

## Rosa Luxemburg Im Lebensrausch Trotz Alledem Eine

**Europe Since 1914** details European history from the Bolshevik Revolution to the European Union, linking it to the history of the rest of the world. Includes over 900 articles and many illustrations. Written by about 500 leading experts from universities all over the world, the set includes scientific and economic, social and cultural, political and military developments.

**Historians traditionally claim to be myth-breakers, but national history since the nineteenth century shows quite a record in myth-making. This exciting new volume compares how national historians in Europe have handled the opposing pulls of fact and fiction and shows which narrative strategies have contributed to the success of national histories.**

**Letters from the heroic German revolutionary to her comrades, friends and lovers The most comprehensive collection of letters by Rosa Luxemburg ever published in English, this book includes 190 letters written to leading figures in the European and international labor and socialist movements—Leo Jogiches, Karl Kautsky, Clara Zetkin and Karl Liebknecht—who were among her closest friends, lovers and colleagues. Much of this correspondence appears for the first time in English translation; all of it helps to illuminate the inner life of this iconic revolutionary, who was at once an economic and social theorist, a political activist and a lyrical stylist. Her political concerns are revealed alongside her personal struggles within a socialist movement that was often hostile to independently minded women. This collection will provide readers with a newer and deeper appreciation of Luxemburg as a writer and historical figure.**

**Réflexions sur les enjeux, voire les conséquences, de l'enseignement de l'histoire dans le contexte des sociétés contemporaines confrontées aux questions d'identités.**

**The Vanquished**

**Jews, Germans, and the Transnational**

**Three-Way Street**

**A Feminist Reading of Rosa Luxemburg in Twentieth Century German Culture**

**Newer Ideals of Peace**

**Why the First World War Failed to End**

**November 1918**

A paradigm for peace discovered in the cosmopolitan neighborhoods of poor urban immigrants

Rosa Luxemburg, 1871 im russischen Teil Polens geboren, gehörte vielen Minderheiten an. Sie kam aus einem jüdischen Elternhaus, perfektionierte erst während ihres Studiums in Zürich die deutsche Sprache, fand mithilfe einer Scheinehe in Deutschland ihre politische Heimat, war auf SPD-Parteitagen die einzige Frau mit einem Dokortitel und engagierte sich als rastlose Kämpferin für die europäische Arbeiterbewegung in nicht weniger als sieben verschiedenen sozialistischen Parteien. Luxemburg war die bedeutendste marxistische Denkerin ihrer Zeit. Sie kämpfte für die Diktatur des Proletariats, aber zugleich gegen den autoritären Zentralismus Lenins, weshalb sie auch die Gründung der Kommunistischen Internationale ablehnte. Ihre Revolutionstheorie, ihr Freiheitsbegriff und ihr unbedingter Internationalismus ließen sie zur Ikone des weltweiten Protests der 1968er-Bewegung werden. Ihr berühmter Satz «Freiheit ist immer Freiheit der Andersdenkenden» wurde eine Parole der Bürgerrechtler in der untergehenden DDR. In ihrer Gedanken- und Ideenwelt ist vieles zu finden, was auch heute, in einer Zeit des wieder erwachenden Nationalismus, anregend und wichtig ist.

Rosa Luxemburg holds an enduring fascination as a radical socialist committed to democratic values, and a woman whose charismatic personality and impassioned speeches inspired her followerswithout resort to bureaucratic organisation. Her assistant and friend Mathilde Jacob was Rosa Luxemburg's mainstay during her years of imprisonment in the First World War. 'My dearest Mathilde' provided material and emotional support, organised Rosa Luxemburg's clandestine communication with the outside world, and herself played a key role in the illegal work of the Spartacus group. When revolution broke out in Germany in 1918, she sought unsuccessfully to protect Rosa Luxemburg in the tragic events that led to her death. Mathilde Jacob's memoir, written as testimony of 'love for a person and for a cause', and sent abroad for safe-keeping when she fell victim to the Nazis, was unknown to Rosa Luxemburg's early biographers and has only recently been published in Germany. It paints a vivid portrait both of Rosa Luxemburg herself, and of the group of friends - Karl Liebknecht, Leo Jogiches, Clara Zetkin and Paul Levi - that with her made up the Spartacus leadership. This translation is by Hans Fernbach, who knew Mathilde Jacob as a family friend in Berlin; it is introduced by David Fernbach, whose publications include, as editor, the Pelican edition of Karl Marx's Political Writings.

