Moscow To The End Of Line Venedikt Erofeev

This book, published in 1937, reported on a four week visit to Moscow in 1936 to study the making of Moscow as a showpiece Soviet capital. At its core was the 1935 General Plan for the Reconstruction of Moscow but the book was a study of planning in the Soviet rather than the Western sense. Thus it covered many aspects of the city’s social and economic life including industry and finance, education and housing production as well as governance and town planning. Much first hand detail is included, based on the visit and the authors’ meetings with Soviet officials and citizens that illustrate various points, usually in praise. The book made a significant contribution towards the growing arguments in 1930s Britain and other parts of the Anglophone world for a bolder, more comprehensive and more state-led approach to planning. In turn these arguments had an important impact in shaping the policies adopted in the 1940s.

Anna's intelligent curiosity and her powerful memory provide a fascinating window into how shtetl life was lived and how the outside was encountered."--BOOK JACKET.

In Mapping Postcommunist Cultures Chernetsky argues that Russia and Ukraine exemplify the principal paradigms of post-Soviet cultural development. In Russia this has manifested itself in the subversive dismantling of the totalitarian linguistic regime and the foregrounding of previously marginalized subject positions. In Ukraine, work in these areas shows how the traumas of centuries of colonial oppression are being overcome through the carnivalesque decrowning of ideological dogmas and an affirmation of a new type of community, most recently demonstrated in the peaceful Orange Revolution of 2004. Mapping Postcommunist Cultures also critiques the neglect of the former communist world in current models of cultural globalization.

This book examines the emergence of Communist power in China during the interwar period, focusing especially on the role of the Soviet Union and the 1927 Nanchang Uprising. It describes the history behind the alliance between the Chinese Communists and Nationalists, the impact of the USSR's military and political advisers, and the success of the Northern Expedition that resulted in the April 1927 purge of the Communists from the Nationalist Party. It explores the debates between leading communists in Moscow, notably Stalin – who thought that China was ready in 1927 for an urban-based Communist revolution, similar to what had happened in Russia ten years before – and Trotsky who opposed it. It goes on examine the seizure of power in Nanchang by the Communists, the establishment of China's first short-lived soviet republic, and the reasons why the soviet soon collapsed. It explains the consequences of the rising, including the adoption by the Communists of guerilla warfare, the foundation of China's second soviet, and after moving to northwest China during the 1930s, the rise of Communist power throughout all of mainland China which culminated in the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949. The book stresses the importance of the mythology that evolved around the Nanchang Uprising: since criticism of the Nanchang Uprising would open themselves up to accusations that they were Trotskyites, the Chinese Communists created the myth that the Nanchang Uprising was a success, and later dated the origins of the People's Liberation Army to this event.
This report examines Russia’s military and diplomatic campaign in Syria, the largest and most significant Russian out-of-area operation since the end of the Cold War. Russia’s experience in Syria will shape its military thinking, influence promotion and personnel decisions, impact research and development for its arms industry, and expand its influence in the Middle East and beyond for the foreseeable future. Yet despite the importance of Russia’s involvement in Syria—especially as the United States competes with countries such as Russia and China—there has been little systematic analysis of Russia’s campaign in Syria. This research aims to help fill the gap and provides some new analysis and data. It conducts a broad assessment of the Russian campaign—including political objectives, diplomatic initiatives, and civilian targeting—which places the military campaign in a wider context. In addition, it compiles a data set of Russia’s civilian targeting and analyzes satellite imagery of Russian activity. Overall, this report concludes that Russia was relatively successful in achieving its main near-term political and military objectives in Syria, including preventing the collapse of the Assad regime (an important regional partner) and thwarting a possible U.S. attempt to overthrow Assad. Still, Russia used a systematic punishment campaign that involved attacks against civilian and humanitarian infrastructure in an attempt to deny resources—including food, fuel, and medical aid—to the opposition while simultaneously eroding the will of civilians to support opposition groups.

Rywkin, (Russian area studies, CCNY) who spend his youth as a World War II refugee in the city of Samarkand in Soviet Uzbekistan, has devoted his career to study of the Soviet Union. In this revised edition, updated to cover the first five years of perestroika, he combines a history of the area with a probing analysis of current trends in one of the USSR's most turbulent and least understood minority regions. Paper edition (unseen), $12.95. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

A Companion to Russian Cinema provides an exhaustive and carefully organised guide to the cinema of pre-Revolutionary Russia, of the Soviet era, as well as post-Soviet Russian cinema, edited by one of the most established and knowledgeable scholars in Russian cinema studies. The most up-to-date and thorough coverage of Russian, Soviet and post-Soviet cinema, which also effectively fills gaps in the existing scholarship in the field This is the first volume on Russian cinema to explore specifically the history of movie theatres, studios, and educational institutions The editor is one of the most established and knowledgeable scholars in Russian cinema studies, and contributions come from leading experts in the field of Russian Studies, Film Studies and Visual Culture Chapters consider the arts of scriptwriting, sound, production design, costumes and cinematography Provides five portraits of key figures in Soviet and Russia film history, whose works have been somewhat neglected

