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Three Days in Moscow

This book examines the emergence of Communist power in China during the interwar period, focusing especially on the role of the Soviet Union and the 1927 Nanchang Uprising. It describes the history behind the alliance between the Chinese Communists and Nationalists, the impact of the USSR's military and political advisers, and the success of the Northern Expedition that resulted in the April 1927 purge of the Communists from the Nationalist Party. It explores the debates between leading communists in Moscow, notably Stalin – who thought that China was ready in 1927 for an urban-based Communist revolution, similar to what had happened in Russia ten years before – and Trotsky who opposed it. It goes on to examine the seizure of power in Nanchang by the Communists, the establishment of China's first short-lived soviet republic, and the reasons why the soviet soon collapsed. It explains the consequences of the rising, including the adoption by the Communists of guerilla warfare, the foundation of China's second soviet, and after moving to northwest China during the 1930s, the rise of Communist power throughout all of mainland China which culminated in the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949. The book stresses the importance of the mythology that evolved around the Nanchang Uprising: since criticism of the Nanchang Uprising would open themselves up to accusations that they were Trotskyites, the Chinese Communists created the myth that the Nanchang Uprising was a success, and later dated the origins of the People's Liberation Army to this event.

The Moscow Art Theatre

President Reagan's dramatic battle to win the Cold War is revealed as never before by the #1 bestselling author and award-winning anchor of the #1 rated Special Report with Bret Baier. "An instant classic, if not the finest book to date on Ronald Reagan." — Jay Winik Moscow, 1988: 1,000 miles behind the Iron Curtain, Ronald Reagan stood for freedom and confronted the Soviet empire. In his acclaimed bestseller *Three Days in January*, Bret Baier illuminated the extraordinary leadership of President Dwight Eisenhower at the dawn of the Cold War. Now in his highly anticipated new history, *Three Days in Moscow*, Baier explores the dramatic endgame of America's long struggle with the Soviet Union and President Ronald Reagan's central role in shaping the world we live in today. On May 31, 1988, Reagan stood on Russian soil and addressed a packed audience at Moscow State University, delivering a remarkable—yet now largely forgotten—speech that capped his first visit to the Soviet capital. This fourth in a series of summits between Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, was a dramatic coda to their tireless efforts to reduce the nuclear threat. More than that, Reagan viewed it as “a grand historical moment”: an opportunity to light a path for the Soviet people—toward freedom, human rights, and a future he told them they could embrace if they chose. It was the first time an American president had given an address about human rights on Russian soil. Reagan had once called the Soviet Union an “evil empire.” Now, saying that depiction was from “another time,” he beckoned the Soviets to join him in a new vision of the future. The importance of Reagan's Moscow speech was largely overlooked at the time, but the new world he spoke of was fast approaching; the following year, in November 1989, the Berlin Wall fell and the Soviet Union began to disintegrate, leaving the United States the sole superpower on the world stage. Today, the end of the Cold War is perhaps the defining historical moment of the past half century, and must be understood if we are to make sense of America's current place in the world, amid the re-emergence of US-Russian tensions during Vladimir Putin's tenure. Using Reagan's three days in Moscow to tell the larger story of the president's critical and often misunderstood role in orchestrating a successful, peaceful ending to the Cold War, Baier illuminates the character of one of our nation's most venerated leaders—and reveals the unique qualities that allowed him to succeed in forming an alliance for peace with the Soviet Union, when his predecessors had fallen short.

Life in Moscow; Communism and now

This book presents a comprehensive, systematic analysis of Russia- Iran relations in the period following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. It discusses the key areas – such as trade, arms sales, nuclear developments, and potential areas of friction in the Caspian Sea – where co-operation is possible; charts different phases of increasing and declining co-operation; and relates these changes to security considerations and domestic factors in both countries. Throughout, the book argues that the potential for co-operation between the two countries is much greater than people realize, and it concludes by assessing how Russia-Iran relations are likely to develop in future.

