

Chapter 1 : What the Department of State Can and Can't Do in a Crisis

*Art and Literature Under the Bolsheviks, Volume One: The Crisis of Renewal [Brandon Taylor] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. One of the most energetic artistic debates of the 20th century took place in the Soviet Union in the years between and*

This can be explained by the fact that Russian political parties did not represent particular social classes, but were essentially intelligentsia strongholds. The rightists and nationalists were deprived of government support and descended into internal squabbling. The Progressives, a small liberal group of Moscow bourgeoisie formed in , could not even organize themselves into a political party. Its membership had dwindled to by the beginning of the war. All national Russian parties were represented in one of the two houses of parliament – the State Duma or the State Council. The second house, the State Council, was made up half of civil servants chosen by the monarch and half of elected members of the upper classes. The two houses legislated together with the emperor, who selected the members of government. The Octobrists hoped to re-establish contact with the government, whereas the Progressives counted on war orders. Despite reopening a few days later, Reich trod very carefully up until May. Many deputies set off for the front after the war began, and some, such as Octobrist Aleksandr Ivanovich Zvegintsev and Cadet Koliubakin, died in battle. The unions had no legislative basis and were badly organized, but received large credits from the treasury free of any conditions. VZS member Prince Evgenii Nikolaevich Trubetskoi described the mood in the public organizations in a personal letter: Everyone believes in victory and no-one believes in the government: There is a time for everything. This did not provoke an open response from the opposition. The onset of the German attack at the front and a shortage of ammunition stirred up the long-festering opposition mood. From 8 to 10 June , the ninth All-Russian Congress of Trade and Industry took place; participants demanded the immediate convening of the Duma. On the initiative of the Progressives the Congress decided to create regional and central Military-Industrial Committees Voenno-Promyshlennye Komitety [VPK] , made up of bureaucrats and members of the business elite. By February there were VPKs in existence. Their efforts to help at the front, the official reason for their creation, turned out to be ineffective – they only fulfilled 6 to 7 percent of orders received by. However, this demand was not more moderate, but merely less clearly defined, and would allow the party to maneuver successfully later. In June and July , four unpopular conservative ministers resigned. Legislation on wartime censorship was also approved. Government bills on the liquidation of German land-ownership, which the Progressives and the Cadets considered no less important, caused disagreement. The Council of Ministers, headed by its informal leader, Krivoshein, attempted to reach agreement with parliament. Constitutional reforms legislation on army supplies, providing for refugees and the wounded, equal rights of peasants, reform of local government, the law on cooperatives, etc. The Political Situation in Autumn – Summer. At the end of November , a decision to oppose the Progressive Bloc was reached at meetings of representatives of the rightist parties in Petrograd and Nizhnii Novgorod, though the meetings did not lead to any kind of strengthening of the rightist parties, which were beset by organizational and ideological crisis. With the dissolution of the Duma, the initiative passed once again to the public organizations. The elections were annulled and were carried out again only two months later. Even the Mensheviks were not prepared to be an obedient tool in the hands of the bourgeoisie. By the beginning of , Khvostov came to a compromise with the Progressive Bloc, relying on the moderate nature of his demands. On 2 February , Premier Ivan Logginovich Goremykin , who had opposed the convening of the Duma, was dismissed. In response, the Bloc did not give up on its demands, but could not see through its program because of internal divisions. The national question was removed from the agenda. The internationalists tried to organize anti-war propaganda within Russia, but this was hampered by wartime censorship and the arrest of Bolshevik deputies. From 5 to 8 September , the internationalists gathered at a conference in the Swiss village of Zimmerwald. The radicals formed the " Zimmerwald Left. Saving the situation, Miliukov accused the government of treason. Information was coming via European newspapers – rumors of a separate peace often appeared in the press in. On 14 November , Miliukov accused the authorities of preparing for a separate peace from the

