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243 - NIGEL GWENDOLYN

STALINIST VALUES

THE CULTURAL NORMS OF SOVIET MODERNITY, 1917-1941

Cornell University Press

From its very inception the Soviet state valued the merits and benefits of physical culture, which included not only defence. Physical culture propaganda was directed at the Soviet population, and even more particularly at young people, during the 1930's, 23 million peasants left their villages and moved to Soviet cities, where they comprised almost half the nation's industrial workers. Drawing on previously inaccessible archival materials, David L. Hoffmann shows how this massive migration to the cities— an influx unprecedented in world history— had major consequences for the nature of the Soviet system and the character of Russian society even today. Hoffmann focuses on events in Moscow between the launching of the industrialization drive in 1929 and the outbreak of war in 1941. He reconstructs the attempts of Party leaders to reshape the social identity and behavior of the millions of newly urbanized workers, who appeared to offer a broad base of support for the socialist regime. The former peasants, however, had brought with them their own forms of cultural expression, social organization, work habits, and attitudes toward authority. Hoffmann demonstrates that Moscow's new inhabitants established social identities and understandings of the world very different from those prescribed by Soviet authorities. Their refusal to conform to the authorities' embrace of bourgeois values marked a betrayal of the October Revolution and a retreat from socialism. In the first book to address these developments fully, David L. Hoffmann argues that, far from reversing direction, the Stalinist leadership remained committed to remaking both individuals and society—and used selected elements of traditional culture to bolster the social order. With original archival research and new scholarship in the field, Hoffmann describes Soviet cultural and behavioral norms in such areas as leisure activities, social hygiene, family life, and sexuality. He demonstrates that the Party sought to inculcate many of the same values—from order and efficiency to sobriety and literacy. For Hoffmann, what remains distinctive about the Soviet case is the collective orientation of official culture and the degree of coercion the state applied to pursue its goals.

CULTIVATING THE MASSES

MODERN STATE PRACTICES AND SOVIET SOCIALISM, 1914-1939

Cornell University Press

During the 1930's, 23 million peasants left their villages and moved to Soviet cities, where they comprised almost half the urban population and more than half the nation's industrial workers. Drawing on previously inaccessible archival materials, David L. Hoffmann shows how this massive migration to the cities—an influx unprecedented in world history—had major consequences for the nature of the Soviet system and the character of Russian society even today. Hoffmann focuses on events in Moscow between the launching of the industrialization drive in 1929 and the outbreak of war in 1941. He reconstructs the attempts of Party leaders to reshape the social identity and behavior of the millions of newly urbanized workers, who appeared to offer a broad base of support for the socialist regime. The former peasants, however, had brought with them their own forms of cultural expression, social organization, work habits, and attitudes toward authority. Hoffmann demonstrates that Moscow's new inhabitants established social identities and understandings of the world very different from those prescribed by Soviet authorities. Their refusal to conform to the authorities' embrace of bourgeois values marked a betrayal of the October Revolution and a retreat from socialism. In the first book to address these developments fully, David L. Hoffmann argues that, far from reversing direction, the Stalinist leadership remained committed to remaking both individuals and society—and used selected elements of traditional culture to bolster the social order. With original archival research and new scholarship in the field, Hoffmann describes Soviet cultural and behavioral norms in such areas as leisure activities, social hygiene, family life, and sexuality. He demonstrates that the Party sought to inculcate many of the same values—from order and efficiency to sobriety and literacy. For Hoffmann, what remains distinctive about the Soviet case is the collective orientation of official culture and the degree of coercion the state applied to pursue its goals.

PEASANT METROPOLIS

SOCIAL IDENTITIES IN MOSCOW, 1929-1941

Cornell University Press

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STALINISM

THE ESSENTIAL READINGS

Wiley-Blackwell

This book comprises 11 essays on Stalinism by both eminent historians and younger scholars who have conducted research in the newly opened Russian archives. They discuss both the origins and consequences of Stalinism, and illustrate recent scholarly trends in the field of Soviet history. A collection of essays on Stalinism by both eminent and younger scholars. Discusses both the origins and consequences of Stalinism. Provides an overview of the debates for students new to the subject. Includes the results of research in the newly opened Russian archives.

