

## Document About From Stalinism To Pluralism A Documentary

My dissertation describes and analyzes the Soviet Unions' documentary filmmaking efforts between 1926 and 1946, from the rise of Joseph Stalin as leader of the Soviet Union until the end of the Second World War. Focusing on how Stalinist documentary developed and operated, I trace the individuals, groups, circumstances, institutions, and practices that shaped and defined the industry. Chapter One describes how a small group of Soviet film experts with experience in documentary seized on changing domestic and international circumstances between 1926 and 1934 to restructure, expand, and professionalize documentary and newsreel efforts in the Soviet Union. Their efforts resulted in the elevation and professionalization of documentary film education at the country's leading national film school and an expansion in the number of students studying documentary filmmaking. Chapter Two discusses the interdependent relationship that developed between Soviet leaders and film administrators on the one hand, and the expanding number of young professionally trained cameramen and filmmakers on the other between 1934 and 1941. The Party administered and cultivated a professional class of cameramen and filmmakers with "carrots and sticks" in the form of a privileged education and access to information and resources, high salaries, excellent employment opportunities, publicity, an emphasis on the heroism and historic nature of their line of work, but also fear of severe punishment for digressions. Soviet cameramen and filmmakers reciprocated with initiative and unorthodox practices and providing feedback to the regime, to try to ensure the production of footage and to propel their careers. Chapter Three outlines Soviet leaders' strong interest and involvement in the documentary film genre by the mid-1930s. The chapter also describes the impressive achievements of Stalin's documentary filmmaking industry between 1934 and 1941 in terms of production and reach but also the industry's drawbacks and limitations. Chapter Four analyzes how the production of combat footage was reliant on unofficial practices and coping mechanisms that Soviet frontline cameramen adopted and proposed, such as filming reenacted combat and forging relationships with local military personnel, that were critical to ensuring their livelihood on the frontline and the successful production of hundreds of thousands of meters of combat footage for the Soviet government. I investigate why cameramen adopted these practices and why film administrators and Party leaders over time not only learned to tolerate cameramen's practices but also changed their administrative methods to better fit cameramen's needs. Chapter Five investigates how, why, when, and for what purposes Soviet leaders and film administrators instructed cameramen to not only produce war footage but also to shoot immense amounts of non-combat footage of a dramatic and diverse nature to be included in full-length documentaries and to be placed in the country's vast documentary film archive. The footage and the full-length documentaries based on the non-combat film material became the largest and most important component of the Soviet Union's war-time footage.

Webpage providing access to the documents, but none of the additional commentary, printed in the book detailed below.

From the author of *The Last Tsar*, the first full-scale life of Stalin to have what no previous biography has fully obtained: the facts. Granted privileged access to Russia's secret archives, Edvard Radzinsky paints a picture of the Soviet strongman as more calculating, ruthless, and blood-crazed than has ever been described or imagined. Stalin was a man for whom power was all, terror a useful weapon, and deceit a constant companion. As Radzinsky narrates the high drama of Stalin's epic quest for domination—first within the Communist Party, then over the Soviet Union and the world—he uncovers the startling truth about this most enigmatic of historical figures. Only now, in the post-Soviet era, can what was suppressed be told: Stalin's long-denied involvement with terrorism as a young revolutionary; the crucial importance of his

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misunderstood, behind-the-scenes role during the October Revolution; his often hostile relationship with Lenin; the details of his organization of terror, culminating in the infamous show trials of the 1930s; his secret dealings with Hitler, and how they backfired; and the horrifying plans he was making before his death to send the Soviet Union's Jews to concentration camps--tantamount to a potential second Holocaust.

Radzinsky also takes an intimate look at Stalin's private life, marked by his turbulent relationship with his wife Nadezhda, and recreates the circumstances that led to her suicide. As he did in *The Last Tsar*, Radzinsky thrillingly brings the past to life. The Kremlin intrigues, the ceaseless round of double-dealing and back-stabbing, the private worlds of the Soviet Empire's ruling class--all become, in Radzinsky's hands, as gripping and powerful as the great Russian sagas. And the riddle of that most cold-blooded of leaders, a man for whom nothing was sacred in his pursuit of absolute might--and perhaps the greatest mass murderer in Western history--is solved.

