

Communism For Kids

This book will define capitalism and further explain its mechanics. The purpose of which is to provide enough background for your sixth grader to decide if such practice should be implemented in a country or not. After reading, test your child's understanding by asking objective and subjective questions. How does your child fare? Find out today!

Filled with fascinating information, a timely and remarkable photostudy of the children of Cuba documents and brings to life the Cuban culture, history, and spirit, showing the similarities and differences between American and Cuban youngsters.

An encyclopedia designed especially to meet the needs of elementary, junior high, and senior high school students.

What are the differences between democracy, communism and socialism? This book on politics will provide wonderful, easy-to-remember definitions for your elementary student. It will also include examples of societies using these ideologies for even better understanding. There's much to learn from this good book on political science. Grab a copy today.

Kids These Days

Socialist Fairy Tales, Fables, and Allegories from Great Britain

Ethical Marxism

Ideologies and National Identities

The Communist Manifesto

The Story of Ferdinand

The Truth About Socialism for Smart Kids is a beautifully illustrated children's book inspired by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's *The Gulag Archipelago* and Stephen Hicks' *Explaining Postmodernism*. A recent poll by the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation showed that a majority of millennials would prefer to live in a socialist, communist or fascist nation rather than a capitalistic one. This phenomenon is nothing short of surprising since thinkers such as Steven Pinker have made a strong case for this era being the most prosperous and peaceful in human history. Perhaps the polled youth is victim of historical illiteracy regarding the destruction and misery caused since the Bolshevik Revolution. Or also it may be due to a recent study by Jonathan Haidt's Heterodox Academy showing that educators of liberal or outright radical leftist ideology have increased dramatically in the United States. In a 1978 commencement speech at Harvard, Solzhenitsyn himself said: "Liberalism was inevitably displaced by radicalism; radicalism had to surrender to socialism; and socialism could never resist

communism. The communist regime in the East could stand and grow due to the enthusiastic support from an enormous number of Western intellectuals who felt a kinship and refused to see communism's crimes. And when they no longer could do so, they tried to justify them." Over 40 years have passed since that speech yet it sounds still applicable. Everyday we hear about worrying glimpses of radical leftist censorship under the guise of social justice or identity politics. And, worst of all, such news arise from schools, the places where viewpoint diversity and free thinking are supposed to be encouraged and flourish. The Truth About Socialism for Smart Kids is for the children of parents who wish the next generation not to be indoctrinated but, instead, given all the facts so they grow to be tolerant to dialogue and passionate about free thought and free speech. The beloved debut novel about an affluent Indian family forever changed by one fateful day in 1969, from the author of The Ministry of Utmost Happiness NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • MAN BOOKER PRIZE WINNER Compared favorably to the works of Faulkner and Dickens, Arundhati Roy's modern classic is equal parts powerful family saga, forbidden love story, and piercing

political drama. The seven-year-old twins Estha and Rahel see their world shaken irrevocably by the arrival of their beautiful young cousin, Sophie. It is an event that will lead to an illicit liaison and tragedies accidental and intentional, exposing "big things [that] lurk unsaid" in a country drifting dangerously toward unrest. Lush, lyrical, and unnerving, *The God of Small Things* is an award-winning landmark that started for its author an esteemed career of fiction and political commentary that continues unabated.

Important Communism Facts Whether you're looking for information on communism or want to know more about the theory behind it, there are many important facts to know about this controversial ideology. Learn more about the One-party system, its Ideology, and the influence it has had on civil rights and politics. **One-party system** A one-party state is a political system in which the ruling party controls all or most aspects of government. Such a state may be authoritarian or totalitarian, depending on the circumstances. Some one-party states are governed by a single party, such as the Soviet Union. Others are the result of decolonization, where the ruling party gains the power and

