

The Return Of Philip Latinowicz Miroslav Krleza

The Old Man veers between a contemporary effort to buy a dacha and the memories of an incident during the Civil War. A questionable action in the past haunts the present and throws into relief the materialism that has come to replace revolutionary idealism; by suggesting that this idealism may have been tainted in the first place, Trifonov implicitly blames the past for the ills of the present. While the setting and situation are very Soviet, the quandary Trifonov describes has universal significance.

Combining traditional elements with the fantastic and the surreal, Ivanov's stories address not only the themes of the Russian revolution but also the quiet world of man and nature, and the elemental bond that tied peasants to their native land.

The novel tells the story of Ivan Grigoryevich, who has returned to Russia after thirty years in the Gulag. After short and unsatisfying visits to familiar places and persons in Moscow and Leningrad, the hero settles in a southern provincial town where he briefly establishes a new life with a war widow. Ivan Grigoryevich eventually returns to his boyhood home on the Black Sea, where he is finally able to come to terms with the inhumanity of the new Russian regime.

Philip Latinowicz is a successful but disillusioned painter who returns to his hometown on Croatia's Danubian plain after an absence of twenty-three years. He hopes that revisiting his cultural roots will inspire him to create the perfect work of art and thereby restore his faint in both art and life. Haunted by his troubled childhood, however, he falls in with shady characters and discovers the emotional, intellectual, and imaginative poverty of his background.

Povratak Filipa Latinovića

From the great Croatian writer: a masterly work of literature--hilarious, unforgiving, and utterly reasonable

Examines the political and social changes in Croatia since the country declared its independence from Yugoslavia in 1991.

Russian Nights, Vladimir Fedorovich Odoevsky's major work, is of great importance in Russian intellectual history. This captivating novel is the summation of Odoevsky's views and interests in many fields: Gothic literature, romanticism, mysticism, the occult, social responsibility, Westernization, utopia and anti-utopia. Compared variously to The Decameron, to Hoffman's Serapion Brethren, and the Platonic dialogues, Russian Nights is a mixture of genres - a series of romantic and society tales framed by Odoevsky's musings on the main strands of Russian thought of the 1820s and 1830s. This is a unique work of Russian literature, and a key sourcebook for Russian romanticism and Russian social and aesthetic thought of its epoch.

The Rough Guide to Croatia is your ultimate travel guide to one of Eastern Europe's most beautiful countries with clear maps and detailed coverage of all the best Croatian attractions. From the hustle and bustle of Zagreb to the undulating hills and charming villages of the rural Zagorje, discover Croatia's highlights inspired by dozens of colour photos. Find detailed historical coverage of the must-see sights and practical advice on getting around the country whilst relying on up-to-date descriptions of the best hotels, bars, clubs, shops and restaurants for all budgets. The Rough Guide to Croatia includes two full-colour sections on Croatian cuisine and Croatia's beautiful Islands and a crucial language section with basic words, phrases and handy tips for pronunciation. You'll find up-to-date information on excursions around the country, including sea kayaking in Dubrovnik and trips to the ancient Pula Amphitheatre in Istria. Explore every corner of Croatia with expert background knowledge on everything from stone masonry to local pungent fungi! Make the most of your holiday with The Rough Guide to Croatia

Socialist Realism in Central and Eastern European Literatures' is the first published work to offer a variety of alternative perspectives on the literary and cultural Sovietization of Central and Eastern Europe after World War II and emphasize the dialogic relationship between the 'centre' and the 'satellites' instead of the traditional top-down approach. The introduction of the Soviet cultural model was not quite the smooth endeavour that it was made to look in retrospect; rather, it was always a work in progress, often born out of a give-and-take with the local authorities, intellectuals and interest groups. Relying on archival resources, the authors examine one of the most controversial attempts at a cultural unification in Europe by providing an overview with a focus on specific case-studies, an analysis of distinct particularities with attention to the patterns of negotiation and adaptation that were being developed in the process.

