

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910481029803321
Autore	Uffelmann Dirk
Titolo	Vladimir Sorokin's Discourses : A Companion // Dirk Uffelmann
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Boston, MA : , : Academic Studies Press, , [2020] ©2020
ISBN	1-64469-286-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (ix, 225 pages)
Collana	Companions to Russian Literature
Disciplina	891.73/5
Soggetti	Russian prose literature - 20th century - History and criticism Russian prose literature - 21st century - History and criticism Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Table of Contents -- Acknowledgments -- A Note on Transliteration, Translation, and Referencing -- Disclaimer -- 1. Introduction: The Late Soviet Union and Moscow's Artistic Underground -- 2. The Queue and Collective Speech -- 3. The Norm and Socialist Realism -- 4. Marina's Thirtieth Love and Dissident Narratives -- 5. A Novel and Classical Russian Literature -- 6. A Month in Dachau and Entangled Totalitarianisms -- 7. Sorokin's New Media Strategies and Civic Position in Post-Soviet Russia -- 8. Blue Lard and Pulp Fiction -- 9. Ice and Esoteric Fanaticism-a New Sorokin? -- 10. Day of the Oprichnik and Political (Anti-)Utopias -- 11. The Blizzard and Self-References of a Meta-Classic -- 12. Manaraga and Reactionary Anti-Globalism -- 13. Discontinuity in Continuity: Prospects -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Vladimir Sorokin is the most prominent and the most controversial contemporary Russian writer. Having emerged as a prose writer in Moscow's artistic underground in the late 1970s and early 80s, he became visible to a broader Russian audience only in the mid-1990s, with texts shocking the moralistic expectations of traditionally minded readers by violating not only Soviet ideological taboos, but also injecting vulgar language, sex, and violence into plots that the postmodernist Sorokin borrowed from nineteenth-century literature

and Socialist Realism. Sorokin became famous when the Putin youth organization burned his books in 2002 and he picked up neo-nationalist and neo-imperialist discourses in his dystopian novels of the 2000s and 2010s, making him one of the fiercest critics of Russia's "new middle ages," while remaining steadfast in his dismantling of foreign discourses.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910970236803321
Titolo	Confusion : the making of the Australian two-party system // editors, Paul Strangio, Nick Dyrenfurth
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Melbourne, : MUP Academic Digital, 2009
ISBN	9780522860030 0522860036
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (320 pages)
Altri autori (Persone)	StrangioPaul DyrenfurthNick
Disciplina	324.29407
Soggetti	Political parties - Australia - History Australia Politics and government
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title; Contents; Contributors; Introduction; Part I: Parties; 1 'the fortunes of my own little band'; 2 'for the sake of a straight out fight'; 3 'Vote down the conspiracy'; Part II: Other Perspectives; 4 'so manifestly unreal and irrelevant'; 5 'an intensity of feeling such as I had never before witnessed'; 6 'politics among the people'; 7 'My heart bleeds'; Part III: Legacies; 8 Whatever Happened to Deakinite Liberalism?; 9 Whatever Happened to Free Trade Liberalism?; 10 'from a purely working class standpoint'; Index; Copyright
Sommario/riassunto	In Confusion, some of Australia's foremost political historians including Judith Brett and Stuart Macintyre revisit the seminal moment when liberals threw in their lot with the conservatives. In May 1909, Alfred Deakin, the radical liberal doyen, struck an agreement for a

controversial 'fusion' with the anti-Labor factions, with the new grouping later adopting the name 'Liberal Party'. After a heated campaign, Labor won the 1910 election, forming the first majority government in the history of the Commonwealth. The Australian party system—as we still largely know it one hundred years on—had crystallised. How had this occurred? For most of the previous decade Labor and Deakin had been allies. Was the anti-Labor alliance the inevitable outcome of middle-class men rallying against the growing electoral might of the workers' party? What were the long-term consequences for both sides of politics? With Labor in power federally and in all but one state, the non-Labor side of politics has been plunged into a period of introspection about its coalition arrangements, and about the legitimate traditions of Australian liberalism. Can the current Liberals learn from the events of a century ago?
