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Robert Owen

Robert Owen
Ian Donnachie
2000 The hagiography generated by his disciples did neither his name nor reputation much good, since they transformed the ‘Social Father’ of their movement into the ‘Father of Socialism’, a sobriquet that ill fits him, yet it sticks to this day. Ian Donnachie’s study is the first full biography of Owen for over fifty years.”--BOOK JACKET.

Showcasing the Great Experiment
Michael David-Fox
2012-01-12 Showcasing the Great Experiment provides the most far-reaching account of Soviet methods of cultural diplomacy innovated to influence Western intellectuals and foreign visitors. Probing the declassified records of agencies charged with crafting the international image of communism, it reinterprets one of the great cross-cultural and trans-ideological encounters of the twentieth century.

Rereading Russian Poetry
Stephanie Sandler
1999-01-01 Russia’s poets hold a special place in Russian culture, perhaps revealing more about their country than poets within any other nation. In this unique and wide-ranging collection of writings on poets and poetic trends in Russia, contributors from the United States, Britain, and Russia examine the place of poetry in Russian culture. Through a variety of critical approaches, these scholars, translators, and poets consider a broad cross section of Russian poets, from Pushkin to Brodsky, Shvarts, and Kibirov.

On Stalin’s Team
Sheila Fitzpatrick
2017-05-30 Explanatory Note -- Glossary -- The Team Emerges -- The Great Break -- In Power -- The Team on View -- The Great Purges -- Into War -- Postwar Hopes -- Aging Leader -- Without Stalin -- End of the Road -- Biographies

Peasant Metropolis
David Lloyd Hoffmann
1994 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’ model of a loyal proletariat thwarted Party efforts to construct a social and political order consistent with Bolshevik ideology.

Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development: 1945 to 1965
Antony C. Sutton
1968

Glaciers--ocean--atmosphere Interactions
International Association of Hydrological Sciences
1991

Prah I Pepel
Anatolij Rybakov
2013-01

Katastroika
Aleksandr Zinoviev
1990

Selected Philosophical Essays
Nikolai G. Chernyshevsky
2002 Nikolai Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky (1828-1889), educator, critic and revolutionary, was the son of a priest. He was born in Saratov, Russia, in 1828. After graduating from a theological seminary in 1846, he enrolled in the University of St. Petersburg. Here he spent four years during a period which may be described as perhaps the worst in the reactionary reign of Nicholas I. It was then that his social and political views took shape - largely under the influence of the revolution of 1848 in Europe. He became a confirmed socialist, determined to devote himself to the cause of the emancipation of his people. Lenin wrote in 1901 of the powerful influence of "Chernyshevsky who knew how to bring up real revolutionaries even by censored articles."His influence rapidly grew and spread, particularly among the intellectual revolutionary-minded commoners. Each article of his was eagerly read and distributed in handwritten copies. Before long the authorities decided to cut short his activities, which, they realized, were highly dangerous to the tsarist regime. In the summer of 1862, Chernyshevsky was arrested and flung into a dungeon in the Fortress of Peter and Paul. In the fortress he produced his major work, the novel What Is To Be Done? which profoundly influenced the Russian public.After two years in the fortress, Chernyshevsky was sent to a penal camp in Siberia. It was only in 1883 that he was permitted to leave Siberia. He went to Astrakhan, where he lived for six years under police surveillance. In 1889 he returned to his native Saratov, where he died the same year.

Islamic History and Culture in Southern Ethiopia
Ulrich Braukamper
2002 Studies on Islam in Ethiopia have long been neglected although Islam is the religious confession of almost half of the Ethiopian population. The essays focus on the following topics: Islamic Principalities in Southeast Ethiopia between the 13th and 16th Century * Notes on the Islamization and the Muslim Shrines of the Harar Plateau * The Sanctuary of Shaikh Husayn and the Oromo-Somali Connections in Bale * The Islamization of the Arsi-Oromo; Medieval Muslim Survivals as a Stimulating Factor in the Re-Islamization of Southeastern Ethiopia. The essays are based on the study of written records and on field research in southern parts of the country carried out during the first half of the 1970s.

The Making of the Soviet System
Moshe Lewin
1985-01-01

Women in the Khrushchev Era
M. Ilic
2004-02-27 This collection of essays examines women in the Khrushchev era, using both newly-accessible archival material and a re-reading of published sources.