THE STALINIST ERA

Cambridge University Press

Placing Stalinism in its international context, The Stalinist Era explains the origins and consequences of Soviet state intervention and violence.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT IN SOVIET SOCIETY

PROPAGANDA, ACCULTURATION, AND TRANSFORMATION IN THE 1920S AND 1930S

Routledge

From its very inception the Soviet state valued the merits and benefits of physical culture, which included not only sport but also health, hygiene, education, labour and defence. Physical culture propaganda was directed at the Soviet population, and even more particularly at young people, women and peasants, with the aim of transforming them into ideal citizens. By using physical culture and sport to assess social, cultural and political developments within the Soviet Union, this book provides a new addition to the historiography of the 1920s and 1930s as well as to general sports history studies.

HEALTH AND WELFARE IN ST. PETERSBURG, 1900-1941
PROTECTING THE COLLECTIVE

Routledge In the first book to chart late imperial and Soviet health policy and its impact on the health of the collective in Russia's former capital and second 'regime' city, Christopher Williams argues that in pre-revolutionary St. Petersburg radical sections of the medical profession and the Bolsheviks highlighted the local and Tsarist government's failure to protect the health of poor peasants and the working class due to conflicts over the priority and direction of health policy, budget constraints and political division amongst doctors. They sought to forge alliances to change the law on social insurance and to protect the health of the collective. Situating pre- and post-revolutionary health policies in the context of revolutions, civil war, market transition and Stalin's rise to power, Williams shows how attempts were made to protect the Body Russian/Soviet and to create a healthier lifestyle and environment for key members of the new Soviet state. This failed due to shortages of money, ideology and Soviet medical and cultural norms. It resulted in ad hoc interventions into people's lives and the promotion of medical professionalization, and then the imposition of restrictions resulting from changes in the Party line. Williams shows that when the health of the collective was threatened and created medical disorder, it led to state coercion.

SOCIALIST FUN

YOUTH, CONSUMPTION, AND STATE-SPONSORED POPULAR CULTURE IN THE SOVIET UNION, 1945-1970

University of Pittsburgh Press Most narratives depict Soviet Cold War cultural activities and youth groups as drab and dreary, militant and politicized. In this study Gisela Tschuprsky challenges these stereotypes in a revealing portrayal of Soviet youth and state-sponsored popular culture. The primary local venues for Soviet culture were the tens of thousands of klubs where young people found entertainment, leisure, social life, and romance. Here sports, dance, film, theater, music, lectures, and political meeting became vehicles to disseminate a socialist version of modernity. The Soviet way of life was clearly prioritized and perceived as the most progressive and advanced in an attempt to shape Western influences. In effect, socialist fun became very serious business. As Tschuprsky shows, however, Western culture did infiltrate these activities, particularly at local levels, where participants and organizers receptively cleared their offerings to appeal to their own audiences. Thus, Soviet modernity evolved as a complex and multivalent ideological device. Tschuprsky provides a fresh and original examination of the Kremlin's paramount effort to shape young lives, consumption, popular culture, and to build an emotional community--all against the backdrop of Cold War struggles to win hearts and minds both at home and abroad.

FASHION MEETS SOCIALISM

FASHION INDUSTRY IN THE SOVIET UNION AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seura This book presents, above all, a study of the establishment and development of the Soviet organization and system of fashion industry and design as it gradually evolved in the years after the Second World War in the Soviet Union, which was, in the understanding of its leaders, reaching the mature or last stage of socialism when the country was finally set on the straight trajectory to its final goal, Communism. What was typical of this complete and extensive system of fashion was that it was always loyalty subordinated to the principles of the planned socialist economy. This did not by any means indicate that everything the designers and other fashion professionals did was dictated entirely from above by the central planning agencies. Neither did it mean that their professional judgment would have been only secondary to ideological and political standards set by the Communist Party and the government of the Soviet Union. On the contrary, as our study shows, the Soviet fashion professionals had a lot of autonomy. They were eager and willing to exercise their own judgment in matters of taste and to set the agenda of beauty and style for Soviet citizens. Due to the present book is the first comprehensive and systematic history of the development of fashion and fashion institutions in the Soviet Union after the Second World War. Our study makes use of rich empirical and historical material that has been made available for the first time for scientific analysis and discussion. The main sources for our study came from the state, party, and departmental archives of the former Soviet Union. We also make extensive use of oral history and the writings published in Soviet popular and professional press.