Rosa Luxemburg, 1871 in dem ostpolnischen Städtchen Zamosc geboren, wollte bereits als Schülerin die Welt verändern. Nach ihrem Studium in Zürich widmete sie sich ganz der Politik und zählte schon bald zu den führenden Theoretikern der Sozialdemokratie. Sie nahm aktiv an zwei Revolutionen teil und fungierte als Gründungsmitglied der KPD. In ihrer Persönlichkeit vereinten sich Extreme: scharfer Intellekt und künstlerische Talente, Leidenschaft und Depression. Rosa Luxemburg lebte für eine. Mit ihrer massenwirksamen Rhetorik und originären Publizistik erregte sie Aufsehen, Widerspruch und Haß. Monatelang Kerkerhaft und ständige Bespitzelung waren der Preis für ihre unbequemen Ansichten. 1919 wurde sie von aufgehetzter Soldateska in Berlin ermordet. Annelies Laschitzas Biographie eröffnet einen neuen Blick auf Rosa Luxemburgs Leben und Werk. Sie basiert auf unveröffentlichten Archivmaterialien und zahlreichen edierten Quellen. Rosa Luxemburgs Ansichten zu Reform und Revolution, Demokratie und Diktatur werden ebenso anschaulich dargestellt wie ihre alltäglichen Freuden und Sorgen und die konfliktreichen Beziehungen zu ihren Geliebten.

Fiktion und Wirklichkeit: Die Darstellung Rosa Luxemburgs in der biographischen und literarischen Prosa

Europa, deine Frauen

Intellektuelle im Exil

Encyclopedia of the Age of War and Reconstruction

Economic Writings 1

Principles, Practices, and Prospects

Der demokratische Sozialismus Eduard Bernsteins

This book analyses the development of Rosa Luxemburg (1871-1919) as an outstanding Marxist thinker and socialist politician in the era of imperialism and revolution. Identifying the driving force behind Luxemburg's development as the deep unity between her passionate, emphatic life and her political and theoretical work, the authors retrace the inner dynamics of its different stages while highlighting the deep rupture caused by the experience of the Russian Revolution. On the basis of new publications of her Polish works and other writings, Luxemburg's strategic approaches are located in an Eastern European context. The authors discuss Luxemburg's unique analyses of the first experiments in socialist participation in government, of the first Russian revolution and of the forms of accumulation of capital to outline the foundations of her novel understanding of both democratic-socialist revolution and of a society that would point beyond social democracy as well as Bolshevism - a vision that will gain new significance in the twenty first century. This book looks upon the lasting heritage of Rosa Luxemburg as the groundbreaking thinker of the unity between democracy and socialism.

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The book is based upon a call for papers and a conference to mark the 100th anniversary of Rosa Luxemburg's principal work, The Accumulation of Capital: A Contribution to an Economic Explanation of Imperialism, published in 1913. Eleven contributors from five different countries come together to discuss different issues and dimensions connected with Luxemburg's work and focus on its continuing relevancy. This collection investigates topics such as, the influences of Karl Marx and Maxim Kovalevsky, the imperialism debate in German social democracy, and the critical reception of Luxemburg's work from Marxist and feminist viewpoints. By positioning Luxemburg's work in a historical context, this book offers an accessible and timely insight into the significance of The Accumulation of Capital and, more importantly, demonstrates why Luxemburg's legacy should live on.