This book focuses on the cultural processes by which the idea of a Yugoslav nation was developed and on the reasons that this idea ultimately failed to bind the South Slavs into a viable nation and state. The author argues that the collapse of multinational Yugoslavia and the establishment of separate unination states did not result from the breakdown of the political or economic fabric of the Yugoslav state; rather, that breakdown itself sprang from the destruction of the concept of a Yugoslav nation. Had such a concept been retained, a collapse of political authority would have been followed by the eventual reconstitution of a Yugoslav state, as happened after World War II, rather than the creation of separate nation-states. Because the author emphasizes nation building rather than state building, the causes and evidence he cites for Yugoslavia's collapse differ markedly from those that have previously been put forward. He concentrates on culture and cultural politics in the South Slavic lands from the mid-nineteenth century to the present in order to delineate those ideological mechanisms that helped lay the foundation for the formation of a Yugoslav nation in the first place, sustained the nation during its approximately seventy-year existence, and led to its dissolution. The book describes the evolution of the idea of Yugoslav national unity in four major areas: linguistic policies geared to creating a shared national language, the promulgation of a Yugoslav literary and artistic canon, an educational policy that emphasized the teaching of literature and history in schools, and the production of new literary and artistic works incorporating a Yugoslav view. In the book's conclusion, the author discusses the relevance of the Yugoslav case for other parts of the world, considering whether the triumph of particularist nationalism is inevitable in multinational states.

Portrays the dramatic lives of the people living in a small town near a huge stone bridge in the Balkans

Contains the novellas When the War Broke Out and When the War Was Over, originally published in German by Insel-Verlag, Frankfurt-am-Main, 1962 and subsequently published as Absent Without Leave by Kiepenheuer and Witsch, Köln, 1964. The English translation first appeared in 1965 and was published in the US by McGraw-Hill. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Goethe's 1832 poem Faust offers a vision of humanity realising freedom and prosperity through transcending natural adversity.

Changing European Visions of Disaster and Development returns to Faust as a way of exploring the rise and fall of European humanist aspirations to build free and prosperous national political communities protected from natural disasters. Faust stories emerged in early modern Europe linked to the shaking of the traditional religious and political order, and the pursuit of new areas of human knowledge and activity which led to a shift from viewing disasters as acts of God to acts of nature. Faust's dam building

and land reclamation project in Goethe's poem was inspired by Dutch hydro-engineering and in turn inspired others. Faustian dreams of an engineered future were pursued by the American Yugoslav inventor Nikola Tesla and the country of his birth towards establishing its national independence and escaping the fate of being a borderland. Faust remains a compelling reference point to explore European visions of disaster and development. If Faust captured the European spirit of earlier centuries, what is today's outlook? Ambitious Faustian development visions to eradicate natural disasters have been replaced by anti-Faustian risk cosmopolitanism sceptical towards human activity in ways counter to building collective protection from disaster. Tesla's country of birth fears returning to being an insecure borderland of Europe. This powerful and timely book calls for a rekindling of European humanism and Faust's vision of 'free people standing on free land'.

A network is a mathematical object consisting of a set of points that are connected to each other in some fashion by lines. It turns out this simple description corresponds to a bewildering array of systems in the real world, ranging from technological ones such as the Internet and World Wide Web, biological networks such as that of connections of the nervous systems, food webs or protein interactions, infrastructural systems such as networks of roads, airports or the power-grid, to patterns of social and professional relationships such as friendship, sex partners, network of Hollywood actors, co-authorship networks and many more. Recent years have witnessed a substantial amount of interest within the scientific community in the properties of these networks. The emergence of the internet in particular, coupled with the widespread availability of inexpensive computing resources has facilitated studies ranging from large scale empirical analysis of networks in the real world, to the development of theoretical models and tools to explore the various properties of these systems. The study of networks is broadly interdisciplinary and central developments have occurred in many fields, including mathematics, physics, computer and information sciences, biology and the social sciences. This book brings together a collection of cutting-edge research in the field from a diverse array of researchers ranging from physicists to social scientists and presents them in a coherent fashion, highlighting the strong interconnections between the different areas. Topics included are social networks and social media, opinion and innovation diffusion, biological and health-related networks, language networks, as well as network theory, community detection, or growth models for Complex Networks.