podium of the Duma, putting the question: He also introduced the deputies to the convention Russia had signed with the allies in , under which it would receive Constantinople and the Straits upon victory. At that point, relations with the authorities were extremely confused, even among the rightists. There ARE no authorities â€œ. At the same time a group comprising Guchkov, the Progressive Aleksandr Ivanovich Konovalov , the Cadet Nikolai Vissarionovich Nekrasov , the Trudovik Kerenskii and the industrialist Mikhail Ivanovich Tereshchenko , was formed to plan a palace coup. The Grand Duke, however, refused, saying that the army would not support a coup. The Duma resumed activity on 27 February Kerenskii and Chkheidze were connected to small-scale SR, Menshevik and Bolshevik organizations that took an active part in agitation among the workers and soldiers of the Petrograd garrison. Regardless of all the talk, the socialist leaders did not have serious hopes for success. On 12 March , however, the revolution in Petrograd was won. Political freedoms were announced. The Revolution led to the resurgence of the left as a whole, from the Cadets to the Bolsheviks. The centrist and rightist parties, on the other hand, practically ceased to exist. The houses were officially dispersed on 19 October prior to the convening of the Constituent Assembly. The Zemgor, TsVPK, bourgeoisie and Cadets supported the Provisional Government, with the Cadets forming part of the government and taking part in formulating the government program. By August , the membership of the Cadet Party exceeded that in around 70, members , but the Cadets were unable to become the ruling political elite, having failed to create cells within the state apparatus, industry or army, as the socialists had actively been doing. The Cadets supported General Lavr Georgievich Kornilov , and the party was severely damaged after the collapse of his authority. At this time the significance of the socialists increased, with their leaders returning from emigration and exile. In the autumn, the membership of the SRs reached 1,, the Mensheviks, ,, and the Bolsheviks , The Bolsheviks were the only significant force that had not supported the government. In the August elections to the Petrograd City Duma the SRs obtained 37 percent of the vote, the Bolsheviks 33 percent, and the Cadets almost 22 percent. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were universal, equal, direct, and conducted by secret ballot, and were the first attempt to do this on a nationwide basis in world history. The elections were held according to a proportional, multiple-mandate system lists being compiled separately for each electoral district. In the course of the elections in November , the SRs received However, in November, the Left SR party had already been formed; its members were represented in the coalition Soviet government. By the beginning of the revolution they had practically gone into opposition, but this did not help them, since they were banned after the events of February The educated professional classes were considerably stronger in government institutions parliament or those receiving state funding Zemgor and the Military-Industrial Committees , though they were mainly used for political purposes. The liberals played an important role in the preparation and victory of the Revolution in Russia, but the Revolution, having eliminated the old order including the State Duma , quickly led to a crisis among the moderates forces.

Chapter 2 : Advisory Legal Opinion - Renewal of ad valorem tax by referendum or resolution

The Crisis Has Matured Written: October, First Published: Sections I-III and V published on October 20(7), in the newspaper *Rabochy Put* No 20; section VI first published in according to the manuscript.

Visit Website Did you know? Woodrow Wilson, who had an esteemed career as an academic and university president before entering politics, did not learn to read until he was 10, likely due to dyslexia. Wilson graduated from Princeton University then called the College of New Jersey in and went on to attend law school at the University of Virginia. After briefly practicing law in Atlanta, Georgia, he received a Ph. Wilson remains the only U. He taught at Bryn Mawr College and Wesleyan College before being hired by Princeton in as a professor of jurisprudence and politics. From to , Wilson was president of Princeton, where he developed a national reputation for his educational reform policies. In , the Democrats nominated Wilson for president, selecting Thomas Marshall , the governor of Indiana , as his vice presidential running mate. The Republican Party split over their choice for a presidential candidate: Conservative Republicans re-nominated President William Taft , while the progressive wing broke off to form the Progressive or Bull Moose Party and nominated Theodore Roosevelt , who had served as president from to With the Republicans divided, Wilson, who campaigned on a platform of liberal reform, won electoral votes, compared to 88 for Roosevelt and eight for Taft. He garnered nearly 42 percent of the popular vote; Roosevelt came in second place with more than 27 percent of the popular vote. He was the last American president to travel to his inauguration ceremony in a horse-drawn carriage. Once in the White House , Wilson achieved significant progressive reform. Congress passed the Underwood-Simmons Act, which reduced the tariff on imports and imposed a new federal income tax. Other accomplishments included child labor laws, an eight-hour day for railroad workers and government loans to farmers. Additionally, Wilson nominated the first Jewish person to the U. Supreme Court , Louis Brandeis , who was confirmed by the Senate in On May 7, , a German submarine torpedoed and sank the British ocean liner *Lusitania* , killing more than 1, people including Americans. Wilson continued to maintain U. Although the president had advocated for peace during the initial years of the war, in early German submarines launched unrestricted submarine attacks against U. Around the same time, the United States learned about the Zimmerman Telegram, in which Germany tried to persuade Mexico to enter into an alliance against America. The agreement included the charter for the League of Nations , an organization intended to arbitrate international disputes and prevent future wars. Wilson had initially advanced the idea for the League in a January speech to the U. In September of that year, the president embarked on a cross-country speaking tour to promote his ideas for the League directly to the American people. On the night of September 25, on a train bound for Wichita, Kansas , Wilson collapsed from mental and physical stress, and the rest of his tour was cancelled. On October 2, he suffered a stroke that left him partially paralyzed. Both times it failed to gain the two-thirds vote required for ratification. The League of Nations held its first meeting in January ; the United States never joined the organization. The era of Prohibition was ushered in on January 17, , when the 18th Amendment, banning the manufacture, sale and transportation of alcohol, went into effect following its ratification one year earlier. In , Wilson vetoed the National Prohibition Act or Volstead Act , designed to enforce the 18th Amendment; however, his veto was overridden by Congress. Prohibition lasted until , when it was repealed by the 21st Amendment. Also in , American women gained the right to vote when the 19th Amendment became law that August; Wilson had pushed Congress to pass the amendment. He and a partner established a law firm, but poor health prevented the president from ever doing any serious work. Wilson died at his home on February 3, , at age Start your free trial today.

