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**Russian Painting and Sculpture** Brooklyn Museum 1923

**Guide to Microforms in Print** 1995

*The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints* 1968

*Publishers' International ISBN Directory* 2000

*Bibliografický katalog ČSSR*. 1989

*Revolution of the Mind* Michael David-Fox 1997 Content Description #Includes bibliographical references (p. ) and index.

*Poj. Skvorushka, Poj* Pyotr Nikolaevich Krasnov 2013-01 Petr Nikolaevich Krasnov rodilsya v 1949 godu v sele Ratchino, v Orenburzh'e. Okonchil Orenburgskij sel'skohozyajstvennyj institut, rabotal agronomom. V 1978 godu posle vyhoda pervoj knigi "Sashkino pole" prinyat v Soyuz pisatelej. V 1983 godu okonchil Vysshie literaturnye kursy. Rasskazy i povesti publikovali' v zhurnalah "Nash sovremennik," "Druzhba narodov," "Molodaya gvardiya," "Literaturnaya ucheba," "Moskva," "Novyj mir" i vo mnogih drugih periodicheskikh izdaniyah, kollektivnyh sbornikah

**Mapping Postcommunist Cultures** Vitaly Chernetsky 2007-01-08 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.

*Pedagogika* 1981 "Časopis pro pedagogické vědy," (varies)

*Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* Library of Congress. Processing Dept 1965-07

**Godway Castle, Or, The Fortunes of a King's Daughter** Henriette von Paalzow 1846

**Česke knihy** 1951

*The New Russian Book* Birgitte Beck Pristed 2017-08-01 This book takes up the obtrusive problem of visual representation of fiction in contemporary Russian book design. By analyzing a broad variety of book covers, the study offers an absolutely unique material that illustrates a radically changing notion of literature in the transformation of Soviet print culture to a post-Soviet book market. It delivers a profound and critical exploration of Russian visual imaginary of classic, popular, and contemporary prose. Among all the carelessly bungled covers of mass-published post-Soviet series the study identifies gems from experimental designers. By taking a comparative approach to the clash of two formerly separate book cultures, the Western and the Soviet, that results both in a mixture of highbrow and lowbrow forms and in ideological re-interpretations of the literary works, this book contributes to opening an East-West dialogue between the fields of Russian studies, contemporary book and media history, art, design, and visual studies.

**Osteuropa Neuerwerbungen** Bayerische Staatsbibliothek 1979

**Revolutionary Acts** Lynn Mally 2016-11-01 During the Russian Revolution and Civil War, amateur theater groups sprang up in cities across the country. Workers, peasants, students, soldiers, and sailors provided entertainment ranging from improvisations to gymnastics and from propaganda sketches to the plays of Chekhov. In Revolutionary Acts, Lynn Mally reconstructs the history of the amateur stage in Soviet Russia from 1917 to the height of the Stalinist purges. Her book illustrates in fascinating detail how Soviet culture was transformed during the new regime's first two decades in power. Of all the arts, theater had a special appeal for mass audiences in Russia, and with the coming of the revolution it took on an important role in the dissemination of the new socialist culture. Mally's analysis of amateur theater as a space where performers, their audiences, and the political authorities came into contact enables her to explore whether this culture emerged spontaneously "from below" or was imposed by the revolutionary elite. She shows that by the late 1920s, Soviet leaders had come to distrust the initiatives of the lower classes, and the amateur theaters fell increasingly under the guidance of artistic professionals. Within a few years, state agencies intervened to homogenize repertoire and performance style, and with the institutionalization of Socialist Realist principles, only those works in a unified Soviet canon were presented.

**Higher Education and National Identity** Johannes Remy 2000-01-01 This study focuses on the conflicting aims and deeds of the Russian government and the Polish nationally-minded student youth in the situation which emerged after the closure of the universities in Warsaw and Wilno (Vilnius) in 1832. Thousands of Polish students studied in Russian universities, constituting a considerable portion of the student body. They formed conspiracies, student unions and study circles. Their relations with Russian students entailed both enmity and co-operation. The book analyzes the idea of what it meant to be a Polish student in Russia between 1832 and 1863, and reveals secret disagreements between government politicians concerning the Polish question at the universities.