This book examines the history of the Freie Volksbuhne (Free People's Theatre), Berlin, from 1890-1914, in the light of the cultural theory and practice of German Social Democracy in Imperial Germany. The clash between German Social Democracy - the party, intellectuals and workers - and the German Imperial State was played out in the Freie Volksbahne (Free People's Theatre) founded by intellectuals to energize working class political awareness of drama with a political and social cutting edge. It fell foul of state censorship, lost its bite, yet prospered. The book looks in detail at the various programmes guiding the Volksbuhne's work and at the reception of the plays by the largely working-class audience, to offer a detailed study of the interactions between cultural and political history in Imperial Germany.

Historians as Nation Builders in Modern Europe

Her ?eye Ra?men Tutkuyla Ya?amak

Rethinking the Weimar Republic

Identités, mémoires, conscience historique

Why Religion? Towards a Critical Philosophy of Law, Peace and God

Im Lebensrausch, trotz alledem - Rosa Luxemburg

The Letters of Rosa Luxemburg

*Translationsgeschichtliche und translationsethische Überlegungen sowie die Vorstellung vom Fortleben des Originaltextes in seinen Übersetzungen im benjaminschen Sinne bilden die Stützpfleiler einer transkulturellen Translationswissenschaft. Diese Gedanken ziehen sich wie rote Fäden durch das Werk Larisa Schppels. Die Autorinnen und Autoren des vorliegenden Bandes folgen diesen Fäden, verknüpfen sie neu und lassen durch die Verwebung neue Kompositionen entstehen, die erkenntnisbringende Perspektiven eröffnen. So wird deutlich, wie stark die Themenbereiche Ethik, Historizität und Fortleben der Übersetzungen miteinander verschränkt sind und wie groß die Bedeutung der Akteure im Übersetzungsprozess tatsächlich ist.*

*Rosa Luxemburg ist eine bedeutende Vertreterin der internationalen Arbeiterbewegung. Ihre Gedanken und ihr Einsatz für die Revolution und den demokratischen Sozialismus sind auch über 100 Jahre nach ihrer Ermordung noch immer aktuell. Dies bezeugen nicht nur zahlreiche Konferenzen weltweit zu ihrem Wirken und Denken, sondern auch mehr als 40 Biographien sowie Dramen, Lyrik, Dokumentationen und Filme. Im Mittelpunkt der vorliegenden Dissertation steht das Rosa-Luxemburg-Bild in der deutschsprachigen Prosa von 1919 bis ins 21. Jahrhundert.*

*“You will meet the real Rosa here, and it’s a pleasure.”–Norman Lebrecht, Wall Street Journal As an economist and political theorist, Rosa Luxemburg created a body of work that still resonates powerfully today. Born in Poland in 1871, she became a revolutionary leader in Berlin, publishing works including Reform or Revolution and The Accumulation of Capital. In this account of Luxemburg’s short yet extraordinary life, Dana Mills examines Luxemburg’s writings, including her own correspondence, to reveal a woman who was fierce in professional battles and loving in personal relationships. What is her legacy today, a hundred years after her assassination in Berlin in 1919 at the age of forty-seven? Luxemburg’s emphasis on humanity and equality and her insistence on revolution give coherence, as this compelling biography illustrates, to a fraught life story and to her colossal economic and political legacy.*