Chapter 3 : No. 5 Wing RAF - Wikipedia

The Scissors Crisis. The 'scissors crisis' sharpened opposition to the NEP. Trotsky coined the term to describe the widening gap between industrial and agricultural prices which led to urban fears of a 'grain strike'.

Do you always evacuate U. The actions we take depend on the nature of the crisis. In some instances, we may only need to provide information on conditions in the country, such as warning about areas of unrest, how and where to seek help, and other useful advice. In more serious situations, we may recommend that U. What departure assistance do you provide? Why do you tell U. The assistance we provide depends upon the nature of the crisis. Regularly scheduled commercial flights or transportation are always the best option when local communications and transportation infrastructure are intact and operating normally, even if we have advised all U. Our efforts are devoted to keeping the local U. What happens during an evacuation? Each evacuation depends on the nature of the crisis. In extreme situations, where local infrastructure is damaged or severely compromised, we work with the host government, other countries, and other U. This could include transportation by air, land, or sea. While we partner closely with the Department of Defense, military options are only used as a last resort. You should not expect the U. We use the resources that are most expedient and appropriate to the situation. Expectations of rescue by helicopters, the U. While some evacuations involve U. Any level of departure assistance constitutes an enormous logistical effort. Crises place an enormous strain on our resources as embassy personnel focus on assisting U. Security conditions can also limit our ability to move freely around the country. It is almost impossible for the U. You should therefore pay close heed to our travel and safety information for the country they are traveling to or residing in, monitor local conditions, and have a plan of action in case of emergency. How much will it cost? Departure assistance is expensive. We charge you the equivalent of a full coach commercial fare on a comparable mode of transportation at the time that commercial travel ceases to be a viable option. You will be taken to a nearby safe location, where you will need to make your own onward travel arrangements. Typically, you will not have an opportunity to select the destination to which we will take you; it will be to the nearest safe location only in rare circumstances will that be to the United States. If you are destitute, and private resources are not available to cover the cost of onward travel, you may be eligible for emergency financial assistance. What about my pets? In general, we are not able to provide transportation assistance for your pets. In certain situations, if the pet can fit into an under-the-seat carrier, it can accompany the traveler. How can I receive updated information during a crisis? We encourage all U. It is important that you keep your contact information up-to-date so that we can notify you or your designated emergency contact of developments and provide valuable information. Also be sure to monitor our website, travel. Our Facebook and Twitter accounts are also good sources of information. Rest assured that in case of a crisis, we will make use of all available modes of communication to keep our citizens informed, including the internet, social media, TV, and radio. Often our embassies and consulates abroad cannot handle the huge volume of calls that follow a major crisis. We encourage you to contact us using Task Force Alert see below for more details , special e-mail addresses established for public inquiries during a crisis, or our U. How can I provide information about myself or my U. The best way to contact us during a major crisis overseas is to use this site to send us information about yourself and your U. This information will be added to the database that we use to locate U. This service does not automatically notify emergency medical or law enforcement officials. This site should only be used to provide information about U. We know that Internet and cell phone service is sometimes interrupted during a crisis. Land line phones might also be affected. In such cases, we will use local television and radio to broadcast emergency information and may also use a system of pre-designated U. We also encourage citizens to reach out to family and friends outside the affected area to obtain information and relay messages to and from the task force handling the crisis at the Department of State. What about my family and friends who are not U. Will you help them depart the country? During a crisis, our priority is assisting U. You should not expect to bring friends or relatives who are not U. Exceptions may be made to accommodate special family circumstances, such as when the spouse of a U. Any services provided to non-U. We strongly recommend that all U. In some cases, we may need to take

additional steps to determine your citizenship.

Chapter 4 : The Antibiotic Resistance Crisis

The crisis of renewal 8. The crisis of renewal Print book: English. [Erscheinungsort nicht ermittelbar]: [Verlag nicht ermittelbar] 9. Art.

Information for Evacuated Citizens Ways to Locate your Loved One in a Crisis Abroad Communicating with a loved one overseas can be complicated, especially during a large-scale crisis involving power outages or overwhelmed telephone lines that make sending and receiving calls difficult. If you are worried that your loved one was affected by a crisis, there are various ways to try and get in touch and stay in touch. Send them a text message: Try sending your loved ones a text message it is more likely to get through if they are in Wi-Fi range, even without local cell phone service. Check all of their social media accounts for recent posts or comments. Many sites allow you to send a private message, but you might want to post a public message so that others who might have information are able to see your message and respond. If you do post a public message, keep it general remember, too much information can play into the hands of identity thieves and scammers. Contact travel companions and other close friends: Perhaps they know the whereabouts of your loved one and can pass a message, or have heard from your loved one since the crisis. Call the hotel, school, or organization: For privacy reasons, the organization may not be able to provide you with a lot of information, and some organizations may only be available during work hours. Communicate with tour operators: If your loved one is on a tour, contact the tour operator in the United States. It may not provide you with details because of privacy concerns, but it may pass a message. Call the local police: If you believe your loved one is in danger, call the police station or emergency services in the country that is local to where your loved one is staying, and find out what they can do to help. Consider reaching out to international aid organizations: There are a variety of international organizations that work to find people overseas. Consider reaching out to one of these organizations, which might have an established network of contacts in the crisis area. Contact the Department of State: We can be reached by phone at if calling from within the U. In the event of a crisis, the U. Anyone evacuated on U.