dominance over its people. And yet, other countries still have a royal family ruling their country. One-party states have several advantages. They can be characterized by their low level of democracy, which may be detrimental for economic growth. Moreover, they can help to suppress the opposition. They can use state power to suppress smaller parties and gerrymander the voting districts. Opposition leaders are usually prohibited from using mass media during election time and harassed or even arrested. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the dominant party. Ideology The concept of communism is based on equality, regardless of race, class, gender, or economic status. Its founder, Karl Marx, aimed for a society where everyone is treated equally and benefits equally from labor. The concept spread throughout Europe and North America and gained a large following among factory workers. They were frustrated by the exploitation they faced and wanted a better life for themselves and their families. The concept has remained popular for over 100 years. The idea of communism began as early as 1848, when Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx published the Communist Manifesto. The Manifesto sought to abolish capitalism and the

social class system, and promote education for all citizens. Socialism would also promote social benefits such as free health care, free education, and child care. In addition to these basic concepts, communism would promote the development of a proletariat, or working class, society. Symbols Among the many Communist symbols is the hammer and sickle. The hammer and sickle represents workers and the peasantry, and the sickle symbolizes the union between the two. Both are symbols of peace and equality, and the sickle is often a symbol of the Communist Party. Other symbols of communism include the red star and the hammer and sickle. Symbols of communism are often made of the same material, such as metal, such as iron, which is used to symbolically resembling a red star. Throughout history, communist symbols have served as both a set and a subject. These categories include individual Communist symbols as well as articles that discuss the various symbols associated with Communist countries. Some of these categories may eventually merge into one supercategory. Until then, however, they are both worth investigating. We have a list of some of the more iconic symbols of communism, below. It is important to keep in mind

that these symbols represent a certain style of government. From the duo behind the massively successful and award-winning podcast Stuff You Should Know comes an unexpected look at things you thought you knew. Josh Clark and Chuck Bryant started the podcast Stuff You Should Know back in 2008 because they were curious—curious about the world around them, curious about what they might have missed in their formal educations, and curious to dig deeper on stuff they thought they understood. As it turns out, they aren't the only curious ones. They've since amassed a rabid fan base, making Stuff You Should Know one of the most popular podcasts in the world. Armed with their inquisitive natures and a passion for sharing, they uncover the weird, fascinating, delightful, or unexpected elements of a wide variety of topics. The pair have now taken their near-boundless "whys" and "hows" from your earbuds to the pages of a book for the first time—featuring a completely new array of subjects that they've long wondered about and wanted to explore. Each chapter is further embellished with snappy visual material to allow for rabbit-hole tangents and digressions—including charts, illustrations, sidebars, and footnotes. Follow along as the two

dig into the underlying stories of everything from the origin of Murphy beds, to the history of facial hair, to the psychology of being lost. Have you ever wondered about the world around you, and wished to see the magic in everyday things? Come get curious with Stuff You Should Know. With Josh and Chuck as your guide, there's something interesting about everything (...except maybe jackhammers).

About Two Squares

Everything is Normal

The Children's Story

The Truth about Socialism for Smart Kids

Human Capital and the Making of Millennials

Workers' Tales

Everything is Normal offers a lighthearted worm's-eye-view of the USSR through the middle-class Soviet childhood of a nerdy boy in the 1970s and '80s. A relatable journey into the world of the late-days Soviet Union, Everything is Normal is both a memoir and a social history—a reflection on the mundane deprivations and existential terrors of day-to-day life in Leningrad in the decades preceding the collapse of the USSR. Sergey Grechishkin's world is strikingly different, largely unknown, and fascinatingly unusual, and yet a world that readers who grew up in the United States or Europe during the

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same period will partly recognize. This is a tale of friendship, school, and growing up—to read *Everything is Normal* is to discover the very foreign way of life behind the Iron Curtain, but also to journey back into a shared past.

"If you give a mouse a cookie, he's going to ask for a glass of milk. When you give him the milk, he'll probably ask you for a straw. . . ". So begins this delightful story about an energetic mouse and an accommodating little boy. Full-color illustrations.

In this book, you will learn about the definition as well as purpose of the constitutional convention. Read about its historic origin in the American government. When was it first used and why? How did the constitutional convention influence the leaders elected and the type of government followed? Pick this book today.

