
Der Archipel Gulag

Über Alexander Solschenizyms "Der Archipel Gulag"
The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956 [pt. 2]
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Der Archipel GULAG: Arbeit und Ausrottung, Seele und Stacheldraht. - [1976
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YULIANA SOLIS

Über Alexander
 Solschenizyms "Der
 Archipel Gulag" Harper
 Perennial
 '[The Gulag Archipelago]
 helped to bring down an
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 Lessing, Sunday
 Telegraph WITH A NEW
 INTRODUCTION BY
 NATALIA SOLZHENITSYN A
 vast canvas of camps,
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 Gulag Archipelago is
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 author's wish and with his
 full co-operation.

'Solzhenitsyn's
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 Archipelago helped create
 the world we live in today'
 Anne Applebaum THE
 OFFICIALLY APPROVED
 ABRIDGEMENT OF THE
 GULAG ARCHIPELAGO
 VOLUMES I, II & III
The Gulag Archipelago,
1918-1956 [pt. 2] Random
 House
 "BEST NONFICTION BOOK
 OF THE 20TH CENTURY."
 —Time Volume 2 of the
 Nobel Prize-winner's
 towering masterpiece: the
 story of Solzhenitsyn's
 entrance into the Soviet
 prison camps, where he
 would remain for nearly a
 decade. Features a new
 foreword by Anne
 Applebaum. "The greatest
 and most powerful single
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 winning author of Gulag:
 A History, from the
 foreword
Der Archipel GULAG

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VOLUMES I, II & III

Der Archipel Gulag Basic Books

Drawing on his own incarceration and exile, as well as on evidence from more than 200 fellow prisoners and Soviet archives, Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn reveals the entire apparatus of Soviet repression -- the state within the state that ruled all-powerfully. Through truly Shakespearean portraits of its victims -- men, women, and children -- we encounter secret police operations, labor camps and prisons; the uprooting or extermination of whole populations, the "welcome" that awaited Russian soldiers who had been German prisoners of war. Yet we also witness the astounding moral courage of the incorruptible, who, defenseless, endured great brutality and degradation. The Gulag Archipelago 1918-1956 -- a grisly indictment of a regime, fashioned here into a veritable literary miracle -- has now been updated with a new introduction that includes the fall of the Soviet Union and Solzhenitsyn's move back to Russia.

The Gulag Archipelago

Vintage

The Gulag Archipelago: An

Experiment in Literary Investigation (Russian: Архипелаг ГУЛАГ, Arkhipelag GULAG) Note 1 is a three-volume non-fiction text written between 1958 and 1968 by Russian writer and Soviet dissident Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. It was first published in 1973, and translated into English and French the following year. It covers life in what is often known as the Gulag, the Soviet forced labour camp system, through a narrative constructed from various sources including reports, interviews, statements, diaries, legal documents, and Solzhenitsyn's own experience as a Gulag prisoner. Following its publication, the book initially circulated in samizdat underground publication in the Soviet Union until its appearance in the literary journal Novy Mir in 1989, in which a third of the work was published in three issues. Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, The Gulag Archipelago has been officially published in Russia. Historian and archival researcher Stephen G. Wheatcroft described the book as "a fine literary masterpiece, a sharp political indictment against the Soviet regime, and has

had tremendous importance in raising the issue of Soviet repression in the Russian consciousness." Wheatcroft wrote that the book was essentially a "literary and political work", and "never claimed to place the camps in a historical or social-scientific quantitative perspective" but that in the case of qualitative estimates, Solzhenitsyn gave his high estimate as he wanted to challenge the Soviet authorities to show that "the scale of the camps was less than this." Note 3 UCLA historian J. Arch Getty wrote of Solzhenitsyn's methodology that "such documentation is methodically unacceptable in other fields of history." Gabor Rittersporn shared Getty's criticism, saying that "he is inclined to give priority to vague reminiscences and hearsay ... [and] inevitably [leads] towards selective bias." In an interview with the German weekly newspaper Die Zeit, British historian Orlando Figes stated that many Gulag inmates he interviewed for his research identified so strongly with the book's contents that they became unable to

distinguish between their own experiences and what they read: "The Gulag Archipelago spoke for a whole nation and was the voice of all those who suffered." Soviet dissident and historian Roy Medvedev referred to the book as "extremely contradictory"; in a review for the book, Medvedev described it as without parallel for its impact, saying: "I believe there are few who will get up from their desks after reading this book the same as when they opened its first page. In this regard I have nothing with which to compare Solzhenitsyn's book either in Russian or world literature." (wikipedia.org)