Exploring diverse subjects including housing, space flight, women workers, cinema, religion and consumption, the volume places the analysis of specific events or issues within a broader discussion of economic, political, ideological and international developments to provide a full analysis of the era.

A Failed Empire
Vladislav M. Zubok
2009-02-01 In this widely praised book, Vladislav Zubok argues that Western interpretations of the Cold War have erred by exaggerating either the Kremlin’s pragmatism or its aggressiveness. Explaining the interests, aspirations, illusions, fears, and misperceptions of the Kremlin leaders and Soviet elites, Zubok offers a Soviet perspective on the greatest standoff of the twentieth century. Using recently declassified Politburo records, ciphered telegrams, diaries, and taped conversations, among other sources, Zubok offers the first work in English to cover the entire Cold War from the Soviet side. *A Failed Empire* provides a history quite different from those written by the Western victors. In a new preface for this edition, the author adds to our understanding of today’s events in Russia, including who the new players are and how their policies will affect the state of the world in the twenty-first century.

The Five Dollar Day
Stephen Meyer III
1981-06-30 In 1903, Henry Ford founded the Ford Motor Company in a small Detroit workshop. Five years later, he introduced the Model T and met with extraordinary commercial success. Between 1910 and 1914, he developed mass production and made the conveyor a symbol of the auto-industrial age. Then, in 1914, Ford acquired an overnight reputation as humanitarian, philanthropist and social reformer; and simultaneously infuriated the business community and stunned social reformers with his announcement of the outrageous Five Dollar Day. More than simply high-wage policy, the Five Dollar Day attempted to solve attitudinal and behavioral problems with an effort to change the worker’s domestic environment. Half of the five dollars represented “wages” and the other half was called “profits”—which the worker received only when he met specific standards of efficiency and home life that accorded with the ideal of an American way of life which the company felt was the basis for industrial efficiency. The unique and short-lived Ford program did not succeed, yet its significance as an early managerial strategy goes beyond the boundaries of success or failure. The Ford Motor Company was uniquely situated in the historical evolution of labor management and industrial technology, and this readable study of that evolution, which highlights the Ford workers, is a chapter in the larger history of labor and work in America. Stephen Meyer III, Professor of Urban Studies at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, is one of the new historians who have begun to address the profound social impact of technology on the world of work.

Global Trends
National Intelligence Council and Office
2017-02-17 This edition of Global Trends revolves around a core argument about how the changing nature of power is increasing stress both within countries and between countries, and bearing on vexing transnational issues. The main section lays out the key trends, explores their implications, and offers up three scenarios to help readers imagine how different choices and developments could play out in very different ways over the next several decades. Two annexes lay out more detail. The first lays out five-year forecasts for each region of the world. The second provides more context on the key global trends in train.

The Moscow Scene
Geoffrey Bocca
1976

Underground Railways of the World
Oswald Stevens Nock
1973 Describes subterranean transportation linking city dwellers with urban business areas in cities including London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Madrid, Moscow, etc.

Manufacturing Inequality
Laura Lee Downs
1995 Manufacturing Inequality compares the complex historical process whereby metals employers in two distinct national and cultural settings first brought women into their factories and then reorganized work procedures and managerial structures to accommodate the new workforce. Drawing from an extensive range of previously untapped industrial archives, Laura Lee Downs analyzes how sexual difference was transformed from a principle for excluding women into a basis for dividing labor within the newly restructured production process. She explores the origins of wage discrimination and occupational segregation through the lens of managerial strategy, tracing the gendered redefinition of job skills, the division of the shop floor into hierarchically ordered spaces, the deployment of women welfare supervisors, and the implantation of scientific management techniques. Through its detailed comparative analysis of employers’ attitudes toward women workers, Manufacturing Inequality mounts a careful critique of both neoclassical economics and feminist dual systems as frameworks for understanding gender discrimination in industry. *Efficiency and Uplift*
Samuel Haber
1973

Red Globalization
Oscar Sanchez-Sibony
2014-03-06 An important rereading of the Cold War as an economic struggle shaped by the global economy.

DuMont Reise-Taschenbuch Reiseführer Moskau
Eva Gerberding
2014-01-01 In der energiegeladenen Boomtown des Ostens führen zunächst alle Wege zum Roten Platz, dessen architektonischer Prunk wie ein Magnet wirkt. Moskau ist aber auch eine Stadt der Wolkenkratzer und Glaspaläste, der eleganten Shoppingmeilen, unzähligen Museen und schrägen Kunstevents. Im DuMont Reise-Taschenbuch Moskau fasst die Autorin Eva Gerberdinger gleich auf den ersten Seiten ihre wichtigsten Tipps für einen Besuch der Mega-Metropole zusammen: Wo wird in der russischen Hauptstadt am Abend getanzt, und was tut sich gerade in der Kunstszene? Welche Museen muss man wirklich besuchen? Wo gibt es kleine Oasen der Stille? Auch ihre Lieblingsorte verrät die Autorin. Viertel für Viertel hilft sie dem Leser, in das Innenleben der Stadt einzutauchen und dabei weder die weltberühmten Sehenswürdigkeiten von Kreml bis Gorki-Park zu versäumen noch die typischen Restaurants oder angesagten Cafés. Eine der zehn Entdeckungstouren führt per Boot über die Moskwa, weitere Ausflüge lotsen per U-Bahn zu den unterirdischen Palästen der Metrostationen. Eine rasche Orientierung ermöglichen die detaillierte Extra-Reisekarte im Maßstab 1:19 000, eine Übersichtskarte mit Moskaus Highlights sowie 15 präzise Citypläne und Tourenkarten. Aktuelle Nachträge zum Buch präsentiert die Autorin unter www.dumontreise.de/moskau.

The Electrification of Russia, 1880–1926
Jonathan Coopersmith
2016-11-01 The Electrification of Russia, 1880–1926 is the first full account of the widespread adoption of electricity in Russia, from the beginning in the 1880s to its early years as a state technology under Soviet rule. Jonathan Coopersmith has mined the archives for both the tsarist and the Soviet periods to examine a crucial element in the modernization of Russia. Coopersmith shows how the Communist Party forged an alliance with engineers to harness the socially transformative power of this science-based enterprise. A centralized plan of electrification triumphed, to the benefit of the Communist Party and the detriment of local governments and the electrical engineers. Coopersmith’s narrative of how this came to be elucidates the deep-seated and chronic conflict between the utopianism of Soviet ideology and the reality of Soviet politics and economics.

Time and Revolution
Stephen E. Hanson
2000-11-09 Stephen Hanson traces the influence of the Marxist conception of time in Soviet politics from Lenin to Gorbachev. He argues that the history of Marxism and Leninism reveals an unsuccessful revolutionary effort to reorder the human relationship with time and that this reorganization had a direct impact on the design of the central political, socioeconomic, and cultural institutions of the Soviet Union from 1917 to 1991. According to Hanson, westerners tend to envision time as both rational and inexorable. In a system in which 'time is money,' the clock dominates workers. Marx, however, believed that communist workers would be freed of the artificial distinction between leisure time and work time. As a result, they would be able to surpass capitalist production levels and ultimately control time itself. Hanson reveals the distinctive imprint of this philosophy on the formation and development of Soviet institutions, arguing that the breakdown of Gorbachev’s perestroika and the resulting collapse of the Soviet Union demonstrate the failure of the idea.

The Moscow Correspondents
Whitman Bassow
1989 Examines the life of the foreign journalist in the Soviet Union and explains how journalists have shaped our view of the USSR

The Russian Empire, 1801-1917
Hugh Seton-Watson
1988 A political and social history of the Russian Empire, looking at significant people and events from the reign of Alexander I to the abdication of Nicholas II.

Technopolises
1983

Subway City
Michael W. Brooks
1997 Traces the development of the subway from its inception to its decline as an overcrowded and dangerous part of city life - Explores how it has been represented in film and art - Gives women’s experiences of the subway - Examines the city’s racial tensions - Skyscapers - Spatial layout of the city - Urban space.

Soviet Cultural Offensive
Frederick Charles Barghoorn
2015-12-08 The author has "tried to understand the realities of Soviet society, drawing both upon a superb critical judgment and a warmly sympathetic human insight." He "has given the American public material for thought and a prod in the right direction." Originally published in 1960. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Monumental Propaganda
Vitaly Komar
1994 Artwork by Komar & Melamid. Contributions by Dore Ashton, Remo Guidieri, Andrei Bitov.

Event Scores
Alison Knowles
1992 "Event Scores, involve simple actions, ideas, and objects from everyday life recontextualized as performance. Event Scores are texts that can be seen as proposal pieces or instructions for actions. The idea of the score suggests musicality. Like a musical score, Event Scores can be realized by artists other than the original creator and are open to variation and interpretation." --Artist’s website.

The Total Art of Stalinism
Boris Groys
2011-08-08 From the ruins of communism, Boris Groys emerges to provoke our interest in the aesthetic goals pursued with such catastrophic consequences by its founders. Interpreting totalitarian art and literature in the context of cultural history, this brilliant essay likens totalitarian aims to the modernists’ goal of producing world-transformative art. In this new edition, Groys revisits the debate that the book has stimulated since its first publication.

Under the Sidewalks of New York
Brian J. Cudahy
1995 But as it is in no other city on earth, the subway of New York is intimately woven into the fabric and identity of the city itself.

Dictionary of Russian Literature Since 1917
Wolfgang Kasack
1988 Offers profiles of Soviet writers, both approved and unapproved, and briefly discusses censorship, social realism, and emigration

Russia and the Russians
Kevin Klose
1986 An American journalist describes his experiences during a four-year assignment in Russia, and offers his impression of some of the individuals who live under totalitarianism

Zhivago’s Children
Vladislav Zubok
2009-05-30 Among the least-chronicled aspects of post-World War II European intellectual and cultural history is the story of the Russian intelligentsia after Stalin. Vladislav Zubok turns a compelling subject into a portrait as intimate as it is provocative. Zhivago’s children, the spiritual heirs of Boris Pasternak’s noble doctor, were the last of their kind - an intellectual and artistic community committed to a civic, cultural, and moral mission.

Chilloo
Aunty M
2021-04-21 The book is light-hearted and I think anyone with a pet can relate to it. Even if the reader doesn’t have a pet it makes for an interesting read. The story has only a few characters, the mom and dad, and later a baby brother and sister. As Chilloo recounts his memories of his life, even small incidents become big stories. Chilloo loves his family and they’re his whole world. His life literally revolves around them. Even though he is dependent on them, they are also equally dependent on him, for his love and companionship. Chilloo will make you fall in love with him too.

Cultural Exchange and the Cold War
Yale Richmond
2010-11-01 Some fifty thousand Soviets visited the United States under various exchange programs between 1958 and 1988. They came as scholars and students, scientists and engineers, writers and journalists, government and party officials, musicians, dancers, and athletes&—and among them were more than a few KGB officers. They came, they saw, they were conquered, and the Soviet Union would never again be the same. Cultural Exchange and the Cold War describes how these exchange programs (which brought an even larger number of Americans to the Soviet Union) raised the Iron Curtain and fostered changes that prepared the way for Gorbachev’s glasnost, perestroika, and the end of the Cold War. This study is based upon interviews with Russian and American participants as well as the personal experiences of the author and others who were involved in or administered such exchanges. Cultural Exchange and the Cold War demonstrates that the best policy to pursue with countries we disagree with is not isolation but engagement.

The Ghost of the Executed Engineer
Loren Graham
1996-02-01 Stalin ordered his execution, but here Peter Palchinsky has the last word. As if rising from an uneasy grave, Palchinsky’s ghost leads us through the miasma of Soviet technology and industry, pointing out the mistakes he condemned in his time, the corruption and collapse he predicted, the ultimate price paid for silencing those who were not afraid to speak out. The story of this visionary engineer’s life and work, as Loren Graham relates it, is also the story of the Soviet Union’s industrial promise and failure. We meet Palchinsky in pre-Revolutionary Russia, immersed in protests against the miserable lot of laborers in the tsarist state, protests destined to echo ironically during the Soviet worker’s paradise. Exiled from the country, pardoned and welcomed back at the outbreak of World War I, the engineer joined the ranks of the Revolutionary government, only to find it no more open to criticism than the previous regime. His turbulent career offers us a window on debates over industrialization. Graham highlights the harsh irrationalities built into the Soviet system—the world’s most inefficient steel mill in Magnitogorsk, the gigantic and ill-conceived hydroelectric plant on the Dnieper River, the infamously cruel and misplaced construction of the White Sea Canal. Time and again, we see the effects of policies that ignore not only the workers’ and consumers’ needs but also sound management and engineering precepts. And we see Palchinsky’s criticism and advice, persistently given, consistently ignored, continue to haunt the Soviet Union right up to its dissolution in 1991. The story of a man whose gifts and character set him in the path of history, The Ghost of the Executed Engineer is also a cautionary tale about the fate of an engineering that disregards social and human issues.

The Ethiopians
Edward Ullendorff
1960