Communism for Kids MIT Press

If You Give a Mouse a Cookie

The Rainbow Fish

The World Book Encyclopedia

Children's Social Science Book With Facts

A Novel

Abolish the Family

A collection of political tales—first published in British workers' magazines—selected and introduced by acclaimed critic and author Michael Rosen In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, unique tales inspired by traditional

literary forms appeared frequently in socialist-leaning British periodicals, such as the *Clarion*, *Labour Leader*, and *Social Democrat*. Based on familiar genres—the fairy tale, fable, allegory, parable, and moral tale—and penned by a range of lesser-known and celebrated authors, including Schalom Asch, Charles Allen Clarke, Frederick James Gould, and William Morris, these stories were meant to entertain readers of all ages—and some challenged the conventional values promoted in children’s literature for the middle class. In *Workers’ Tales*, acclaimed critic and author Michael Rosen brings together more than forty of the best and most enduring examples of these stories in one beautiful volume. Throughout, the tales in this collection exemplify themes and ideas related to work and the class system, sometimes in wish-fulfilling ways. In “Tom Hickathrift,” a little, poor person gets the better of a gigantic, wealthy one. In “The Man Without a Heart,” a man learns about the value of basic labor after testing out more privileged lives. And in “The Political Economist and the Flowers,” two contrasting gardeners highlight the cold heart of Darwinian competition. Rosen’s informative introduction describes how such tales advocated for contemporary progressive causes and countered the dominant celebration of Britain’s imperial values. The book includes archival illustrations, biographical notes about the writers, and details about the periodicals where the tales first appeared. Provocative and enlightening, *Workers’ Tales* presents voices of resistance that are more relevant than ever before.

The unabridged versions of these definitive works are now available together as a highly designed paperback with flaps with a new introduction by Robert Weick. Part of the Knickerbocker Classics series, a modern design makes this timeless book a perfect travel companion. Considered to be one of the most influential political writings, *The Communist Manifesto* is as relevant today as when it was originally published. This pamphlet by the German philosophers Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, published in 1848 as revolutions were erupting across Europe, discusses class struggles and the problems of a capitalist society. After being exiled to London, Marx published the first part of *Das Kapital*, a theoretical text that argues that capitalism will create greater and greater division in wealth and welfare and ultimately be replaced by a system of common ownership of the means of production. After Marx's death, Engels completed and published the second and third parts from his colleague's notes. The Knickerbocker Classics bring together the essential works of classic authors from around the world in stunning editions to be collected and enjoyed.

Stalin's Niños examines how the Soviet Union raised and educated nearly 3,000 child refugees of the Spanish Civil War. An analysis of the archival record and numerous letters, oral histories, and memoirs reveals that this little-known story exemplifies the Soviet transformation of children into future builders of communism and illuminates the educational techniques shared with other modern states. Classroom education taught patriotism for the two homelands and the importance of emulating Spanish and

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Soviet heroes, scientists, soldiers, and artists. Extra-curricular clubs and activities reinforced classroom experiences and helped discipline the mind, body, and behaviors. Adult mentors, like the heroes studied in the classroom, provided models to emulate and became the tangible expression of the ideal Spaniard and Soviet. The Basque and Spanish children thus were transformed into hybrid Hispano-Soviets fully engaged with their native language, culture, and traditions while also imbued with Russian language and culture and Soviet ideals of hard work, comradeship, internationalism, and sacrifice for ideals and others. Even during their horrific evacuation to the Soviet interior during World War II, the twenty-two Soviet boarding schools designed specifically for the Spanish refugee children – and better provisioned than those for Soviet children – served these displaced niños for fourteen years and transformed them into Red Army heroes, award-winning Soviet athletes and artists, successful educators and workers, and aids to Fidel Castro in building Cuba after his revolution. Stalin ' s Niños also sheds new light on the education of non-Russian Soviet and international students and the process of constructing a supranational Soviet identity. 'Everywhere you will find that the wealth of the wealthy springs from the poverty of the poor' Fueled by anger at injustice and optimism about humankind's ability to make a better, truly communal society, the anarchist writings of Peter Kropotkin have influenced radicals the world over, from nineteenth-century workers to today's activists. One of twenty new books in the bestselling Penguin Great Ideas series. This

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new selection showcases a diverse list of thinkers who have helped shape our world today, from anarchists to stoics, feminists to prophets, satirists to Zen Buddhists.

