Third Department The Political Police In The Russia Of Nicholas First

“The” Third Department-P. S. Squire 1968

The Third Department: the Establishment and Practices of the Political Police in the Russia of Nicholas I [By] P. S. Squire-Peter Stansfield Squire 1968

Understanding the Modern Russian Police-Olga B. Semukhina 2013-05-24 Understanding the Modern Russian Police represents the culmination of ten years of research and an ongoing partnership between the Volgograd Academy of Russian Internal Affairs Ministry (VA MVD) and the Volgograd branch of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (VAPA). The book provides a timely and comprehensive analysis of the historical development, functions, and contemporary challenges faced by the modern Russian police. Spanning more than two centuries of history, the book covers: The tsarist police evolution that witnessed the creation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation (MVD) in 1802 and concluding with the 1917 October Revolution The Soviet era from the 1917 October Revolution until Stalin’s death in 1953 The Khrushchev and Brezhnev periods, and the Soviet police’s maturation into a professionally educated and well-equipped law enforcement system The transformational period of police development beginning with Gorbachev’s perestroika and concluding with the first term of Putin in 2008 The structure, authority, and workforce of the modern Russian police Public-police relationships existing today in Russia Reports by Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch on corruption and abuse of power, along with a legal analysis of practices by the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) The 2011 Police Reform by Medvedev The book concludes with some predictions on the future of the Russian police and its potential reforms. Encompassing the efforts of many great researchers from Russia, this exhaustive review of the history of policing in Russia enables readers to comprehend the societal and political forces that have shaped policing in this country.

The Tsarist Secret Police and Russian Society, 1880-1917-Fredric S. Zuckerman 1996-05 Alexander II’s Great Reforms of the early 1860s unleashed hopes among Russians for a true civil society that would enjoy the benefits of increased political freedom and exclusion from want. Instead, after the attempt on the Tsar's life by D. V. Karakozov in 1866, Russian political life became trapped within a vicious circle of political reaction, growing disillusionment with the government and intensifying political dissent that increasingly manifested itself in acts of terrorism against Tsarist officials. The creation of the Department of State Police in 1880, to combat all forms of political subversion, served as a declaration of war by the Russian government, not only against Russia's terrorists, but also against enlightened society as a whole. The secret police acted as the vanguard of the forces of order in this internal war, its tentacles penetrating every corner of Russian life. Zuckerman's book is the first to place the entire history of the so-called "Okhrana" within the context of the political and social history of late imperial Russia. Indeed, Zuckerman shows that, ironically, the secret police were themselves victims of the political culture they strove to preserve.

The Policing of Politics in the Twentieth Century-Assistant Professor of History Mark Mazower 1997 The role of the police has, from its beginnings, been ambiguous, even janus-faced. This volume focuses on one of its controversial aspects by showing how the police have been utilized in the past by regimes in Europe, the USA and the British Empire to check political dissent and social unrest. Ideologies such as anti-Communism emerge as significant influences in both democracies and dictatorships. And by shedding new light on policing continuities in twentieth-century Germany and
Italy, as well as Interpol, this volume questions the compatibility of democratic government and political policing.


Policing the Globe-Peter Andreas 2008 In this illuminating history that spans past campaigns against piracy and slavery to contemporary campaigns against drug trafficking and transnational terrorism, Peter Andreas and Ethan Nadelmann explain how and why prohibitions and policing practices increasingly extend across borders. The internationalization of crime control is too often described as simply a natural and predictable response to the growth of transnational crime in an age of globalization. The internationalization of policing, they demonstrate, primarily reflects ambitious efforts by generations of western powers to export their own definitions of "crime," not just for political and economic gain but also in an attempt to promote their own morals to other parts of the world. A thought-provoking analysis of the historical expansion and recent dramatic acceleration of international crime control, Policing the Globe provides a much-needed bridge between criminal justice and international relations on a topic of crucial public importance.

The Durham University Journal-University of Durham 1969


Prophets and Conspirators in Pre-Revolutionary Russia-Adam Bruno Ulam In this magisterial and exciting book, Ulam offers a brilliant history of Russian political and intellectual life in those critical years from 1855 to 1884 and describes the successive conspiracies that shook the edifice of tsarist autocracy.