Across the Moscow River

Moscow Excursion

This book presents, for the first time in English, a collection of previously unpublished Menshevik documents from the Hoover Institution Archives. It draws a dramatic picture of the Russian Civil War and the establishment of the Communist dictatorship as witnessed by the Russian Social Democrats, or Mensheviks. When the opposing Bolsheviks consolidated their power to emerge as the ruling party of the 1917 revolution, the Mensheviks' political influence was swept away and most were driven to exile in Siberia. These are not official party statements, but vivid reports, letters, and eyewitness accounts by Mensheviks who came from diverse walks of life and lived in various areas within the Soviet Union. A mosaic of individual portraits, specific situations, and tragedies illustrates the conflict, struggle, and repression during the period of Soviet politics under Lenin. Vladimir Brovkin has focused this unusual collection not on governments and key rulers, but on the accounts of ordinary citizens testifying to the historic power struggle that raged between the two political parties as they vied for supremacy within post-czarist Russia. Brovkin has skillfully edited the letters, reports, and documents in this book to create a unique documentary history of the Russian Revolution and the ensuing Civil War.

Back to Moscow

"The book moves briskly from one crisp scene to the next, and ultimately casts a spell as captivating as *Rules of Civility*, a book that inhales you into its seductively Gatsby-esque universe." —Town & Country From the New York Times bestselling author of *Rules of Civility*—a transporting novel about a man who is ordered to spend the rest of his life inside a luxury hotel With his breakout debut novel, *Rules of Civility*, Amor Towles established himself as a master of absorbing, sophisticated fiction, bringing late 1930s Manhattan to life with splendid atmosphere and a flawless command of style. Readers and critics were enchanted; as NPR commented, "Towles writes with grace and verve about the mores and manners of a society on the cusp of radical change." *A Gentleman in Moscow* immerses us in another elegantly drawn era with the story of Count Alexander Rostov. When, in 1922, he is deemed an

Dear Comrades

I first read Mikhail Bulgakov's *The Master and Margarita* on a balcony of the Hotel Metropole in Saigon on three summer evenings in 1971. The tropical air was heavy and full of the smells of cordite and motorcycle exhaust and rotting fish and wood-fire stoves, and the horizon flared ambiguously, perhaps from heat lightning, perhaps from bombs. Later each night, as was my custom, I would wander out into the steamy back alleys of the city, where no one ever seemed to sleep, and crouch in doorways with the people and listen to the stories of their culture and their ancestors and their ongoing lives.

Bulgakov taught me to hear something in those stories that I had not yet clearly heard. One could call it, in terms that would soon thereafter gain wide currency, "magical realism". The deadpan mix of the fantastic and the realistic was at the heart of the Vietnamese mythos. It is at the heart of the present zeitgeist. And it was not invented by Gabriel Garcia Marquez, as wonderful as his *One Hundred Years of Solitude* is. Garcia Marquez's landmark work of magical realism was predated by nearly three decades by Bulgakov's brilliant masterpiece of a novel. That summer in Saigon a vodka-swilling, talking black cat, a coven of beautiful naked witches, Pontius Pilate, and a whole cast of benighted writers of Stalinist Moscow and Satan himself all took up permanent residence in my creative unconscious. Their presence, perhaps more than anything else from the realm of literature, has helped shape the work I am most proud of. I'm often asked for a list of favorite authors. Here is my advice. Read Bulgakov. Look around you at the new century. He will show you things you need to see.

Natasha's Dance

This book brings together recent research on the end of the Cold War in the Third World and engages with ongoing debates about regional conflicts, the role of great powers in the developing world, and the role of international actors in conflict resolution.

The Battle of Moscow 1941-1942

Examines the culture of Russia, using the lives of writers, artists, and musicians to show how Russia has struggled to define its own soul in the twentieth century.

Russia-Iran Relations Since the End of the Cold War

Ivan Petrov was born in 1934 in the industrial town of Chapaevsk. His father was shot by Stalin as an 'enemy of the people', and Ivan was brought up by his mother and violent stepfather - both alcoholics, along with most of the rest of the town. By his early 20s, Ivan had also succumbed to the lure of the bottle. 'Smashed in the USSR' is his eye-opening, frequently eye-watering story.

The End of the Cold War and The Third World

Tuesday night: vodka and dancing at the Hungry Duck. Wednesday morning: posing as an expert on Pushkin at the university. Thursday night: more vodka and girl-chasing at Propaganda. Friday morning: a hungover tour of Gorky's house.

Martin came to Moscow at the turn of the millennium hoping to discover the country of Dostoyevsky, Tolstoy, and his beloved Chekhov. Instead he found a city turned on its head, where the grimmest vestiges of Soviet life exist side by side with the nonstop hedonism of the newly rich. Along with his hard-living expat friends, Martin spends less and less time on his studies, choosing to learn about the Mysterious Russian Soul from the city's unhinged nightlife scene. But as Martin's research becomes a quest for existential meaning, love affairs and literature lead to the same hard-won lessons. Russians know: There is more to life than happiness. Back to Moscow is an enthralling story of debauchery, discovery, and the Russian classics. In prose recalling the neurotic openheartedness of Ben Lerner and the whiskey-sour satire of Bret Easton Ellis, Guillermo Erades has crafted an unforgettable coming-of-age story and a complex portrait of a radically changing city.

