Crimea

The publication is aimed at representatives of international organizations, diplomatic missions, government bodies and professional legal community, who need information on the practical application of international human rights standards under occupation of the Crimea. Thematic Review is published in electronic form and is for free distribution. The materials are available in three languages - Ukrainian, Russian and English. Use of Content is permitted with the obligatory reference to the source and authorship. If the author of the material is not explicitly stated, all rights to the material belong to the expert-analytical group CHROT. The materials included in the publication, as well as other materials on the topic can be found on the website http://crimeahumanrights.org/ By the time this issue is published, the following issues has already came out or are ready for publication: Issue 1. The right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose residence. Issue 2. Right to property. Issue 3. Right to citizenship (under preparation). Issue 4. Freedom of expression (under preparation).

Crimea in War and Transformation is the first book to examine the terrible toll of violence on Crimean civilians and landscapes from mobilization through reconstruction. When war landed on Crimea's coast in September 1854, multiple armies instantly doubled the peninsula's population. Engineering brigades mowed down forests to build barracks. Ravenous men fell upon orchards like locusts and slaughtered Crimean livestock.
Within a month, war had plunged the peninsula into a subsistence crisis. Soldiers and civilians starved as they waited for food to travel from the mainland by oxcart at a rate of ½ mile per hour. Every army conscripted Tatars as laborers, and fired upon civilian homes. Several cities and villages-Sevastopol, Kerch, Balaklava, Genichesk among them—burned to the ground. At the height of violence, hysterical officers accused Tatars of betrayal and deported large segments of the local population. Peace did not bring relief to Crimea's homeless and hungry. Removal of dead bodies and human waste took months. Epidemics swept away young children and the elderly. Russian officials estimated the devastation wrought by Crimean War exceeded that of Napoleon's invasion. Recovery packages failed human need, and by 1859, the trickle of Tatar out-migration that had begun during the war turned into a flood. Nearly 200,000 Tatars left Crimea by 1864, adding a demographic crisis to the tally of war's destruction. Drawing from a wide body of published and unpublished material, including untapped archives, testimonies, and secret police files from Russia, Ukraine and Crimea, Mara Kozelsky details in readable and vivid prose the toll of war on the Crimean people, and the Russian Empire as a whole, from mobilization through failed efforts at reconstruction. The Crimean War, the most destructive and deadly war of the nineteenth century, has been the subject of countless books, yet historian Anthony Dawson has amassed an astonishing collection of previously unknown and unpublished material, including numerous letters and private journals. Many untapped French
sources reveal aspects of the fighting in the Crimea that have never been portrayed before. The accounts demonstrate the suffering of the troops during the savage winter and the ravages of cholera and dysentery that resulted in the deaths of more than 16,000 British troops and 75,000 French. Whilst there is graphic firsthand testimony from those that fought up the slopes of the Alma, in the valley of death at Balaklava, and the fog of Inkerman, the book focusses upon the siege; the great artillery bombardments, the storming of the Redan and the Mamelon, and the largest man-made hole in history up to that time when the Russians blew up the defences they could not hold, with their own men inside. The Siege of Sevastopol also highlights, for the first time, the fourth major engagement in the Crimea, the Battle of the Tchernaya in August 1855, the Russians last great attempt to break the siege. This predominantly French-fought battle has never before examined in such in English language books.

This book addresses issues connected with Russia’s 2014 annexation of Crimea that are both of key current relevance and crucial from the point of view of both international law and international relations. It not only offers a comprehensive elaboration of the subject, but also presents it from the points of view of states directly engaged in the conflict. For the authors in this book include researchers from many European countries, albeit first and foremost from both Ukraine and Russia. In this way the collected work represents a contribution of undoubted value where the ongoing international debate on the Crimean annexation is concerned. From the
review by Prof. Anna Wyrozumska This book offers an interesting, holistic and competent contribution to legal analysis surrounding Russia’s annexation of Crimea, the consequences thereof and the responsibility in international law therefor. It is characterised by a high level of legal analysis by a competent international team of authors led by Polish experts on the subject, whose painstaking selection of co-authors has allowed for an airing of both Ukrainian and Russian standpoints. From the review by Prof. Jerzy Kranz Ksi??ka stanowi wspólne przedsi?wzi?cie Wydawnictwa Naukowego Scholar i Centrum Polsko-Rosyjskiego Dialogu i Porozumienia http://cprdip.pl/ Book published in co-edition with The Centre for Polish-Russian Dialogue and Understanding http://cprdip.pl/