This wide-ranging cultural history explores the expression of Bolshevik Party ideology through the lens of landscape, or, more broadly, space. Portrayed in visual images and words, the landscape played a vital role in expressing and promoting ideology in the former Soviet Union during the Stalin years, especially in the 1930s. At the time, the iconoclasm of the immediate postrevolutionary years had given way to nation building and a conscious attempt to create a new Soviet culture. In painting, architecture, literature, cinema, and song, images of landscape were enlisted to help mold the masses into joyful, hardworking citizens of a state with a radiant, utopian future -- all under the fatherly guidance of Joseph Stalin. From backgrounds in history, art history, literary studies, and philosophy, the contributors show how Soviet space was sanctified, coded, and sold as an ideological product. They explore the ways in which producers of various art forms used space to express what Katerina Clark calls a cartography of power -- an organization of the entire country into a hierarchy of spheres of relative sacredness, with Moscow at the center. The theme of center versus periphery figures prominently in many of the essays, and the periphery is shown often to be paradoxically central. Examining representations of space in objects as diverse as postage stamps, a hikers magazine, advertisements, and the Soviet musical, the authors show how cultural producers attempted to naturalize ideological space, to make it an unquestioned part of the worldview. Whether focusing on the new or the centuries-old, whether exploring a built cityscape, a film documentary, or the painting *Stalin and Voroshilov in the Kremlin*, the authors offer a consistently fascinating journey through the landscape of the Soviet ideological imagination. Not all features of Soviet space were entirely novel, and several of the essayists assert continuities with the prerevolutionary past. One example is the importance of the mother image in mass songs of the Stalin period; another is the "boundless longing" inspired in the Russian character by the burden of living amid vast empty spaces. But whether focusing on the new or the centuries-old, whether exploring a built cityscape, a film documentary, or the painting *Stalin and Voroshilov in the Kremlin*, the authors offer a consistently fascinating journey through the landscape of the Soviet ideological imagination.

*Stalinism and Soviet Cinema* marks the first attempt to confront systematically the role and influence of Stalin and Stalinism in the history and development of Soviet cinema. The collection provides comprehensive coverage of the antecedents, role and consequences of Stalinism and Soviet cinema, how Stalinism emerged, what the relationship was between the political leadership, the cinema administrators, the film-makers and their films and audiences, and how Soviet cinema is coming to terms with the disintegration of established structures and mythologies. Contributors from Britain, America and the Soviet Union address themselves to the importance of the Stalinist legacy, not only to the history of Soviet cinema but to Soviet history as a whole.

Here is an essential short guide to the history of Eastern Europe under the early decades of communist rule. The study explores the communists attempt to transpose a uniform economic and social system across the region copied from the Soviet model. Dr Fowkes shows

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how this did not always succeed and he reveals the local variations which became more pronounced after the death of Stalin. The book includes detailed analysis of the dramatic events in Poland and Hungary and in the assessment section there is a useful summary of the strengths and weaknesses of the communist model in its heyday. It is an illuminating study, full of maps and photographs as well as over 30 documents (most previously unavailable in English) which brings this complex subject alive. and helps us to understand the special conditions the people of the region have faced in catching up with the West both in terms of material prosperity and more recently in the establishment of democratic political systems.