The Spy in Moscow Station

Moscow Circles

The Human Factor tells the dramatic story about the part played by political leaders - particularly the three very different personalities of Gorbachev, Reagan and Thatcher - in ending the standoff that threatened the future of all humanity

Moscow Rules

First Published in 1998. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Waiting for the End of the World

In this classic of Russian humor and social commentary, a fired cable fitter goes on a binge and hopes a train to Petushki (where his "most beloved of trollops" awaits). On the way he bestows upon angels, fellow passengers, and the world at large a magnificent monologue on alcohol, politics, society, alcohol, philosophy, the pains of love, and, of course, alcohol.

Lenin's Moscow

The thrilling, true story of the race to find a leak in the United States Embassy in Moscow—before more American assets are rounded up and killed. Foreword by Gen. Michael V. Hayden (Retd.), Former Director of NSA & CIA In the late 1970s, the National Security Agency still did not officially exist—those in the know referred to it dryly as the No Such Agency. So why, when NSA engineer Charles Gandy filed for a visa to visit Moscow, did the Russian Foreign Ministry assert with confidence

that he was a spy? Outsmarting honey traps and encroaching deep enough into enemy territory to perform complicated technical investigations, Gandy accomplished his mission in Russia, but discovered more than State and CIA wanted him to know. Eric Haseltine's *The Spy in Moscow Station* tells of a time when—much like today—Russian spycraft had proven itself far beyond the best technology the U.S. had to offer. The perils of American arrogance mixed with bureaucratic infighting left the country unspeakably vulnerable to ultra-sophisticated Russian electronic surveillance and espionage. This is the true story of unorthodox, underdog intelligence officers who fought an uphill battle against their own government to prove that the KGB had pulled off the most devastating penetration of U.S. national security in history. If you think "The Americans" isn't riveting enough, you'll love this toe-curling nonfiction thriller.

Engaging the Evil Empire

"The Battle of Moscow, 1941–1942: The Red Army's Defensive Operations and Counteroffensive Along the Moscow Strategic Direction" is a detailed examination of one of the major turning points of World War II, as seen from the Soviet side. The Battle of Moscow marked the climax of Hitler's "Operation Barbarossa," which sought to destroy the Soviet Union in a single campaign and ensure German hegemony in Europe. The failure to do so condemned Germany to a prolonged war it could not win. This work originally appeared in 1943, under the title "Razgrom Nemetskikh Voisk pod Moskvoy" (The Rout of the German Forces Around Moscow). The work was produced by the Red Army General Staff's military-historical section, which was charged with collecting and analyzing the war's experience and disseminating it to the army's higher echelons. This was a collective effort, featuring many different contributors, with Marshal Boris Mikhailovich Shaposhnikov, former chief of the Red Army General Staff and then head of the General Staff Academy, serving as general editor. The book is divided into three parts, each dealing with a specific phase of the battle. The first traces the Western Front's defensive operations along the Moscow direction during Army Group Center's final push toward the capital in November–December, 1941. The study pays particular attention to the Red Army's resistance to the Germans' attempts to outflank Moscow from the north. Equally important were the defensive operations to the south of Moscow, where the Germans sought to push forward their other encircling flank. The second part deals with the first phase of the Red Army's counteroffensive, which was aimed at pushing back the German pincers and removing the immediate threat to Moscow. Here the Soviets were able to throw the Germans back and flatten both salients, particularly in the south, where they were able to make deep inroads into the enemy front to the west and northwest. The final section examines the further development of the counteroffensive until the end of January 1942. This section highlights the Soviet advance all along the front and their determined but unsuccessful attempts to cut off the Germans' Rzhev-Vyaz'ma salient. It is from this point that the front essentially stabilized, after which events shifted to the south. This new translation into English makes available to a wider readership this valuable study.