*Rock in the Reservation* Yngvar Bordewich Steinholt 2004

**Education in the Soviet Union** Mervyn Matthews 2012-05-04 This book provides a comprehensive survey of the successes and failures of education and training in the Khrushchev and Breshnev years. The author gives an objective assessment of the accessibility of the main types of institution, of the contents of courses and of Soviet attempts to marry the functioning of their education system to their perceived economic and social needs. In addition the book has many useful and original features: For ease of analysis it summarises in diagram form complex statistics which are not usually brought together for so long a time period. It provides a systematic account of educational legislation; Matthews' comparison of series of official decrees will allow subtle shifts in government policy to be accurately charted. Particular attention is also paid to a number of issues that are often neglected: the employment problems of school and college graduates; the role and professional status of teachers; political control and militarisation in schools; the close detail of higher education curricula; and the rate of student failure. Of special value is the chapter on those educational institutions which are often omitted from Western studies and which are hardly recognised as such in most official Soviet sources.

*Články v českých časopisech* 1989

**Ingmar Bergman** Ingmar Bergman 2007 The critically acclaimed film director discusses various stages of his career and the many facets of his work in a collection of interviews that begins with a 1957 piece and ends in 2002 as he was preparing to direct his latest film, featuring conversations with James Baldwin, Michiko Kakutani, John Simon, and Vilgot Sjöman, among others. Simultaneous.

*Russian Second-language Textbooks and Identity in the Universe of Discourse* Olga Mladenova 2004 This book provides an overview of the changes of the Second-Language Learning discursive formation and the Identity discursive formation in Russian history. It proposes an explanatory model in which small-scale linguistic detail is joined with larger-scale language units in order to illuminate matters of cultural importance in their linguistic guise.

**Why are Women Redundant?** William Rathbone Greg 1869 An essay revealing concerns for the "superfluous" woman who remained single in the 19th century.

**Russian Nationalism** Marlene Laruelle 2018-10-10 This book, by one of the foremost authorities on the subject, explores the complex nature of Russian nationalism. It examines nationalism as a multilayered and multifaceted repertoire displayed by a myriad of actors. It considers nationalism as various concepts and ideas emphasizing Russia's distinctive national character, based on the country's geography, history, Orthodoxy, and Soviet technological advances. It analyzes the ideologies of Russia's ultra-nationalist and far-right groups, explores the use of nationalism in the conflict with Ukraine and the annexation of Crimea,

and discusses how Putin's political opponents, including Alexei Navalny, make use of nationalism. Overall the book provides a rich analysis of a key force which is profoundly affecting political and societal developments both inside Russia and beyond.

**Historical Dictionary of Russian and Soviet Cinema** Peter Rollberg 2016-07-20 Russian and Soviet cinema occupies a unique place in the history of world cinema. Legendary filmmakers such as Sergei Eisenstein, Vsevolod Pudovkin, Dziga Vertov, Andrei Tarkovsky, and Sergei Paradjanov have created oeuvres that are being screened and studied all over the world. The Soviet film industry was different from others because its main criterion of success was not profit, but the ideological and aesthetic effect on the viewer. Another important feature is Soviet cinema's multinational (Eurasian) character: while Russian cinema was the largest, other national cinemas such as Georgian, Kazakh, and Ukrainian played a decisive role for Soviet cinema as a whole. The Historical Dictionary of Russian and Soviet Cinema provides a rich tapestry of factual information, together with detailed critical assessments of individual artistic accomplishments. This second edition of Historical Dictionary of Russian and Soviet Cinema contains a chronology, an introduction, and a bibliography. The dictionary section has over 600 cross-referenced entries on directors, performers, cinematographers, composers, designers, producers, and studios. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Russian and Soviet Cinema.

*Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* 1965

*Arts & Humanities Citation Index* 1983 A multidisciplinary index covering the journal literature of the arts and humanities. It fully covers 1,144 of the world's leading arts and humanities journals, and it indexes individually selected, relevant items from over 6,800 major science and social science journals.

**Monthly List of Russian Accessions** 1952

**Die Elementarbildung in Russland bis zum Jahre 1864** Joachim Krumbholz 1982

**Dictionary Catalog of the Slavonic Collection** New York Public Library. Slavonic Division 1974

**Women's Struggle for Higher Education in Russia, 1855-1900** Christine Johanson 1987-01-01 Unlike contemporary Soviet and Western accounts which emphasize the involvement of educated women in the revolutionary movement, Christine Johanson investigates the relationship between developments in women's education and domestic politics of the post-Crimean War era. The author shows how the particular nature of autocratic rule under Alexander II facilitated the establishment of university-level courses for women, and demonstrates that Russian women who cooperated with the government in order to increase their educational opportunities far outnumbered the female revolutionists who sought to overthrow it. And, while acknowledging that Russian radicalism gave enormous encouragement to women's pursuit of university study, this book shows that it was the support of progressive statesmen and academics which allowed the creation of higher educational facilities for women. The attitudes, aspirations, and frustrations of women who enrolled in these educational facilities are also examined. Considerable attention is given to the training and practice of female physicians and to the testing of their skills and commitment to social service in tradition-bound peasant villages and the field hospitals of the Russo-Turkish war. The concluding chapter explored the conservative reaction following the assassination of Alexander II and the subsequent closure of women's advanced educational facilities.

