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Russian Cultural Anthropology after the Collapse of Communism

Jan 02 2020 In Soviet times, anthropologists in the Soviet Union were closely involved in the state's work of nation building. They helped define official nationalities, and gathered material about traditional customs and suitably heroic folklore, whilst at the same time refraining from work on the reality of contemporary Soviet life. Since the end of the Soviet Union anthropology in Russia has been transformed. International research standards have been adopted, and the focus of research has shifted to include urban culture and difficult subjects, such as xenophobia. However, this transformation has been, and continues to be, controversial, with, for example, strongly contested debates about the relevance of Western anthropology and cultural theory to post-Soviet reality. This book presents an overview of how anthropology in Russia has changed since Soviet times, and showcases examples of important Russian anthropological work. As such, the book will be of great interest not just to Russian specialists, but also to anthropologists more widely, and to all those interested in the way academic study is related to prevailing political and social conditions.

[Survey Research and Public Attitudes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union](#) Oct 23 2021 Survey Research and Public Attitudes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union is a collection of research studies the survey's the opinions of demographics from Eastern Europe on socialist systems. The title analyzes the development of survey research in the socialist systems of Eastern Europe to provide an overview of the nature of socialist countries. The territories covered in the selection are Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. The book will be of great interest to sociologists, political scientists, economists, and behavioral scientists.

[The Soviet Political Process](#) Oct 03 2022

The Rites of Rulers Mar 16 2021 Although considerable attention has been paid to those cultural revolutions which result in fundamental social upheavals, the less spectacular silent cultural revolutions which

leave the existing social structure intact, focusing instead on the behavioural dimension of ideology, have been neglected. In this book, which was originally published in 1981, Christel Lane examines such a silent revolution, exploring the ways in which it was achieved in the Soviet society of the time through the instrument of ritual. Dr Lane argues that ritual in the Soviet Union serves as a means of rendering sacred the existing social and political order; and her comparison of Soviet ritual with the rituals of other societies highlights the way in which ritual mirrors both the problematic social relations of society and political leaders' major concerns. This book will interest sociologists of religion, anthropologists, political sociologists, and Soviet studies.

Gorbachev and Glasnost Jun 06 2020 This collection of recent articles from the Soviet press provides a unique window on Gorbachev's USSR and a clear picture of the passionate struggle between reform advocates and their conservative opponents. *The Struggle to Save the Soviet Economy* May 30 2022 For half a century the Soviet economy was inefficient but stable. In the late 1980s, to the surprise of nearly everyone, it suddenly collapsed. Why did this happen? And what role did Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's economic reforms play in the country's dissolution? In this groundbreaking study, Chris Miller shows that Gorbachev and his allies tried to learn from the great success story of transitions from socialism to capitalism, Deng Xiaoping's China. Why, then, were efforts to revitalize Soviet socialism so much less successful than in China? Making use of never-before-studied documents from the Soviet politburo and other archives, Miller argues that the difference between the Soviet Union and China--and the ultimate cause of the Soviet collapse--was not economics but politics. The Soviet government was divided by bitter conflict, and Gorbachev, the ostensible Soviet autocrat, was unable to outmaneuver the interest groups that were threatened by his economic reforms. Miller's analysis settles long-standing debates about the politics and economics of perestroika, transforming our understanding of the causes of the Soviet Union's rapid demise.

The Soviet Union Jun 30 2022

The Soviet Economy Jul 08 2020

[The Soviet Political System](#) Aug 21 2021

Russia in the Twentieth Century Apr 28 2022 The history of Russia, as the natural successor to the Soviet Union, is of crucial importance to understanding why communism ultimately lost out to Western democracy and the free market system. David Marples presents a balanced overview of 20th century Russian history and shows that although contemporary Russia has retained many of the practices and memories of the Soviet period, it is not about to revert back to the Soviet example.

The Soviet Concept of 'Limited Sovereignty' from Lenin to Gorbachev Feb 24 2022 A discussion of Soviet attitudes towards "limited sovereignty" during the 20th century. The topics cover Soviet intervention in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan as well as the country's changing outlook and ideology, from Lenin to Gorbachev. [The Role of Cost in Soviet Machine Building](#) Apr 04 2020 To the Soviet leadership the cost of production is one of the most important factors in their planned economy, principally because it is regarded as a measure of the efficiency with which national resources are utilized. There is, however, a general lack of knowledge in the West about the nature of Soviet cost data - - how they are derived and how they are used. This report examines the Soviet concept of cost, the methods by which cost is calculated under varying conditions of production in the machine building industries, and the use to which such cost data are put. The methods of calculating cost in Soviet machine building are illustrated through a number of hypothetical examples taken from Soviet literature. Particular attention also is devoted to the problems of costing new articles in Soviet machine building. The use of costs as a basis for planning prices is examined only in passing because it is regarded as a subject requiring more treatment than it can receive in this report.

Socialisation Through Children's Literature Nov 04 2022 Felicity O'Dell analyses the moral content of stories read by Russian primary school children and asks what values are taught and how they reflect

ideology. She also questions how successfully the educational process instils the values of Soviet socialism and documents how children's literature mirrors the development of Russian society.

Khrushchev in the Kremlin Jan 14 2021 This book presents a new picture of the politics, economics and process of government in the Soviet Union under the leadership of Nikita Khrushchev. Based in large part on original research in recently declassified archive collections, the book examines the full complexity of government, including formal and informal political relationships; economic reforms and nationality relations in the national republics of the USSR; the treatment of political dissent; economic progress through technological innovation; relations with the Eastern bloc; corruption and deceit in the economy; and the reform of the railways and construction sectors. The book re-evaluates the Khrushchev era as one which represented a significant departure from the Stalin years, introducing a number of policy changes that only came to fruition later, whilst still suffering from many of the limitations imposed by the Stalinist system. Unlike many other studies which consider the subject from the perspective of the Cold War and superpower relations, this book provides an overview of the internal development of the Soviet Union in this period, locating it in the broader context of Soviet history. This is the companion volume to the Jeremy Smith and Melanie Ilic's previous edited collection, *Soviet State and Society under Nikita Khrushchev* (Routledge, 2009).