Moscow to the End of the Line

Rodric Braithwaite was British ambassador to Moscow during the critical years of Perestroika and the collapse of the Soviet Union, the failed coup of August 1991, and the rise of Boris Yeltsin. From the vantage point of the British Embassy (once the mansion of the great nineteenth-century merchant Pavel Kharitonenko) with its commanding views cross the Moscow River to Red Square and the Kremlin, Braithwaite had a ringside seat. With his long experience of Russia and the Russians, who saw him as 'Mrs. Thatcher's Ambassador', on good personal terms with Mikhail Gorbachev, he was in a privileged position close to the centre of Russia's changing relationship with the West. But this is not primarily a memoir. It is an intimate analysis of momentous change and the people who drove it, against the background of Russia's long history and its unique but essentially European culture. Braithwaite watched as Gorbachev and his allies struggled to modernise and democratise a system which had already reached the point of terminal decay. Against the opposition of the generals, they forced the abandonment of the nuclear confrontation as the Soviet Union fell apart. The climax of the drama came in August 1991 when a miscellaneous collection of conservative patriots - generals, politicians and secret policemen - attempted to reverse the course of history and succeeded only in accelerating the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Stalin's Wars

What is cheaper and more effective: guns or heroin? How does Detective Inspector Frank Ironman Bourke find out who set up the international robbery and heroin smuggling operation? And what is the role and motivation of the officers of the Russian and American consulates? * * * There is a series of unsolved jewellery robberies in Sydney. It ends when a well-known cat-burglar Rudy Valentik falls off a second storey balcony during a robbery. Before he dies, he confesses hes the burglar the police are looking for. His last words are, he gives the tips, he pays, but he doesnt name any names. Media attacks on the police stop for a while until newspaper magnate Crawford Forests house is burgled and jewels are taken away in circumstances similar to the previous robberies. Forests newspapers start a daily campaign against the inefficient police and personally against the minister and the commissioner. Commissioner Jack Warren orders the head of the Break and Enter squad, Patrick OMalley, his brother-in-law, to organise a task force. The commissioner orders OMalley to make Sydneys best detective, Inspector Frank Ironman Bourke head of the day-to-day work of the task force. OMalley tries to stop giving Bourke a leading role because there has been long standing animosity between Bourke and his boss, OMalley, Bourke having fought for years against the corrupt methods of OMalley and his cronies (stealing money, drugs and pornographic films found during house searches, etc.) The results of a widespread investigation are fed into a central computer and it points to a Double Bay jeweller, Maurice Rainier, whose secretary Joy Kearney travels to overseas fashion shows to model jewellery approximately two weeks after every robbery. All stolen jewels contain large gemstones and none of them are offered for sale in Australia. Bourke suspects that Rainier gets the goldsmith working for him to remove the precious stones and smuggle them out of the country. Commissioner Warren uses a ruse to blackmail Joy Kearneys occasional lover, Stewart Kendall, to follow Joy on her next overseas trip and orders Bourke to covertly follow the couple

and act as a bodyguard for Kendall. Two weeks after the latest jewel robbery the three people fly to Bangkok separately where Kendall is to have a holiday with Joy. She is supposed to model imitation jewellery for customers who can order the chosen items to be made up for them in real gold and gemstones by the Rainier firm. In Bangkok everything happens in a flash: Thai gangsters attack Joy and steal her case with the gemstones set in gold coloured base metal. Joy visits the gang boss to ask for his help and while she is there Kendall and Huey a cooperative Thai detective steal back the case and get Joy out of the house. Next day Joy takes the case to Ralph Rainier, a jeweller cousin and partner in crime of the Sydney jeweller. She is paid in heroin which she takes to the Russian Embassy to exchange it for alexandrites, rare semi-precious stones, as she has been trusted to do on previous occasions. In front of the embassy, Lok Lie, a Thai gang boss man tries to grab the heroin-filled case from Joy in a motorcycle attack but the Russian guards prevent this and take Joy, the gangster and the heroin-filled case into the embassy. Kendall, Bourke and Huey fight the guards in vain to save Joy and the case but have to retreat when threatened with guns. On the basis of Bourkes report, the Sydney and Bangkok police make coordinated raids on the premises of the Rainier cousins in Sydney and Bangkok where they find dismantled stolen jewellery, large amounts of alexandrites and heroin. Maurice Rainiers goldsmith confesses to melting down stolen jeweller

A Gentleman in Moscow

When Alfred Rosmer arrived in Russia in 1919 it was considered by millions to be the center of world revolution. It was also a society beleaguered by civil war and encircled by hostile powers seeking to snuff out the promise and potential the first successful workers' revolution represented. It was in this context that revolutionaries from across the globe undertook the creation of the Communist International, hoping to forge an instrument to fan the flames of the struggle against global capitalism. In this gripping political memoir of his time in Moscow, Rosmer draws on his unique perspective as both a delegate to the Comintern—and as a member of its Executive Committee—to paint a stunning and inspiring picture of the early years of Soviet rule. From the debates sparked by the publication of Lenin's State and Revolution and Left-Wing Communism to the efforts of the International to extend its influence beyond Europe with the Congress of the Peoples of the East in Baku, Rosmer documents key developments with an unparalleled clarity of vision and offers invaluable insights.