The Pedagogy of Images

Communism and the family

A Collection of Stories

The Case of Twentieth-Century Southeastern Europe

What Is the Purpose of a Constitutional Convention? - American Constitution Book

Grade 4 - Children's Government Books

Cuban Kids

The most beautiful fish in the entire ocean discovers the real value of personal beauty and friendship.

"The innocence of childhood collides with the stark aftermath of war in this wrenching and ultimately redemptive tale of family, seemingly impossible choices, and the winding paths to destiny, which sometimes take us to places far beyond our imaginings." – Lisa Wingate, #1 New York Times Bestselling Author of *Before We Were Yours* and *The Book of Lost Friends*

"Ardone's beautifully crafted story explores the meaning of identity and belonging...recommended to fans of Elena Ferrante's Neapolitan novels." – The Library Journal "[The Children's Train] leaves you with a great sense

of the importance of family and the tough decisions that must be faced as a result of that love.” – Shelf Awareness Based on true events, a heartbreaking story of love, family, hope, and survival set in post-World War II Italy—written with the heart of *Orphan Train* and *Before We Were Yours*—about poor children from the south sent to live with families in the north to survive deprivation and the harsh winters. Though Mussolini and the fascists have been defeated, the war has devastated Italy, especially the south. Seven-year-old Amerigo lives with his mother Antonietta in Naples, surviving on odd jobs and his wits like the rest of the poor in his neighborhood. But one day, Amerigo learns that a train will take him away from the rubble-strewn streets of the city to spend the winter with a family in the north, where he will be safe and have warm clothes and food to eat. Together with thousands of other southern children, Amerigo will cross the entire peninsula to a new life. Through his curious, innocent eyes, we see a nation rising from the ashes of war, reborn. As he comes to enjoy his new surroundings and the possibilities for a better future, Amerigo will make the heartbreaking choice to leave his mother and become a member of his adoptive family. Amerigo’s journey is a moving story of memory, indelible bonds, artistry, and self-exploration, and a soaring examination of what

family can truly mean. Ultimately Amerigo comes to understand that sometimes we must give up everything, even a mother's love, to find our destiny. Translated from the Italian by Clarissa Botsford

"The Communist Manifesto" is an 1848 political document by German philosophers Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Commissioned by the Communist League and originally published in London just as the Revolutions of 1848 began to erupt, it was later recognized as one of the world's most influential political documents. It presents an analytical approach to the class struggle (historical and then-present) and the conflicts of capitalism and the capitalist mode of production, rather than a prediction of communism's potential future forms. "Manifesto of the Communist Party" summarizes Marx and Engels' theories concerning the nature of society and politics and briefly features their ideas for how the capitalist society of the time would eventually be replaced by socialism. In its last paragraph, the authors call for a "forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions", which served as a call for communist revolutions around the world.

What if we could do better than the family? We need to talk about the family. For those who are lucky, families can be filled with love and care,

but for many they are sites of pain: from abandonment and neglect, to abuse and violence. Nobody is more likely to harm you than your family. Even in so-called happy families, the unpaid, unacknowledged work that it takes to raise children and care for each other is endless and exhausting. It could be otherwise: in this urgent, incisive polemic, leading feminist critic Sophie Lewis makes the case for family abolition. *Abolish the Family* traces the history of family abolitionist demands, beginning with nineteenth century utopian socialist and sex radical Charles Fourier, the Communist Manifesto and early-twentieth century Russian family abolitionist Alexandra Kollontai. Turning her attention to the 1960s, Lewis reminds us of the anti-family politics of radical feminists like Shulamith Firestone and the gay liberationists, a tradition she traces to the queer marxists bringing family abolition to the twenty-first century. This exhilarating essay looks at historic rightwing panic about Black families and the violent imposition of the family on indigenous communities, and insists: only by thinking beyond the family can we begin to imagine what might come after.