**** Reprint of the 1932 novel. Cited in BCL3. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

An expert guide to the present-day cultural life of Croatia and how it has been influenced by the nation's tumultuous past. * Includes a chronology of important historical and cultural milestones beginning with the arrival of the Romans through the present day, with an emphasis on the events of the Homeland War and the founding of an independent Croatian state * Presents photographs of historic and contemporary architecture, landscapes, markets and foods, traditional and contemporary dress, sporting events, and more

Patterned on the novels of the Brontë sisters, Antonina is a poignant account of a young Russian whose life is shaped by the cruel neglect of her stepparents, the financial ruin of her father and husband, and--the centerpiece of the novel--her failed love affair with a sensitive but weak young man.

With the publication of *Tomorrow and Yesterday*, Heinrich Boll was truly regarded as the spokesman of modern Germany. Boll's novel is the story of a group of families living in a house in Germany. The members of each generation - those who lived through the war, and those conceived and born during its terror - must assess their pasts and their collective futures. This moving story is the crowning achievement of Boll's extraordinary career.

First published posthumously in 1987 during the post-glasnost rise of literary freedom, *Disappearance* is a work of earlier times. Originally begun in the 1950s, this novel of childhood moves back and forth between 1937 and 1942, two troubled years in Soviet history, when the disappearances of family and friends during the Stalinist purges and the Second World War become regular occurrences in the difficult life of a young Russian man.

Presents a collection of stories from the Russian author

"Having freed his country from foreign oppressors, Colonel Kristian Barutanski governs Blitva with an iron fist. He is opposed by Niels Nielsen, a melancholy intellectual who rails against the dictator and the hypocrisy and moral bankruptcy of society Barutanski recognizes in Nielsen a genuine foe; yet Nielsen, haunted by his own lapses of conscience, struggles to escape both the regime and the role of opposition leader thrust upon him. He flees to the neighboring state of Blatvia - and finds his new country as corrupt and as tyrannical as the one he called home." --Book Jacket.

Completely revised and updated to include the most up-to-date selections, this is a bold and bright reference book to the novels and the writers that have excited the world's imagination. This authoritative selection of novels, reviewed by an international team of writers, critics, academics, and journalists, provides a new take on world classics and a reliable guide to what's hot in contemporary fiction. Featuring more than 700 illustrations and photographs, presenting quotes from individual novels and authors, and completely revised for 2012, this is the ideal book for everybody who loves reading.

When we think about what it is we do in academic literary studies, we do so taking account of time – the time of the institution in which this disciplinary practice takes place, and the history of the discipline itself. Since literary studies engage contemporary issues and how they impact the reader, we must also acknowledge processes and events outside the field. The contributions to this volume engage with the idea of temporality not only in Anglophone literature studies, but in the humanities as a whole. In the first section, the literary contributions show that the humanities owe a debt to the past – new paradigms question and challenge the validity of older ones without necessarily discarding them. The second section shows how the disciplinary archive can be modified and expanded to engage its present condition, while the last deals with what that condition forebodes. Despite the range of perspectives adopted here, all contributions echo the history of the discipline of literary studies itself, its present condition, and the possibilities for its survival in an age in which the relevance of humanities is being disputed.