In November 1941 Hitler ordered German forces to complete the final drive on the Soviet capital, now less than 100 kilometres away. Army Group Centre was pressed into the attack for one last attempt to break Soviet resistance before the onset of winter. From the German perspective the final drive on Moscow had all the ingredients of a dramatic final battle in the east, which, according to previous accounts, only failed at the gates of Moscow. David Stahel challenges this
well-established narrative by demonstrating that the last German offensive of 1941 was a forlorn effort, undermined by operational weakness and poor logistics and driven forward by what he identifies as National Socialist military thinking. With unparalleled research from previously undocumented army files and soldiers' letters, Stahel takes a fresh look at the battle for Moscow, which even before the Soviet winter offensive, threatened disaster for Germany's war in the east. This book, first published in 1926, aimed to introduce to English readers a great and complex foreign writer in as simple terms as possible. As this was the first extensive study of Gogol in English, the author chiefly considered the general characteristics of the man and his work. This book will be of interest to students of literature.

The description for this book, Moscow's Third World Strategy, will be forthcoming.

Western European Christendom finds it difficult to comprehend the Eastern Orthodox Church because it knows little about the practice and doctrines of Orthodoxy. Even what is known is overlaid by many strata of prejudices and misunderstandings, partly political in nature. One of the obstacles has been the natural tendency to confound the ideas and customs of the Orthodox Church with familiar parallels in Roman Catholicism. To escape this tradition pitfall, Ernst Benz focuses on icon painting as a logical place to begin his examination of the Orthodox Church. Beginning with a brilliant discussion of the importance of icons in the Eastern Church--and the far-reaching effects of icons on doctrine as well as art--Benz counteracts the confusion, explaining simply and clearly the liturgy and sacraments, dogma, constitution and law of Eastern Orthodoxy. In brief history, he describes the rise of Orthodox national churches, schismatic churches, and churches in exile; the role of monasticism and its striking differences from Roman Catholic monasticism; the missionary work of the Orthodox Church; and the influence of Orthodoxy on politics and culture. The role of the church can be defined in terms of the image. Benz writes that the church exists so that "members may be incorporated into the image of Jesus Christ a in that individual believers are aexchanged into his likeness" as Paul writes in the second letter to the Corinthians. Thus, Orthodox theology holds up the icon as the true key to the understanding of Orthodox dogma. The Eastern Orthodox Church will be valuable to anyone interested in learning more about the church, its thought, its life, and its ideals.

Founded in 1147, Moscow was for much of its early history in thrall to other nations - to the Khans, the Tartars and the Poles. The city was devastated by fire time and again, but with each rebuilding, it grew ever more magnificent. For every church that was destroyed, it seemed that two more were built. In this evocative and fascinating anthology, Moscow's turbulent growth is recorded through the voices of visitors and residents: Peter the Great's bloody reprisals after the revolt of the streltsy in 1698; a visit to the city's brothels by medical students in the 1890s; Kutuzov abandoning Moscow to Napoleon in 1812, and Napoleon's ignominious retreat from the burning city; Pushkin railing against the mindlessness
of 1830 society; the flowering of literary greatness in the nineteenth century and of the Moscow Art Theatre in the twentieth; and the dazzling profusion of jewels in the Treasury of the Kremlin. These and many other milestones in over seven hundred years of history are brought vividly to life.