POPULAR PERCEPTIONS OF SOVIET POLITICS IN THE 1920S

DISENCHANTMENT OF THE DREAMERS

Springer This is the first study of popular opinions in Soviet society in the 1920s. These voices which made the Russian revolution characterize reactions to mobilization politics, patriotic militarizing campaigns, the tenth anniversary of the revolution and state attempts to unite the nation around a new Soviet identity.

THE SOVIET DREAM WORLD OF RETAIL TRADE AND CONSUMPTION IN THE 1930S

Springer In the early 1930s Soviet authorities launched a campaign to create "socialist" retailing and also endorsed Soviet consumerism. How did the Stalinist regime reconcile retailing and consumption with socialism? This book examines the discourses that the Stalinist regime's new approach to retailing and consumption engendered.

DESPITE CULTURES

EARLY SOVIET RULE IN TAJIKISTAN

University of Pittsburgh Press Despite Cultures examines the strategies and realities of the Soviet state-building project in Tajikistan during the 1920s and 1930s. Based on extensive archival research, Bulatov Kassymbekova analyzes the tactics of Soviet officials at the center and periphery that produced, imitated, and improvised governance in this Soviet southern borderland and in Central Asia more generally. She shows how the tools of violence, infiltration, and coercion were employed by Muslim and European Soviet officials alike to implement Soviet versions of modernization and industrialization. In a region marked by ethnic, linguistic, and cultural diversity, the Soviet plan was to recognize these differences while subsuming them within the conglomerate of official Soviet culture. As Kassymbekova reveals, the local ruling system was built upon an intricate network of individuals, whose stated loyalty to communism was monitored through a chain of command that stretched from Moscow through Tashkent to Dushanbe/Stalinskab. The system was tenuously based on individual leaders who struggled to decipher the language of Bolshevism and maintain power through violent repression.

A MODERN HISTORY OF RUSSIAN CHILDHOOD

FROM THE LATE IMPERIAL PERIOD TO THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION

Bloomsbury Publishing A Modern History of Russian Childhood examines the changes and continuities in ideas about Russian childhood from the 18th to the 21st century. It looks at how children were thought about and treated in Russian and Soviet culture, as well as how the radical social, political and economic changes across the period affected children. I ts author, Eliza Whitcomb, examines how ideas about childhood became key concepts in late Imperial Russia and in the Soviet Union and traces at similarities and differences to models of childhood elsewhere. Focusing primarily on children in families, telling us much about Russian and Soviet family life in the process, Whitcomb combines stories about childhood with examples of real, lived experiences of children to provide a comprehensive overview of the subject. The book also offers a comprehensive synthesis of a wide range of secondary sources in English and Russian whilst utilizing various textual primary sources as part of the discussion. This book is key reading for anyone wanting to understand the social and cultural history of Russia as well as the history of childhood in the modern world.

THE LEADER CULT IN COMMUNIST DICTATORSHIPS

STALIN AND THE EASTERN BLOC

Springer The first book to analyze the distinct leader cults that flourished in the era of 'High Stalinism' as an integral part of the system of dictatorial rule in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Fifteen studies explore the way in which these cults were established, their function and operation, their
dissemination and reception, the place of the cults in art and literature, the exportation of the Stalin cult and its implantation in the communist states of Eastern Europe, and the impact which de-Stalinisation had on these cults.

GLOBALIZING SPORT
Harvard University Press In this impressive book, Barbara Keys offers the first major study of the political and cultural ramifications of international sports competitions in the decades before World War II. Focusing on the United States, Nazi Germany, and the Soviet Union, she examines the transformation of events like the Olympic Games and the World Cup from relatively small-scale events to the expensive, political, globally popular extravaganzas familiar to us today.

THE RIGHT TO BE HELPED
DEVIANC, ENTITLEMENT, AND THE SOVIET MORAL ORDER
Northern Illinois University Press “Doesn’t an educated person—simple and working, sick and with a sick child—doesn’t she have the right to enjoy at least the crumbs at the table of the revolutionary feast?” Disabled single mother Maria Zolotova-Sologub raised this question in a petition dated July 1929 demanding medical assistance and a monthly subsidy for herself and her daughter. While the welfare of able-bodied and industrially productive people in the first socialist country in the world was protected by a state-funded insurance system, the social rights of labor-incapacitated and unemployed individuals such as Zolotova-Sologub were difficult to define and defend. The Right to Be Helped illuminates the ways in which marginalized members of Soviet society understood their social rights and questioned the moral obligations regarding the social order between 1917 and 1950. Gábor T. Rittersporn shows how definitions of state assistance and who was entitled to it provided a platform for policymakers and professionals to engage in heated debates about disability, gender, suffering, and productive and reproductive labor. She explores how authorities and experts reacted to requests for support, arguing that responses were sometimes characterized by an enlightened nature and other times by coercive discipline, but most frequently by a combination of the two. By focusing on the experiences of behaviorally problematic children, unemployed single mothers, and blind and deaf adults in several major urban centers, this important study shows that the dialogue over the right to be helped was central to defining the moral order of Soviet society. It will appeal to scholars and students of Russian history, as well as those interested in comparative disabilities and welfare studies.

