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## Russian frontier newspaper

Delovoy PeterburgTypeBusiness newspaperFormatTabloidOwner(s)Bonnier GroupPublisherBonnier Business PressEditor-in-chiefMaxim VasjukovFounded1993; 27 years ago (1993)Language RussianHeadquartersSaint PetersburgCirculation20,400 (2011)WebsiteDelovoy Petersburg Delovoy Peterburg (Russian: Деловой Петербург, meaning St. Petersburg's business in English) is a Russian daily business magazine published in St. Petersburg, Russia. History and profile Delovoy Peterburg started in 1993. [1] [2] It is head officeed in St. Petersburg[3], and provides business and financial news about the city and the region. [4] [5] The magazine has been published in tabloid format. [1] Delovoy Peterburg is owned by Bonnier Group and its publisher Bonnier Business Press, ZAO, a subsidiary of Bonnier Group. [4] [6] Andrey Ershov was editor-in-chief in 2006. Maxim Vasjukov has been editor-in-chief of the magazine since 8 December 2011. [8] In 2011, WANIFRA awarded delovoy Peterburg's news service, or DPVkontakte, to editorial class on a social media site. [9] Delovoy Peterburg distributed 23 000 copies in 2005. [1] In 2010, the circulation of daily newspapers rose to 24,000 copies. [9] At the end of 2011, 20 400 paper was distributed. [8] See also List of Russian newspapers References ^ a b c Katja Koikkalainen (April 2006). Internationalisation and growth of corporate journalism in Russia (Conference Journal). University of Surrey. Retrieved December 18, 2014. “Delovoy St. Petersburg. Publicitas, what are you?” Archived from the original on December 18, 2014. Retrieved December 18, 2014. ^ Katja Koikkalainen (December 2007). Local and international in Russian corporate journalism: structures and practices. European Asia studies. 59 (8). JSTOR 20451455. ^ a b Bonnier Business Press ZAO, Russia. Bonnier Business Press. Retrieved December 18, 2014. ^ Craig Carroll (September 1, 2010). Company reputation and news media: Agenda setting for business news coverage in developed, emerging and border markets. Routledge. p. 332. ISBN 978-1-135-25244-1. Retrieved December 18, 2014. ^ Nabylya Daidj (September 30, 2014). Development of strategic business models and competitive advantage in the digital sector. With IGI Global. p. 327. ISBN 978-1-4666-6514-9. Retrieved December 18, 2014. ^Public Relations Committee meeting with Andrey Ershov, editor-in-chief of Delovoy Peterburg. American Chamber of Commerce in Russia. 28 June 2006. Retrieved December 18, 2014. ^ a b New editor-in-chief of Delovoy Peterburg. Bonnier Group. 9 December 2011. Retrieved December 18, 2014. ^ a b from the 2011 World Youth Reader Award: About winners. WANIFRA and 100-2000- 27 August 2011. Retrieved December 26, 2014. External Links Official Website Retrieved from Members The Russian community, which attended the festivities on 9 May 2004, was the first to participate in the celebrations. Some of these men were dressed in dark green dress suits with epaulets and medals, and others in metal skins favored by motorcycle gangs. They also had an orange and black ribbon carefully arranged in a neat bow that was attached to their chest. George's ribbon was originally the hallmark of the Russian Imperial Army, where orange symbolizes fire and black powder. But since Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014, it has become a sign of devotion to Russia and credibility to its president. According to Moscow-based journalists Andrei Soldatov and Irina Borogan - courageous and knowledgeable commentators on sometimes sensitive security issues - it is an ominous and aggressive political symbol of the anti-Western, pro-Kremlin agenda. Mysterious gentlemen claim to be descendants of Siberian Cossal settling in Australia, mainly around the 1920s and 1950s. Since may 9th. They are prefects of patriotism, overseeing the loyalty of Russian expatriates to Mother Russia under Vladimir Putin. Behind the action of these men is the long, complex history of cossats. Even the origin of the name - Kazazak in Russian, qazaq in Turkish languages - is controversial, but most historians say it is Turkish, that it meant free wanderer or exile, and that by the 15th century it meant ethnically Tatar and Slavic inhabitants of self-government 4th-century settlements along the Dnieper and Don rivers. By the 16th century, the Cossals had evolved from a bandity to an effective light cavalry hitman. Through successive agreements with the Tsars, they were integrated into the Russian Imperial Army and had a special responsibility to protect the southern borders of the empire. They featured prominently in what official Russian histories call the opening of Siberia. Gradually, the Cossacks also took on another task, as the paramilitary police suppressed dissidents and internal unrest. By the 19th century, they were both border troops and the National Guard, with brutal discipline in carrying out their gendarmerie mission. As a New York Times writer says: Before the revolution, they had become notorious as nails in the Tsar's boots, toppling uprisings by peasants and workers and leading pogroms against Jews and other minorities. Cossack He may dismiss this charge, but there is no doubt that the Cossacks participated in the settlement of the pogromaa against the Jewish population after the assassination of Tsar Alexander II in 1881 and the period 1903-1906. At the beginning of the 20th century, the Anti-Semitic Union of the Russian People accepted the Cossal motto on behalf of faith, tsar and fatherland, which set up armed confluence homes (known as black harvests) to carry out pogroms and murder as a socialist or other traitor to what he identified as himself. Since most Cossaries had their devotion to the Romanov dynasty, they sided with anti-Bolshevik forces in the 1918-21 Russian Civil War; Many then fled into exile, and some in Siberia sought refuge in China and eventually Australia. The special target of Stalin's unscrupulous collescive campaign was almost eradicated and they were still suppressed throughout the Soviet period. But in a significant revival, they reseted in post-Soviet Russia as a store of militaristic and ultra-nationalist values with close ties to the Kremlin-controlled Russian Orthodox Church. Under Putin, they have flourished, and he has praised them for their well-known tradition of patriotism... so important for forming a Russian state in the minds of our people. The Russian Government is now funding Cossant cultural centres and martial arts and firearms clubs. Under a law signed by Putin in 2005, the Cossals have been re-admitted to state security and military structures. Until Mikhail Gorbachev became secretary general of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985, all Soviet leaders saw the great diaspora of Russia and the Soviet Union in two contradictory ways: as a source of opposition and a mobilising resource, together with non-Russian supporters, weakening any state considered adversaries. The primary responsibility for neutralising the former members (in some cases by assassination) and for identifying and exploiting the latter group was assumed by the KGB under this or earlier names. In Australia, the most notorious cases were the organisation of Moscow and, in some cases, recruitment with members of the Communist Party of Australia and members of the Russian émigrés, some of whom worked in sensitive positions in the Australian Public Service. The effects of this policy were felt in Australian politics until recently and may yet colour perceptions of Russia. When the Soviet Union began to falter in the late 1980s and the Soviet-backed Communist Party in the West shrank, the recruitment policy of émigrés and fellow travelers collapsed. Wearing George's ribbon, Russian President Vladimir Putin (center) watches this year's Victory Day parade in Moscow. Sergei Ganyeyev/Host Photo Agency via AP Boris during the nine chaotic years of government after the coup launched by the KGB, Gorbachev was overthrown in 1991, and Russian intelligence services directed adaptation and survival. The KGB was divided into the FSB (domestic secret police) and the SVR (Russian Foreign Intelligence Service), but it was not reformed. Now, after two decades as Russian ruler, they probably have better resources and, at least in the case of the FSB, more independent than ever before. Under Putin, efforts to exploit the Russian diaspora as an asset have been refined and strengthened. In October 2001, after consolidating his power, Putin set the concept of diaspora as an attribute of a strong Russian state, proclaiming the concept of russkij mir, or Russian world. (Mir is a capital word that means world, community, or peace, depending on the context.) Putin said that no matter where they live, all Russians and all those who claim Russian heritage would be seen not as émigrés, but as compatriots, a global tribe that has dispersed but was united by a commitment to the Fatherland. Russkij Mir is also one of a phalanx of new government agencies and foundations, which Putin has accused of creating this cohesion and maximizing Russia's global influence. Russia is not alone in this, of course: China, for example, has an almost identical policy of shaping and mobilising patriotic sentiment in its diaspora, the implementation of which is coordinated by the Labour Department of the Communist Party's United Front. The Russkij Mir Foundation also reminds us of the Central Committee of the Overseas Countries established in 1940 by the Japanese. The Foundation was officially established in 2007. In 2009, its Asia-Pacific regional director approached several leading Australian universities, including Queensland, Sydney and the ANU, offering to fund Russian language and culture centres. The bids were rejected partly because the Russians demanded the right to appoint the directors of the centres. Recently, the diaspora's organizing policy has also been supported by the Law on State Policy towards Compatriots Abroad, and its key provisions were reflected in recent changes to the Russian Constitution. The law defines anyone who speaks Russian and identifies/observes the values of [J]assion culture as a compatriot whose rights have been defined by the Russian state, the Russian state undertakes to protect. The Russkij Mir Foundation — which, according to the Chinese Kungflutse Institutes, claims to focus exclusively on the spread of culture and language — is run by a prominent member of the State Node with Putinist characteristics. Duma Deputy Vyacheslav Nikonov happens to be the granddaughter of Stalin's Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov. Agreement. Molotov played a key role in the fate of Labour leader H.V. Bert Eviatt. Which brings us to Australia and the tape-watching Cossation. In a New Year's Eve speech at the end of 2018, the then Russian Ambassador Grigory Logvinov passionately appealed to the Russian diaspora in Australia: Never before in its recent history... has Russia been the target of such a coordinated, aggressive campaign of degrading, exploitation and sedation... various anti-Russian themes, whether it be the MH17 disaster, the so-called Skripal case or the use of chemicals [weapons] in Syria... We at the embassy would be very grateful for all the moral and political support that our compatriots can, of course, give within the limits of Australian law. One group of Logvinov's audience needed no prompting: a self-proclaimed stanitsa (garrison) of Siberian Cossals in Australia, which calls itself the Australian Embassy of zabaika!k's Cossal host (zabaika!sk marks an area in Siberia east of Lake Baikal, as seen from Europe's Russia). These Australians claim to be descendants of cossaces and an archive of their traditions. They first made their presence felt in 2014, the year of Russia's annexation of Crimea and the insurgency of Russian proxy forces in eastern Ukraine, among which cossants in Russia were prominent. Citing the fact that there is no source for the figure, the Russian website claims that 10,000 Australians have Cossae ancestors. Australia's recently beaten Cossach suits began holding demonstrations in Sydney and Melbourne in support of the so-called Donetsk and Lugansk Democratic Republics, or Ukrainian territory, which is still held by Russian-led and equipped relay forces. The leader, Semyon Boikov, had come forward, and his name was Atama. (The word means chieftain, and it is an Ottoman cognate that reflects a strong Turkish gene in cossaal evolution.) A Russian website gives the following information about him: Ataman Boikov was born in 1990. The fifth generation of the original immigrant family, he says, is that his father is a Russian Orthodox priest whose family managed to preserve the Russian language and raised their children to love Russia. We never felt Like Australians, we were aliens there. I consider myself Russian. In 2008, a study period at the Sretensk Monastery in Moscow was crucial in his identify with [Russia]. It could be said that when I was studying there, I was, well, we're not allowed to say enlisted, right? Basically, I was under the influence of pro-Russian elements. They started to shape, an adult from a young Australian [citizen]. He thanks his change especially according to Father Tikhon Shevkunov: This is the most influential person — in the church, in the state and in society. He has always strongly supported any activity related to the reunification of [Orthodox] churches outside Russia with the Moscow Patriarchate and the reunification of russian emigrations in general, the diaspora, with Russia. The Sretensk Monastery, which is close to the KGB headquarters in central Moscow, is said to have close ties to kgb followers, the FSB and the SVR. Father Shevkunov, now an archenary, is sometimes called Putin's spiritual adviser. Here's Boikov, as the Russian digital magazine Vzglyad reports under the headline Cossakot in Australia talking about supporting Russia in a hostile country; I consider myself an advocate of a strong Russian state. We always support [Russian] state policy, we have great respect for our commander-in-chief Putin. And we have a unique ability to support Russia from a hostile state. Even the FSB or the Russian SAS battalion cannot achieve that, because unlike them, we are citizens of this country. It is claimed that Boiov has about 150 members in charge. Although the group is registered as a historical cultural association, its members appear to be militarized: they wear uniforms with epaulets and badges, and conduct Cossage military exercises. But according to Boiov, they see their main task as practicing so-called popular diplomacy... We are organising demonstrations in support of the return of Crimea [to Russia], in support of our army in Syria, in support of the people's powers of Donetsk and Lugansk. Ataman adds that while they can't go into battle with saber, Russian long rifles and Maxim machine guns, as their grandfathers did, they can prosecute another form of war - the information war. Boikov appears to be a key figure in obtaining funding from Russia for the publication of the garrison's own monthly newspaper Russkij Rubeth (Russian border). The mast had a traditional Cossage motor and a cry for war: (Russian Orthodox) faith, tsar and fatherland. The newspaper's headline suggests that its owners and journalists see the Russian border running through Australia, recalling the bon mot of Russian history that only the border with Russian soldiers on both sides of it is genuinely safe. The idea is also consistent with the traditional role of cossants in protecting Russia's borders. Russkij Rubeth's editorials and its reports, reprinted based on ultranationalist Russian sources, reflected the group's identify and the authoritarian tsar's ethos — and now Putin's — Russia. Its members declared their support for the Russian campaign in eastern Ukraine, accepted the flag of separatist communities as one of their own banners and hinted that some of their forces were fighting with proxy forces there. The magazine was branded traitors to any Australian of Russian origin who did not agree. It routinely resales blatantly xenophobic and homophobic views and – for example, anti-Semitic sentiments in December 2015. Russkij Rubezh stopped publishing without explanation in June 2017, suggesting that its funding source had dried up. Three years later, in mid-May this year, it reappeared, edition 5000, a supplement in English and a much wider spread to all state capitals. It is clear that a new source of funding had been found, perhaps Boikov, when he visited Moscow at the end of last year. [We] remind all our Australian compatriots, who are enemies of Russia, that our newspaper has returned to the battle line, Mrs May's editorial said. Take responsibility for your words and actions so that you do not find yourself exposed to the subject of our publications. As before, the magazine identifies its main sponsor as the Institute of North Asia and eurasion integration processes, from which the internet reveals only the address in Chita, in the Zabaika!k region of Siberia. But the magazine seems to owe it resurrection to Constantint Malofev, a character who excels in Russia as an Orthodox oligarch - or to those he works with or works with. Together with his ties to the Nomenklatura of the Russian Orthodox Church, Malofev is known for his ultranationalism, defending traditional values and spreading conspiracy theories. Among the latter is his claim that Bill Gates and Western intelligence agencies are the source of Covid-19 and that Gates intends to bless the entire Russian population. The sources of Malofev's wealth are mysterious. Malofev is best known for his role in the rebellion in eastern Ukraine. In April 2014, Igor Girkin, former head of security at his private equity firm Marshall Capital Partners Ltd, crossed from Russia into Ukraine with about fifty fighters to lead the first armed offensive against the Ukrainian government as a whole. Girkin eventually took command of the People's Army of the Donetsk Republic and then became its defence minister. Girkin served in the FSB from 1998 to 2005 and has since been identified by the European Union as an officer in the Main Intelligence Division of the Defence Forces of the Russian Federation, the GRU. He's better known for his nom de guerre, Strelkov, meaning rifleman or shooter. (Pasternal D. Zhivago's readers can unscrupulous Bolshevik Commander Strelnikov.) By mid-2014, according to the investigative website Bellingcat, a clear pattern had emerged: the Kremlin used Malofev as an ability to fund and broker active measures in Ukraine, including military operations, providing Russia with reputability if the operation fails. In this way, Malofev and his employees share responsibility for the deaths of 38 Austrlians and 260 other passengers and crew on flight MH17 in July 2014. Since 2014, the European Union has imposed sanctions on him for the unstable situation in eastern Ukraine. Malofev also claims to be the founder of the Two-Head Eagle Society to spread Russia's historical enlightenment, which takes its name from the imperial eagle of the Tsar's coat of arms, which Putin has restored as the coat of arms of Russia. Society leads the revised list of partners published by Russkij Rubeth); As the name suggests, its stated goal is to educate all compatriots on an inkkuloma to have the right view of history in the minds of all the inhabitants of the Russian world. This impulse to control not only what people do, but also what they think is a solid tradition in Russia, extending at least to Peter the Greats and achieving apogee under Lenin and Stalin. Putin himself is a product of the training, practice and ethos of the KGB, Cheka's successor, the Soviet Agency for Lenin, which was set up to impose and maintain this widespread control. Putin's former culture minister, Vladimir Medinsky, has written that if the state elite does not seek to shape the consciousness of its citizens... their minds are either a vacuum or contaminated with foreign rubbish. Putin had focused a lot on managing the past to shape the present and recently arranged for the goal defined by Medinsky to be recorded in the Russian Constitution. This was among the more than 200 amendments voted on in russia's recent constitutional referendum, which lasted until 25 May. According to official figures, 78% of the 69% of persons entitled to vote supported the amendments. In an apparent misrepresentation of the result, or perhaps a show of arrogance, copies of the revised Constitution were on sale at bookstores in Moscow well before polling time. A group of well-known Russian political scientists who analysed the figures concluded that 37% of the votes were falsified and the actual turnout was around 43%, of which 65% voted in favour of the amendments. At the urging of the Russian Orthodox Church, the amendments also include an article praising ancestors who had left us with their ideals and faith in God. However, Article 14 of the 1993 Constitution, which is a basic chapter 1 of the 1993 Constitution, defines Russia as seedy states and states that no may be confirmed as official or mandatory. The second amendment describes marriage as a union between a man and a woman, which reinforces traditional values and effectively prohibits same-sex marriage. And another promise to protect historical truth and deny by downplaying the nation's heroic protection of the fatherland, that is, to ask for Putin's increasingly untrue version of the history of World War II. The state Duma also received a remfand from the current federal law on education, which places more emphasis on the necessity of patriotic feeling getting stuck in schoolchildren. All the objectives set out in these amendments are widespread themes in russkij Rubezh, which has resended. According to Russian journalists who investigated Konstantin Malofev's activities and contacts, he is a close Putin confidant archimandrite Shevkunov, Father Tikhon, identified by Ataman Boikov as his primary mentor. Under Malofevy's authority, the two-head eagle club is ostensibly operated by its executive director, Leonid Reshetnikov, lieutenant general of the SVR. Reshetnikov's official biography, reprinted by Russkij Rubeth, causes him to work in espionage abroad from 1976 to 2009. From 2009 to 2017, he served as director of the Centre for Analytical Research, a secret unit of the Russian presidential administration, which was praised by Reuters and the BBC for playing a major role in Russia's succesful campaign to influence the US presidential election in 2016. Officially, General Reshetnikov has withdrawn from active service, but as Putin famously said, there is no such thing as a former KGB officer. (When retiring, FSB and SVR officers are considered to be members of the reserve from whom they may at any time be called up for active service.) In Moscow, a two-headed eagle association is registered at an address shared with the Center for Analytical Research. It is highly unlikely that the SVR lieutenant general will take his orders from a private citizen, Malofev. To carry out a campaign by society to ensure that all Australian Russians and their children have the right views and beliefs, Reshetnikov has appointed Valery Malinovsky, a young [Russian] entrepreneur who goes places, as Australia's chief representative as Boikov's deputy. In a letter of appointment published in Russkij Rubezh, they are accused of preserving cultural identity and preserving the true historical memory of our compatriots. In an interview in which he introduced Malinovsky to his readers, Russkij Rubezh asked him what he was trying to achieve. He replied that his leadership society unites honest people, Russian patriots who want to change the situation at home and perceptions of Russia beyond their borders for the better. Malinovsky asked how the Russians broke up there are deeper emotions; are more diligent; we stand up for traditional values — we believe it is a woman's job to preserve fire and home, while Australian women are feminists who do not put family first; And we're more patntic. Elsewhere in the same edition, this is the work of a two-head eagle society: Russian history is one of the most resented and tradukical phenomena in the history of mankind. The re-creation of Russia's authentic, multi-tone and objective reality in history is reminiscent of restoration: slowly, layer by layer, the accumulation of recent seasons must be peeled off to reveal the original image of Russia in all its pristine beauty. To sum up, we have a group of Australians of Russian heritage who call themselves the Australian Cossack Hero, funded by a Russian Orthodox oligarch (or perhaps anonymous secretaries of state who funnel money to him). Their protector was involved in the destruction of MH17, claims that Bill Gates and Western intelligence agencies are the creators of Covid-19, and is overseen by a former senior officer of the SVR, thus effectively incorporated into Russian security and military structures. And they themselves are dedicated to overseeing devotion to the fatherland among the Russians in the hostile country in which they apparently prefer to live. ••

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