The Japanese Police State-Elise K. Tipton 2013-12-17 This is a specialized study of the organization, ideology and activities of the Japanese Special Higherpolice, the Tokkô, notorious in pre-war and wartime years for its harassment of opponents of the government. Within a comparative framework, this book explains the elements of Tokkô brutality and abuses of authority, analyses police traditions and looks at the Tokkô's interactions with other Japanese institutions and the broader sociopolitical climate. Sources include confidential Tokkô documents and interviews with former Tokkô officials. First published in 1990, this title is part of the Bloomsbury Academic Collections series.

Europe in the Nineteenth Century-Harry Hearder 2014-01-21 The period between 1830 and 1880 was one of immense activity, radical political change, and striking economic and social growth in Europe. The major themes of the struggles between individuals, parties and classes within the state, and between the states themselves are explored within the context of a study of the administration, organisation and growth of European society. The whole book has been fully revised and updated, particularly the section on German history. Professor Hearder has also given greater consideration to many important issues, such as, popular movements of protest and insurrection, life-styles, and the role of women.

The Limits of Russian Democratisation-Alexander Domrin 2006-04-18 Written by an established scholar in the field, this text examines the nature of emergency powers and their use in the Russian constitution. It explores the use of such powers in Russian history, comparing the Russian situation with those that exist in other countries and discussing the legal thought underpinning such powers. The practicalities and theories of emergency orders are traced throughout history with Dormin arguing that the longer an emergency regime lasts, the less effective the measure becomes. With original research and remarkable insight, this text will be of interest to scholars examining the new Russia, its rulers, conflicts and motives, as well
as its political systems.
Nikolai Ivanovich Kibalchich-Lee B. Croft 2006
Russian Identities-Nicholas V. Riasanovsky 2005-09-29 This book investigates the question of Russian identity, looking at changes and continues over a huge territory, many centuries, and a variety of political, social, and economic structures. Its main emphases are on the struggle against the steppe peoples, Orthodox Christianity, autocratic monarchy, and Westernization.
Political History of Recent Times, 1816-1875-Wilhelm Müller 1882
Autocracy, Modernization, and Revolution in Russia and Iran-Tim McDaniel 2014-07-14 What did the Russian revolution of 1917 and the Iranian revolution of 1978-1979 share besides their drama? How can we compare a revolution led by Lenin with one inspired by Khomeini? How is a revolution based primarily on the urban working class similar to one founded to a significant degree on traditional groups like the bazaaris, small craftsmen, and religious students and preachers? Identifying a distinctive route to modernity--autocratic modernization--Tim McDaniel explores the dilemmas inherent in the efforts of autocratic monarchies in Russia and Iran to transform their countries into modern industrial societies. Originally published in 1991. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.
Bibliography of Intelligence Literature- 1981
The Politics of Punishment-Bruce F. Adams 2019-09-15 Bruce F. Adams examines how Russia's Main Prison Administration was created, the number of prisoners it managed in what types of prisons, and what it accomplished. While providing a thorough account of prison management at a crucial time in Russia's history, Adams explores broader discussions of reform within Russia's government and society, especially after the Revolution of 1905, when arguments on such topics as parole and probation boiled in the arena of raucous public debate.
Breaking the Ties That Bound-Barbara Alpern Engel 2011-03-15 Russia’s Great Reforms of 1861 were sweeping social and legal changes that aimed to modernize the country. In the following decades, rapid industrialization and urbanization profoundly transformed Russia’s social, economic, and cultural landscape. Barbara Alpern Engel explores the personal, cultural, and political consequences of these dramatic changes, focusing on their impact on intimate life and expectations and the resulting challenges to the traditional, patriarchal family order, the cornerstone of Russia’s authoritarian political and religious regime. The widely perceived "marriage crisis" had far-reaching legal, institutional, and political ramifications. In Breaking the Ties That Bound, Engel draws on exceptionally rich archival documentation—in particular, on petitions for marital separation and the materials generated by the ensuing investigations—to explore changing notions of marital relations, domesticity, childrearing, and intimate life among ordinary men and women in imperial Russia. Engel illustrates with unparalleled vividness the human consequences of the marriage crisis. Her research reveals in myriad ways that the new and more individualistic values of the capitalist marketplace and commercial culture challenged traditional definitions of gender roles and encouraged the self-creation of new social identities. Engel captures the intimate experiences of women and men of the lower and middling classes in their own words, documenting instances not only of physical, mental, and emotional abuse but also of resistance and independence. These changes challenged Russia’s rigid political order, forcing a range of state agents, up to and including those who spoke directly in the name of the tsar, to rethink traditional understandings of gender norms and family law. This remarkable social history is thus also a contribution to our understanding of the deepening political crisis of autocracy.

