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Journalism of the 1970s -- Polish Antiauthoritarian Revolutions, the Euromaidan, and Putin's Neolmperial Doctrine -- Part IV. The Jewish Question -- The Craving for "Organic National Unity" and the " Jewish Question" in the Writings of Fedor Dostoevsky and Heinrich von Treitschke -- Cosmopolitanism as an AntiJewish Stereotype under Stalin -- The Catholics in Postwar Poland and the Jews -- Concluding Remarks: Does Russia Belong to Europe?.

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Sommario/riassunto

The twentieth century began with a deep identity crisis of European parliamentarianism, pluralism, rationalism, individualism, and liberalism and a subsequent political revolt against the West's emerging open societies and their ideational foundation. In its radicalism, this upheaval against Western values had far-reaching consequences across the world. Its repercussions can still be felt today. Germany and Russia formed the center of this insurrection against those ideas, norms, and approaches usually associated with the West. Leonid Luks's essays deal with various causes and results of these Russian and German anti-Western uprisings in twentieth-century Europe. The book also touches upon the development of the peculiar post-Soviet Russian regime that, after the collapse of the USSR, emerged on the ruins of the Bolshevik state that had been established in 1917. What were the determinants of the erosion of the "second" Russian democracy (after the first of February 1917) that had been briefly established following the disempowerment of the CPSU in August 1991, and that existed until the rise of Vladimir Putin? Further foci of this wide-ranging collection of essays include the specific 'geopolitical trap' in which Poland—constrained by its two powerful neighbors—was caught for centuries. Finally, Luks explores the special relationship that all three countries of Central and Eastern Europe's 'fateful triangle' had with Judaism and the Jews.

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