Stuff You Should Know

Confronting the Assault on Our Families, Faith, and Freedom

The Economic Doctrines of Karl Marx

Anarchist Communism Depicting Communism for Children Communism

As *The Giving Tree* turns fifty, this timeless classic is available for the first time ever in ebook format. This digital edition allows young readers and lifelong fans to continue the legacy and love of a classic that will now reach an even wider audience. "Once there was a tree...and she loved a little boy." So begins a story of unforgettable perception, beautifully written and illustrated by the gifted and versatile Shel Silverstein. This moving parable for all ages offers a touching interpretation of the gift of giving and a serene acceptance of another's capacity to love in return. Every day the boy would come to the tree to eat her apples, swing from her branches, or slide down her trunk...and the tree was happy. But as the boy grew older he began to want more from the tree, and the tree gave and gave and gave. This is a tender story, touched with sadness, aglow with consolation. Shel Silverstein's incomparable

career as a bestselling children's book author and illustrator began with *Lafcadio, the Lion Who Shot Back*. He is also the creator of picture books including *A Giraffe and a Half, Who Wants a Cheap Rhinoceros?*, *The Missing Piece*, *The Missing Piece Meets the Big O*, and the perennial favorite *The Giving Tree*, and of classic poetry collections such as *Where the Sidewalk Ends*, *A Light in the Attic*, *Falling Up*, *Every Thing On It*, *Don't Bump the Glump!*, and *Runny Babbit*. And don't miss the other Shel Silverstein ebooks, *Where the Sidewalk Ends* and *A Light in the Attic!* El Lissitzky's *About 2 [Squares]* is a story about how two squares, one red, one black, transform a world. The commentary, *More About 2 [Squares]*, boxed in the same slipcase, provides a detailed analysis of this seminal work. In the Bronx, New York, during the McCarthy era, twelve-year-old Jamie keeps a terrible secret about her family, but when the truth is exposed, her parents lose their jobs and she is fired from the school newspaper.

The summer of 1972, before I turned nine, danger began

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knocking on doors all over China. Nine-year-old Ling has a very happy life. Her parents are both dedicated surgeons at the best hospital in Wuhan, and her father teaches her English as they listen to Voice of America every evening on the radio. But when one of Mao's political officers moves into a room in their apartment, Ling begins to witness the gradual disintegration of her world. In an atmosphere of increasing mistrust and hatred, Ling fears for the safety of her neighbors, and soon, for herself and her family. For the next four years, Ling will suffer more horrors than many people face in a lifetime. Will she be able to grow and blossom under the oppressive rule of Chairman Mao? Or will fighting to survive destroy her spirit—and end her life? *Revolution Is Not a Dinner Party* is a 2008 Bank Street - Best Children's Book of the Year.

Educating Spanish Civil War Refugee Children in the Soviet Union, 1937-1951

On the Loneliness of Communist Specters and the Reconstruction of the Future

The Life and Times of a Soviet Kid

The Giving Tree

A Child's Guide to Capitalism - Social Studies Book Grade 6

| Children's Government Books

Columnist and author Marybeth Hicks reveals, with shocking confessions from the activists themselves, how liberals and socialists, atheists and radical environmentalists, have waged a continuous and largely successful campaign of propaganda in our schools and popular culture in an attempt to create a permanent Leftist majority that will usher in a very different America, with a new generation that expects to be dependent on the federal government. But along with the shocking revelations, Hicks shows how we can break the Left's hypnotic spell. If we don't, she warns, we'll soon wake up in a nation we won't recognize as our own.

How the communist revolution failed, presented in a series of catastrophes. The communist project in the twentieth century grew out of utopian desires to oppose oppression and abolish class structures, to give individual lives collective meaning. The attempts to realize these ideals became a series of colossal failures. In Yesterday's Tomorrow,

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Bini Adamczak examines these catastrophes, proceeding in reverse chronological order from 1939 to 1917: the Hitler-Stalin Pact, the Great Terror of 1937, the failure of the European Left to prevent National Socialism, Stalin's rise to power, and the bloody rebellion at Kronstadt. In the process, she seeks a future that never happened.