The monograph is a comprehensive study of approaches adopted by the Russian doctrine of international law regarding the 2013-2015 events which are directly or indirectly connected with international legal relations between Ukraine and the Russian Federation – the Revolution of Dignity in Ukraine, the use of force by Russia in Crimea, the annexation of the peninsula, and the armed conflict in parts of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. The monograph offers an analysis of the key arguments produced to justify the “lawfulness” of Russia’s actions and expose “violations of international law by Ukraine” and evaluates the conclusions drawn by Russian researchers from the standpoint of international legal norms and principles, the practice of their application, and modern approaches in global international law. The author identifies the changes that
took place in the Russian doctrine on the main issues in international legal regulation of relations between states under the influence of the 2013-2015 events and summarizes the special features of contemporary doctrinal approaches and the main tendencies of their transformation. The book is intended for everyone interested in contemporary issues in international law. In the theater of war, how important is costume? And in peacetime, what purpose does military spectacle serve? This book takes us behind the scenes of the British military at the height of its brilliance to show us how dress and discipline helped to mold the military man and attempted to seduce the hearts and minds of a nation while serving to intimidate civil rioters in peacetime. Often ridiculed for their constrictive splendor, British army uniforms of the early nineteenth century nonetheless played a powerful role in the troops' performance on campaign, in battle, and as dramatic entertainment in peacetime. Plumbing a wide variety of military sources, most tellingly the memoirs and letters of soldiers and civilians, Scott Hughes Myerly reveals how these ornate sartorial creations, combining symbols of solidarity and inspiration, vivid color, and physical restraint, enhanced the managerial effects of rigid discipline, drill, and torturous punishments, but also helped foster regimental esprit de corps. Encouraging recruitment, enforcing discipline within the military, and boosting morale were essential but not the only functions of martial dress. Myerly also explores the role of the resplendent uniform and its associated gaudy trappings and customs during civil peace and disorder--whether
employed as public relations through spectacular free 
entertainment, or imitated by rioters and rebels opposing 
the status quo. Dress, drills, parades, inspections, pomp, 
and order: as this richly illustrated book conducts us 
through the details of the creation, design, functions, and 
meaning of these aspects of the martial image, it 
exposes the underpinnings of a mentality--and 
vision--that extends far beyond the military subculture 
into the civic and social order that we call modernity.
"Crimea's multiethnicity is the most colorful and politically 
relevant expression of Ukraine's regional diversity. History, 
memory, and myth are deeply inscribed in Crimea's 
landscape. These cultural and institutional echoes from 
different historical periods have played a crucial role in post-
Soviet Ukraine. In the early to mid-1990s, the Western media, 
policymakers, and academics alike warned that Crimea was a 
potential center of unrest and instability in the aftermath of the 
Soviet Union's dissolution. However, large-scale conflict in 
Crimea did not materialize, and Kyiv has managed to 
integrate the peninsula into the new Ukrainian polity. This 
book traces the imperial legacies, in particular identities and 
institutions of the Russian and Soviet period, and post-Soviet 
transition politics. Both frame Crimea's potential for conflict 
and the dynamics of conflict prevention. As a critical case in 
which conflict did not erupt despite a structural predisposition 
to ethnic, regional, and even international enmity, the Crimea 
question is located in the larger context of conflict and conflict 
prevention studies."--Jacket.
This report can be called Small Encyclopedia of human rights 
violations resulted from the occupation of Crimean Peninsula 
by the Russian Federation. In a concise but comprehensive 
manner, it contains analysis of key types of violations that 
occur in Crimea. Report demonstrates and proves that mass
systematic violations of human rights in Crimea cause displacement of population from the occupied territory and the Russian Federation should be brought to justice for it. The publication is destined for representatives of international organizations, diplomatic missions, government bodies and professional legal community, who need information on the practical application of international human rights standards under occupation of the Crimea. Thematical Review is published in electronic form and is for free distribution. The materials are available in Russian and English. The materials included in the publication, as well as other materials on the topic can be found on the website crimeahumanrights.org By the time this issue is published, the following issues has already came out or are ready for publication: Issue 1. The right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose residence. Issue 2. Right to property. Issue 3. Right to citizenship (under preparation). Issue 4. Freedom of expression (under preparation).