The Human Factor

1967 USSR Jonas Forbes is hired to protect a guitarist in HAVOK, a rock group booked for concerts in Moscow; but Jonas is also working for MI6. Can he manage both jobs? Can he elude the KGB? As the group travel by coach across Europe he's also threatened by the STASI and the SB. The Rock World, Cold War and murder feature in this fast-paced thriller.

Smashed in the USSR

Works originally written ca. 1930s-1950s.

Moscow and the Emergence of Communist Power in China, 1925-30

Presenting stories which represent each layer of the city of Moscow, from the centre of power to the outer rings of desolate estates and tumbledown shacks, this fascinating collection offers a lively and varied portrait in fiction of Russia's mysterious capital city. The collection includes works by Russian authors ranging from Anton Chekhov and Yuri Koval to Larisa Miller and Marina Boroditskaia, collating nineteenth- and twentieth-century tales, as well those written by contemporary authors. The stories are intriguingly varied —an account of life in the city's infamous high security prison, a tale of a lady with a supernatural gift for repairing household devices, the story of another pitiful lost dog who nearly joins the Moscow Circus — and together they shed light on the changing nature of Moscow society across the centuries. The next instalment in a series of successful translated anthologies of stories set in and around a particular European City. Moscow Tales combines two genres, travel writing and literary fiction and provides an insight into the lives of those who live in Moscow or have written about it.

From Washington to Moscow

Caroline Brooke explores the way in which Moscow has reinvented itself over the years and the fascination it has exerted over the many writers, artists, and composers who made the city their home.

Russian Postmodernist Fiction

A fascinating collection of photographs of bomb shelters around the world. Various sites people have built to protect themselves from the unthinkable

Israel: Israel in the international arena

Reference Guide to Russian Literature

In a narrative-redefining approach, Engaging the Evil Empire dramatically alters how we look at the beginning of the end of the Cold War. Tracking key events in US-Soviet relations across the years between 1980 and 1985, Simon Miles shows that

covert engagement gave way to overt conversation as both superpowers determined that open diplomacy was the best means of furthering their own, primarily competitive, goals. Miles narrates the history of these dramatic years, as President Ronald Reagan consistently applied a disciplined carrot-and-stick approach, reaching out to Moscow while at the same time excoriating the Soviet system and building up US military capabilities. The received wisdom in diplomatic circles is that the beginning of the end of the Cold War came from changing policy preferences and that President Reagan in particular opted for a more conciliatory and less bellicose diplomatic approach. In reality, Miles clearly demonstrates, Reagan and ranking officials in the National Security Council had determined that the United States enjoyed a strategic margin of error that permitted it to engage Moscow overtly. As US grand strategy developed, so did that of the Soviet Union. Engaging the Evil Empire covers five critical years of Cold War history when Soviet leaders tried to reduce tensions between the two nations in order to gain economic breathing room and, to ensure domestic political stability, prioritize expenditures on butter over those on guns. Miles's bold narrative shifts the focus of Cold War historians away from exclusive attention on Washington by focusing on the years of back-channel communiqués and internal strategy debates in Moscow as well as Prague and East Berlin.

HAVOK Goes To Moscow

Critically surveys 20th-century Russian literature to develop a specific understanding of Russian postmodernism, looking at work by Aksyonov, Bitov, Erofeev, Pietsukh, Popov, Sokolov, and Tolstaya. Also grapples with some central issues of the critical debate and draws on both Bakhtinian and chaos theory to describe postmodern poetics as a dialogue with chaos. The appendix provides biographical sketches and primary and secondary bibliographies. Paper edition (unseen) \$25.95. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Moscow Seminar in Mathematical Physics

Moscow

Investigating the suspicious death of a journalist in Moscow, Gabriel Allon learns of the machinations of a former KGB colonel whose covert arms dealing business is part of a larger plot to challenge the global dominance of the United States. Reprint.