Modern fairy tales mix fairies, elves, talking animals, and supernatural beings with detectives, mailmen, secret police, and Hollywood stars

The book methodically graphs the direction of the English novel from its rise as the chief scholarly class in the mid twentieth century to its mid twenty first century status of unpredictable greatness in new media conditions. Precise parts address 'The English Novel as a Distinctly Modern Genre', 'The Novel in the Economy', 'Genres', 'Gender' (performativity, masculinities, woman's rights, eccentric), and 'The Burden of Representation' (class and ethnicity). Broadened contextualized close readings of more than twenty key writings from Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness* (1899) to Tom

McCarthy's *Satin Island* (2015) supplement the methodical approach and energize future research by giving reviews of gathering and hypothetical points of view. Expanding specialization inside the teach of English and American Studies has moved the concentration of insightful dialog toward hypothetical reflection and social settings. These improvements have profited the train in more courses than one, yet they have likewise brought about a specific disregard of close perusing. Therefore, understudies and scientists inspired by such material are compelled to swing to grant from the 1970s, quite a bit of which depends on dated methodological and ideological presuppositions. The handbook means to fill this hole by giving new readings of writings that figure unmistakably in the writing classroom and in academic level headed discussion aE ' from James' *The Ambassadors* to McCarthy's *The Road*.

The author, a lifelong accumulator of books ancient and modern, lives in a house large enough to accommodate his many thousands of volumes, as well as overspill from the libraries of his friends. While his musings on the habits of collectors from the earliest known libraries are learned, amusing, and instructive, his advice on cataloguing may even save lives. *Phantoms on the Bookshelves* ranges from classical Greece to contemporary Iceland, from Balzac to Moby-Dick and Google. Rich in wit and wisdom, it will be a lasting delight for all who treasure books.

According to the myth of the Wandering Jew, Ahasverus denied Christ a resting place while Christ was traveling to Golgotha. In turn, Ahasverus was cursed to roam the earth until the Second Coming. Stefan Heym's novel *The Wandering Jew* re-creates and expands this myth to propose that the right synthesis of love and rebellion can bring human-kind to the Kingdom of Heaven. Beginning at the Beginning, Heym introduces both Ahasverus and Lucifer as angels in free fall, cast out of heaven for their opinions of God's order. The story follows their respective oppositions through the rest of time: Ahasverus defiant through protest rooted in love and a faith in progress, and Lucifer rebellious by means of his biblically familiar methods. In a doggedly funny eternity of run-ins, debates, and meddling with such characters as Christ, a disciple of Martin Luther, and a twentieth-century Marxist professor in East Germany, Ahasverus and Lucifer struggle on, awaiting the Second Coming.

More than any other art form, literature defined Eastern Europe as a cultural and political entity in the second half of the twentieth century. Although often persecuted by the state, East European writers formed what was frequently recognized to be a "second government," and their voices were heard and revered inside and outside the borders of their countries. This study by one of our most influential specialists on Eastern Europe considers the effects of the end of communism on such writers. According to Andrew Baruch Wachtel, the fall of the Berlin Wall and the creation of fledgling societies in Eastern Europe brought an end to the conditions that put the region's writers on a pedestal. In the euphoria that accompanied democracy and free markets, writers were liberated from the burden of grandiose political expectations. But no group is happy to lose its influence: despite recognizing that their exalted social position was related to their reputation for challenging political oppression, such writers have worked hard to retain their status, inventing a series of new strategies for this purpose. *Remaining Relevant after Communism* considers these strategies—from pulp fiction to public service—documenting what has happened on the East European scene since 1989.

A Russian novel which looks at childhood, seen through the eyes of a boy from the age of three to five years, in the 1800s.

With its angst-ridden, sensualist hero, Anne Garborg's classic invites comparison with the classic European decadent novels of the turn of the century--Huysmans's *Against the Grain* and Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray*. Unlike the protagonists of those novels, however, the hero of *Weary Men* is treated with irony. And while it is a brilliant novel of ideas, *Weary Men* has endured primarily because of the acuity with which Garborg explores the roguish main character's psychological makeup.

Presentations of National Cultures. Fifty-one texts illustrate the evolution of modernism in the east-European region. Essays, articles, poems, or excerpts from longer works offer new opportunities of possible comparisons of the respective national cultures, from the different ideological approaches and finessing projects of how to create the modern state liberal, conservative, socialist and others to the literary and scientific attempts at squaring the circle of individual and collective identities.

