Stanovlenie I Realizatsiia Sovetskoi Modeli Sotsialnogo Obespecheniia V Usloviiakh Iuga Dalnego Vostoka Oktiabr 1917 Iiun 1941

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Dostoevsky Nicholas Berdyaev
2021-03-06 This survey of Dostoevsky's literary achievement is a key text of criticism on the great Russian. Originally published as Mirosozertsanie Dostoevskogo in 1923, Berdyaev surveys the philosophy and testimony of Dostoevsky thematically, by analyzing the themes of man, love, Russia, revolution, and other topics. This new edition includes an index. Stalin's Quest for Gold Elena Osokina 2021-09-15 Stalin's Quest for Gold tells the story of Torgsin, a chain of retail shops established in 1930 with the aim of raising the hard currency needed to finance the USSR's ambitious industrialization program. At a time of desperate scarcity, Torgsin had access to the country's best foodstuffs and goods. Initially, only foreigners were allowed to shop in Torgsin, but the acute demand for hard-currency revenues forced Stalin to open Torgsin to Soviet citizens who could exchange tsarist gold coins and objects made of precious metals and gemstones, as well as foreign monies, for foods and goods in its shops. Through her analysis of the large-scale, state-run entrepreneurship represented by Torgsin, Elena Osokina highlights the complexity and contradictions of Stalinism. Driven by the state's hunger for gold and the people's starvation, Torgsin rejected Marxist postulates of the socialist political economy: the notorious class approach and the state hard-currency monopoly. In its pursuit for gold, Torgsin advertised in the capitalist West, encouraging foreigners to purchase goods for their relatives in the USSR; and its seaport shops and restaurants operated semilegally as brothels, inducing foreign sailors to spend hard currency for Soviet industrialization. Examining Torgsin from multiple perspectives—economic expediency, state and police surveillance, consumerism, even interior design and
personnel—Stalin's Quest for Gold radically transforms the stereotypical view of the Soviet economy and enriches our understanding of everyday life in Stalin's Russia.