Between 1945 and 1953, while the Soviet Union confronted postwar reconstruction and Cold War crises, its unchallenged leader Joseph Stalin carved out time to study scientific disputes and dictate academic solutions. He spearheaded a discussion of "scientific" Marxist-Leninist philosophy, edited reports on genetics and physiology, adjudicated controversies about modern physics, and wrote essays on linguistics and political economy. Historians have been tempted to dismiss all this as the megalomaniacal ravings of a dying dictator. But in *Stalin and the Soviet Science Wars*, Ethan Pollock draws on thousands of previously unexplored archival documents to demonstrate that Stalin was in fact determined to show how scientific truth and Party doctrine reinforced one another. Socialism was supposed to be scientific, and science ideologically correct, and Stalin ostensibly embodied the perfect symbiosis between power and knowledge. Focusing on six major postwar debates in the Soviet scientific community, this elegantly written book shows that Stalin's forays into scholarship can be understood only within the context of international tensions, institutional conflicts, and the growing uncertainty about the proper relationship between scientific knowledge and Party-dictated truths. The nature of Stalin's interventions makes clear that more was at stake than high politics: these science wars were about asserting that the Party was rational and modern, and about codifying the Soviet worldview in a battle for the hearts and minds of people around the globe during the early Cold War. Ultimately, however, the effort to develop a scientific basis for Soviet ideology undermined the system's legitimacy.

This biography presents the enigmatic and extraordinary life of Stalin and explains why and how he became one of the most powerful Communist leaders of his time. Through recently uncovered research material and Stalin's archives in Moscow, Kuromiya analyzes how and why Stalin was rare, even unique politician who literally lived by politics alone. He further analyses how Stalin understood psychology or human relations well and how he used this understanding in his political reign and terror. Kuromiya provides a convincing, concise and up-to-date analysis of Stalin's political life. Profile in Power Series In recent years historians have been preoccupied with broad questions of structure and process, and many have become suspicious of biography and the "Great Man" approach to history. On the other hand many students and readers continue to be drawn to history by an interest in individuals. This ambitious and wide-ranging series provides critical studies of key figures in international political history since 1500. The books are not biographies, though inevitably they contain much biographical material; rather they are succinct interpretative essays, analysing the major features of the career within the context of its own time.

Situating the rise and fall of Romanian communism within the world revolutionary movement, *Stalinism for All Seasons* shows that the history of communism in one country can illuminate the development of communism in the twentieth century."

*The Gulag at War* reveals for the first time official documents kept in the archives of the Soviet forced labour system. An

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assessment of previous western and Russian studies of the Gulag is followed by a description of its origins. The bulk of the book then concentrates on the labour camps during the Second World War years. New information is revealed regarding prisoner numbers, living conditions, the organisation of forced labour, economic production, and rebellion in the camps.

Leaders of the Soviet Union, Stalin chief among them, well understood the power of art, and their response was to attempt to control and direct it in every way possible. This book examines Soviet cultural politics from the Revolution to Stalin's death in 1953. Drawing on a wealth of newly released documents from the archives of the former Soviet Union, the book provides remarkable insight on relations between Gorky, Pasternak, Babel, Meyerhold, Shostakovich, Eisenstein, and many other intellectuals, and the Soviet leadership. Stalin's role in directing these relations, and his literary judgments and personal biases, will astonish many. The documents presented in this volume reflect the progression of Party control in the arts. They include decisions of the Politburo, Stalin's correspondence with individual intellectuals, his responses to particular plays, novels, and movie scripts, petitions to leaders from intellectuals, and secret police reports on intellectuals under surveillance. Introductions, explanatory materials, and a biographical index accompany the documents.

Gale Stokes has revised and updated this highly successful anthology whose aim is to show how, over the past forty years, East Europeans have made the journey from Stalinism to a new pluralism. Excerpts from the Stalin-Tito correspondence, essays by Imre Nagy, Brezhnev and Adam Michnik, four new selections on the disintegration of Yugoslavia into vicious civil warfare, and close to fifty other documents make this text the most comprehensive and up-to-date survey of the history and politics of Eastern Europe since the end of World War II.

First Published in 1995. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

"Now updated with new facts, and abridged for use in Soviet history courses, this gripping book assembles top-secret Soviet documents, translated into English, from the era of Stalin's purges. The dossiers, police reports, private letters, secret transcripts, and other documents expose the hidden inner workings of the Communist Party and the dark inhumanity of the purge process." [book cover].

