
Abstract

China as the Centre of the Russians' Scientific and Cultural Life in the East

Chapter 1. Graduates from the Eastern Institute Who Was Abroad (to the 120th Anniversary of the Institute Foundation)

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In 2019, the Far Eastern Federal University (FEFU) celebrates a double anniversary – 120 years of higher education in the Far East and 10 years since the creation of FEFU (the former Far Eastern State University). FEFU conducts its history from the foundation in 1899 of the Eastern Institute (VI), whose graduates from the very beginning were trained to work outside Russia. In the post-revolutionary period, many of them became immigrants. The article analyses the main directions and results of activities of the graduates from the Eastern Institute, who find themselves abroad.

Keywords: *Eastern Institute in Vladivostok, graduates of the Eastern Institute, Russian emigration*

Chapter 2. William Oskarovitch von Klemm (1861-1938). Letters of Russian Diplomat, Posted in the Orient

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William Oskarovitch von Klemm all his life took up different posts in Russian diplomatic missions in the Orient or in

different departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He became one of ranking diplomatic officials. After the 1917 Revolution he emigrated to China. He worked as a translator from different languages, as tutor and at last took up an appointment of an accountant in an international charitable institution. Three letters from William Oskarovitch von Klemm to Ivan Alexandrovitch Perciani, his former colleague, who lived in Serbia, are attached to the article.

Keywords: *Political Agency in Bukhara, Consulate General of Russian Empire in Bombay, Lokamanya Tilak, Chinese Eastern Railway, W.O. von Klemm, I.A. Perciani*

Chapter 3. Artist Makary Fedorovich Domrachev - "A Soviet Emigrant" in China

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The article is devoted to the famous theater artist Makary Fedorovich Domrachev (1887 – 1958), who lived in China from 1924 to 1945. He remained a Soviet citizen and belonged to a special category of the Russian Diaspora in China – the so-called “Soviet emigrants”, whose life was closely connected with the dramatic events of Russian and Chinese history. M.F. Domrachev intended to briefly leave Leningrad for Harbin in 1924 to work at the CER theatre, but stayed in China for 20 years, full of fruitful work – several dozen decorated performances of famous directors in Harbin and Shanghai, tours to Japan and other countries, teaching at the National Institute of Arts in Hangzhou. Returning to the USSR in February 1945, M.F. Domrachev continued his work as a theatre artist. The article is based on archival materials from the funds of Central state archive of literature and art of St. Petersburg (TsGALI SPb), the study of which revealed the details of the artist’s life and work in China, the circumstances of his return to the USSR and attempts to “integrate” into Soviet life.

Keywords: *Makariy Fedorovich Domrachev, theater artist, "Soviet emigrants", China, Harbin, Shanghai*

**Chapter 4. Materials of the Tokyo Process as a Source
on the History of Russian Emigration in China,
1931-1945**

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The International Military Tribunal for the Far East (MVTDV) in Tokyo worked from 1946 to 1948, otherwise called the Second or Far Eastern Nuremberg. The tribunal was attended by representatives of the USSR, the USA, the UK, China, France, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Netherlands. Then India and the Philippines joined the agreement. Powers were engaged in the punishment of Japanese war criminals. Each country participating in the tribunal identified additional lawyers as additional prosecutors. Representatives of the USSR in this process were General I.M., a member of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Zaryanov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences S.A. Golunsky, state advisers of justice A.N. Vasiliev, L.N. Smirnov. Colonel of Justice S.Ya. Rosenblit, Gen. Leith. K.N. Derevyanko and others were also appointed as additional prosecutors. The materials of the process became one of the sources when working on a topic on the history of Russian emigration to China.

Keywords: *International Tribunal in Tokyo, Tokyo process, materials, history of Russian emigration, Japanese aggression, Japanese criminals, revision of historical realities*

The Middle East: Crossroad of Fates

Chapter 5. Representatives of Slavonic Peoples and Guardian Troops in Countries of Moslem East: History and Modern time

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The article is devoted to the history of elite troops or guards formed from the Slavonic peoples, known in the Muslim world as “Sakaliba”, including Russians, in empires and states of the medieval Moslem East, as well as of the New Age. Then the representatives of Slavic peoples played a significant role in the history of Muslim countries from the country of Andalus on the Iberian Peninsula to India and Central Asia. Although the guards of Muslim rulers were formed from Sakaliban slave warriors, their representatives sometimes reached the pinnacles of power in Islamic countries and the fate of these countries depended on their deeds. Representatives of the Slavic countries have not lost this role in modern times until the present time, although their social status has changed, but in a number of countries, and not only Muslim ones, they continue to be a component of elite troops.

Keywords: *Slavonic peoples, Moslem East, guardian troops, Islam, Mamlukes, Warriors-Slaves, Ottoman empire, Sultanat, Russians, Rus’*

Chapter 6. Our Compatriots in Israel – Who Are They?

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In recent decades the frames of the studied processes of Russian emigration have expanded significantly. Quite a few

studies are devoted to our compatriots. The notion of "compatriots", as we see it, comprises the largest stratum of Russians that live abroad, who at different times and for various reasons left the territory of Russia, the Russian Federation, the USSR and the CIS.

Historically it happened so that quite a few of representatives of our compatriots live in the territory of such a small country as Israel. They moved to Palestine and found themselves in the territory, which later became part of the State of Israel, others emigrated to the already created state of Israel.

The Jews that moved to Israel in the 90-s from the USSR/CIS, as well as the Russians and representatives of other peoples that emigrated as part of mixed families can all be called our compatriots in the modern Israel. Among our compatriots we consider the Azerbaidjanian, Georgian, Tatar communities, as well as the Cherkessian, Chechen, Armenian communities that have lived in this territory since the XIX-th century.

Keywords: *compatriots, emigration, Russia, CIS, Palestine, communities in Israel*

Chapter 6. Mechanics Fleeing Communism: Russian Refugees in Iran and their Resettlement in Australia, 1930-1955

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This paper provides an overview of the experience of the Russian refugee diaspora in Iran between 1930 and 1960. Unlike other waves of the post-Revolution Russian diaspora (i.e. those ending up in Europe and the Far East), this group of Russians has not been the subject of scholarly attention. Most of these refugees arrived in Iran between 1928 and 1932 fleeing

the upheavals attendant on Collectivisation and Dekulakisation in the Soviet Union. These 'stateless Russians' lived in Iran for two decades, long enough to raise a generation of children speaking both Russian and Farsi and, during the Second World War, to make a valuable contribution to the delivery of Lend Lease Aid to Russia through the 'Persian Corridor'. After the War, in the face of rising Iranian nationalism, the oil nationalisation crisis, and incipient Cold War rivalry between Britain and the United States and the Soviet Union, these refugees and other stateless Europeans were increasingly unwelcome. By 1955, with the help of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and Western governments and refugee relief agencies including the Tolstoy Foundation, most of these Russians were able to leave Iran to resettle in Australia and the United States.

Central Asian Mosaic

Chapter 8. The Cossaks of Russia and Kazakhstan: History and Modern times

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This article is devoted to an essential issue concerning early and modern History of Russian Cossaks in the territory of modern Russia, mainly in the Don and the North Caucasus, and Kazakhstan, namely, the Don, Kuban, Terts and Semirek Cossaks. The Cossacks played a controversial role in the history of Russia and Kazakhstan. On the one hand, they were defenders of the borders of the Russian State and took part in all wars of Russian empire against states of Europe and Asia. On the other hand, they were a restless element, often putting Russia on the brink of war with its neighbors due to their raids and riots or shaking the foundation of Russian imperial state-