Happy Moscow

The Retreat from Moscow and Passage of the Beresina

On the 100th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, the epic story of an enormous apartment building where Communist true believers lived before their destruction *The House of Government* is unlike any other book about the Russian Revolution and the Soviet experiment. Written in the tradition of Tolstoy's *War and Peace*, Grossman's *Life and Fate*, and Solzhenitsyn's *The Gulag Archipelago*, Yuri Slezkine's gripping narrative tells the true story of the residents of an enormous Moscow apartment building where top Communist officials and their families lived before they were destroyed in Stalin's purges. A vivid account of the personal and public lives of Bolshevik true believers, the book begins with their conversion to Communism and ends with their children's loss of faith and the fall of the Soviet Union. Completed in 1931, the House of Government, later known as the House on the Embankment, was located across the Moscow River from the Kremlin. The largest residential building in Europe, it combined 505 furnished apartments with public spaces that included everything from a movie theater and a library to a tennis court and a shooting range. Slezkine tells the chilling story of how the building's residents lived in their apartments and ruled the Soviet state until some eight hundred of them were evicted from the House and led, one by one, to prison or their deaths. Drawing on letters, diaries, and interviews, and featuring hundreds of rare photographs, *The House of Government* weaves together biography, literary criticism, architectural history, and fascinating new theories of revolutions, millennial prophecies, and reigns of terror. The result is an unforgettable human saga of a building that, like the Soviet Union itself, became a haunted house, forever disturbed by the ghosts of the disappeared.

The Master and Margarita

Centered in the glorious Palouse, a richly fertile area, the small Idaho town of Moscow was once home to the Nez Perce, who introduced the famous spotted Appaloosa horses. The intimate Moscow feel inspired by current residents has persisted since the original homesteaders settled here, a place they called "Paradise Valley." Resisting the anonymity of many rural agricultural towns, Moscow proudly claims an educational, civic, commercial, and cultural reputation far beyond a town of its size, a monument to the people who elevated the community.

Moscow and the New Left

Moscow Stations

Unprecedented in its comprehensiveness, *The Moscow Art Theatre* fills a large gap in our knowledge of Stanislavsky and his

theatre. Worrall focuses in particular detail on four of The Moscow Art Theatre's best-known productions: * Tolstoy's Tsar Fedor Ioannovich * Gorky's The Lower Depths * Chekov's The Cherry Orchard * Turgenev's A Month in the Country

Inspector Bourke in Sydney, Bangkok and Moscow

Walpurgis Night, by acclaimed Russian writer Venedikt Erofeev, is considered a classic in the playwright's homeland. Erofeev's dark and funny five-act satire of Soviet repression has been called the comic high-water mark of the Brezhnev era. Walpurgis Night dramatizes the outrageous trials of Lev Isakovich Gurevich, an alcoholic half-Jewish dissident poet confined by the state to a hospital for the insane. In "Ward 3"—a microcosm of repressive Soviet society—Gurevich deploys his brilliant wit and ingenuity to bedevil his jailers, defend his fellow inmates, protest his incarceration, and generally create mayhem, which ultimately leads to a tragedy of Shakespearean proportions.

Moscow Tales

The House of Government

The book has been recommended for student studying Slavonic subjects at Durham University, United Kingdom. The book is very informative, and it will appeal to a broad audience of readers, including students studying English, as there a great deal of uncertainty and historically a great interest to Russia in various countries (especially in the view of upcoming Presidential elections in March 2012), as to what was and still going on in Russia, as to what to expect of this country and its strange and counterintuitive regime. The book provides first-hand information about Russia.

Walpurgis Night, Or the Steps of the Commander

When the United States and the Soviet Union signed the first Strategic Arms Limitation Talks accords in 1972 it was generally seen as the point at which the USSR achieved parity with the United States. Less than twenty years later the Soviet Union had collapsed, confounding experts who never expected it to happen during their lifetimes. In From Washington to Moscow veteran US Foreign Service officer Louis Sell traces the history of US-Soviet relations between 1972 and 1991 and explains why the Cold War came to an abrupt end. Drawing heavily on archival sources and memoirs—many in Russian—as well as his own experiences, Sell vividly describes events from the perspectives of American and Soviet participants. He attributes the USSR's fall not to one specific cause but to a combination of the Soviet system's inherent weaknesses, mistakes by Mikhail Gorbachev, and challenges by Ronald Reagan and other US leaders. He shows how the

USSR's rapid and humiliating collapse and the inability of the West and Russia to find a way to cooperate respectfully and collegially helped set the foundation for Vladimir Putin's rise.

Moscow

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