Chapter 5 : Formats and Editions of Art and literature under the Bolsheviks [calendrierdelascience.com]

The financial crisis, now turned into a fully fledged economic crisis (see Box 1), has prompted an immediate response by governments to avoid a world-wide collapse of the financial and banking systems.

The Crisis Has Matured Written: October, First Published: Lenin Internet Archive November, The end of September undoubtedly marked a great turning-point in the history of the Russian revolution and, to all appearances, of the world revolution as well. The world working-class revolution began with the action of individuals, whose boundless courage represented everything honest that remained of that decayed official "socialism" which is in reality social-chauvinism. Liebknecht in Germany, Adler in Austria, MacLean in Britain—these are the best-known names of the isolated heroes who have taken upon themselves the arduous role of forerunners of the world revolution. The second stage in the historical preparation for this revolution was a widespread mass discontent, expressing itself in the split of the official parties, in illegal publications and in street demonstrations. The protest against the war became stronger, and the number of victims of government persecution increased. The prisons of countries famed for their observance of law and even for their freedom—Germany, France, Italy and Britain—became filled with tens and hundreds of internationalists, opponents of the war and advocates of a working-class revolution. The third stage has now begun. This stage may be called the eve of revolution. Mass arrests of party leaders in free Italy, and particularly the beginning of mutinies in the German army, [2] are indisputable symptoms that a great turning-point is at hand, that we are on the eve of a world wide revolution. Even before this there were, no doubt, individual cases of mutiny among the troops in Germany, but they were so small, so weak and isolated that it was possible to hush them up—and that was the chief way of checking the mass contagion of seditious action. Finally, there developed such a movement in the navy that it was impossible to hush it up, despite all the severity of the German regime of military servitude, severity elaborated with amazing minuteness of detail and observed with incredible pedantry. Doubt is out of the question. We are on the threshold of a world proletarian revolution. II The crucial point of the revolution in Russia has undoubtedly arrived. In a peasant country, and under a revolutionary, republican government which enjoys the support of the Socialist-Revolutionary and Menshevik parties that only yesterday dominated petty-bourgeois democracy, a peasant revolt is developing. Incredible as this is, it is a fact. We Bolsheviks are not surprised by this fact. We have always said that the government of the notorious "coalition" with the bourgeoisie is a government that betrays democracy and the revolution, that it is a government of imperialist slaughter, a government that protects the capitalists and landowners from the people. Owing to the deception practised by the Socialist-Revolutionaries and the Mensheviks, there still exists in Russia, under a republic and in a time of revolution, a government of capitalists and landowners side by side with the Soviets. This is the bitter and sinister reality. Is it then surprising, in view of the incredible hardship inflicted on the people by prolonging the imperialist war and by its consequences, that a peasant revolt has begun and is spreading in Russia? Is it then surprising that the enemies of the Bolsheviks, the leaders of the official Socialist-Revolutionary Party, the very party that supported the "coalition" all along, the party that until the last few days or weeks had the majority of the people on its side, the party that continues to harry and abuse the "new" Socialist-Revolutionaries, who have realised that the policy of coalition is a betrayal of the interests of the peasants—is it surprising that these leaders of the official Socialist-Revolutionary Party wrote the following in an editorial in their official organ, *Dyelo Naroda* of September The bill for the regulation of land relations in the countryside, which was introduced in the Provisional Government long ago, and which has even passed through such a purgatory as the Judicial Conference, has got hopelessly stuck in some office. Are we not right in asserting that our republican government is still a long way from having rid itself of the old habits of the tsarist administration, and that the dead hand of Stolypin is still making itself strongly felt in the methods of the revolutionary ministers? These Socialist-Revolutionaries are forced to give the name of Stolypins to their colleague, Kerensky, and his gang of ministers. Could we get more eloquent testimony than this from the camp of our opponents, not only to the effect that the coalition has collapsed and that the official