COLONIALITY, NATIONALITY, MODERNITY
A POSTCOLONIAL VIEW ON BALTIC CULTURES UNDER SOVIET RULE
Action in the Baltic countries under the Soviet domination is an emerging field of critical inquiry, with its locus of interest in colonial aspects of the Soviet experience in the USSR and beyond. The articles in this collection offer a postcolonial perspective on Baltic societies and cultures—that is, a perspective sensitive to the effects of Soviet colonialism. The colonial situation is typically sustained by the help of colonial discourses, which carry the pathos of progress and civilization. In Soviet colonial discourse, the pathos of progress is presented in terms of communist value systems, which developed certain principles of the European Enlightenment and relativized them through Soviet ideology. This collection explores the establishment of Soviet colonial power structures, but also strategies continues between Soviet and Tatar rule and the legacy of Soviet colonialism in post-Soviet Baltics. Soviet norms and rules imposed upon the Baltic borderlands, produced new forms of transculturation, gave birth to new cultural ‘authenticities,’ and developed complex entanglements of colonial, modern and national impasses. Analyses of colonial patterns in Soviet and post-Soviet Baltic societies help bring us closer to understanding the Soviet legacy in the former Soviet borderlands and in present-day Russia. The chapters were originally published in a special issue of the Journal of Baltic Studies.

EMPIRE AND BELONGING IN THE EURASIAN BORDERLANDS
Cornell University Press Empire and Belonging in the Eurasian Borderlands engages with the evolving historiography around the concept of belonging in the Russian and Ottoman empires. The contributors to this book argue that the popular notion that empires do not care about belonging is simplistic and wrong. Chapters address numerous and varied dimensions of belonging in multiethnic territories of the Ottoman Empire, Imperial Russia, and the Soviet Union. From the mid-nineteenth to the late twentieth centuries, they illustrate both the mutability and the durability of imperial belonging in Eurasian borderlands. Contributors to this volume pay attention to state authorities but also to the voices and experiences of teachers, linguists, humanitarian officials, refugees, deportees, soldiers, nomads, and those left behind. Through those voices the authors interrogate the mutual shaping of belonging, nation, and culture, noting the persistence and frequency of coercive measures that imposed belonging or denied it to specific populations deemed incongruent or incapable of fitting in. The collective conclusion that editors Kota A. Goff and Lewis H. Spencehur provide is that nations must take ownership of their behaviors, irrespective of whether they emerged from disintegrating empires or enjoyed autonomy and power within them.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS
GENDER, POLICY, AND PRACTICE IN POSTWAR SOVIET EDUCATION
Cornell University Press Starting in 1943, millions of children were separated into boys’ and girls’ schools in cities across the Soviet Union. The government sought to reinforce gender roles in a wartime context and to strengthen discipline and order by separating boys and girls into different classrooms. The program was a failure. Discipline further deteriorated in boys’ schools, and despite intentions to keep the education equal, girls’ schools experienced increased perceptions of academic inferiority, particularly in the subjects of math and science. The restoration of coeducation in 1954 demonstrated the power of public opinion, even in a dictatorship, to influence school policies. In the first full-length study of the program, Evans examines this large-scale experiment across the full cycle of deliberation, advocating, implementing, experiencing, criticizing, and finally regulating separate schools. Looking at the encounters of pupils in classrooms, policy objectives of communist leaders, and growing opposition to separate schools among teachers and parents, Evans provides new insights into the last decade of Stalin’s dictatorship. A comparative analysis of the Soviet case with recent efforts in the United States and elsewhere raises important questions. Based an extensive research that includes the archives of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, Separate Schools will appeal to historians of Russia, those interested in comparative education and educational history, and specialists in gender studies.