This book brings together works by two of the outstanding talents of Soviet literature, Daniil Kharmis and Alexander Vvedensky. It discloses a little-known tradition of absurdism that persisted during the Stalinist period, a testimony to both the hardness of the Russian imagination in the face of socialist realism and the vitality of an important cultural and literary tradition.

When Miroslav Krleza traveled through Russia for six months between the end of 1924 and the beginning of 1925, the celebrated Croatian writer was there to figure out what it all meant. The sprawling country was still coming to terms with the events of the 1917 revolution and reeling from Lenin's death in January 1924. During this period of profound political and social transition, Krleza opened his senses to train stations, cities, and villages and collected wildly different Russian perspectives on their collective moment in history. Krleza's impressionistic reportage of mass demonstrations and jubilant Orthodox Easter celebrations is informed by his preoccupation with the political, social, and psychological complexities of his environment. The result is a masterfully crafted modernist travelogue that resonates today as much as it did when first published in 1926.

Continuing the work undertaken in Vol. 1 of the *History of the Literary Cultures of East-Central Europe*, Vol. 2 considers various topographic sites—multicultural cities, border areas, cross-cultural corridors, multiethnic regions—that cut across national boundaries, rendering them permeable to the flow of hybrid cultural messages. By focusing on the literary cultures of specific geographical locations, this volume intends to put into practice a new type of comparative study. Traditional comparative literary studies establish transnational comparisons and contrasts, but thereby reconfirm, however inadvertently, the very national borders they play down. This volume inverts the expansive momentum of comparative studies towards ever-broader regional, European, and world literary histories. While the theater of this volume is still the literary culture of East-Central Europe, the contributors focus on pinpointed local traditions and geographic nodal points. Their histories of Riga, Plovdiv, Timișoara or Budapest, of Transylvania or the Danube corridor – to take a few examples – reveal how each of these sites was during the last two-hundred years a home for a variety of foreign or ethnic literary traditions next to the one now dominant within the national borders. By foregrounding such non-national or hybrid traditions, this volume pleads for a diversification and pluralization of local and national histories. A genuine comparatist revival of literary history should involve the recognition that “treading on native

grounds” means actually treading on grounds cultivated by diverse people.

In these stories Kis depicts human relationships, encounters, landscapes- the multitude of details that make up a human life.

"On the Edge of Reason is one of the great European novels of the first half of the twentieth century – and Krleza's themes, his seriousness, his protest against the normality of delusion and cruelty, could hardly be more relevant to the century's end." —Susan Sontag During his long and distinguished career, the Croatian writer Miroslav Krleza (1893-1981) battled against many forms of tyranny. In *On the Edge of Reason*, his protagonist is a middle-aged lawyer whose life and career have been eminently respectable and respected. One evening, at a party attended by the local elite, he inadvertently blurts out an honest thought. From this moment, all hell breaks loose.... *On the Edge of Reason* reveals the fundamental chasm between conformity and individuality. As folly piles on folly, hypocrisy on hypocrisy, reason itself begins to give way, and the edge between reality and unreality disappears.

By Stuart Morgan. Edited by Ian Hunt.

This book examines the ways in which fiction has addressed the continent since the Second World War. Drawing on novelists from Europe and elsewhere, the volume analyzes the literary response to seven dominant concerns (ideas of Europe, conflict, borders, empire, unification, migration, and marginalization), offering a ground-breaking study of how modern and contemporary writers have participated in the European debate. The sixteen essays view the chosen writers, not as representatives of national literatures, but as participants in transcontinental discussion that has occurred across borders, cultures, and languages. In doing so, the contributors raise questions about the forms of power operating across and radiating from Europe, challenging both the institutionalized divisions of the Cold War and the triumphalist narrative of continental unity currently being written in Brussels.

In this retelling of one of the great Biblical stories, King Solomon commissions Ethan the Scribe to write the official history of King David. But Ethan finds another life behind the curtain that divides the past from the present--the story of a David who seduced, lied, bragged, and plundered his way to power. Ethan faces a dilemma. Which life should he write about?

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