third-department-the-political-police-in-the-russia-of-nicholas-first 3/9  Third Department The Political Police In The Russia Of Nicholas First
Race, Police, and the Making of a Political Identity-Edward J. Escobar 1999-09 This book offers a fascinating examination of the historically volatile relationship between the Mexican American community and the Los Angeles Police Department. Within the vibrant backdrop of Los Angeles, Escobar probes and interprets the roots of cultural misperception and social paranoia which culminated in the infamous Zoot Suit Riots.
The Rise and Decline of the State-Martin van Creveld 1999-08-26 This unique volume traces the history of the state from its beginnings to the present day.
Bibliography of Intelligence Literature-Walter Pforzheimer 1985 This annotated bibliography is intended to provide students and faculty of the Defense Intelligence College and intelligence professionals with a selective listing of the most significant books in English on intelligence topics. It was decided to concentrate attention on the most noteworthy books in English on intelligence, thus providing the reader with a selected, annotated and critical Bibliography, useful as a guide to reading on the intelligence profession. The annotations represent a synthesis of several opinions, with primary emphasis given to reviews or critiques prepared by knowledgeable present and former members of the Intelligence Community.
Four Russian Serf Narratives-John MacKay 2009-11-24 Although millions of Russians lived as serfs until the middle of the nineteenth century, little is known about their lives. Identifying and documenting the conditions of Russian serfs has proven difficult because the Russian state discouraged literacy among the serfs and censored public expressions of dissent. To date scholars have identified only twenty known Russian serf narratives. Four Russian Serf Narratives contains four of these accounts and is the first translated collection of autobiographies by serfs. Scholar and translator John MacKay brings to light for an English-language audience a diverse sampling of Russian serf narratives, ranging from an autobiographical poem to stories of adventure and escape. “Autobiography” (1785) recounts a highly educated serf’s attempt to escape to Europe, where he hoped to study architecture. The long testimonial poem “News About Russia” (ca. 1849) laments the conditions under which the author and his fellow serfs lived. In “The Story of My Life and Wanderings” (1881) a serf tradesman tells of his attempt to simultaneously escape serfdom and captivity from Chechen mountaineers. The fragmentary “Notes of a Serf Woman” (1911) testifies to the harshness of peasant life with extraordinary acuity and descriptive power. These accounts offer readers a glimpse, from the point of view of the serfs themselves, into the realities of one of the largest systems of unfree labor in history. The volume also allows comparison with slave narratives produced in the United States and elsewhere, adding an important dimension to knowledge of the institution of slavery and the experience of enslavement in modern times.
Fighting Words-Charles A Ruud 2009-07-14 Censorship took many forms in Imperial Russia. First published in 1982, Fighting Words focuses on the most common form: the governmental system that screened written works before or after publication to determine their acceptability. Charles A. Ruud shows that, despite this system, the nineteenth-century Russian Imperial government came to grant far more extensive legal publishing freedoms than most Westerners realize, adopting a more liberal attitude towards the press by permitting it a position recognized by law. Fighting Words also reveals, however, that the government fell far short of implementing these reforms, thus contributing to the growth of opposition to the Tsarist regime in the second half of the nineteenth century and the first few years of the twentieth. Now back in print with a new introduction by the author, Fighting Words is a classic work offering insight into the press, censorship, and the limits of printed expression in Imperial Russia.
The Russian Dilemma-Gordon M. Hahn 2021-11-17 From the end of the Mongol Empire to today, Russian history is a tale of cultural, political, economic and military interaction with Western powers. The depth of this relationship has created a geopolitical dilemma: Russia has persistently been both attracted to and at odds with Western ideas and technological development, which have tended to threaten Russia’s sense of identity and create destabilizing divisions within society. Simultaneously, deepening involvement in Western international affairs brought meddling in Russian domestic politics and military invasion. This book examines how the centuries-old Western threat has shaped Russia’s political and strategic
structures, creating a culture of security rooted in vigilance against Western influence and interference.