*Bu kitap, henüz lisedeyken yazdığı bir şiirde “bütün dertleri tokların vicdanına yüklemek istiyorum” diyen bir devrimcinin, doktor unvanlı bir iktisatçının, bir botanik ve edebiyat düşününün, bir yazar ve militanın yaşamöküsüdür. Polonyalı bir Yahudi ailesinden gelen Rosa Luxemburg, Birinci Dünya Savaşı ertesini Almanyayı sarsan devrimci ayaklanmanın önde gelen figürlerinden biri oldu. Polonya sosyal demokrasisindeki ulusalcı eğilimlere, Almanya sosyal demokrasisi içindeki sosyal reformizme karşı tavizsiz mücadelesiyle öne çıktı. Birinci Dünya Savaşı’ndaki II. Enternasyonal ihanetine ve “vatan savunması” yalanlarına karşı, işçi sınıfını emperyalist savaşa karşı örgütlemeye çalıştı. Bolşevik devrimini büyük bir coşkuyla karşıladı; parti-kitle ilişkisi, sosyalist demokrasi gibi konularda Bolşevikleri eleştirdi. Ardında yüzlerce makale, onlarca kitap ve broşür, iktisat teorisinden ulusların kendi kaderini tayin hakkı sorununa kadar pek çok önemli teorik/politik tartışma ve zaman zaman karşıtlarını çileden çıkartan sert polemikler bıraktı. Rosa Luxemburg’un toplu eserlerini ve mektuplarını yayına hazırlamasıyla tanınan, aynı zamanda Margarethe von Trotta’nın “Rosa Luxemburg” filmine de danışmanlık yapmış olan Prof. Annelies Laschitza’nın kaleme aldığı bu biyografi, yeni arşiv belgeleriyle zenginleşen en kapsamlı Rosa Luxemburg biyografisidir. Yazar kitabında, dünya ve devrim tarihinin bu gelgitli dönemine Rosa’nın penceresinden tanıklık ederken, okuyucuyu onun edebiyata, botaniğe, resme, müziğe derin ilgisi ve yeteneğiyle de tanıştırtıyor. Kısacası, “hayat piyanosunda bütün parmaklarını kullanmak” isteyen bir devrimciyi anlatıyor.*

*(Neu-)Kompositionen. Aspekte transkultureller Translationswissenschaft*

*Im Lebensrausch, trotz alledem*

*International review of social history*

*Rosa Luxemburg*

*The Rosa Luxemburg Reader*

*The National Question and the Question of Crisis*

*Die Liebknechts*

*Frauen sind in den letzten Jahrhunderten – ganz bevorzugt in den letzten Jahrzehnten – kulturgeschichtlich viel intensiver und origineller tätig gewesen, als dies gemeinhin wahrgenommen wird. Was genau die kulturhistorischen Dimensionen des „Frau-Seins“ sind, wird vom Autor differenziert betrachtet und dargestellt. Die Kulturgeschichte würde ohne den Anteil, den diese Frauen daran hatten, ganz anders aussehen. Der weibliche Einfluss ist unverkennbar im Wachsen begriffen und sein Anteil an kulturgeschichtlicher Entwicklung darf nicht unterschätzt werden. Madame de Sévigné – Madame du Châtelet – Johanna Schopenhauer – Rahel Varnhagen - Louise Labé - Elisabeth Barrett-Browning - George Eliot - Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach - Gabriele Münter -Therese Giehse - Melina Mercouri - Pina Bausch – Ellen Key – Maria Montessori – Karen Horney – Astrid Lindgren – Bertha von Suttner – Beatrice Webb- Rosa Luxemburg – Franca Magniani – Margarete Susman – Hannah Arendt – Simone de Beauvoir – Agnes Heller*

*Intellektuelle Diaspora - von der Antike bis in die Gegenwart. Wie verändern der Verlust der Heimat und das Exil die intellektuelle Existenz und deren Wirkungsweise? Die Autoren gehen der Frage nach, inwiefern emigrierte Intellektuelle in ihrem neuen Kontext stärker wahrgenommen werden. Ist ein fremder Intellektueller die Potenzierung des einheimischen Intellektuellen?*