PETRIFIED UTOPIA
HAPPINESS SOVIET STYLE
Anthem Press “Isn't a person—to use a phrase also taken up by Lenin—simply a citizen? Who hasn't the right to enjoy at least the crumbs at the table of the revolutionary feast?” Disabled single mother Maria Zolotova-Sologub raised this question in a petition dated July 1929 demanding medical assistance and a monthly subsidy for herself and her daughter. The author in the book is a historian of Russian and Eastern European social welfare studies. The author argues that the welfare of able-bodied and industrially productive people in the first socialist country in the world was protected by a state-funded insurance system, the social rights of labor-incapacitated and unemployed individuals such as Zolotova-Sologub were difficult to define and defend. The Right to Be Helped illuminates the ways in which marginalized members of Soviet society understood their social rights and questioned the moral obligations regarding the social order between 1917 and 1950. Gábor T. Rittersporn shows how definitions of state assistance and who was entitled to it provided a platform for policymakers and professionals to engage in heated debates about disability, gender, suffering, and productive and reproductive labor. She explores how authorities and experts reacted to requests for support, arguing that responses were sometimes characterized by an enlightened nature and other times by coercive discipline, but most frequently by a combination of the two. By focusing on the experiences of behaviorally problematic children, unemployed single mothers, and blind and deaf adults in several major urban centers, this important study shows that the dialogue over the right to be helped was central to defining the moral order of Soviet society. It will appeal to scholars and students of Russian history, as well as those interested in comparative disabilities and welfare studies.

ANGUISH, ANGER, AND FOLKWAYS IN SOVIET RUSSIA
University of Pittsburgh Press In this impressive book, Barbara Keys offers the first major study of the political and cultural ramifications of international sports competitions in the decades before World War II. Focusing on the United States, Nazi Germany, and the Soviet Union, she examines the transformation of events like the Olympic Games and the World Cup from relatively small-scale events to the expensive, political, globally popular extravaganzas familiar to us today.

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examination of these folkways enables Rittersporn to identify and describe the mechanisms and spaces intuitively created by politicians and ordinary citizens to evade the regime’s dictates or to find a modus vivendi with them. Citizens and officials alike employed folkways to facilitate work, avoid tasks, advance careers, augment their incomes, display loyalty, enjoy life’s pleasures, and simply to survive. Through his research, Rittersporn uncovers a fascinating world consisting of peasant strategems and subterfuges, underground financial institutions, falsified Supreme Court documents, and associations devoted to peculiar sexual practices. As Rittersporn shows, popular and elite responses and tactics deepened the regime’s inefficaciveness and set its modernization project off down unintended paths. Trapped in a web of behavioral patterns and social representations that eluded the understanding of both conservatives and reformers, the Soviet system entered a cycle of self-defeat where leaders and led exercised less and less control over the course of events. In the end, a new system emerged that neither the establishment nor the rest of society could foresee.

SEARCHING FOR A CULTURAL DIPLOMACY

Berghahn BooksRecent studies on the meaning of cultural diplomacy in the twentieth century often focus on the United States and the Cold War, based on the premise that cultural diplomacy was a key instrument of foreign policy in the nation’s effort to contain the Soviet Union. As a result, the term “cultural diplomacy” has become one-dimensional, linked to political manipulation and subordination and relegated to the margins of diplomatic interactions. This volume explores the significance of cultural diplomacy in regions other than the United States or “western” countries, that is, regions that have been neglected by scholars—East Asia, to the Middle East. By examining cultural diplomacy in these regions, the contributors show that the function of information and exchange programs differs considerably from area to area depending on historical circumstances and, even more importantly, on the cultural mindsets of the individuals involved.

RUSSIA’S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

RoutledgeRussia has long been a major player in the international relations arena, but only by examining the whole century can Russian foreign policy be properly understood, and the key questions as to the impact of war, of revolution, of collapse, the emergence of the Cold War and Russia’s post-Soviet development be addressed. Surveying the whole of the twentieth century in an accessible and clear manner Russia’s International Relations in the Twentieth Century provides an overview and narrative, with analysis, that will serve as an introduction and resource for students of Russian foreign policy in the period, and those who seek to understand the development of modern Russia in an international context. The volume includes: an analysis of the major themes which surrounded Russia’s position in world affairs as one of the European Great Powers before the First World War the impact of Revolution and the emergence of Soviet foreign policy with its dual aims of normalization and world revolution the changes wrought to the international order by the rise of Nazi Germany and by the Second World War the origins and development of the Cold War the end of the Cold War and the Soviet collapse how Russia has, reformed itself as an international power in the post-Soviet era. An essential resource for students of Russian history and international policy.

