseatic League, which controlled the Baltic trade. Smolensk, Polotsk, and Pskov became increasingly involved in trade along western land routes, while Galicia and Volhynia established closer links with Poland and Hungary. Roman Mstislavich of Galicia and Volhynia repeated these actions in 1140. By the middle of the 12th century, the major principalities, owing to the prosperity and colonization of the Kievan period, had developed into independent political and economic units. Social and political institutions The paucity of evidence about social and political institutions in Kievan Rus suggests that they were rudimentary. The East Slavs had no significant tradition of supratribal political organization before the coming of the Varangians, who themselves, until well into the 10th century, had little interest in institutions more elaborate than those necessary for the exploitation of their rich, new territory. The territory of Rus, moreover, was immense and sparsely settled. The scattered towns, some probably little more than trading posts, were separated by large primeval forests and swamps. Thus, although the campaigns of Svyatoslav indicate the extent of the political vacuum that his clan filled, he construed his domains as a clan possession rather than as a territorial or national state. His successor, Vladimir, however, seems to have been conscious of one political element "organized religion" that distinguished both the contemporary empires and the newly established principalities in Poland and Hungary from his own. The church provided the concepts of territorial and hierarchical organization that helped to make states out of tribal territories; its teachings transformed a charismatic prince into a king possessing the attributes and responsibilities of a national leader, judge, and first Christian of the realm. Once Vladimir had adopted Christianity in 988, his rule was supported by the propagation of Byzantine notions of imperial authority. The political traditions and conditions of Rus, however, required that the actual workings of the political system and some of its style be derived from other sources. The succession system, probably a vestige of the experience of the Rus khaganate in the upper Volga, was based upon two principles: Seniority passed through an ascension by stages from elder brother to younger and from the youngest eligible uncle to the eldest eligible nephew. Such a system was admirably suited to the needs of the dynasty, because, by providing a rotating advancement of members of the clan through apprenticeships in the various territories of the realm, it assured control of the key points of the far-flung trading network by princes who were subject to traditional sanctions, and it gave them experience in lands over which they could someday expect to rule from Kiev. Individual Rurikid princes maintained military retinues led by boyars. The princes and boyars drew their most significant revenues from the tribute or taxes collected annually in kind from territories under their control and disposed of in the export trade. The bulk of the population, apparently free peasants living in traditional agricultural communes, had little other connection with the dynasty and its trading cities. Little is known of law in this

period; it may be assumed that juridical institutions had not developed on a broad scale. It dealt primarily with princely law—that is, with the fines to be imposed by the prince or his representative in the case of specified offenses. Some scholars have held that, since land was in the hands of the boyar class, who exploited the labour of slaves and peasants, Kievan society should be termed feudal. The meagre sources indicate, however, that Kiev experienced nothing like the complex and highly regulated legal and economic relationships associated with feudalism in western Europe. Formal culture came to Rus, along with Christianity, from the multinational Byzantine synthesis, primarily through South Slavic intermediaries. A native culture, expressed in a now-lost pagan ritual folklore and traditions in the arts and crafts, existed before the Kievan period and then persisted alongside the formal culture, but its influence on the latter is conjectural. No single one of the regional or, later, national cultures, perhaps least of all that of Muscovy, can be called the heir of Kiev, although all shared the inheritance. The distinctiveness of the character and historical fortunes of each of the major East Slavic regions, discussed briefly below, is clear even in the Kievan period and has persisted into the 21st century.

5: Boris Yeltsin presidential campaign, - Wikipedia

Russia will probably always be different, but other countries are different as well – the Scandinavian countries have a specific tinge to their model, French and German and Brazilian and others.