This book provides a visually-stimulating survey of revolutionary Russia, from the collapse of the autocracy in 1917 to the consolidation of the Stalinist system in the 1930s. The focus of the narrative is on how the effort to build communism in Russia affected the lives of ordinary people. The authors have collected far flung documents, photographs, posters, and objects and strung them into a narrative with introductions to each chapter and document, sidebars, and detailed photo captions. While the main text tantalizes readers with the great vision, conflict, hopes, and horrors of this much-mythologized part of modern history, the backmatter provides resources for further exploration. Topics include the prelude to revolution, the Bolshevik rise to power, the fate of the royal family, peasant resistance to Bolshevik policies, Stalin's "revolution from above," the Great Terror, and a picture essay on women's liberation.

The first book to document the peasant rebellion against Soviet collectivization, *Peasant Rebels Under Stalin* retrieves a crucial

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lost chapter from the history of Stalinist Russia. The peasant revolt against collectivization, as reconstructed by author Lynne Viola, was the most violent and sustained resistance to the Soviet state after the Russian Civil War. Conservative estimates suggest that over the course of the 1920s and early 1930s, more than 1,100 people were assassinated, more than 13,000 villages rioted, and over 2.5 million people participated in this active struggle of resistance. This book is about the men and women who tried to preserve their families, communities, and beliefs from the depredations of Stalinism. Their acts were often heroic, but these heroes were homespun, ordinary people who were driven to acts of desperation by cruel and brutal state policies. This is a study of peasant community, culture, and politics through the prism of resistance. Based on newly declassified Soviet archives, including previously inaccessible OGPU (secret police) reports, Viola's work documents the manifestation in Stalin's Russia of universal strategies of peasant resistance in what amounted to a virtual civil war between state and peasantry. This book is must reading for scholars of Soviet history, Stalinism, popular resistance, and Russian peasant culture.

One of the most successful dictators of the twentieth century, Stalin believed that fashioning a better tomorrow was worth sacrificing the lives of millions today. He built a modern Russia on the corpses of millions of its citizens. First published in 1983, *Stalin and Stalinism* has established itself as one of the most popular textbooks for those who want to understand the Stalin phenomenon. Written in a clear and accessible manner, and fully updated throughout to incorporate recent research findings, the book also contains a chronology of key events, Who's Who and Guide to Further Reading. This concise assessment of one of the major figures of twentieth century world history remains an essential purchase for students studying the subject.

*War and Diplomacy* uses documents from Stalin's personal files, now kept at the Archives of the President of the Russian Federation, in order to study the history of the creation of the anti-Hitler coalition, a short-lived but grand alliance of States and peoples that saved mankind from the threat of enslavement during the Second World War. The documents from Stalin's files are published in full, except for certain pieces of protocol nature, and most of them are published for the first time. They contain many revelations and give an idea of the mechanisms of decision-making within the Soviet Government and amongst its key figures of the time, giving an unprecedented insight into the intensive and dramatic negotiations which were taking place between Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill, and also on a larger scale, between the USSR, the USA and Great Britain.

Traces chronologically the political career of Joseph Stalin, with excerpts from his speeches and writings and those of his contemporaries.

The breakthrough bestseller by a German academic (and longtime researcher with the German military archives) that documented Stalin's murderous war against the German army and the German people to today's German public. Based on the late Joachim Hoffmann's lifelong study of German and Russian military records, *Stalin's War of Extermination* not only reveals--as never before--the Red Army's grisly record of atrocities against soldiers and civilians, but establishes beyond cavil that torture, murder, and rape of the captive and the helpless was official Soviet policy, as ordered by Comrade J.V. Stalin. In detail: Since the 1920s, Stalin planned to invade Western Europe in order to initiate the "World Revolution." The outbreak of war between Germany and