TEAR OFF THE MASKS!

Princeton University PressIdentity and imposture are major themes of twentieth-century Russian history, yet they have been neglected by scholars so far—Eastern Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. By examining cultural diplomacy in these regions, the contributors show that the function of information and exchange programs differs considerably from area to area depending on historical circumstances and, even more importantly, on the cultural mindsets of the individuals involved.

A SACRED SPACE IS NEVER EMPTY

Princeton University PressWhen the Bolsheviks set out to build a new world in the wake of the Russian Revolution, they expected religion to die off. Soviet power used a variety of tactics—education to propagate to terms—to turn its vision of a Communist world without religion into reality. Yet even with its monopoly on ideology and power, the Soviet Communist Party never succeeded in overcoming religion and creating an atheist society. A Sacred Space is Never Empty presents the first history of Soviet atheism from the 1917 revolution to the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. Drawing on a wealth of archival material and in-depth interviews with those who were on the front lines of Communist ideological campaigns, Victorija Smolnik shows that the Soviet experiment was a disaster. Atheism was reconceived as an alternative cosmology with its own set of positive beliefs, practices, and spiritual commitments. Through its engagements with religion, the Soviet leadership realized that removing religion from the “sacred spaces” of Soviet life was not enough. Then, in the final years of the Soviet experiment, Mikhail Gorbachev—in a stunning and unexpected reversal—abandoned atheism and reintroduced religion into Soviet public life. A Sacred Space is Never Empty explores the meaning of atheism for religious life, for Communist ideology, and for Soviet politics.
LOST TO THE COLLECTIVE

SUICIDE AND THE PROMISE OF SOVIET SOCIALISM, 1921-1929

Cornell University Press

As an act of unbridled individualism, suicide confronted the Bolshevik regime with a dilemma that challenged both its theory and its practice and helped give rise to a social science whose major purpose was the comprehensive and rational care of the population. Labeled a social illness and represented as a vestige of prerevolutionary culture, suicide in the 1920s raised troubling questions about individual health and agency in a socialist society, providing a catalyst for the development of new social bonds and subjective outlooks, and became a marker of the country's incomplete move toward a collectivist society. Determined to eradicate the scourge of self-destruction, the regime created a number of institutions and commissions to identify pockets of disease and foster an integrated social order. The Soviet confrontation with suicide reveals, in particular force the regime's anxieties about the relationship between the state and the individual. In Lost to the Collective, Kenneth M. Pomerance suggests the compatibility of the social sciences with Bolshevik dictatorship and highlights their illusory promises of control over the everyday life of groups and individuals. The book traces the creation of national statistical studies, the course of medical debates about causation and expert knowledge, and the formation of a distinct set of practices in the Bolshevik Party and Red Army that aimed to identify the suicidal individual and establish his or her significance for the rest of society. Arguing that the Soviet regime represents a particular response to the pressures and challenges of modernity, the book examines Soviet socialism, from its intense concern with the individual to its quest to build an integrated society—as one response to the larger question of human identity.

READING RUSSIAN SOURCES

A STUDENT'S GUIDE TO TEXT AND VISUAL SOURCES FROM RUSSIAN HISTORY

 Routledge

Russian Reading Sources is an accessible and comprehensive guide that introduces students to the wide range of sources that can be used to engage with Russian history from the early medieval to the late Soviet periods. Divided into two parts, the book begins by considering approaches that can be taken towards the study of Russian history using primary sources. It then moves on to assess both textual and visual sources, including memoirs, autobiographies, journals, newspapers, art, mass, film and TV, enabling the reader to engage with and make sense of the burgeoning number of different sources and the ways they are used. Contributors illuminate key issues in the study of different areas of Russia’s history through their analysis of source materials, exploring some of the major issues in using different source types and reflecting recent discoveries that are changing the field. In so doing, the book orientates students within the broader methodological and conceptual debates that are defining the study of modernism has been largely ignored. The study of modernism has been largely ignored for a theoretical and empirical middle ground as the basis for a creative and richly textured analysis. Discussions of modernity are largely confined to the two dictatorships in depth. Richard Overy gives us an absorbing study of Hitler and Stalin, ranging from their private and public dates, their access to power and consolidation of absolute rule, to their waging of massive war and creation of tax-flying empires of camps and prisons. The Nazi extermination camps and the vast Soviet Gulag represent the two dictatorships in their most inhuman form. Overy shows us the human and historical roots of these evils.