Crimea: The Great Crimean War, 1854-1856 by Trevor Royle
The Crimean War is one of history's most compelling subjects. It encompassed human suffering, woeful leadership and maladministration on a grand scale. It created a heroic myth out of the disastrous Charge of the Light Brigade and, in Florence Nightingale, it produced one of history's great heroes. New weapons were introduced; trench combat became a fact of daily warfare outside Sebastopol; medical innovation saved countless soldiers' lives that would otherwise have been lost. The war paved the way for the greater conflagration which broke out in 1914 and greatly prefigured the current situation in Eastern Europe.

The Crimean War A History Picador
An examination of the Crimean War and its legacy reveals the vast numbers of military and civilian deaths; the religious and territorial disputes between the combatant empires; and the
global industrial struggles it triggered. In nineteenth-century Russia, religious culture permeated politics at the highest levels, and Orthodox Christian groups—including refugees from the Russo-Ottoman wars as well as the church itself—influenced Russian domestic and foreign policy. Likewise, Russian policy with the Ottoman Empire inspired the creation of a holy place in ethnically and religiously diverse Crimea. Looking to the monastic state of Mount Athos in Greece, Orthodox Church authorities in the mid-1800s attempted to create a monastic community in Crimea, which they called Russian Athos. The Crimean War catalyzed the Russian Christianization that had begun decades earlier and decimated Crimea's Muslim population. Wartime propaganda portrayed Crimea as the cradle of Russian Christianity, and by the end of the war, the Black Sea Region acquired a Christian identity. The same interplay of religion, politics, and culture has found new ground in Crimea today as its sacred monuments and ruins lie vulnerable to abuse by nationalist groups sparring over the land.

Christianizing Crimea is the first English language work to analyze the Christian renewal in Crimea. Drawing on archives in Odessa, Simferopol, and St. Petersburg that to date have remained untapped by Western scholars, Kozelsky provides both a fascinating case study of past and present religious
nationalism in Eastern Europe and an examination of the political conflicts and compromises endemic to holy places. She explores the diverse strategies of church expansion, the importance of Byzantine history and the Greek population, the assimilation of local pagan and Tatar traditions into sacred narratives, the crafting of Russian identity through print culture, and Crimea's re-Christianizing in the post-Soviet era. Kozelsky's unique approach joins the fields of contemporary history, religion, and archaeology to show how Crimea has been reshaped as a holy place. Christianizing Crimea will appeal to both scholars and general readers who are interested in past and current religious and political conflicts.

This book discusses the curtailing of freedom of speech and persecution of journalists in Crimea after its occupation by the Russian Federation. This book contains documented evidence from more than two dozen journalists, editors, media owners and representatives of international organizations about beatings, damage and seizure of equipment, illegal detention, violent disappearance, tortures, threats, denial of accreditation, «blacklisting», institution of fabricated criminal cases, fines and other types of pressure and intimidation against journalists in Crimea. For four years since Russia invaded Crimea, none of these crimes have been investigated by the de facto “Crimean authorities”
and the perpetrators have not been prosecuted. At the same time, Ukrainian authorities instituted a number of criminal cases based on the described circumstances. This book is designed for a wide range of readers, including representatives of the mass media, civil society, law enforcement agencies, academia and international organizations. Examines the challenges and opportunities of the Crimean peninsula within the newly independent country of Ukraine and in light of the strong separatist movement. The nine studies are from an international conference in Kiev, Ukraine, in October 1994. Among the topics are the socioeconomic situation, interethnic relations, Ukrainian presidential and parliamentary elections, the importance of Crimea to Ukraine, the balance of power in the Black Sea, and US security interests in Crimea. Includes a detailed chronology and appends texts of 11 important documents. Published in conjunction with the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Paper edition (unseen), $22.95. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Examines the situation of the Crimean Tatars since the breakup of the USSR and of their continuing struggle to find peace and acceptance in a homeland. The Crimea was the only region of Ukraine in the 1990s where separatism arose and inter-ethnic conflict potentially could have taken place between the Ukrainian central government, ethnic Russians in
the Crimea, and Crimean Tatars. Such a conflict would have inevitably drawn in Russia and Turkey. Russia had large numbers of troops in the Crimea within the former Soviet Black Sea Fleet. Ukraine also was a nuclear military power until 1996. This book analyses two inter-related issues. Firstly, it answers the question why Ukraine-Crimea-Russia traditionally have been a triangle of conflict over a region that Ukraine, Tatars and Russia have historically claimed. Secondly, it explains why inter-ethnic violence was averted in Ukraine despite Crimea possessing many of the ingredients that existed for Ukraine to follow in the footsteps of inter-ethnic strife in its former Soviet neighbourhood in Moldova (Trans-Dniestr), Azerbaijan (Nagorno Karabakh), Georgia (Abkhazia, South Ossetia), and Russia (Chechnya).