*Published more than twenty years ago, Stephen Eric Bronner's bold defense of socialism remains a seminal text for our time. Treating socialism as an ethic, reinterpreting its core categories, and critically confronting its early foundations, Bronner's work offers a reinvigorated "class ideal" and a new perspective for progressive politics in the twentieth century. Socialism Unbound is an extraordinary work of political history that revisits the pivotal figures of the labor movement: Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Karl Kautsky, Vladimir Lenin, and Rosa Luxemburg. Examining their contributions as well as their flaws, Bronner shows how critical innovation gave way to dogma. New practical problems have arisen, and this volume engages with the relationship between class and social movements, institutional accountability and democratic participation, economic justice and market imperatives, and internationalism and identity. With a foreword by Dick Howard and a new introduction by the author, Bronner's classic study remains indispensable for scholars and activists alike.*

*A Times Literary Supplement Best Book of 2016 An epic, groundbreaking account of the ethnic and state violence that followed the end of World War I—conflicts that would shape the course of the twentieth century For the Western Allies, November 11, 1918, has always been a solemn date—the end of fighting that had destroyed a generation, but also a vindication of a terrible sacrifice with the total collapse of the principal enemies: the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire. But for much of the rest of Europe this was a day with no meaning, as a continuing, nightmarish series of conflicts engulfed country after country. In The Vanquished, a highly original and gripping work of history, Robert Gerwarth asks us to think again about the true legacy of the First World War. In large part it was not the fighting on the Western Front that proved so ruinous to Europe’s future, but the devastating aftermath, as countries on both sides of the original conflict were savaged by revolutions, pogroms, mass expulsions, and further major military clashes. In the years immediately after the armistice, millions would die across central, eastern, and southeastern Europe before the Soviet Union and a series of rickety and exhausted small new states would come into being. It was here, in the ruins of Europe, that extreme ideologies such as fascism would take shape and ultimately emerge triumphant. As absorbing in its drama as it is unsettling in its analysis, The Vanquished is destined to transform our understanding of not just the First World War but the twentieth century as a whole.*

*La guerra dopo la guerra 1917-1923*

*Dissident Against His Will*

*A Political Biography of Arkadij Maslow, 1891-1941*

*The Biography*

*The Complete Works of Rosa Luxemburg, Volume I*

Ein Leben

A Graphic Biography of Rosa Luxemburg

*Focuses on nationality's efficacy in much of world affairs, and on the background and issues surrounding global crisis.*

*"Published in association with the Herbert D. Katz Center for Advanced Judaic Studies of the University of Pennsylvania."*

*Among the major Marxist thinkers of the Russian Revolution era, Rosa Luxemburg stands out as one who speaks to our own time. Her legacy grows in relevance as the global character of the capitalist market becomes more apparent and the critique of bureaucratic power is more widely accepted within the movement for human liberation. The Rosa Luxemburg Reader is the definitive one-volume collection of Luxemburg's writings in English translation. Unlike previous publications of her work from the early 1970s, this volume includes substantial extracts from her major economic writings—above all, The Accumulation of Capital (1913)—and from her political writings, including Reform or Revolution (1898), the Junius Pamphlet (1916), and The Russian Revolution (1918). The Reader also includes a number of important texts that have never before been published in English translation, including substantial extracts from her Introduction to Political Economy (1916), and a recently-discovered piece on slavery. With a substantial introduction assessing Luxemburg's work in the light of recent research, The Rosa Luxemburg Reader is an indispensable resource for scholarship and an inspiration for a new generation of activists.*

*This book is a political biography of Arkadij Maksimovich Maslow (1891-1941), a German Communist politician and later a dissident and opponent to Stalin. Together with his political and common-law marriage partner, Ruth Fischer, Maslow briefly led the Communist Party of Germany, the KPD, and brought about its submission to Moscow. Afterwards Fischer and Maslow were removed from the KPD leadership in the fall of 1925 and expelled from the party a year later. Henceforth they both lived as communist outsiders—persecuted by both Hitler and Stalin. Maslow escaped to Cuba via France and Portugal and was murdered under dubious circumstances in Havana in November 1941. He died as a communist dissident committed to the cause of a radical-socialist labor movement that lay in ruins. Kessler considers Maslow's role in pivotal events such as the Bolshevik Revolution, in Soviet revolutionary parties and organizations, through to the rise of Stalinism and Cold War anti-communism. What results is a deep dive into the life of a key yet understudied figure in dissident communism.*