MASS POLITICAL CULTURE UNDER STALINISM

POPULAR DISCUSSION OF THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION OF 1936

Springer

This book is the first full-length study of the Soviet Constitution of 1936, exploring Soviet citizens' views of constitutional democratic principles and their problematic relationship to the reality of Stalinism. Drawing on archival materials, the book offers an insight into the mass political culture of the mid-1930s in the USSR and thus contributes to wider research on Russian political culture. Popular comments about the constitution show how liberal, democratic and conciliatory discourse co-existed in society with liberal, confrontational and intolerant views. The study also covers the popular discussion of the constitution's revision and the national discussion, and its disappointment with the results. Outcomes of the discussion convinced Stalin that society was not sufficiently sovietized. Stalin's re-evaluation of society's condition is a new element in the historical picture explaining why politics shifted from the relaxation of 1931-36 to the Great Terror, and why repressions expanded from former oppositionists to the officials and finally to the wide population.

CROSSING BORDERS

MODERNITY, IDEOLOGY, AND CULTURE IN RUSSIA AND THE SOVIET UNION

University of Pittsburgh Press

Crossing Borders deconstructs contemporary theories of Soviet history from the revolution through the Stalin period, and offers new interpretations based on transnational perspective. To Michael David Fox, Soviet history was shaped by interactions across its borders. By reexamining conceptions of modernity, ideology, and cultural transformation, he challenges the polarizing camps of Soviet exceptionalism and shared modernity and instead strives for a theoretical and empirical middle ground as the basis for a creative and richly textured analysis. Discussions of Soviet modernism are often limited to the Soviet state either as an archaic holdover from the Russian past, or as merely another form of conventional modernity. David Fox instead considers the Soviet Union in its own light—as a seismic shift from tsarist society that attracted influential visitors from the pact left to the fascist Right. By reassembling Russian legacies, as he shows, the Soviet system evolved into a complex "intelligentsia-state" form that introduced an array of novel agendas and practices, many embedded in the unique structures of the early state. Crossing Borders demonstrates the need for a new interpretation of the Russian-Soviet historical trajectory—one that strikes a balance between the particular and the universal.

MODERNISM IN KIEV

KYIV/KYIV/KIEV/ΚΙΕΒ/ΚIJÓW/ḲIEṾ : JUBILANT EXPERIMENTATION

University of Toronto Press

Modernism in Kyiv explores the multicultural city of Kyiv to its rightful position as a major player in the dialogue and cross-pollination of ideas occurring between important modernist figures in centres such as Paris, New York, London, and New York. Extravagantly illustrated with over 300 photos and reproductions, Modernism in Kyiv demonstrates that the Ukrainian capital was a major centre of performing and visual arts as well as literary and cultural activity. While arguing that Kyiv's modernist impetus is most prominently displayed in the experimental work of Les Kurba, one of the masters of the early Soviet stage, the contributors also examine the history of the city and the artistic production of diverse groups including Ukrainians, Russians, Jews, and Poles. Until now a silent presence in Western accounts of the cultural topography of modernism, multicultural Kyiv is here revealed in its historical, intellectual, and artistic complexity. Excerpts taken from the works of artists, writers, and critics as well as the numerous illustrations help give life to the exciting creativity of this period. The first book-length examination of this subject, Modernism in Kyiv is a breakthrough accomplishment that will become a standard volume in the field.

RUSSIAN WAR FILMS

ON THE CINEMA FRONT, 1914-2005

A panoramic survey of nearly a century of Russian films on wars and wartime from World War I to more recent conflicts in Afghanistan and Chechnya, with heavy emphasis on films containing in World War II.
SCIENCE OF THE CHILD IN LATE IMPERIAL AND EARLY SOVIET RUSSIA

