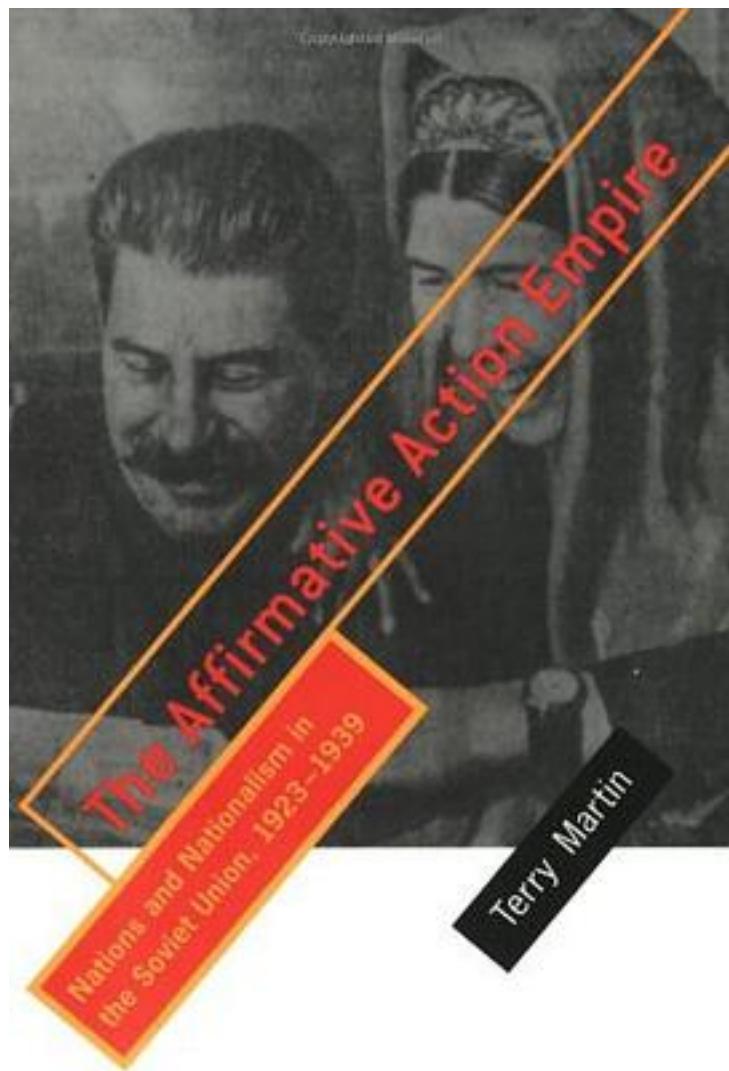


The Affirmative Action Empire



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出版者:Cornell University Press

出版时间:2001-11-1

装帧:Paperback

isbn:9780801486777

The Soviet Union was the first of Europe's multiethnic states to confront the rising tide of nationalism by systematically promoting the national consciousness of its ethnic minorities and establishing for them many of the institutional forms characteristic of the modern nation-state. In the 1920s, the Bolshevik government, seeking to defuse nationalist sentiment, created tens of thousands of national territories. It trained new national leaders, established national languages, and financed the production of national-language cultural products. This was a massive and fascinating historical experiment in governing a multiethnic state. Terry Martin provides a comprehensive survey and interpretation, based on newly available archival sources, of the Soviet management of the nationalities question. He traces the conflicts and tensions created by the geographic definition of national territories, the establishment of dozens of official national languages, and the world's first mass "affirmative action" programs. Martin examines the contradictions inherent in the Soviet nationality policy, which sought simultaneously to foster the growth of national consciousness among its minority populations while dictating the exact content of their cultures; to sponsor national liberation movements in neighboring countries, while eliminating all foreign influence on the Soviet Union's many diaspora nationalities. Martin explores the political logic of Stalin's policies as he responded to a perceived threat to Soviet unity in the 1930s by re-establishing the Russians as the state's leading nationality and deporting numerous "enemy nations."

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历史

民族

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政治学

政治史

民族政策

英文原版

评论

苏联20-30年代民族政策的经典之作，从Affirmative Action到Russocentric前的变化与过渡，研究了很多苏联在支持和发展非俄族时出现的问题和悖论，乌克兰问题占的比重最大，想读的中亚部分意犹未尽，最感慨的是很多当时种下的种子在现在还有很深的影响，而人们对此一无所知。收尾之句：The Soviet

Union was not a nation-state.

最大的贡献在于不再以Russians为主轴，还原“苏联首先是苏联人的国家”。 “The Soviet Union was not a nation-state”， Martin写这句话时心里大概在比照美帝吧

澄清了很多重要问题，关于苏联早期对待少数民族究竟如何，以及这些政策是出于怎样的考虑。最大感慨是左翼和右翼国家即使都有民族迫害，具体做法及背后的逻辑、话语和目的也是完全不同的。 "soviet union was not a nation-state, and had no ambition to turn itself into a nation-state"

苏联在不自觉中充当了内亚弱小民族的保护者、解放者、建国者的身份

希望能当我导师。。

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书评

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