Communism, capitalism, work, crisis, and the market, described in simple storybook terms and illustrated by drawings of adorable little revolutionaries. Once upon a time, people yearned to be free of the misery of capitalism. How could their dreams come true? This little book proposes a different kind of communism, one that is true to its ideals and free from authoritarianism. Offering relief for many who have been numbed by Marxist exegesis and given headaches by the earnest pompousness of socialist politics, it presents political theory in the simple terms of a children's story, accompanied by illustrations of lovable little revolutionaries experiencing their political awakening. It all unfolds like a story, with jealous princesses, fancy swords, displaced peasants, mean bosses, and tired workers—not to mention a Ouija board, a talking chair, and a big pot called “the state.” Before they know it, readers are learning about the economic history of feudalism,

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class struggles in capitalism, different ideas of communism, and more. Finally, competition between two factories leads to a crisis that the workers attempt to solve in six different ways (most of them borrowed from historic models of communist or socialist change). Each attempt fails, since true communism is not so easy after all. But it's also not that hard. At last, the people take everything into their own hands and decide for themselves how to continue. Happy ending? Only the future will tell. With an epilogue that goes deeper into the theoretical issues behind the story, this book is perfect for all ages and all who desire a better world.

Twentieth-century Southeastern Europe endured three, separate decades of international and civil war, and was marred in forced migration and wrenching systematic changes. This book is the result of a year-long project by the Open Society Institute to examine and reappraise this tumultuous century. A cohort of young scholars with backgrounds in history, anthropology, political science, and comparative literature were brought together for this undertaking. The studies invite attention to fascism, socialism, and liberalism as well as nationalism and Communism. While most chapters deal with war and

confrontation, they focus rather on the remembrance of such conflicts in shaping today's ideology and national identity.

The God of Small Things

Kids Discover Communism

Children and Fish Don't Talk

The Rise and Fall of Communism

The Children's Train

The Communist Manifesto and Das Kapital

This book aims to reinvigorate the Marxist project and the role it might play in illuminating the way beyond capitalism. Though political economy and scientific investigation are needed for pure Marxism, Martin's argument is that the extent to which these elements are needed cannot be determined within the conversations of political economy and other investigations into causal mechanisms. What has not been done, and what this book does, is to argue for the possibility of a rethought Marxism that takes ethics as its core, displacing political economy and "scientific" investigation.

In the 1920s, with the end of the revolution, the Soviet

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government began investing resources and energy into creating a new type of book for the first generation of young Soviet readers. In a sense, these early books for children were the ABCs of Soviet modernity; creatively illustrated and intricately designed, they were manuals and primers that helped the young reader enter the field of politics through literature. Children's books provided the basic vocabulary and grammar for understanding new, post-revolutionary realities, but they also taught young readers how to perceive modern events and communist practices. Relying on a process of dual-media rendering, illustrated books presented propaganda as a simple, repeatable narrative or verse, while also casting it in easily recognizable graphic images. A vehicle of ideology, object of affection, and product of labour all in one, the illustrated book for the young Soviet reader emerged as an important cultural phenomenon. Communist in its content, it was often avant-gardist in its form. Spotlighting three thematic threads - communist goals, pedagogy, and propaganda - *The Pedagogy of Images* traces the formation of a mass-modern readership through the creation of the communist-inflected visual and narrative conventions that

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these early readers were meant to appropriate.

Ferdinand likes to sit quietly and smell the flowers, but one day he gets stung by a bee and his snorting and stomping convince everyone that he is the fiercest of bulls.