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the Western Allies in 1939 gave Stalin the opportunity to prepare an attack against Europe which was unparalleled in history both in terms of Stalin's far-reaching goals as well as in terms of the amount of troops and armaments amassed at the Soviet border. Of course, Stalin's aggressive intentions did not escape Germany's notice who in turn planned a preventive strike against the Red Army. However, the Germans obviously underestimated both the strength of the Red Army and the determination of its leaders. What unfolded in June 1941 was undoubtedly the most-cruel war in history. Dr. Hoffmann's book shows in detail how Stalin and his Bolshevik henchman used unimaginable violence and atrocities to break any resistance in the Red Army and to force their unwilling soldiers to fight against the Germans who were anticipated as liberators from Stalinist oppression by most Russians. Stalin ordered not only to kill all German POWs, but also to kill Soviet soldiers who fell into German hands alive, because they failed to fight to their death. Dr. Hoffmann also explains how Soviet propagandists incited their soldiers to unlimited hatred against everything German, and he gives the reader a short but extremely unpleasant glimpse into what happened when these Soviet soldiers, dehumanized by Soviet propaganda and brutality, finally reached German soil in 1945: A gigantic wave of looting, arson, rape, torture, and mass murder befell East Germany. After reading this book, the world should thank the German Army that they prevented Stalin from succeeding with his plans of World Revolution, despite all the wrongdoings the Germans committed themselves. An indispensable book for all students of World War II as it actually happened, as well as a revisionist classic that has shaken anti-German propagandists to the marrow.

A chilling, riveting account based on newly released Russian documentation that reveals Joseph Stalin's true motives—and the extent of his enduring commitment to expanding the Soviet empire—during the years in which he seemingly collaborated with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and the capitalist West. At the Big Three conferences of World War II, Joseph Stalin persuasively played the role of a great world leader, whose primary concerns lay in international strategy and power politics, and not communist ideology. Now, using recently uncovered documents, Robert Gellately conclusively shows that, in fact, the dictator was biding his time, determined to establish Communist regimes across Europe and beyond. His actions during those years—and the poorly calculated responses to them from the West—set in motion what would eventually become the Cold War. Exciting, deeply engaging, and shrewdly perceptive, *Stalin's Curse* is an unprecedented revelation of the sinister machinations of Stalin's Kremlin.

“A remarkable book. A delayed bombshell that includes very pertinent new research and discoveries Suvorov has made since 1990. He makes savvy readers of contemporary and World War II history, of a mind to reexamine the Soviet past in terms of what historians call ‘present interest.’ None of the ‘new Russian’ historians can match his masterful sweep of research and analysis.” —ALBERT WEEKS, Professor Emeritus of International Relations, New York University, author of *Stalin's Other War: Soviet Grand Strategy, 1939-1941* In *The Chief Culprit*, bestselling author Victor Suvorov probes newly released Soviet documents and reevaluates existing historical material to analyze Stalin's strategic design to

conquer Europe and the reasons behind his controversial support for Nazi Germany. A former Soviet army intelligence officer, the author explains that Stalin's strategy leading up to World War II grew from Lenin's belief that if World War I did not ignite the worldwide Communist revolution, then a second world war would be necessary. Suvorov debunks the theory that Stalin was duped by Hitler and that the Soviet Union was a victim of Nazi aggression. Instead, he makes the case that Stalin neither feared Hitler nor mistakenly trusted him. He maintains that after Germany occupied Poland, defeated France, and started to prepare for an invasion of Great Britain, Hitler's intelligence services detected the Soviet Union's preparations for a major war against Germany. This detection, Suvorov argues, led to Germany's preemptive war plan and the launch of an invasion of the USSR. Stalin emerges from the pages of this book as a diabolical genius consumed by visions of a worldwide Communist revolution at any cost—a leader who wooed Hitler and Germany in his own effort to conquer the world. In contradicting traditional theories about Soviet planning before the German invasion and in arguing for revised view of Stalin's real intentions, *The Chief Culprit* has provoked debate among historians throughout the world.