The Discreet Charm of the Police State-Jose Raymund Canoy 2007 This book examines the complex and paradoxical relationship between authoritarian policing and the social and economic modernization of postwar Germany's largest and most historically "authentic" state, as Bavaria joined the rest of the Federal Republic in a passage from postwar crisis to consumer prosperity.

Alexander II-Edvard Radzinsky 2006-11-14 Profiles the Romanov Dynasty tsar as one of Russia's most forward-thinking rulers, documenting his efforts to redefine history by bringing freedom to his country, the use of terrorist bombings by the radicals that lived during his regime, and the series of assassination attempts that eventually ended his life. By the author of The Last Tsar. Reprint. 35,000 first printing.

God's Playground A History of Poland-Norman Davies 2005-02-24 The most comprehensive survey of Polish history available in English, 'God's Playground' demonstrates Poland's importance in European history from medieval times to the present. Abandoning the traditional nationalist approach to Polish history, Norman Davies instead stresses the country's rich multinational heritage and places the development of the Jewish, German, Ukrainian, and Lithuanian communities firmly within the Polish context. Davies emphasizes the cultural history of Poland through a presentation of extensive poetical, literary, and documentary texts in English translation. In each volume, chronological chapters of political narrative are interspersed with essays on religious, social, economic, constitutional, philosophical, and diplomatic themes. This new edition has been revised and fully updated with two new chapters to bring the story to the end of the twentieth century.

The Cambridge History of Russia: Volume 2, Imperial Russia, 1689-1917-Research Professor Dominic Lieven 2006-08-17 A definitive new history of Russia from early Rus' to the collapse of the Soviet Union

The Routledge History of Terrorism-Randall D. Law 2015-03-27 Though the history of terrorism stretches back to the ancient world, today it is often understood as a recent development. Comprehensive enough to serve as a survey for students or newcomers to the field, yet with enough depth to engage the specialist, The Routledge History of Terrorism is the first single-volume authoritative reference text to place terrorism firmly into its historical context. Terrorism is a transnational phenomenon with a convoluted history that defies easy periodization and narrative treatment. Over the course of 32 chapters, experts in the field analyze its historical significance and explore how and why terrorism emerged as a set of distinct strategies, tactics, and mindsets across time and space. Chapters address not only familiar topics such as the Northern Irish Troubles, the Palestine Liberation Organization, international terrorism, and the rise of al-Qaeda, but also lesser-explored issues such as: American racial terrorism state terror and terrorism in the Middle Ages tyrannicide from Ancient Greece and Rome to the seventeenth century the roots of Islamist violence the urban guerrilla, terrorism, and state terror in Latin America literary treatments of terrorism. With an introduction by the editor explaining the book's rationale and organization, as well as a guide to the definition of terrorism, an historiographical chapter analyzing the historical approach to terrorism studies, and an eight-chapter section that explores critical themes in the history of terrorism, this book is essential reading for all those interested in the past, present, and future of terrorism.

Late Imperial Russia-Robert B. McKean 2005-09-03 This volume offers a detailed examination of the stability of the late imperial regime in Russia. Accessible yet insightful, contributions cover the historiography of complex topics such as peasants, workers, revolutionaries, foreign relations, and Nicholas II. In addition, there are original studies of some of the leading intellectuals of the time.

The Dostoevsky Archive-Peter Sekirin 1997-01-01 Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky (1821-1881), one of the greatest novelists of the 19th century, continues to be one of the writers most focused upon in academia throughout the world. With the recent opening of numerous archives in the former Soviet Union, much new material has come to light that has not yet been incorporated in publishes works or standard curricula. The
Dostoevsky Archive comprehensively documents the entire life of the Russian novelist, using contemporary Russian source documents, the author's own letters and notes and those of his family, and the memoirs of his contemporaries. This fullscale reference work includes a detailed chronology, an annotated bibliography, and brief biographies of important contemporaries. Fully indexed.