The forces of economic liberalization, globalization, and the rise of the multinational corporation have all left their mark. Many countries have benefited over this period, but some have suffered. Others have not really changed much in terms of their global economic position. In the diagram, the size of the countries and regions represent the relative size of their economies in terms of nominal GDP. As the diagram cycles through the years from to , you can see how economies have grown or contracted relative to others. Check them out for more economic insights! The area labeled "other" represents countries with a combined GDP that has been consistently lower than . What the diagram tells us If you focus on a particular region or country, you will notice that in many cases there is a period of relative expansion followed by relative contraction, or vice versa. Talk about a rollercoaster ride! The biggest change over the last 35 years was a transfer of economic dominance from Europe to Asia. By , their positions had been completely reversed. The Canadian and Mexican economies have declined slightly in relative terms by 0. The most drastic country-level changes happened within Asia. The biggest story is of course China, which grew from 2. Conversely, Japan shrunk from 9. The worst-performing economies this year will be Russia . Key findings Here are the key points that this diagram has taught us: Another example is Japan, which reached a peak of . The global economy actually moves in waves: For instance, rising US interest rates from and an oil price shock in briefly slowed economic growth in the US. Also, the year saw the dot-com bubble burst and attacks, which ended a decade of economic growth. But it was the Great Recession from that had the biggest impact, causing the US and European economies to slow while emerging countries mostly in Asia continued to gather steam. While off its peak, the US remains the most dominant single economy, representing almost one-quarter . Where is the global economy heading? But the IMF notes that advanced economies will actually be growing faster this year, while growth in developing economies will be slower than in . The IMF expects global growth to speed up to 3. Nevertheless, there are downside economic risks, including market volatility and excessive asset prices shifts. Where do you think the global economy is headed? We would like to hear your feedback.

6: Russia's Economic Self-Reliance: Yes to Hemp, No to GMO : GMONews

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The Communist Review, June , Vol. Marxists Internet Archive You may freely copy, distribute, display and perform this work; as well as make derivative and commercial works. Extract from speech of Comrade N. Semashko, Commissar for Health of the R. THE tasks of the Commissariat for Public Health have been extraordinarily heavy and full of responsibilities, but, in spite of all, we have succeeded in the main in overcoming the plagues and epidemics which had their cause in the famine, although in the Ukraine and in some of the eastern districts dysentery, typhus, cholera and small-pox are again breaking out. But in every respect the worst consequences of the famine are to be seen in their effect on child life. In the cases of these plagues the organism of children has to put up a much greater power of resistance to enable it to recover than is the case with adults. Russia has always had the sad notoriety of possessing the highest rate of infant mortality in the world. The death-rate in the case of young children is as high as 25 per cent. In consequence of the famine, this rose to 32 per cent. Since the war, and especially as a result of the famine, a serious diminution in the population of Soviet Russia has occurred, though this, is not the same in all districts. In Siberia it is much smaller than in European parts, largely due to the fact that in the latter there is a great shortage of food and suitable dwelling places, conditions which afford a fruitful soil for epidemics. In our work for the public health we have to distinguish between two different categories of diseases—the plagues on the one hand, and social diseases on the other. Among the latter category we find two which have always reacted in a frightful way on public health—consumption and venereal disease. Unfortunately, the limited means at our disposal do not allow the majority of cases of the social diseases to be properly treated in sanatoria, so travelling dispensaries have been formed as the most ready makeshift. These travelling dispensaries do not wait until the sick come to them, but carry help and medical aid right into the factories themselves, seeking in every case to arrange for such a type of employment as will enable the disease to be successfully overcome. In addition to the dispensaries, every effort is being made to provide a sufficiency of sanatoria for sufferers, especially for sick children, who are also being housed in forest schools and similar institutions. In order to bring this work to completion, a large-scale campaign has been undertaken. A special propaganda week for the struggle against tuberculosis and prostitution has already been carried through, with special emphasis on the question of additional relief for unemployed women. A further field of work is mother and child protection. For this purpose advisory centres have been opened in every large town and district, which do not, however, limit their activities to giving advice to mothers and expectant mothers, but carry through practical work in this field. Special homes for mothers with babies, and lying-in homes have been set up in all districts. In proportion to the enormous mass of population, what has. In this connection one thing especially must be borne in mind. Formerly nothing whatever had been done in Russia in this direction, and the Soviet Government has had to break entirely new ground. To the Soviet Government belongs the credit for these important social innovations. Child welfare is not by any means limited to babies and young children, but attention is also paid to the welfare of older children and the youth. All these activities find their best support through the planned work of the committees for dealing with the consequences of the famine, on all such committees both working women and youth having representation. In the case of the youth special attention is paid to physical culture as a basis for proper mental and moral development. Monthly courses are given in every centre at which chosen workers from every factory and large undertaking attend. In this way general instructors in physical culture for the masses are provided. There are also more advanced courses covering a period of three years, which fits special youth instructors to take over educational work of greater responsibility. In view of our tremendous needs in both a bodily and mental respect, what we have already been able to achieve may appear insignificant, but a good beginning has been made in face of great difficulty. War and famine have enormously increased the number of unprovided children. There are in Russia to-day about two million children for whose care and education nobody is responsible unless this is undertaken by the