Socialist-Revolutionaries who tolerate Kerensky have become an anti-popular, anti-peasant and counter-revolutionary party, but also that the whole Russian revolution has reached a turning-point? A peasant revolt in a peasant country against the government of the Socialist-Revolutionary Kerensky, the Mensheviks Nikitin and Gvozdyov, and other ministers who represent capital and the interests of the landowners! The crushing of this revolt by military measures by a republican government! III It is obvious that if in a peasant country, after seven months of a democratic republic, matters could come to a peasant revolt, it irrefutably proves that the revolution is suffering nation-wide collapse, that it is experiencing a crisis of unprecedented severity, and that the forces of counter-revolution have gone the limit. In the face of such a fact as a peasant revolt all other political symptoms, even were they to contradict the fact that a nation-wide crisis is maturing, would have no significance whatsoever. But on the contrary, all the symptoms do indicate that a nation-wide crisis has matured. And at the "Democratic" Conference, which was fixed by Mr. The Kerensky government—a government suppressing the peasant revolt—is withdrawing the revolutionary troops from Finland in order to strengthen the reactionary Finnish bourgeoisie. In the Ukraine, the conflicts of the Ukrainians in general, and of the Ukrainian troops in particular, with the government are becoming more and more frequent. Furthermore, let us take the army, which in war-time plays an exceptionally big role in all state affairs. We find that the army in Finland and the fleet in the Baltic have completely parted ways with the government. We have the testimony of the officer Dubasov, a non-Bolshevik, who speaks in the name of the whole front and declares in a manner more revolutionary than that of any Bolsheviks that the soldiers will not fight any longer. We have, finally, the voting in Moscow, where fourteen thousand out of seventeen thousand soldiers voted for the Bolsheviks. This vote in the elections to the district councils in Moscow is in general one of the most striking symptoms of the profound change which has taken place in the mood of the whole nation. It is generally known that Moscow is more petty-bourgeois than Petrograd. It is a fact frequently corroborated and indisputable that the Moscow proletariat has an incomparably greater number of connections with the countryside, that it has greater sympathy for the peasant and is closer to the sentiments of the peasant. In Moscow the vote cast for the Socialist-Revolutionaries and the Mensheviks nevertheless dropped from 70 per cent in June to 18 per cent. There can be no doubt that the petty bourgeoisie and the people have turned away from the coalition. The Cadets have increased their strength from 17 to 30 per cent, but they remain a minority, a hopeless minority, despite the fact that they have obviously been joined by the "Right" Socialist-Revolutionaries, and the "Right" Mensheviks. *Russkiye Vedomosti* states that the absolute number of votes cast for the Cadets fell from 67, to 62, Only the votes cast for the Bolsheviks increased—from 34, to 82, They received 47 per cent of the total vote. There can be no shadow of doubt that we, together with the Left Socialist-Revolutionaries, now have a majority in the Soviets, in the army, and in the country. Among the symptoms that have not only a symptomatic, but also a very real significance is the fact that the armies of railway and postal employees, who are of immense importance from the general economic, political and military point of view, continue to be in sharp conflict with the government, [4] even the Menshevik defencists are dissatisfied with "their" Minister, Nikitin, and the official Socialist-Revolutionaries call Kerensky and Co. Is it not clear that if such "support" of the government by the Mensheviks and Socialist-Revolutionaries has any value at all it can be only a negative value? V Yes, the leaders of the Central Executive Committee are pursuing the correct tactics of defending the bourgeoisie and the landowners. And there is not the slightest doubt that if the Bolsheviks allowed themselves to be caught in the trap of constitutional illusions, "faith" in the Congress of Soviets and in the convocation of the Constituent Assembly, "waiting" for the Congress of Soviets, and so forth—these Bolsheviks would most certainly be miserable traitors to the proletarian cause. They would be traitors to the cause, for by their conduct they would be betraying the German revolutionary workers who have started a revolt in the navy. To "wait" for the Congress of Soviets and so forth under such circumstances would be a betrayal of internationalism, a betrayal of the cause of the world socialist revolution. For internationalism consists of deeds and not phrases, not expressions of solidarity, not resolutions. The Bolsheviks would be traitors to the peasants, for to tolerate the suppression of the peasant revolt by a government which even *Dyelo Naroda* compares with the Stolypin government would be to ruin the whole revolution, to ruin it for good. An outcry is raised about anarchy and about the