The German Revolution

Nationalizing the Past

Werner Scholem

Key Elements of Social Theory Revolutionized by Marx

A Survey of Critical Theories and Debates Since 1917

A German Life

Rosa Luxemburg: A Permanent Challenge for Political Economy

*This first volume in Rosa Luxemburg's Complete Works, entitled Economic Writings I, contains some of Luxemburg's most important statements on the globalization of capital, wage labor, imperialism, and pre-capitalist economic formations. In addition to a new translation of her doctoral dissertation, "The Industrial Development of Poland," Volume I includes the first complete English-language publication of her "Introduction to Political Economy," which explores (among other issues) the impact of capitalist commodity production and industrialization on noncapitalist social strata in the developing world. Also appearing here are ten recently discovered manuscripts, none of which has ever before been published in English.*

*The story of an epochal event in German history, this is also the story of the most important revolution that you might never have heard of.*

*Dieser Band beschäftigt sich mit Eduard Bernsteins revisionistisch-reformistischem Sozialismuskonzept, das die grundlegenden Ziele der Sozialdemokratie mit einer klaren Gesellschaftsanalyse zu einer Reformstrategie verband, und fragt ob sein Denken heute in der Krise der SPD und der politischen Linken helfen kann und welche Bedeutung sein Werk für das Verständnis der Gegenwart und die Gestaltung der Zukunft hat.*

*Rosa Luxemburg was one of the most controversial and important figures in the development of European Marxism. In many respects, her role was unique; she was at once one of the founders of modern Communism and one of its severest critics. With the exception of Lenin, she was perhaps the only Marxist of the twentieth century who bridged the profound divide of the Bolshevik revolution; both pro-Bolsheviks and anti-Bolsheviks still look to her work and life as a source of inspiration.Nettl's biography, first published in the 1960s, was the first to appear in the West and remains today still unsurpassed in breadth and depth of scholarship. It is conceived on a large scale. Rosa Luxemburg's political activity is dealt with in the full context of the German, Polish, and Russian Socialist movements in which she was active. Though the story concentrates on its central figure, a great many of her important contemporaries appear vividly in these pages. Particular attention was paid to her relationship with Kautsky in Germany and Lenin in Russia.Rosa Luxemburg's ideas are discussed in separate chapters. Nettl sought to analyse her views both in relation to current Marxist thinking and as a wider reflection of her times. Thus the revisionist controversy is examined in some detail; so are her controversial comments on the revolutions of 1905 and 1917 and her quarrel with the German Party leadership. In particular, the author used both sociology and political theory as a means of illuminating Rosa Luxemburg's career in its actual setting. But, beneath the political process, every effort has been made to capture the image of a scintillating, gifted woman. Unlike many revolutionaries, Rosa Luxemburg led an intense and rewarding private life, to which the author tried to do justice. With the use of published sources, unpublished archival material, including many of Rosa Luxemburg's letters, it is now possible for the first time to produce a rounded portrait of an important and fascinating personality.*

Europe Since 1914

Karl und Sophie - Politik und Familie

A Revolutionary Marxist at the Limits of Marxism

Social Democracy and Culture 1890-1914

Socialism Unbound

Geistige Erneuerung links der Mitte

Rosa Luxemburg : eine Biographie

“McElligott’s impressive mastery of an enormous body of research guides him on a distinctive path through the dense thickets of Weimar historiography to a provocative new interpretation of the nature of authority in Germany’s first democracy.” Sir Ian Kershaw, Emeritus Professor of Modern History at the University of Sheffield, UK This study challenges conventional approaches to the history of the Weimar Republic by stretching its chronological-political parameters from 1916 to 1936, arguing that neither 1918 nor 1933 constituted distinctive breaks in early 20th-century German history. This book: - Covers all of the key debates such as inheritance of the past, the nature of authority and culture - Rethinks topics of traditional concern such as the economy, Article 48, the Nazi vote and political violence - Discusses hitherto neglected areas, such as provincial life and politics, the role of law and Republican cultural politics

A graphic novel of the dramatic life and death of German revolutionary Rosa Luxemburg A giant of the political left, Rosa Luxemburg is one of the foremost minds in the canon of revolutionary socialist thought. But she was much more than just a thinker. She made herself heard in a world inimical to the voices of strong-willed women. She overcame physical infirmity and the prejudice she faced as a Jew to become an active revolutionary whose philosophy enriched every corner of an incredibly productive and creative life—her many friendships, her sexual intimacies, and her love of science, nature and art. Always opposed to the First World War, when others on the German left were swept up on a tide of nationalism, she was imprisoned and murdered in 1919 fighting for a revolution she knew to be doomed. In this beautifully drawn work of graphic biography, writer and artist Kate Evans has opened up her subject’s intellectual world to a new audience, grounding Luxemburg’s ideas in the realities of an inspirational and deeply affecting life.

«Questa guerra non è la fine, bensì l'inizio della violenza. È la forgia nella quale verrà plasmato un mondo con nuovi confini e nuove comunità. Nuovi stampi richiedono di essere riempiti col sangue, e il potere sarà esercitato con pugno di ferro.» Ernst Jünger L'11 novembre del 1918 segna un momento decisivo della storia d'Europa: la fine di una guerra che aveva distrutto un'intera generazione e l'estinzione di grandi imperi secolari. Ma quale è stata l'eredità che ci ha lasciato la Prima guerra mondiale? Per molti aspetti il futuro dell'Europa non è stato condizionato tanto dai combattimenti sul fronte occidentale quanto dalla devastante scia di eventi che seguirono la fine del conflitto mondiale quando paesi di entrambi gli schieramenti vennero travolti da rivoluzioni, pogrom, deportazioni di massa e nuovi cruenti scontri militari. Se nella maggior parte dei casi la Grande guerra era stata una lotta fra truppe regolari che combattevano sotto la bandiera dei rispettivi Stati, i protagonisti di questi nuovi conflitti furono soprattutto civili e membri di formazioni paramilitari. La nuova esplosione di violenza provocò la morte di milioni di persone in tutta l'Europa centrale, meridionale e sud-orientale, e questo ancor prima che nascessero l'Unione Sovietica e una serie di nuovi e instabili staterelli. Ovunque c'erano persone animate da un desiderio di rivalsa, disposte a uccidere per placare un tormentoso senso di ingiustizia, e in cerca dell'opportunità di vendicarsi contro nemici reali o immaginari. Un decennio più tardi, l'avvento del Terzo Reich in Germania e l'affermazione di altri Stati totalitari fornirono loro l'occasione che tanto avevano atteso.

As German Jews emigrated in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and as exiles from Nazi Germany, they carried the traditions, culture, and particular prejudices of their home with them. At the same time, Germany—and Berlin in particular—attracted both secular and religious Jewish scholars from eastern Europe. They engaged in vital intellectual exchange with German Jewry, although their cultural and religious practices differed greatly, and they absorbed many cultural practices that they brought back to Warsaw or took with them to New York and Tel Aviv. After the Holocaust, German Jews and non-German Jews educated in Germany were forced to reevaluate their essential relationship with Germany and Germanness as well as their notions of Jewish life outside of Germany. Among the first volumes to focus on German-Jewish transnationalism, this interdisciplinary collection spans the fields of history, literature, film, theater, architecture, philosophy, and theology as it examines the lives of significant emigrants. The individuals whose stories are reevaluated include German Jews Ernst Lubitsch, David Einhorn, and Gershom Scholem, the architect Fritz Nathan and filmmaker Helmar Lerski; and eastern European Jews David Bergelson, Der Nister, Jacob Katz, Joseph Soloveitchik, and Abraham Joshua Heschel—figures not normally associated with Germany. Three-Way Street addresses the gap in the scholarly literature as it opens up critical ways of approaching Jewish culture not only in Germany, but also in other locations, from the mid-nineteenth century to the present.