*Published to coincide with the twentieth anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall – a definitive and ground-breaking account of the revolutionary ideology that changed the modern world. The inexorable rise of Communism was the most momentous political phenomenon of the first half of the twentieth century. Its demise in Europe and its decline elsewhere have produced the most profound political changes of the last few decades. In this illuminating book, based on forty years of study and a wealth of new sources, Archie Brown provides a comprehensive history as well as an original and highly readable analysis of an ideology that has shaped the world and still rules over a fifth of humanity. A compelling new work from an internationally renowned specialist, *The Rise and Fall of Communism* promises to be the definitive study of the most remarkable political and human story of our times.*

The Categorical Imperative of Liberation

Communism for Kids

*Political Science for Kids - Democracy, Communism & Socialism |
Politics for Kids | 6th Grade Social Studies*

Don't Let the Kids Drink the Kool-Aid

Revolution Is Not a Dinner Party

An Incomplete Compendium of Mostly Interesting Things

It was a simple incident in the life of James Clavell—a talk with his young daughter just home from school—that inspired this chilling tale of what could happen in twenty-five quietly devastating minutes. He writes, "The Children's Story came into being that day. It was then that I really realized how vulnerable my child's mind was —any mind, for that matter—under controlled circumstances. Normally I write and rewrite and re-rewrite, but this story came quickly—almost by itself. Barely three words were changed. It pleases me greatly because I kept asking the questions... Questions like, What's the use of 'I pledge allegiance' without understanding? Like Why is it so easy to divert thoughts? Like What is freedom? and Why is so hard to explain? The Children's Story keeps asking me all sorts of questions I cannot answer. Perhaps you can—then your child will...."

In Kids These Days, early Wall Street occupier Malcolm Harris gets real about why the Millennial generation has been wrongly stereotyped, and dares us to

confront and take charge of the consequences now that we are grown up. Millennials have been stereotyped as lazy, entitled, narcissistic, and immature. We've gotten so used to sloppy generational analysis filled with dumb clichés about young people that we've lost sight of what really unites Millennials. Namely: We are the most educated and hardworking generation in American history. We poured historic and insane amounts of time and money into preparing ourselves for the 21st-century labor market. We have been taught to consider working for free (homework, internships) a privilege for our own benefit. We are poorer, more medicated, and more precariously employed than our parents, grandparents, even our great grandparents, with less of a social safety net to boot. Kids These Days is about why. In brilliant, crackling prose, early Wall Street occupier Malcolm Harris gets mercilessly real about our maligned birth cohort. Examining trends like runaway student debt, the rise of the intern, mass incarceration, social media, and more, Harris gives us a portrait of what it means to be young in America today that will wake you up and piss you off. Millennials were the first generation raised explicitly as investments, Harris argues, and in Kids These Days he dares us to confront and take charge of the consequences now that we are grown up. In the winter of 1964, three weeks after defecting from Poland and the night after playing a flashy holiday performance with the Rockettes at Radio City, Leshek

Zavistovski was arrested and faced deportation to a gulag. His troubles started, however, long before he was a fugitive cellist behind bars. As a four-year-old child he was abandoned in a remote Polish village, kidnapped, and swept into the advancing Red Army. Thus his perils began. "Children and Fish Don't Talk" is more than Leshek's dramatic story. He recounts in thrilling detail his father's defiance against the Nazis in the Warsaw Uprising, the ghastly deeds of Cossacks and the Soviet KGB, the hilarious antics of a foreigner at the height of McCarthyism, the vibrant world of the Metropolitan Opera in the 1960s, his elderly mother's foxy attempt to crush the Iron Curtain with homemade posters and glue, and numerous encounters with Polish sausage. It is a breathtaking tale of survival, taking readers from the poverty of post-war Poland to the lavish dinner tables of America's rich and famous, an adventure as harrowing as it is funny. And that's because it's true. Cellist and sculptor Leshek Zavistovski was born in Warsaw, Poland on the eve of World War II and became the youngest member of the Warsaw National Philharmonic and the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra. Monique Zavistovski is a filmmaker raised on the edge of the Sleepy Hollow woods. Her work has won awards worldwide, including at Sundance and the Emmys. Fulbright scholar and violinist Toni Rapport Zavistovski recorded for Warsaw Radio with W adys aw Szpilman, the subject of Roman Polanski's Oscar-winning film "The Pianist," and was Assistant Principal Violin of the Metropolitan

Opera Orchestra. Index, Glossary, Bibliography."

A Manifesto for Care and Liberation

Stalin's Niños

Yesterday's Tomorrow

In 6 Constructions : a Suprematist Tale

Catch a Tiger by the Toe

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung