

Politics of punishment - prison reform in Russia, 1863-1917

Northern Illinois University Press - A LOOK THROUGH THE JUDAS HOLE, THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN PRISON SYSTEM AND CENSORSHIP / EXPONET



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The Prison Experience: Disciplinary Institutions and their Inmates in Early Modern Europe.

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In contrast, those sentenced to katorga faced terms from 4 to 20 years. During the same time some practical changes have already been made: in an attempt to alleviate the rampant prison overpopulation, seven military buildings were refurbished as civil prisons 13 13 Tiuremnoe preobrazovanie, vol.

The Politics of Punishment: Prison Reform in Russia, 1863-1917 (Russian Studies Series): Adams, Bruce F.: 9780875802152: me.stfw.info.cdn.cloudflare.net: Books

Materialy k izucheniiu tiuremnogo voprosa.

Review: [Untitled] on JSTOR

¹ Unlike many wardens and keepers criticized in contemporary reports, he seems to have been neither venal nor.

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This experimental prison had a twin institution in Moscow, the corrective workhouse headed by count Sollogub, who several years after that would chair the commission for the preparation of the prison reform. For most history of the Russian Empire, exile preceded incarceration in the role of the dominant penal practice; it implied a different organizational structure of punishment and also distinctive underlying ideas that largely relied upon the imperative of colonization. Introduction The penal reform has already been identified in the literature as a global phenomenon 1 1 DIKÖTTER,

Frank.

Review: [Untitled] on JSTOR

Pisareva, in Katorga i ssylka No.

Tiny Revolutions in Russia: Twentieth Century Soviet and Russian History in Anecdotes and Jokes / Edition 1 by Bruce Adams

Exploring the forces that stand behind and give rise to climates of opinion provides a much more profound explanation for historical change. Perhaps the most well-known penal project that he promoted during his term as the head of the Main Prison Administration was the establishment of penal colony on Sakhalin. The Main Prison Administration continuously advanced this type of labour, and it is necessary to look at it in detail not only because of its contemporary importance, but also because some of its elements bear resemblance with certain practices of forced labour in the Soviet labour camps.

Tiny Revolutions in Russia: Twentieth Century Soviet and Russian History in Anecdotes and Jokes / Edition 1 by Bruce Adams

Two types of forced labour are of particular interest here. Patronage and Professionalism: The Witte System.

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