What is cheaper and more effective: guns or heroin? How does Detective Inspector Frank Ironman Bourke find out who set up the international robbery and heroin smuggling operation? And what is the role and motivation of the officers of the Russian and American consulates? * * * There is a series of unsolved jewellery robberies in Sydney. It ends when a well-known cat-burglar Rudy Valentik falls off a second storey balcony during a robbery. Before he dies, he confesses he is the burglar the police are looking for. His last words are, he gives the tips, he pays, but he doesn't name any names. Media attacks on the police stop for a while until newspaper magnate Crawford Forests house is burgled and jewels are taken away in circumstances similar to the previous robberies. Forests newspapers start a daily campaign against the inefficient police and personally against the minister and the commissioner. Commissioner Jack Warren orders the head of the Break and Enter squad, Patrick OMalley, his brother-in-law, to organise a task force. The commissioner orders OMalley to make Sydneys best detective, Inspector Frank Ironman Bourke head of the day-to-day work of the task force. OMalley tries to stop giving Bourke a leading role because there has been long standing animosity between Bourke and his boss, OMalley, Bourke having fought for years against the corrupt methods of OMalley and his cronies (stealing money, drugs and pornographic films found during house searches, etc.) The results of a widespread investigation are fed into a central computer and it points to a Double Bay jeweller, Maurice Rainier, whose secretary Joy Kearney travels to overseas fashion shows to model jewellery approximately two weeks after every robbery. All stolen jewels contain large gemstones and none of them are offered for sale in Australia. Bourke suspects that Rainier gets the goldsmith working for him to remove the precious stones and smuggle them out of the country. Commissioner Warren uses a ruse to blackmail Joy Kearneys occasional lover, Stewart Kendall, to follow Joy on her next overseas trip and orders Bourke to covertly follow the couple and act as a bodyguard for Kendall. Two weeks after the latest jewel robbery the three people fly to Bangkok separately where Kendall is to have a holiday with Joy. She is supposed to model imitation jewellery for customers who can order the chosen items to be made up for them in real gold and gemstones by the Rainier firm. In Bangkok everything happens in a flash: Thai gangsters attack Joy and steal her case with the gemstones set in gold coloured base metal. Joy visits the gang boss to ask for his help and while she is there Kendall and Huey a cooperative Thai detective steal back the case and get Joy out of the house. Next day Joy takes the case to Ralph Rainier, a jeweller cousin and partner in crime of the Sydney jeweller. She is paid in heroin which she takes to the Russian Embassy to exchange it for alexandrites, rare semi-precious stones, as she has been trusted to do on previous occasions. In front of the embassy, Lok Lie, a Thai gang boss man tries to grab the heroin-filled case from Joy in a motorcycle attack but the Russian guards prevent this and take Joy, the gangster and the heroin-filled case into the embassy. Kendall, Bourke and Huey fight the guards in vain to save Joy and the case but have to retreat when threatened with guns. On the basis of Bourkes report, the Sydney and Bangkok police make coordinated raids on the premises of the Rainier cousins in Sydney and Bangkok where they find dismantled stolen jewellery, large amounts of alexandrites and heroin. Maurice Rainiers goldsmith confesses to melting down stolen jeweller.

In this classic of Russian humor and social commentary, a fired cable fitter goes on a binge and hopes a train to Petushki (where his "most beloved of trollops" awaits). On the way he bestows upon angels, fellow passengers, and the world at large a magnificent monologue on
alcohol, politics, society, alcohol, philosophy, the pains of love, and, of course, alcohol.


This is a lively, readable, and informative account of life in Moscow by the wife of a Canadian military attaché who witnessed the last days of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War Janice Cowan was trained by the Canadian government for her role in Moscow. She and her husband went to spy school in Canada to learn how to gather intelligence for her country. She put this into practice as they lived and traveled in the former Soviet Union. She was in the thick of events during the coup against Gorbachev in 1991, and the attempted coup against Yeltsin in 1993. In her account of this experience, she offers fascinating insights into spycraft in the nineties as well as lively anecdotes and stories about the role of an 'official wife'. Janice Cowan traveled widely, visiting many cities in Russia and learning about many of the now-independent countries. She took a job on an independent English-language Moscow newspaper which gave her the inside track on politics while Russia was emerging from the ruins of the Soviet Union. This book is a unique story, told from a unique viewpoint, of a key period in Russian history. It offers a rare inside look into the world of contemporary Canadian diplomacy abroad.

Moscow to the End of the LineNorthwestern University Press

Moscow, 1937: the soviet metropolis at the zenith of Stalin’s dictatorship. A society utterly wrecked by a hurricane of violence. In this compelling book, the renowned historian Karl Schlögel reconstructs with meticulous care the process through which, month by month, the terrorism of a state-of-emergency regime spiraled into the ‘Great Terror’ during which 1 1/2 million human beings lost their lives within a single year. He revisits the sites of show trials and executions and, by also consulting numerous sources from the time, he provides a masterful panorama of these key events in Russian history. He shows how, in the shadow of the reign of terror, the regime around Stalin also aimed to construct a new society. Based on countless documents, Schlögel’s historical masterpiece vividly presents an age in which the boundaries separating the dream and the terror dissolve, and enables us to experience the fear that was felt by people subjected to totalitarian rule. This rich and absorbing account of the Soviet purges will be essential reading for all students of Russia and for any readers interested in one of the most dramatic and disturbing events of modern history.

The book aims to trace and explain the historical evolution of Moscow, the capital of the Tsardom of Russia, Soviet Union and Russian Federation, as a political entity and political community, and to understand what place Moscow occupied within the Russian political space and what role it played in Russian political life for centuries until 2018. The authors consistently examine the dramatic political history of the contemporary Russian capital in the Moscow (13th 17th centuries) and St. Petersburg (18th 19th centuries) epochs, in the Soviet period, in the post-Soviet era, and identify its key points and the most pivotal events. Marina
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The 1930s policy of appeasement is still fiercely debated more than 70 years after the signing of the 1938 Munich Agreement. Less examined is the role of public opinion on the formation of British and French policy in the period between Munich and World War II. Public Opinion and the End of Appeasement in Britain and France is essential reading for scholars of the origins of World War II.