The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956 Arrow
Essay aus dem Jahr 2008 im Fachbereich

Geschichte Europa - Deutschland - Nationalsozialismus, II. Weltkrieg, Note: 1,2, Universität Duisburg-Essen (Historisches Institut), Veranstaltung: KZ und Gulag: Deutsch-Russische Strategien des Überlebens, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Der Begriff Gulag (russisch: Главное Управление ЛагереЙ) bezeichnet die Hauptverwaltung der Besserungsarbeitslager und steht gleichzeitig als Synonym für ein umfassendes Repressionssystem in der Sowjetunion, bestehend aus Zwangsarbeitslagern, Straflagern, Gefängnissen und Verbannungsorten. Dieses Lagersystem wurde vor allem in der Frühphase der Stalinzeit von nationalen Autoren weitgehend verherrlicht. Die ersten kritischen Literaturwerke zum Gulag erschienen in der Sowjetunion während der Periode des Tauwetters. Zwar wurden einzelne Passagen zum Gulag der Stalin-Ära geduldet, eine Gesamtdarstellung war jedoch ebenso tabu wie die Erwähnung der aktuellen Lage im Gulag von Chruschtschow bis in die Gegenwart. Daher erschienen Werke über den Gulag im Samisdat1 und Tamisdat2. Eines der

einflussreichsten davon war das Werk „Der Archipel Gulag“ des russischen Schriftstellers und Trägers des Nobelpreises für Literatur Alexander Issajewitsch Solschenizyn, welches in Paris 1973 bis 1975 im Tamisdat erschien. Es führte dazu, dass das Wort Gulag in vielen Sprachen zur Bezeichnung für das politische Repressionssystem der Sowjetunion mit Lagern, Gefängnissen und Verbannungsorten wurde. Solschenizyns Buch wirkte vor allem in Westeuropa und auch in den USA sehr stark, da es schlagartig das bisher im Ostblock konsequent verdeckte Unterdrückungssystem enthüllte, welches auch im gesamten Westen aus Rücksicht gegenüber den Ostblock-Ländern und um das Idealbild des Sozialismus nicht zu beschädigen, in den meisten Medien und Publikationen kaum behandelt wurde. Solschenizyn liefert in seinem eine sehr materialreiche, literarische und doch wirklichkeitsgetreue Aufarbeitung des Systems der politischen Verfolgungen, Verhaftungen, Untersuchungsgefängnis

e, der Verhöre, der Folter, der Verurteilungen und des Systems von Zwangsarbeitslagern und Straflagern mit ihren unmenschlichen, durch Hunger, Kälte, Überanstrengung, unhygienische Zustände, Krankheiten und mangelnde medizinische Versorgung geprägten Lebensbedingungen. Ziel des nun vorliegenden Essays ist es Form und Inhalt des Archipel Gulag näher zu betrachten und die Art der Aufarbeitung des Erlebten genauer zu untersuchen. Dabei soll nun zunächst auf Entstehung und Gliederung des Werkes eingegangen werden.

The Gulag Archipelago Three 1918-1956 CNIB, 197

The Gulag Archipelago is Solzhenitsyn's masterwork, a vast canvas of camps, prisons, transit centres and secret police, of informers and spies and interrogators and also of heroism, a Stalinist anti-world at the heart of the Soviet Union where the key to survival lay not in hope but in despair. The work is based on the testimony of some two hundred survivors, and on the recollection of Solzhenitsyn's own eleven years in labour camps and

exile. It is both a thoroughly researched document and a feat of literary and imaginative power. This edition has been abridged into one volume at the author's wish and with his full co-operation.