social organs of the State. Of these two million children about 1., have already been accomodated in homes. A further point that must be borne in mind, is that the majority of these children, due to the severity of famine conditions and the hardships they have suffered, are not only bodily, but also mentally, often abnormal. One special activity presents itself at once. The Commissariat of Public Health is engaged in the preparation of small travelling dispensaries for service among the rural population. These dispensaries are being prepared abroad for introduction into Russia as complete units of medical aid, fitted up with the most important medicines for fighting plague and social diseases. This is especially a task in which the W. The Crimea is the most healthy region of Russia, to which sick people go when convalescent. Many sanatoriums and dispensaries have been set up in this area for the benefit of the sick workers of Russia, and not only that, but to enable partially recovered workers to remain longer in the Crimea until their health is once again established. We have set up farms, vineyards and similar undertakings in which these workers can be employed with profit to themselves and the Republic, All comrades must realise that it is in raising the public health, lies the best basis for a sound rebuilding of Russian economic life. The rebuilding of Russia cannot be carried through by a sick nation, by broad masses whose hygiene, physique and sanitary requirements are not well developed. In the great and heavy work of rebuilding Russia, the health standard of the Russian masses is of the very first importance.

7: Congress of Berlin - Wikipedia

We particularly focus on economic crisis is a living organism and economy is a sick organism models. The study also points at the universal and culture-specific aspects of the crisis metaphor. The study also points at the universal and culture-specific aspects of the crisis metaphor.

Tue November 4 The Nokian Hakkapeliitta 8 studded tire and the Nokian Hakkapeliitta R2 Nordic non-studded tire have won all the most important winter tire tests in Finland, Sweden, Norway, and even Russia. The new innovations can be felt and seen in the everyday lives of all road users. It has excellent grip on ice and braking distances remain short. On icy and slippery roads, the high number of studs makes the Nokian easy to drive, maintaining control even under difficult conditions. In the final evaluation, the Hakkapeliitta 8 received a perfect ten for all the subtests that were run on ice and snow. The studded tire test included a total of 13 winter tires. In the ice tests, the Hakkapeliitta 8 had the shortest braking distance. On the ice track, the multiple test winner felt quick and balanced, and the behaviour was very predictable. The Hakkapeliitta 8 was also the best in the snow tests, and Tuulilasi states that it can also manage slush very well. The Hakkapeliitta 8, which features a unique stud concept and a massive number of studs, also received positive feedback for its low noise level on dry roads. The fuel efficient Nokian Hakkapeliitta 8 also had the lowest fuel consumption in the test. Increased stud protrusion has a negative effect on the service life of the studded tire. The Nokian Hakkapeliitta 8 showed the smallest increase in stud protrusion during the test, which guarantees a long service life and low road wear. According to Tuulilasi, the Nokian Hakkapeliitta R2 provides good grip on ice. The Hakkapeliitta R2 receives special praise for its cornering grip and steering response on roughened ice. Comfortable driving is assisted by the low rolling noise combined with the lowest fuel consumption in the test. The difference in fuel economy between the safe and fuel efficient Nokian Hakkapeliitta R2 and the weakest non-studded tire in the test was 0. Za Rulem writes that the Hakkapeliitta 8 is supreme on snow and ice. The magazine states that the new studded tire is comfortable to drive, durable, and that it had the lowest fuel consumption in the test. The Nokian Nordman 5 took a solid third place in the same test.

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9: Over 20 test wins for Nokian winter tires in the Nordic countries and Europe / Nokian Tires

AKADEMGORODOK, Russia "â€” Dmitri Trubitsyn is a young physicist-entrepreneur with a patriotic reputation, seen in this part of Siberia as an exemplar of the talents, dedication and enterprise that.

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