Politics, Modernisation and Educational Reform in Russia—David Johnson 2010-05-17 The chapters in this volume give an account of the process of modernisation and educational reform in Russia, variously considering the cultural and political dilemmas provoked by democratisation, the structural and policy challenges associated with the reform of higher and vocational education, and the deep divisions exposed as socio-cultural activity is brought into alignment with the new discourse of freedom and choice. The volume stimulates an important debate about the methods that inform cross-national and cross-regional work on educational change. This is particularly salient in a study of educational reform in Russia, and begs the question, 'whose way of thinking, of constructing meaning, and of experiencing the world' is used to judge the weight and the direction of change? Each chapter shows that a thorough understanding of the nature of change and the direction of reform is only achieved through the ability to centre - or take on board - the 'other' worldview. It argues, therefore, that it is worldview, rather than culture or nation-state, that is the most valid unit of analysis. This book pays tribute to K.D. Ushinsky (1824-70), ‘the Russian pioneer of comparative education’, each chapter in it broadly in agreement with his conclusions that: Public education does not solve the problems of life by itself; it does not lead history; rather, it follows the historical development. It is not the pedagogies or the teachers who create the future, but the people themselves and their great men. Education only follows this road and, in combination with other public (social) factors, helps the individual and the rising generation on its way.

Gulag Boss—Fyodor Vasilevich Mochulsky 2012-11-29 This is the memoir of Fyodor Mochulsky, a man who spent several years in the administration of the Soviet Gulag, including six years supervising the construction of a railroad in the Arctic. It is the first memoir in English from an NKVD (KGB) employee, and recounts his experiences inside the Soviet system of terror and how he came to deal with the logistical and ethical challenges he faced. This book provides a unique perspective on the organization of evil and the thinking of all the apparently ordinary people who help run systems of terror.

The History of Russia—Charles E. Ziegler 1999 Discusses the political and economic aspects of each period as well as the social and cultural milieu, and includes a timeline, brief biographical notes on key players, and a bibliographic essay.

Dostoevsky and the Novel—Michael Holquist 2015-03-08 What place do Dostoevsky's works occupy in the history of the novel? To answer this question, Michael Holquist focuses on the formal aspects of Dostoevskian narrative. The author argues that the novel is a genre that constantly seeks its own identity: we still do not know what it is, since the uniqueness of its members defines the class to which it belongs. This anomaly explains the central role of the novel for Russians, perplexed as they were in the nineteenth century by idiosyncrasies that hindered development of a coherent national identity. Michael Holquist shows that the generic impulse of the novel to explore the mysteries of individual biography met and fused in Dostoevsky's works with the national quest of the Russians for an identity of their own. The paradox of the writer's achievement consists in the degree to which his meditations on the signification of being without a past are grounded in history. Originally published in 1977. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

The Foundations of Modern Terrorism—Martin A. Miller 2013 A groundbreaking history of the roots of modern terrorism, ranging from early modern
Europe to the contemporary Middle East.
Political Repression in 19th Century Europe-Robert Justin Goldstein 2013-06-17 Originally published in 1983. The nineteenth century was a time of great economic, social and political change. As Europe modernized, previously ignorant and apathetic elements in the population began to demand political freedoms. There was pressure also for a freer press, for the rights of assembly and association. The apprehension of the existing elites manifested itself in an intensification of often brutal form of political repression. The first part of this book summarizes on a pan-European basis, the major techniques of repression such as the denial of popular franchise and press censorship. This is followed by a chronological survey of these techniques from 1815 - 1914 in each European country. The book analyzes the long and short-term importance of these events for European historical development in the 19th and 20th centuries.
The Polish October 1956 in World Politics-Jan Rowiński 2007-01
Eventually, you will entirely discover a further experience and ability by spending more cash. Yet when do you realize you take on that you require to acquire those every needs next having significantly cash? Why don't you try to acquire something basic in the beginning? That's something that will lead you to comprehend even more roughly the globe, experience, some places, when history, amusement, and a lot more?

It is your very own time to show reviewing habit. Along with guides you could enjoy now is *third department the political police in the russia of nicholas first* below.

Related with Third Department The Political Police In The Russia Of Nicholas First:

# The Sexual Teachings of the White Tigress: Secrets of the Female Taoist Masters Online Download PDF