increasing indifference of the people, but what else can the people be but indifferent to the elections, when the peasants have been driven to revolt while the so-called "revolutionary democrats" are patiently tolerating its suppression by military force! The Bolsheviks would be traitors to democracy and to freedom, for to tolerate the suppression of the peasant revolt at such a moment would mean allowing the elections to the Constituent Assembly to be fixed in exactly the same way as the Democratic Conference and the "Pre-parliament" were fixed, only even worse and more crudely. The crisis has matured. The whole future of the Russian revolution is at stake. The honour of the Bolshevik Party is in question. The crisis has matured. Everything to this point may be published, but what follows is to be distributed among the members of the Central Committee, the Petrograd Committee, the Moscow Committee, and the Soviets. VI What, then, is to be done? We must aussprechen was ist, "state the facts", admit the truth that there is a tendency, or an opinion, in our Central Committee and among the leaders of our Party which favours waiting for the Congress of Soviets, and is opposed to taking power immediately, is opposed to an immediate insurrection. That tendency, or opinion, must be overcome. For to miss such a moment and to "wait" for the Congress of Soviets would be utter idiocy, or sheer treachery. It would be sheer treachery to the German workers. Surely we should not wait until their revolution begins. In that case even the Lieberdants would be in favour of "supporting" it. But it cannot begin as long as Kerensky, Kishkin and Co. It would be sheer treachery to the peasants. In the eyes of the peasants we would be putting ourselves on a level with the Lieberdants and other scoundrels. To "wait" for the Congress of Soviets would be utter idiocy, for it would mean losing weeks at a time when weeks and even days decide everything. It would mean faint-heartedly renouncing power, for on November it will have become impossible to take power both politically and technically, since the Cossacks would be mobilised for the day of the insurrection so foolishly "appointed" [6]. To "wait" for the Congress of Soviets is idiocy, for the Congress will give nothing, and can give nothing! Strange indeed, to talk of the "importance" of resolutions and conversations with the Lieberdants when we know that the Soviets support the peasants and that the peasant revolt is being suppressed! We would be reducing the Soviets to the status of wretched debating parlours. First defeat Kerensky, then call the Congress. The Bolsheviks are now guaranteed the success of the insurrection: Nothing will be able to drive us out, while agitational work in the army will be such as to make it impossible to combat this government of peace, of land for the peasants, and so forth. If we were to attack at once, suddenly, from three points, Petrograd, Moscow and the Baltic fleet, the chances are a hundred to one that we would succeed with smaller sacrifices than on July, because the troops will not advance against a government of peace. Even though Kerensky already has "loyal" cavalry, etc. If with such chances as we have at present we do not take power, then all talk of transferring the power to the Soviets becomes a lie. To refrain from taking power now, to "wait", to indulge in talk in the Central Executive Committee, to confine ourselves to "fighting for the organ" of the Soviet, "fighting for the Congress", is to doom the revolution to failure. In view of the fact that the Central Committee has even left unanswered the persistent demands I have been making for such a policy ever since the beginning of the Democratic Conference, in view of the fact that the Central Organ is deleting from my articles all references to such glaring errors on the part of the Bolsheviks as the shameful decision to participate in the Pre-parliament, the admission of Mensheviks to the Presidium of the Soviet, etc. I am compelled to tender my resignation from the Central Committee, which I hereby do, reserving for myself freedom to campaign among the rank and file of the Party and at the Party Congress. For it is my profound conviction that if we "wait" for the Congress of Soviets and let the present moment pass, we shall ruin the revolution. There are a number of facts which serve to prove that even the Cossack troops will not go against a government of peace! And how many are there? And will not the entire army dispatch units for our support? Footnotes [1] Written in Vyborg. It consisted of six chapters, the last not being intended for publication but for circulation among members of the Central Committee, the Petrograd and Moscow Committees and the Soviets. Only the manuscript of the last two chapters has come down to us. The article was first published in four chapters in Rabochy Put No. The article was widely carried by Bolshevik periodicals. The organisation decided to fight for a democratic peace and prepare for an uprising.

Chapter 6 : Revolutionary Russia, A History - Orlando Figes - Google Books

Managing Political Crisis and Conflict: The Cases of Guinea Table of Content. SRP Social Renewal Party.

It might seem odd to plot the Revolution in one hundred years of history. Most short books on the subject focus on the years immediately before and after. When did the Russian Revolution end? Historians have chosen various dates, depending on the stories which they wish to tell, and these of course can all be justified. Some have ended their accounts in with the ending of the Civil War, when armed opposition to the Bolsheviks was finally defeated, and the consolidation of the Soviet dictatorship. One or two have ended in , with the defeat of Trotsky and the Left Opposition; or in , with the onset of a new revolutionary upheaval, the forced industrialization and collectivization of the first Five Year Plan, implying that the Stalinist economy was the significant outcome of. To omit the Great Terror from a history of the Russian Revolution, Fitzpatrick acknowledged, would be the equivalent of writing an account of the French Revolution of without the Reign of Terror – for which it was chiefly known. The population of the Gulag labour camps, which Solzhenitsyn placed at the very core of the Bolshevik experiment, reached its peak, not in , but in . So it does not make much sense to end a history of the Revolution with the halting of the Great Terror. The Second World War did not interrupt the Revolution. It intensified and broadened it. Bolshevism came into its own during the war – with its military discipline and cult of sacrifice, its willingness to expend human life to meet its goals, and its capacity to militarize the masses through its planned economy, it was made to fight. The Revolution was reforged and toughened by the war. By force of arms, the Bolsheviks exported the Russian Revolution into Eastern Europe – first in 1940 and again in . The Cold War, in this sense, has to be seen as a continuation of the international civil war started by the Bolsheviks in . Until the end of their regime, the Soviet leaders all believed they were continuing the Revolution Lenin had begun. That is why I think a good case can be made for the Revolution being treated as a single cycle of one hundred years, ending with the collapse of the Soviet system in . The first corresponds to the lifetime of the Old Bolsheviks, mostly born in the 1880s or 1890s and, if not already dead, eliminated in the Great Terror. Their utopian ideals and austere party culture of military unity and discipline had been shaped by years of struggle in the conspiratorial underground. But they obtained their revolutionary power from the cataclysm of the First World War – which seemed at once to undermine the value of a human life and to open up the possibility of altering the nature of humanity out of the destruction it had caused – and reached the height of their destructive fury in the Civil War, from which the Bolsheviks emerged victorious and strengthened in their conviction that any fortress could be stormed. From these killing fields they set about the building of a new society. Collectivization was the real revolution of Soviet history – the complete overturning of a peasant way of life that had developed over many centuries – and a catastrophe from which the country never recovered. It was a social holocaust – a war against the peasants – uprooting millions of hardworking families from their homes and dispersing them across the Soviet Union. This nomadic population became the labour force of the Soviet industrial revolution, filling the great cities, the building-sites and labour camps of the Gulag. The industrial infrastructure built by Stalin in the 1930s remained in place until the end of the Soviet system. His Five Year Plans became the model for Communist development throughout the world. They were said to be the cause of the Soviet military victory in 1945 – the justifying rationale for everything accomplished by the October Revolution according to Soviet propaganda. But these achievements came at an enormous human cost – far bigger than we had imagined before the archives opened after 1990 – so big that they challenge us to think about the moral nature of the Stalinist regime in ways reserved previously for historians of Nazism.

Chapter 7 : The Scissors Crisis : The New Economic Policy : Orlando Figes

Attract members of the "creative class" to a city and they will create jobs and spur urban renewal. But that idea, championed by noted urbanologist Richard Florida, has a double-edged downside.

Entities Foreign Institutions are eligible to apply. Organizations are eligible to apply. All registrations must be completed prior to the application being submitted. Registration can take 6 weeks or more, so applicants should begin the registration process as soon as possible. The NIH Policy on Late Submission of Grant Applications states that failure to complete registrations in advance of a due date is not a valid reason for a late submission. The same DUNS number must be used for all registrations, as well as on the grant application. The renewal process may require as much time as the initial registration. Obtaining an eRA Commons account can take up to 2 weeks. Individuals are encouraged to work with their organizations to develop applications for support. Additional Information on Eligibility Number of Applications Applicant organizations may submit more than one application, provided that each is sufficiently distinct from any other administrative supplement currently under consideration by the awarding NIH Institute or Center. Application and Submission Information 1. See your administrative office for instructions if you plan to use an institutional system-to-system solution. Conformance to these requirements is required and strictly enforced. Applications that are out of compliance with these instructions may be delayed or not accepted for review. Page Limitations All page limitations described in the SF Application Guide and the Table of Page Limits for the activity code of the parent award must be followed except where instructed in the Urgent Guide Notice to do otherwise. Only include funds requested for the additional supplement activities. All applications, regardless of the amount of direct costs requested for any one year, should address a Data Sharing Plan. Only limited Appendix materials are allowed. Foreign Institutions Foreign non-U. Submission Dates and Times Part I. Overview Information contains information about Key Dates and Times. Applicants are encouraged to submit electronic applications before the due date to ensure they have time to make any application corrections that might be necessary for successful submission. When a submission date falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the application deadline is automatically extended to the next business day. Applicants are responsible for viewing their electronic application before the due date in the eRA Commons to ensure accurate and successful submission. Paper applications will not be accepted. Applicants must complete all required registrations before the application due date. Eligibility Information contains information about registration. For assistance with your electronic application or for more information on the electronic submission process, visit How to Apply Application Guide. If you encounter a system issue beyond your control that threatens your ability to complete the submission process on-time, you must follow the Dealing with System Issues guidance. See more tips for avoiding common errors. Upon receipt, applications will be evaluated for completeness and compliance with application instructions by the staff of the NIH awarding component and responsiveness by components of participating organizations, NIH. Post Submission Materials Applicants are required to follow the instructions for post-submission materials, as described in the policy. Any instructions provided here are in addition to the instructions in the policy. Application Review Information 1. Criteria Only the review criteria described below will be considered in the review process. For this particular announcement, note the following: NIH may issue Urgent Guide Notices in support of competitive revisions to meet immediate needs to help address a specific public health crisis in a timely manner, but that were unforeseen when the new or renewal application or grant progress report for non-competing continuation support was submitted. Budget and Period of Support NIH staff will consider whether the budget and the requested period of support are fully justified and reasonable in relation to the proposed research. Overall Impact Reviewers will provide an overall impact score to reflect their assessment of the likelihood for the project to exert a sustained, powerful influence on the research fields involved, in consideration of the following review criteria and additional review criteria as applicable for the project proposed. In addition, each of the following criteria will be evaluated as applicable for the proposed supplement. Urgent Revisions For Revisions, the committee will consider the appropriateness of the proposed expansion of the scope of the project and responsiveness to the