Russia's long-standing claims to Crimea date back to the eighteenth-century reign of Catherine II. Historian Kelly O'Neill has written the first archive-based, multi-dimensional study of the initial "quiet conquest" of a region that has once again moved to the forefront of international affairs. O'Neill traces the impact of Russian rule on the diverse population of the former khanate, which included Muslim, Christian, and Jewish residents. She discusses the arduous process of establishing the empire's social, administrative, and cultural institutions in a region that had been governed according to a dramatically
different logic for centuries. With careful attention to how officials and subjects thought about the spaces they inhabited, O'Neill's work reveals the lasting influence of Crimea and its people on the Russian imperial system, and sheds new light on the precarious contemporary relationship between Russia and the famous Black Sea peninsula.

Using much previously untapped source material A Bearskins Crimea is a blow-by-blow account of the Grenadier Guards experiences in the Crimean War. The principal character, The Honourable Henry Percy, a member of the Northumberland family, was present at all the major battles of that appalling conflict: The Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman and the Siege of Sebastopol. Percy was no ordinary soldier: not only was he a shrewd observer with a skilled pen but a thoroughly capable and courageous officer. This is borne out by his winning the Victoria Cross and his rapid promotion.

Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014 brought East-West relations to a low. But, by selling the annexation in starkly nationalist terms to grassroots nationalists, Putin's popularity reached record heights. This volume examines the interactions and tensions between state and societal nationalisms before and after the annexation.

In 1854 the British Army was committed to its first major war, namely the Crimean War (1853-1856), against a European power since 1815. The expeditionary force, or 'Army of the East', was despatched to Turkey nominally to support the Ottoman Empire in its war with Russia; but
in reality to check, in alliance with France and later Sardinia, Russian ambitions for an outlet to the Mediterranean. Despite many failures in the conduct of operations and administration, the war was won in two years and Russian designs on the Balkans and Levant were thwarted for two decades.

Introduction


The Crimea has been the scene of conflict throughout its history. First occupied by the Russians in the 18th century it was the scene of the Crimean War, and was drawn into the Russian Civil War, as well as World War II. Today it remains a much disputed region with the Crimea at the center of ongoing tensions between East and West. Throughout World War II the Crimea was a microcosm of the more general war on the Eastern Front, reflecting the ebb and flow of fortunes of that conflict. It was a crucible that saw first Soviet and then German armies surrounded, overwhelmed, and then destroyed. The nature of the fighting in the Crimea was unusual for the Eastern Front, with naval forces playing an important role, as the Crimea's position in the Black Sea gave rise to a major role for naval supply, amphibious landings, and, ultimately, evacuation. However, in other ways it was more characteristic of the Eastern Front, and the fighting for and occupation of the
region saw the same level of atrocity and ethnic cleansing commonplace throughout the war in the East, with each side reaching the depths of barbarity in their treatment of the civilian population. Based on extensive new archival research, this incredible narrative history by acclaimed historian Robert Forczyk sheds new light on this vital aspect of the Eastern Front that has not been covered in English before.

How will Russia redraw post-Soviet borders? In the wake of recent Russian expansionism, political risk expert Agnia Grigas illustrates how—for more than two decades—Moscow has consistently used its compatriots in bordering nations for its territorial ambitions. Demonstrating how this policy has been implemented in Ukraine and Georgia, Grigas provides cutting-edge analysis of the nature of Vladimir Putin's foreign policy and compatriot protection to warn that Moldova, Kazakhstan, the Baltic States, and others are also at risk.

This monumental work on the Crimean War by an eyewitness was first published between 1863 and 1887.

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mobilization and combat operations in Eastern Ukraine (late February–late May 2014). It examines Russia’s approach, draws inferences from Moscow’s intentions, and evaluates the likelihood of such methods being used again elsewhere. This history of the Crimea is essential reading for all those who have been perplexed by what lies behind Russia's recent annexation of the Black Sea peninsula.

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