La rabbia dei vinti

The People's Stage in Imperial Germany

The Complete Works of Rosa Luxemburg - Volume 1

Authority and Authoritarianism, 1916-1936

Rosa Luxemburg. Im Lebensrausch, trotz alledem

Red Rosa

On the History and the Present of Luxemburg's 'Accumulation of Capital'

*If the Soviet Union did not have a socialist society, then how should its nature be understood? The present book presents the first comprehensive appraisal of the debates on this problem, which was so central to twentieth-century Marxism.*

*This book examines the relation between religion and jurisprudence, God, and peace respectively. It argues that in order to elucidate the possible role religion can play in the contemporary world, it is useful to analyse religion by associating it with other concepts. Why peace? Because peace is probably the greatest promise made by religions and the greatest concern in the contemporary world. Why jurisprudence? Because, quoting Kelsen’s famous book "Peace through Law", peace is usually understood as something achievable by international legal instruments. But what if we replace "Peace through Law" with "Peace through Religion"? Does law, as an instrument for achieving peace, incorporate a religious dimension? Is law, ultimately, a religious and normative construction oriented to peace, to the protection of humanity, in order to keep humans from the violence of nature? Is the hope for peace rational, or just a question of faith? Is religion itself a question of faith or a rational choice? Is the relatively recent legal concept of “responsibility to protect” a secular expression of the oldest duty of humankind? The book follows the structure of interdisciplinary research in which the international legal scholar, the moral philosopher, the philosopher of religion, the theologian, and the political scientist contribute to the construction of the necessary bridges. Moreover, it gives voice to different monotheistic traditions and, more importantly, it analyses religion in the various dimensions in which it determines the authors' cultures: as a set of rituals, as a source of moral norms, as a universal project for peace, and as a political discourse.*

*Marx's oeuvre is vast yet with key elements to an evolving social theory, even including state conspiracies. Deep confrontation with Ricardian economics is an expression, including with accumulation of capital. Luxemburg was the most significant contributor to Marxism, post-Marx.*

*Karl Liebknecht, 1871 als zweiter Sohn von Wilhelm Liebknecht, dem Mitbegründer der Sozialdemokratie, geboren, ging erst nach langem Zögern in die Politik. »Ich kenne kein Rätsel als mich selbst«, vertraute er 1906 seiner jungen Geliebten Sophie Ryss an. Beide heirateten nach dem plötzlichen Tod seiner ersten Frau Julia, die drei Kinder zur Welt gebracht hatte. Ihre kurze Ehe war überschattet von Liebknechts rastlosem Engagement als Rechtsanwalt und Abgeordneter. Der revolutionäre Sozialist ließ sich mit Landes- und Hochverratsprozessen nicht zum Schweigen bringen. »Die Bande haßt mich in den Tod« – diese Worte schrieb er kurz nach dem Hochverratsprozess, in dem er 1907 zu Festungshaft verurteilt worden war. Sie lesen sich heute wie Vorzeichen der Ermordung Karl Liebknechts und Rosa Luxemburgs durch Soldateska im Januar 1919. Annelies Laschitza lässt Karl und Sophie Liebknecht erstmals für ein großes Publikum lebendig werden. Die Interpretation seiner Schriften und die Porträts seiner Eltern, Kinder und Geschwister, Mitstreiter und Widersacher in Partei und Parlament, Justiz und Militär werfen ein neues Licht auf Schlüsselereignisse von der Gründung bis zum Zusammenbruch des Wilhelminischen Reichs.*

The Rosa Myth

Beiträge zu einer weiblichen Kulturgeschichte

eine Biographie

Eine Biographie

Western Marxism and the Soviet Union

An Intimate Portrait