

Dispatches From The Revolution Russia 1916 1918

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1917-1921

Struggling Russia

About Tsereteli relatively little has been written in historical literature. A study of his political career fits well into the current, gradually widening interest in the men who were the losers in the Russian revolution. A biography of Tsereteli is certainly not out of place alongside S. H. Baron's biography of Plekhanov, I. Getzler's work on Martov and the biography of Aksel'rod by A. Ascher. While Plekhanov, Martov and Aksel'rod laid down the theoretical principles of Menshevism, Tsereteli was certainly their superior in the field of practical politics. The quantity and quality of the available source material is un-equally divided over the different periods of Tsereteli's life. There is very little more about his youth than the brief notes which he himself made much later in his life, and the recollections which Boris Nikolaevskii and Tsereteli's sister Eliko noted down from things he said. There is quite a lot of material about the student movement in Moscow between 1900 and 1902, in which he took an active part, so that it is possible to get a good general picture. Since the students often acted anonymously, however, it is not easy to determine Tsereteli's role.

Dispatches from the Revolution

Dispatches from the Weimar Republic

Labour History Review

Assignment Moscow

The Nation

In terms of resource mobilization and devastation the wars between Russia, the Crimean Khanate and the Ottoman Empire were some of the largest of the 18th century, and had enormous consequences for the balance of power in Eastern Europe. Brian Davies examines how these conflicts characterized the course of Russian military development in response to Ottoman and Crimean Tatar threats and to determine under what circumstances and in what ways Russian military power experienced a "revolution" awarding it clear preponderance over the Ottoman-Crimean system. A central part of Davies' argument is that identifying and explaining a Military Revolution must involve examining the role of factors not

purely military. One must look not only at new military technology, new force and command structure, new tactical thinking, and new recruitment and military finance practices but also consider the impact of larger demographic, economic, and sociopolitical changes.

Current Contents. Arts & Humanities

In this revision of their best-selling text, MacKenzie and Curran present a succinct, updated history from the later imperial tsarist regime to the current Russia. Acclaimed in the field for its clarity, comprehensiveness, and accuracy, the text balances social/cultural history with political history through the Putin presidency, and offers Russian as well as post-Soviet views of Russian history.

Dispatches from Dystopia

Stalin

The Literary Digest

New England Magazine

Recounts the experiences of Richard Threlkeld and his wife, Betsy Aaron, as they spend three years reporting from Moscow and meet a variety of people from throughout Russia, including reindeer herders from the Arctic and Kuzbass coal miners.

Conversations with the Kremlin, and Dispatches from Russia

A magnificent new biography that revolutionizes our understanding of Stalin and his world. It has the quality of myth: a poor cobbler's son, a seminarian from an oppressed outer province of the Russian empire, reinvents himself as a top leader in a band of revolutionary zealots. When the band seizes control of the country in the aftermath of total world war, the former seminarian ruthlessly dominates the new regime until he stands as absolute ruler of a vast and terrible state apparatus, with dominion over Eurasia. While still building his power base within the Bolshevik dictatorship, he embarks upon the greatest gamble of his political life and the largest program of social reengineering ever attempted: the collectivization of all agriculture and industry across one sixth of the earth. Millions will die, and many more millions will suffer, but the man will push through to the end against all resistance and doubts. Where did such power come from? In Stalin, Stephen Kotkin

offers a biography that, at long last, is equal to this shrewd, sociopathic, charismatic dictator in all his dimensions. The character of Stalin emerges as both astute and blinkered, cynical and true believing, people oriented and vicious, canny enough to see through people but prone to nonsensical beliefs. We see a man inclined to despotism who could be utterly charming, a pragmatic ideologue, a leader who obsessed over slights yet was a precocious geostrategic thinker—unique among Bolsheviks—and yet who made egregious strategic blunders. Through it all, we see Stalin's unflinching persistence, his sheer force of will—perhaps the ultimate key to understanding his indelible mark on history. Stalin gives an intimate view of the Bolshevik regime's inner geography of power, bringing to the fore fresh materials from Soviet military intelligence and the secret police. Kotkin rejects the inherited wisdom about Stalin's psychological makeup, showing us instead how Stalin's near paranoia was fundamentally political, and closely tracks the Bolshevik revolution's structural paranoia, the predicament of a Communist regime in an overwhelmingly capitalist world, surrounded and penetrated by enemies. At the same time, Kotkin demonstrates the impossibility of understanding Stalin's momentous decisions outside of the context of the tragic history of imperial Russia. The product of a decade of intrepid research, *Stalin* is a landmark achievement, a work that recasts the way we think about the Soviet Union, revolution, dictatorship, the twentieth century, and indeed the art of history itself. *Stalin: Waiting for Hitler, 1929-1941* will be published by Penguin Press in October 2017

The Weekly Review

Selections from Speeches of Earl Russell, 1817 to 1841, and from Dispatches, 1859 to 1865. With Introductions

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

'This is a superb text which is relevant for anyone who has an interest in the turbulent post war years of Germany and the Weimar period It is very accessible ad easy to read, bolstered by the clarity of its language and organisation.' History Teaching Review
The period immediately following the First World War was one of great turbulence in Germany. The widespread dislocation throughout the country left morale crushed, and the economy crippled by Allied demands for reparations. Russia was in the hands of the Bolsheviks and Germany seemed on the brink of falling to working-class revolutionaries. Writing between 1919 and 1923 as special correspondent for the Manchester Guardian, Price was one of the very few British journalists in Weimar Germany during these important years. His unique position as an outsider allowed him to record what he saw with an objective eye, and his sympathy with the Bolsheviks gave him an understanding of the deeper

implications behind the unfolding of events. These remarkable writings, reprinted for the first time in 80 years, cover the key events in postwar Germany. Price witnesses the establishment of the Weimar Republic, the emergence of Hitler and the Nazi Party, the inflammatory violence in the south of the country, which threatened civil war, and the signing of the Versailles Treaty.

Shadow of Tyranny

The author "wanders the Chernobyl Zone of Alienation, first on the Internet and then in person, to figure out which version -- the real or the virtual -- is the actual forgery. She also takes us to the basement of a hotel in Seattle to examine the personal possessions left in storage by Japanese Americans on their way to internment camps in 1942. In Uman, Ukraine, we hide with Brown in a tree in order to witness the male-only Rosh Hashanah celebration of Hasidic Jews. In the Russian southern Urals, she speaks with the citizens of the small city of Kyshtym, where invisible radioactive pollutants have mysteriously blighted lives. Finally, Brown returns home to Elgin, Illinois, in the industrial rust belt, to investigate the rise of "rustalgia" and the ways her formative experiences have inspired her obsession with modernist wastelands."--Jacket flap.

The Bay State Monthly

The Russian Revolution and Civil War in the years 1917 to 1921 is one of the most widely studied periods in history. It is also somewhat inevitably one that has generated a huge flow of literature in the decades that have passed since the events themselves. However, until now, historians of the revolution have had no dedicated bibliography of the period and little claim to bibliographical control over the literature. The Russian Revolution and Civil War, 1917-1921 offers for the first time a comprehensive bibliographical guide to this crucial and fascinating period of history. The Bibliography focuses on the key years of 1917 to 1921, starting with the February Revolution of 1917 and concluding with the 10th Party Congress of March 1921, and covers all the key events of the intervening years. As such it identifies these crucial years as something more than simply the creation of a communist state.

The Agrarian Policy of the Russian Socialist-Revolutionary Party

Siberian Discovery

The Socialist-Revolutionary (SR) party gained an overall majority in the election to the Russian Constituent Assembly, which was dissolved by the Bolsheviks in

January 1918. The SRs derived the bulk of their electoral support from the peasantry, and the gulf between the predominantly urban Bolshevik party and the rural masses was to create immense problems for the Soviet government in the 1920s, culminating in the horrors of forced collectivization. The SRs offered an alternative vision of the Russian peasant's path to socialism. They were closer to the peasantry than any other revolutionary party, and more aware of the problems involved in implementing a socialist transformation of Russian agriculture. In this study the author traces the development of SR agrarian policy in the party's formative years, from the period of disillusionment which followed the failure of the Populist 'movement to the people' of the 1870s, through the revolutionary years 1905-7, to the subsequent reaction under Stolypin.

SHADOW OF DEMOCRACY. Dispatches from Russia:1905 Revolution, by Harold Williams.

These are selected dispatches by the journalist Harold Williams published in the Manchester Guardian from late 1904 to the convening of the first Duma in April 1906. Williams provides a lengthy and vivid description of the events of this revolution. His analysis in many ways anticipates the interpretation of recent historians of this event.

Watson's Magazine

Investigating the relationship between various sects of the British Left and Bolshevism in the first half of the 20th century, this study provides insights into the history of political funding. With an examination of the attitudes towards Soviet Russia, broader questions about the character of the British Left between the 1890s and the 1940s are presented. From Lenin and the fierce internal conflicts and controversies in Communist Russia to George Lansbury and the rise of the Labour Party's newspaper, the Daily Herald, this resource provides compelling new arguments about the relationships between political parties and their funding.

Tom Watson's Magazine

HAROLD WILLIAMS, New Zealand born and German educated in linguistics became one of the principal journalists for developments in Russia from 1905 to 1920. He reported for the [London] TIMES, the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN and other British newspapers as well as the NEW YORK TIMES. Covered in this book are his dispatches to the NEWYORK TIMES from 1917 to 1920. A fierce critic of the Bolshevik movement, he became the principal journalistic advocate for western intervention into Russia. His dispatches are quite descriptive of events and personalities as well as being quite emotional. In addition to his news reports he

published many articles, several books and gave lectures on Russian affairs. After his return to England from South Russia in 1920 and until his death in 1928 he served as Foreign Editor for the [London] TIMES.

Tsereteli — A Democrat in the Russian Revolution

International review of social history

The story of western correspondents in Russia is the story of Russia's attitude to the west. Russia has at different times been alternately open to western ideas and contacts, cautious and distant or, for much of the twentieth century, all but closed off. From the revolutionary period of the First World War onwards, correspondents in Russia have striven to tell the story of a country known to few outsiders. Their stories have not always been well received by political elites, audiences, and even editors in their own countries-but their accounts have been a huge influence on how the West understands Russia. Not always perfect, at times downright misleading, they have, overall, been immensely valuable. In Assignment Moscow, former foreign correspondent James Rodgers analyses the news coverage of Russia throughout history, from the coverage of the siege of the Winter Palace and a plot to kill Stalin, to the Chernobyl explosion and the Salisbury poison scandal.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle

The Bolshevik Revolution and Russian Civil War

Six essays recount the events of the Russian Revolution and consider its significance, both in its own time and for the current era.

This Is Not Propaganda

-16°C, sunlight, silence. I drove the children to school, then went to see the revolution. I walked between the tents. Talked with revolutionaries. They were weary today. The air was thick with the smell of old campfires. Ukraine Diaries is acclaimed writer Andrey Kurkov's first-hand account of the ongoing crisis in his country. From his flat in Kiev, just five hundred yards from Independence Square, Kurkov can smell the burning barricades and hear the sounds of grenades and gunshot. Kurkov's diaries begin on the first day of the pro-European protests in November, and describe the violent clashes in the Maidan, the impeachment of Yanukovych, Russia's annexation of Crimea and the separatist uprisings in the east of Ukraine. Going beyond the headlines, they give vivid insight into what it's like to live through - and try to make sense of - times of intense political unrest.

Russia and the USSR in the Twentieth Century

Empire and Military Revolution in Eastern Europe

“During the first two months of 1917 Russia was still a Romanov monarchy. Eight months later the Bolsheviks stood at the helm. They were little known to anybody when the year began, and their leaders were still under indictment for state treason when they came to power. You will not find another such sharp turn in history especially if you remember that it involves a nation of 150 million people. It is clear that the events of 1917, whatever you think of them, deserve study.”

--Leon Trotsky, from *History of the Russian Revolution* Regarded by many as among the most powerful works of history ever written, this book offers an unparalleled account of one of the most pivotal and hotly debated events in world history. This book reveals, from the perspective of one of its central actors, the Russian Revolution's profoundly democratic, emancipatory character. Originally published in three parts, Trotsky's masterpiece is collected here in a single volume. It serves as the most vital and inspiring record of the Russian Revolution to date.

“[T]he greatest history of an event that I know.” --C. L. R. James “In Trotsky all passions were aroused, but his thought remained calm and his vision clear. His involvement in the struggle, far from blurring his sight, sharpens it. The History is

his crowning work, both in scale and power and as the fullest expression of his ideas on revolution. As an account of a revolution, given by one of its chief actors, it stands unique in world literature." --Isaac Deutscher

The Churchman

Dispatches from the Former Evil Empire

Ukraine Diaries

History and Revolution

In History and Revolution, a group of respected historians confronts the conservative, revisionist trends in historical enquiry that have been dominant in the last twenty years. Ranging from an exploration of the English, French, and Russian revolutions and their treatment by revisionist historiography, to the debates and themes arising from attempts to downplay revolution's role in history, History and Revolution also engages with several prominent revisionist historians,

including Orlando Figes, Conrad Russell and Simon Schama. This important book shows the inability of revisionism to explain why millions are moved to act in defence of political causes, and why specific political currents emerge, and is a significant reassertion of the concept of revolution in human development.

American Journalism

When information is a weapon, every opinion is an act of war. We live in a world of influence operations run amok, where dark ads, psyops, hacks, bots, soft facts, ISIS, Putin, trolls, and Trump seek to shape our very reality. In this surreal atmosphere created to disorient us and undermine our sense of truth, we've lost not only our grip on peace and democracy--but our very notion of what those words even mean. Peter Pomerantsev takes us to the front lines of the disinformation age, where he meets Twitter revolutionaries and pop-up populists, "behavioral change" salesmen, jihadi fanboys, Identitarians, truth cops, and many others. Forty years after his dissident parents were pursued by the KGB, Pomerantsev finds the Kremlin re-emerging as a great propaganda power. His research takes him back to Russia--but the answers he finds there are not what he expected. Blending reportage, family history, and intellectual adventure, *This Is Not Propaganda* explores how we can reimagine our politics and ourselves when reality seems to be coming apart.

Bolshevism and the British Left: Labour legends and Russian gold

A History of Russia, the Soviet Union, and Beyond

These twelve volumes shed immense light on the geography, history, ethnography, natural history, economic exploitation, settlement, religious and social development of Siberia and the Russian Far East. Includes a new introduction by the editor.

Dispatches from the Revolution

A previously unpublished first-hand account of the momentous events before, during, and after the Russian Revolution by one of the 20th centuries greatest journalists.

History of the Russian Revolution

In this revision of their best-selling book, MacKenzie and Curran present a clear and objective account of the history of Russians and other eastern Slavs from its

beginnings in ancient Rus to the demise of the Soviet Union and, most recently, the Putin presidency. Acclaimed in the field for its clarity, comprehensiveness, and accuracy, the text balances social/cultural history with political history. The authors' approach weaves the external geographic determinism of the Eurasian school and the organic, inner-oriented approach of Russian historians.

The New England Magazine

'An extraordinarily valuable compilation' Eric Hobsbawm 'A man with an instinctive feel for politics' Jonathan Steele, *The Guardian* As special correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian*, Price was one of the few Englishmen to witness all phases of the Revolution. His remarkable writings provide a first-hand account of the momentous events, and include his meetings with Lenin and the Bolshevik leaders.

The Russian Revolution and Civil War 1917-1921

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