"Maybe some people are shy about writing, but I will write the real truth. . . . Is it really possible that people at the newspaper haven't heard this. . . that we don't want to be on the kolkhoz [collective farm], we work and work, and there's nothing to eat. Really, how can we live?"—a farmer's letter, 1936, from *Stalinism as a Way of Life* What was life like for ordinary Russian citizens in the 1930s? How did they feel about socialism and the acts committed in its name? This unique book provides English-speaking readers with the responses of those who experienced firsthand the events of the middle-Stalinist period. The book contains 157 documents—mostly letters to authorities from Soviet citizens, but also reports compiled by the secret police and Communist Party functionaries, internal government and party memoranda, and correspondence among party officials. Selected from recently opened Soviet archives, these previously unknown documents illuminate in new ways both the complex social roots of Stalinism and the texture of daily life during a highly traumatic decade of Soviet history. Accompanied by introductory and linking commentary, the documents are organized around such themes as the impact of terror on the citizenry, the childhood experience, the countryside after collectivization, and the role of cadres that were directed to "decide everything." In their own words, peasants and workers, intellectuals and the uneducated, adults and children, men and women, Russians and people from other national groups tell their stories. Their writings reveal how individual lives influenced—and were affected by—the larger events of Soviet history.

This fascinating documentary history is the first English-language exploration of Joseph Stalin's relationship with, and manipulation of, the Soviet political police. The story follows the changing functions, organization, and fortunes of the

political police and security organs from the early 1920s until Stalin's death in 1953, and it provides documented detail about how Stalin used these organs to achieve and maintain undisputed power. Although written as a narrative, it includes translations of more than 170 documents from Soviet archives.

On June 22, 1941, just less than two years after signing the Nazi-Soviet Agreements, Adolf Hitler's German army invaded the Soviet Union. The attack hardly came as a surprise to Josef Stalin; in fact, history has long held that Stalin spent the two intervening years building up his defenses against a Nazi attack. With the gradual declassifying of former Soviet documents, though, historians are learning more and more about Stalin's grand plan during the years 1939-1941. Longtime Soviet expert Albert L. Weeks has studied the newly-released information and come to a different conclusion about the Soviet Union's pre-war buildup—it was not precaution against German invasion at all. In fact, Weeks argues, the evidence now suggests Soviet mobilization was aimed at an eventual invasion of Nazi Germany. The Soviets were quietly biding their time between 1939 and 1941, allowing the capitalist powers to destroy one another, all the while preparing for their own Westward march. Stalin, Weeks shows, wasn't waiting for a Nazi attack—Hitler simply beat him to the punch.

This account of Stalin's life begins with his early years, the family breakup caused by the suspicion that the boy was the result of an adulterous affair, the abuse by his father and the growth of the traumatized boy into criminal, spy, and finally one of the 20th century's political monsters.

The Teachers of Stalinism: Policy, Practice, and Power in Soviet Schools of the 1930s examines Soviet primary and secondary teachers in a period of educational expansion, social transformation, and political repression. This book focuses on the professional status, classroom practices, and political experiences of teachers. Based on archival research and published materials, including personal statements, inspectors' reports, and instructional documents, The Teachers of Stalinism explores the unique relationships among Soviet society, schools, and the state that evolved in the first decade of the Stalinist era.

Until now there has been no comprehensive, balanced documentary survey of the Soviet Union in any language. SOVDOCS is designed to overcome this situation. To assist research and teaching, it presents carefully chosen, full-text documents covering all major aspects of Soviet national life from the Bolshevik revolution to the demise of the USSR. -- Publisher.

One of the most successful dictators of the twentieth century, Stalin transformed the Communist Party of the Soviet Union into one of the world's leading political parties. Stalin and Stalinism explores how he amassed, retained and deployed power to dominate, not only his close associates, but the population of the Soviet Union and Soviet Empire. Moving from leader to autocrat and finally despot, Stalin played a