This anthology contains 16 readings that deal with military, political, diplomatic, and social aspects of WWII and its consequences for the contemporary world. The readings are grouped around seven major topics, and each topic is prefaced with commentary by Lee. The readings consist of complete articles or integral chapters rather than abridged selections so that each author’s argument can be read in its original form. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

This volume gives an overview of the regional, ethnic and political structure of the Soviet empire from its establishment through its ultimate disintegration. It provides a corrective to the Russocentrism and Great Power bias that has marked most studies of the Soviet Union.

Moscow is an eternally compelling city, with a fascinating urban environment and historical backdrop. Be inspired to visit by the brand new Berlitz Pocket Guide Moscow, a concise, full-colour guide to this iconic city that combines lively text with vivid photography to highlight the best that the city has to offer. Inside Berlitz Pocket Guide Moscow: · Where To Go details all the key sights in the city, from the Kremlin, to the iconic Red Square, while handy maps on the cover flaps help you find your way around, and are cross-referenced to the text. · Top 10 Attractions gives a run-down of the best sights to take in on your trip, including Lenin's Mausoleum, the Pushkin Museum and Gorky Park. · Perfect Day provides an itinerary for one day in the city. · What To Do is a snapshot of ways to spend your spare time in Moscow, with detailed suggestions including shopping, entertainment and dining. · Essential information on Moscow's culture, including a brief history of the city. · Eating Out covers the city's best cuisine. · Curated listings of the best hotels and restaurants. · A-Z of all the practical information you'll need.

President Reagan's dramatic battle to win the Cold War is revealed as never before by the #1 bestselling author and award-winning anchor of the #1 rated Special Report with Bret Baier. "An instant classic, if not the finest book to date on Ronald Reagan." — Jay Winik

Moscow, 1988: 1,000 miles behind the Iron Curtain, Ronald Reagan stood for freedom and confronted the Soviet empire. In his acclaimed bestseller Three Days in January, Bret Baier illuminated the extraordinary leadership of President Dwight Eisenhower at the dawn of the Cold War. Now in his highly anticipated new history, Three Days in Moscow, Baier explores the dramatic endgame of America’s long struggle with the Soviet Union and President Ronald Reagan’s central role in shaping
the world we live in today. On May 31, 1988, Reagan stood on Russian soil and addressed a packed audience at Moscow State University, delivering a remarkable—yet now largely forgotten—speech that capped his first visit to the Soviet capital. This fourth in a series of summits between Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, was a dramatic coda to their tireless efforts to reduce the nuclear threat. More than that, Reagan viewed it as “a grand historical moment”: an opportunity to light a path for the Soviet people—toward freedom, human rights, and a future he told them they could embrace if they chose. It was the first time an American president had given an address about human rights on Russian soil. Reagan had once called the Soviet Union an “evil empire.” Now, saying that depiction was from “another time,” he beckoned the Soviets to join him in a new vision of the future. The importance of Reagan’s Moscow speech was largely overlooked at the time, but the new world he spoke of was fast approaching; the following year, in November 1989, the Berlin Wall fell and the Soviet Union began to disintegrate, leaving the United States the sole superpower on the world stage. Today, the end of the Cold War is perhaps the defining historical moment of the past half century, and must be understood if we are to make sense of America’s current place in the world, amid the re-emergence of US-Russian tensions during Vladimir Putin’s tenure. Using Reagan’s three days in Moscow to tell the larger story of the president’s critical and often misunderstood role in orchestrating a successful, peaceful ending to the Cold War, Baier illuminates the character of one of our nation’s most venerated leaders—and reveals the unique qualities that allowed him to succeed in forming an alliance for peace with the Soviet Union, when his predecessors had fallen short.

The second of a three-volume history of the German-Soviet conflict in World War II. In this volume, the German and Soviet forces initially confront each other on the approaches to Moscow, Leningrad, and Rostov in the late-1941 battles that produced the first major German setbacks of the war and gave the Soviet troops their first tastes of success. Later, the pendulum swings to the Germans’ side, and their armies race across the Ukraine and into the Caucasus during the summer of 1942. In the course of a year, the Soviet Command goes from offensive to defensive and, finally, at Stalingrad, decisively to the offensive—meanwhile, frequently in desperate circumstances, building the strength and proficiency that will enable it to mount the relentless thrusts of the succeeding years. --Foreword.

Surveys the major writers, organizations, and movements in modern Russian literature and examines the clash between writers and the state

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