

Urkundenfälschung Journal 2000 2010

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Sergei Witte and the Industrialization of Russia Univ of California Press

1961, vor jetzt 50 Jahren, begann Paul Nizon, seine Journale zu führen. Täglich notiert er dort, was ihm wichtig ist, und hält so die Wahrnehmung auf sich und die Welt wach. Was als Alltagsprotokoll, Autobiographie und Werkstattbericht begann, hat sich längst zu etwas Eigenständigem ausgewachsen, zur anderen Seite von Paul Nizons Werk. Vier Journale sind bislang erschienen, und von Buch zu Buch ist mehr offenbar geworden, dass sich hier jemand sein Leben erschreibt, seinen Lebensroman erfindet. In Urkundenfälschung, dem Journal über die Jahre 2000 bis 2010, finden sich berückend-schöne Alltagsbeobachtungen und Erzählungen, hellsichtige Porträts von Schriftstellern und Zeitgenossen, erschreckende Traumsequenzen und euphorisierende Stadtminiaturen, die einem zum sofortigen Aufbruch verlocken. Wir verfolgen mit, wie der Roman »Das Fell der Forelle Gestalt« annimmt, und lesen über seine Scheidung, die wie eine Naturkatastrophe erlebt wird. Wir erfahren in dieser »grandios-rigorosen Tagebücherei«, die »frei, wild, zart, in eigener Sache, aber zeitdurchtränkt« daherkommt, unendlich viel über das Handwerk des Schreibens und über den »Reichtum des Lebens« – in einer Sprachintensität und Unmittelbarkeit ohnegleichen.

The Tsars and the Jews Suhrkamp Verlag

"The first systematic and exhaustive study of one of the most important social and political developments in pre-October Russia. . . . It ranks among the best studies in modern Russian history."--Alexander Vucinich, author of *Empire of Knowledge and Darwin in Russian Thought*

Students, Professors, and the State in Tsarist Russia Routledge
 One of the striking results of this new research is how closely reaction and reform were connected. This ambiguity was already inherent in the Polish attempt at reform during the second half of the eighteenth century, and it never entirely disappeared during the times of dark reaction under Alexander II. Therefore, when the Russian government initiated a programme of modernization at the end of the nineteenth century, anti-Jewish stereotypes quickly hardened into anti-Semitism. In the conflict that ensued between reform-minded and reactionary forces, this anti-Semitism became an ideological weapon in which the Jews appeared as the embodiment of change, modernization and uprooted life. Lowe has taken the opportunity of the English translation to incorporate the results of his most recent research, extending the coverage of the book from the earlier version's beginning in 1890 backwards into the eighteenth century to give the whole background to Tsarist Jewish policy and Russian anti-Semitism.

Urkundenfälschung New York, Columbia U. P

This volume completes the biography of Peter Struve (1870-1944), one of the most remarkable and influential Russian

intellectuals of this century. More than anyone else in his time, Struve was the master of history, journalism, economics, international relations, and practical politics. A scholar and activist, he helped found the Marxist movement in Russia, initiated Marxist Revisionism there, and launched Lenin's career, and he was the theoretician and a cofounder of the Constitutional Democratic Party. After 1905--the years covered in this self-contained volume--Struve became the principal critic of the Russian intelligentsia and the main political ideologist of the anti-Bolshevik opposition during the Civil War and in emigration. His life was a part of the life of Russia as he struggled to craft a liberal democracy and wound up defeated and faced with an emerging totalitarian state. In writing about Struve, Richard Pipes turns biography into history. He lays bare the split soul of the Russian intellectuals--their irresponsibility, unwillingness to compromise, intolerance. Struve, the liberal turned conservative, preached to his countrymen physical and spiritual freedom based on law. He was a Westerner in his championing of social reform, legality, private property, and a vigorous state and foreign policy. This long and rich tradition of liberal-conservatism is recounted against the background of a "monstrous growth of political claims on the individual that caused intellectual and moral independence increasingly to be punished with ostracism, confinement, exile, and death."

The Russian Jew Under Tsars and Soviets

Post-war Planning ...

Struve, Liberal on the Right, 1905-1944