*Monthly List of Russian Accessions* Library of Congress. Processing Department 1954-08

**Science, Women and Revolution in Russia** Koblitz 2014-01-02 While the women's movement might seem like a relatively new concept, Russian women of the 1860s deserve to be acknowledged as individuals who changed the direction of science and opened the doors of higher education to women throughout Europe. The 1860's and 1870's witnessed a rise in women's consciousness and the beginnings of the Russian revolutionary movement that saw women pursue and receive doctorates in many areas of science. These same women went on to become some of the brightest in their fields. This book provides a look at Russian women scientists of the 1860's, their personal independence, and technical and literary achievements that made science the popular social movement of the time and changed the face of the Russian intellectual culture.

**Quellen und Studien zur Geschichte des östlichen Europa** 1982

*Russlands "neue Menschen"* Bianka Pietrow-Ennker 1999

*Polska bibliografia literacka* 1979

**Women and Gender in Central and Eastern Europe, Russia, and Eurasia** Mary Zirin 2015-03-26 This is the first comprehensive, multidisciplinary, and multilingual bibliography on "Women and Gender in East Central Europe and the Balkans (Vol. 1)" and "The Lands of the Former Soviet Union (Vol. 2)" over the past millennium. The coverage encompasses the relevant territories of the Russian, Hapsburg, and Ottoman empires, Germany and Greece, and the Jewish and Roma diasporas. Topics range from legal status and marital customs to economic participation and gender roles, plus unparalleled documentation of women writers and artists, and autobiographical works of all kinds. The volumes include approximately 30,000 bibliographic entries on works published through the end of 2000, as well as web sites and unpublished dissertations. Many of the individual entries are annotated with brief descriptions of major works and the tables of contents for collections and anthologies. The entries are cross-referenced and each volume includes indexes.

**Literary Scholarship in Late Imperial Russia** Andy Byford 2007 The turn of the twentieth century was a decisive moment in the institutionalisation of Russia's literary scholarship. This is the first book in the English language to provide an in-depth analysis of the emergence of Russia's literary academia in the pre-Revolutionary era. In particular, Byford examines the rhetoric of self-representation of major academic establishments devoted to literary study, the canonisation of exemplary literary historians and philologists (Buslaev, Grot, Veselovskii, Potebnia, Ovsianiko-Kulikovskii), and attempts by Russian literary academics of this era to define their work as a distinct form of scholarship (nauka). By analysing a range of academic rituals, from celebrations of institutional anniversaries to professors inaugural lectures, and by dissecting the discourse of scholars' obituaries, commemorative speeches and manuals in scholarly methodology, Byford reveals how the identity of literary studies as a discipline was constructed in Russia. He provides not only a unique insight into fin-de-siecle Russian literary scholarship, but also an original approach to academic institutionalisation more widely.

*Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* Library of Congress. Processing Department 1964-12

**Women & Gender in Central and Eastern Europe, Russia, and Eurasia: Russia, the non-Russian peoples of the Russian Federation, and the successor states of the Soviet Union** Mary Fleming Zirin 2007 A comprehensive, multidisciplinary, and multilingual bibliography on women and gender. Topics range from legal status and marital customs to economic participation and gender roles, women writers and artists, and autobiographical works of all kinds.

**Revolution of the Mind** Michael David-Fox 2016-11-01 Using archival materials never previously accessible to Western scholars, Michael David-Fox analyzes Bolshevik Party educational and research initiatives in higher learning after 1917. His fresh consideration of the era of the New Economic Policy and cultural politics after the Revolution explains how new communist institutions rose to parallel and rival conventional higher learning from the Academy of Sciences to the universities. Beginning with the creation of the first party school by intellectuals on the island of Capri in 1909, David-Fox argues, the Bolshevik cultural project was tightly linked to party educational institutions. He provides the first account of the early history and politics of three major institutions founded after the Revolution: Sverdlov Communist University, where the quest to transform everyday life gripped the student movement; the Institute of Red Professors, where the Bolsheviks sought to train a new communist intellectual or red specialist; and the Communist Academy, headquarters for a planned, collectivist, proletarian science.