Oxford University Press Between the 1880s and the 1930s, children became the focus of unprecedented scientific and professional interest in modernizing societies worldwide, including in the Russian Empire and then the Soviet Union. Those who claimed children as special objects of investigation were initially spread across a network of imperfectly professionalized scholarly and occupational groups based mostly in the fields of medicine, education, and psychology. From their various perspectives, they made ambitious claims about the contributions that their emergent expertise made to the understanding of, and intervention in, human bio-psycho-social development. The international movement that grew out of this catalyzed the institutionalization of new domains of knowledge, including developmental and educational psychology, special needs education, and child psychiatry. Science of the Child charts the evolution of the child science movement in Russia from the Crimean War to the Second World War. It is the first comprehensive history in English of the rise and fall of this multidisciplinary field across the late Imperial and Soviet periods. Drawing on ideas and concepts emanating from a variety of theoretical domains, the study provides new insights into the concerns of Russia’s professional intelligentsia with matters of biological reproduction and investigates the incorporation of scientific knowledge and professional expertise focused on child development into the making of the welfare/warfare state in the rapidly changing political landscape of the early Soviet era.

SOVIET NATION-BUILDING IN CENTRAL ASIA

THE MAKING OF THE KAZAKH AND UZBEK NATIONS

Routledge The demise of the Soviet Union in 1991 resulted in new state-led nation-building projects in Central Asia. The emergence of independent republics opened a renewed Western scholarly interest in the region’s nationality issues. Presenting a detailed study, this book examines the state-led nation-building projects in the Soviet republics of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Exploring the degree, forms and ways of the Soviet state involvement in creating Kazakh and Uzbek nations, this book places the discussion within the theoretical literature on nationalism. The author argues that both Kazakh and Uzbek nations are artificial constructs of Moscow-based Soviet policy-makers of the 1920s and 1930s. This book challenges existing arguments by bringing some new and alternative insights into the role of indigenous Central Asian and Soviet officials in these nation-building projects. It goes on to critically examine post-Soviet official Kazakh and Uzbek historiographies, according to which Kazakh and Uzbek peoples had developed national collective identities and loyalties long before the Soviet era. This book will be a useful contribution to Central Asian History and Politics, as well as studies of Nationalism and Soviet Politics.

HISTORICAL CONCEPTS BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE

Berghahn Books More than a decade after the breakdown of the Soviet Empire and the reunification of Europe, historiographies and historical concepts still are very much apart. Though contacts became closer and Russian historians joined their Polish colleagues in the effort to take up western discussions and methodologies, there have been no common efforts yet for joint interpretations and no attempts to reach a common understanding of central notions and concepts. Exploring key concepts and different meanings in Western and East-European/Russian history, this volume offers an important contribution to such a comparative venture.

EUROPEAN DICTATORSHIPS 1918–1945

Routledge European Dictatorships 1918–1945 surveys the extraordinary circumstances leading to, and arising from, the transformation of over half of Europe’s states to dictatorships between the first and the second world wars. From the notorious dictatorships of Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin to less well-known states and leaders, Stephen J. Lee scrutinizes the experiences of Russia, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Central and Eastern European states. This fourth edition has been fully revised and updated throughout. New material for this edition includes: the most recent research on individual dictatorships; a new chapter on the experiences of Europe’s democracies at the hands of Germany, Italy and Russia; an expanded chapter on Spain; a new section on dictatorships beyond Europe; exploring the European and indigenous roots of dictatorships in Latin America, Asia and Africa. Extensively illustrated with images, maps, tables and a comparative timeline, and supported by a companion website providing further resources for study, www.routledge.com/lee, European Dictatorships 1918–1945 is a clear, detailed and highly accessible analysis of the tumultuous events of early twentieth-century Europe.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM IN THE COLD WAR

Springer This volume examines how numerous international transfers, circulations, and exchanges shaped the world of socialism during the Cold War. Over the course of half a century, the Soviets shaped politics, values and material culture throughout the vast space of Eurasia, and foreign forces influence, often influenced Soviet policies and society. The result was the distinct and interconnected world of socialism, or the Socialist Second World. Drawing on previously unavailable archival sources and cutting-edge insights from “New Cold War” and transnational histories, the twelve contributors to this volume focus on diverse cultural and social forms of this global socialist exchange: the cults of communist leaders, literature, cinema, television, music, architecture, youth festivals, and cultural diplomacy. The book’s contributors seek to understand the forces that enabled and impeded the cultural consolidation of the Socialist Second World. The efforts of those who created this world, and the limitations on what they could do, remain key to understanding both the outcomes of the Cold War and a recent legacy that continues to shape lives, cultures and policies in post-communist states today.

EXPLORE THE SECOND WORLD

1941 1917 Modernity Soviet Of Norms Cultural The Values Stalinist

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