[The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956](#) HarperCollins

“BEST NONFICTION BOOK OF THE 20TH CENTURY.” —Time

Volume 3 of the Nobel Prize winner's towering masterpiece: Solzhenitsyn's moving account of resistance within the Soviet labor camps and his own release after eight years. Features a new foreword by Anne Applebaum. “The greatest and most powerful single indictment of a political regime ever leveled in modern times.” —George F. Kennan

“It is impossible to name a book that had a greater effect on the political and moral consciousness of the late twentieth century.” —David Remnick, *New Yorker*

“Solzhenitsyn's masterpiece. . . . The Gulag Archipelago helped create the world we live in today.” —Anne Applebaum, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *Gulag: A History*, from the foreword

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The Nobel Prize winner's towering masterpiece of world literature, the searing record of four decades of terror and oppression, in one abridged volume (authorized by the author). Features a new foreword by Anne Applebaum. Drawing on his own experiences before, during and after his eleven years of incarceration and exile, on evidence provided by more than 200 fellow prisoners, and on Soviet archives, Solzhenitsyn reveals with torrential narrative and dramatic power the entire apparatus of Soviet repression, the state within the state that once ruled all-powerfully with its creation by Lenin in 1918. Through truly Shakespearean portraits of its victims—this man, that woman, that child—we encounter the secret police operations, the labor camps and prisons, the uprooting or extermination of whole populations, the

“welcome” that awaited Russian soldiers who had been German prisoners of war. Yet we also witness astounding moral courage, the incorruptibility with which the occasional individual or a few scattered groups, all defenseless, endured brutality and degradation. And Solzhenitsyn’s genius has transmuted this grisly indictment into a literary miracle. “The greatest and most powerful single indictment of a political regime ever leveled in modern times.” —George F. Kennan “Solzhenitsyn’s masterpiece. . . . The Gulag Archipelago helped create the world we live in today.” —Anne Applebaum, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *Gulag: A History*, from the foreword

The Gulag Archipelago [Volume 2] HarperCollins Publishers

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The Gulag Archipelago

New York : Harper & Row
Describes individual escapes and attempted escapes from Stalin’s camps, a disciplined, sustained resistance put down with tanks after forty days, and the forced removal and extermination of millions of peasants
The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956 Volume 2 S. Fischer Verlag

The Gulag Archipelago is Solzhenitsyn’s attempt to compile a literary-historical record of the vast system of prisons and labor camps that came into being shortly after the Bolsheviks seized power in Russia in 1917 and that underwent an enormous expansion during the rule of Stalin from 1924 to 1953. Various sections of the three volumes describe the arrest, interrogation, conviction, transportation, and imprisonment of the

Gulag’s victims by Soviet authorities over four decades. The work mingles historical exposition and Solzhenitsyn’s own autobiographical accounts with the voluminous personal testimony of other inmates that he collected and committed to memory during his imprisonment. Upon publication of the first volume of *The Gulag Archipelago*, Solzhenitsyn was immediately attacked in the Soviet press. Despite the intense interest in his fate that was shown in the West, he was arrested and charged with treason on February 12, 1974, and was exiled from the Soviet Union the following day. [The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956](#) Basic Books
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Der Archipel GULAG: Arbeit und Ausrottung, Seele und Stacheldraht. - [1976

"In this masterpiece, Solzhenitsyn has orchestrated thousands of incidents and individual histories into one narrative of unflagging power and momentum. Written in a tone that encompasses Olympian wrath, bitter calm, savage irony, and sheer comedy, it combines history, autobiography, documentary, and political analysis as it examines in its totality the Soviet apparatus of repression from its inception following the October Revolution of 1917. This first volume involves us in the innocent victim's arrest and preliminary detention and the stages by which he is transferred across the breadth of the Soviet Union to his ultimate destination: the hard labor camp."--Publisher's description

The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-56

Drawing on his own incarceration and exile, as well as on evidence from more than 200 fellow prisoners and Soviet archives, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn reveals the entire apparatus of Soviet repression. Through portraits of its victims, the book reveals secret police operations, labour camps, and the uprooting or

extermination of whole populations.

[The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956 Volume 1](#)

In seinem monumentalen Werk beschreibt

Alexander Solzhenizyn aus eigener Erfahrung den Terror der sowjetischen Straflager des GULAG, mit der dokumentarischen Sorgfalt eines Historikers und der Sprachgewalt eines großen Epikers.

[Der Archipel GULAG](#)

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