immediate need to help address a specific, public health crisis in a timely manner in accordance with the associated Urgent Guide Notice. If the Revision application relates to a specific line of investigation presented in the original application that was not recommended for approval by the committee, then the committee will consider whether the responses to comments from the previous scientific review group are adequate and whether substantial changes are clearly evident. Additional Review Criteria As applicable for the project proposed, reviewers will evaluate the following additional items and their responsiveness to the immediate need to help address a specific, public health crisis in a timely manner in accordance with the associated Urgent Guide Notice, but will not give separate scores for these items. Protections for Human Subjects: For research that involves human subjects but does not involve one of the six categories of research that are exempt under 45 CFR Part 46, NIH staff will evaluate the justification for involvement of human subjects and the proposed protections from research risk relating to their participation according to the following five review criteria: For research that involves human subjects and meets the criteria for one or more of the six categories of research that are exempt under 45 CFR Part 46, NIH staff will evaluate: For additional information on review of the Human Subjects section, please refer to the Guidelines for the Review of Human Subjects. For additional information on review of the Inclusion section, please refer to the Guidelines for the Review of Inclusion in Clinical Research. Vertebrate Animals NIH staff will evaluate the involvement of live vertebrate animals as part of the scientific assessment according to the following five points: Reviewers will assess the use of chimpanzees as they would any other application proposing the use of vertebrate animals. For additional information on review of the Vertebrate Animals section, please refer to the Worksheet for Review of the Vertebrate Animal Section. Review and Selection Process Applications will be evaluated for scientific and technical merit by an appropriate internal review panel convened by staff of the NIH awarding component, in accordance with the stated review criteria and any additional review criteria specified in the associated Urgent Guide Notice. Award Administration Information 1. Award Notices A formal notification in the form of a Notice of Award NoA will be provided to the applicant organization for successful applications. This may be as an NoA for the supplemental activities only; alternatively, it may be as either a revision to the current year NoA or included as part of a future year NoA. Awardees must comply with any funding restrictions described in Section IV. Selection of an application for award is not an authorization to begin performance. These costs may be reimbursed only to the extent considered allowable pre-award costs. This includes any recent legislation and policy applicable to awards that is highlighted on this website. Individual awards are based on the application submitted to, and as approved by, the NIH and are subject to the IC-specific terms and conditions identified in the NoA. If an award provides for one or more clinical trials. NIH expects registration of all trials whether required under the law or not. For more information, see <http://> To help ensure the safety of participants enrolled in NIH-funded studies, the awardee must provide NIH copies of documents related to all major changes in the status of ongoing protocols. Data and Safety Monitoring Requirements: The NIH policy for data and safety monitoring requires oversight and monitoring of all NIH-conducted or -supported human biomedical and behavioral intervention studies clinical trials to ensure the safety of participants and the validity and integrity of the data. Further information concerning these requirements is found at <http://> Consistent with federal regulations, clinical research projects involving the use of investigational therapeutics, vaccines, or other medical interventions including licensed products and devices for a purpose other than that for which they were licensed in humans under a research protocol must be performed under a Food and Drug Administration FDA investigational new drug IND or investigational device exemption IDE. General and Part II: Recipients of federal financial assistance FFA from HHS must administer their programs in compliance with federal civil rights law. This includes ensuring your programs are accessible to persons with limited English proficiency. Thus, criteria in research protocols that target or exclude certain populations are warranted where nondiscriminatory justifications establish that such criteria are appropriate with respect to the health or safety of the subjects, the scientific study design, or the purpose of the research. HHS provides general guidance to recipients of FFA on meeting their legal obligation to take reasonable steps to provide meaningful access to their programs by persons with limited English proficiency. Recipients of FFA also have specific legal obligations for serving qualified individuals with disabilities.

Please contact the HHS Office for Civil Rights for more information about obligations and prohibitions under federal civil rights laws at <https://www.hhs.gov/ocr/office/civilrights/>. Also note it is an HHS Departmental goal to ensure access to quality, culturally competent care, including long-term services and supports, for vulnerable populations. For further guidance on providing culturally and linguistically appropriate services, recipients should review the National Standards for Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services in Health and Health Care at <http://www.hhs.gov/ashcar/csl/>. An applicant, at its option, may review information in the designated integrity and performance systems accessible through FAPIIS and comment on any information about itself that a Federal agency previously entered and is currently in FAPIIS. Cooperative Agreement Terms and Conditions of Award Any supplements to Cooperative Agreements will be subject to the same Cooperative Agreement terms and conditions as the parent award. Please see related Urgent Guide Notices for any additional reporting requirements. The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2012, includes a requirement for awardees of Federal grants to report information about first-tier subawards and executive compensation under Federal assistance awards issued in FY or later. In accordance with the regulatory requirements provided at 45 CFR 101.11. The recipient must also make semiannual disclosures regarding such proceedings. Proceedings information will be made publicly available in the designated integrity and performance system currently FAPIIS. This is a statutory requirement under section of Public Law 112-74, as amended 41 U.S.C. As required by section of Public Law 112-74, all information posted in the designated integrity and performance system on or after April 15, 2012, except past performance reviews required for Federal procurement contracts, will be publicly available. Agency Contacts We encourage inquiries concerning this funding opportunity and welcome the opportunity to answer questions from potential applicants. All awards are subject to the terms and conditions, cost principles, and other considerations described in the NIH Grants Policy Statement.

Chapter 8 : Ways to Locate your Loved One in a Crisis Abroad

From the author of A People's Tragedy, an original reading of the Russian Revolution, examining it not as a single event but as a hundred-year cycle of violence in pursuit of utopian dreams. In this elegant and incisive account, Orlando Figes offers an illuminating new perspective on the Russian Revolution.

Chapter 9 : Italian Renewal - Wikipedia

Italian Renewal (Italian: Rinnovamento Italiano, RI), officially the Dini List - Italian Renewal (Lista Dini - Rinnovamento Italiano, LD-RI), was a centrist and liberal political party in Italy.