Executive Power and Soviet Politics Nov 23 2021 A collection of original studies of the Soviet executive under Gorbachev. Topics covered include the major ministries, the presidency, the cabinet, and questions of presidential-ministerial, presidential-presidential, legislative-executive, and party-state relations.

Everything was Forever, Until it was No More May 06 2020 Drawing on diaries, correspondence, interviews and memoirs, and applying historical, anthropological and linguistic analyses, this text explores late Soviet period (1960s-80s) through the eyes of the last Soviet generation.

The Soviet Impact on World Politics Mar 04 2020

Rethinking the Soviet Experience Mar 28 2022 In this wide-ranging and provocative book, Stephen F. Cohen cuts through Cold War stereotypes of the Soviet Union to arrive at fresh interpretations of that country's traumatic history and its present-day political realities. Cohen's lucidly written, revisionist analysis reopens an array of major historical questions. As he probes Soviet history, society, and politics, Cohen demonstrates how this country has remained stable during its long journey from revolution to conservatism. In the process, he suggests more enlightened approaches to American/Soviet relations. Based on the author's many years of study and research, including numerous visits to the USSR, this book is essential reading for anyone interested in the state of world affairs today.

The Selling of the Soviet Empire Oct 30 2019 Never before has there been an attempt to transform a massive state-owned economy into a dynamic free market system. The story of the conversion of the dinosaur Marxist Soviet state into the free-wheeling capitalist society

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of today's Russian Federation is one of the most compelling dramas in history. This tale includes violence, corruption, and a web of political conspiracy. It is a true-life economic-political thriller. Who are the new Russian financial magnates who are grabbing former state property? What were the terms for disposing of the state's immense wealth to private investors? What was the role of American financiers? These questions, and more, are answered here. In addition to what he saw with his own eyes (in the crucial period between 1992 and 1997), Kokh also paints vivid pictures of the influential decision-makers that he worked closely with, including Anatoly Chubais, the little known Kremlin kingpin who ran Boris Yeltsin's re-election campaign and served as both Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. Kokh uses his expert knowledge of the Russian government to bring readers into the momentous meetings that changed the world, including his cogent analysis of events occurring in Russia at the present time.

The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Economy Nov 11 2020 The economic dimension is at the very heart of the Russian story in the twentieth century. Economic issues were the cornerstone of soviet ideology and the soviet system, and economic issues brought the whole system crashing down in 1989-91. This book is a record of what happened, and it is also an analysis of the failure of Soviet economics as a concept. B> Examines why the Soviet economic system fell apart and explores if the economy simply overreach itself through military spending. Seeks to discover if the centrally-planned character of Soviet socialism was at fault or if a potentially viable mechanism came apart in Gorbachev's clumsy hands. Examines the failure and if it means that true socialism is never economically viable. For those interested in Soviet or Economic history.

Afghanistan Sep 29 2019 This volume illustrates the way the war in Afghanistan fed into a wide range of other processes, from the rise of grassroots political activism to the retreat from globalism in foreign policy.

The Soviet Union and the Challenge of the Future: Stasis and change Jun 18 2021 This four-volume work analyzes the stability problems in the Soviet system. Volume 1 contains the conflicting views of scholars from America, Europe, and Australia, all of whom predict changes that they believe will soon shape the Soviet future. The interrelated topics of economics and society are discussed in volume 2. Economic difficulties in the USSR are always problems of political power. Gorbachev's economic reforms, if successful, could lead to the creation of a society that is self-sufficient in many respects. That, in turn, would reduce the extent of the state and the power of its apparatus and would undermine Soviet leaders' economic decision making power, on which the political system rests. The ideological and cultural crisis is perhaps the most fundamental and fateful one facing the USSR today. Volume 3--devoted to the many aspects of this crisis--deals with the issues of multinationalism and predicts the collapse of the Soviet system in Russia as unavoidable. Volume 4 consists of 19 analyses of the Soviet future by Sovietologists.

The Soviet Economy Aug 01 2022 First published in 1961, *The Soviet Economy* is a well informed work which seeks to acquaint students

with the structure and problems of the economy of the USSR. In a balanced and perceptive analysis, Alexander Nove describes the organisation of economic life and of the planning system, analysing the practical and theoretical problems within the institutional structure of the Soviet system, and introducing the student to Soviet economic ideas and concepts. The subject is then related to the growth of the Soviet economy and to the extent to which both the institutions and the problems reflect the historical peculiarities of the USSR. The author does not try to argue for or against the system or to provide answers but aims to stimulate the reader to enquire further into the more important questions raised by the strengths and weaknesses of the Soviet economy.

Interactions Between the Planner, Managers and Workers in Centrally Planned Economies Sep 21 2021 The coordination of decision making has always been an important topic for politicians, business people, and scientists alike. The experiment in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe to build a centrally planned economy provides an excellent example to study the possibilities and limitations of planned coordination. In this study, the author focuses on the interaction between several actors in a centrally planned economy, stressing the dominant position of the planner. An historical essay on the organization of production in the Soviet Union is combined with several theoretical insights. This forms the basis for the argument that the planner's reluctance to take the preferences and the strategies of others in society are essential explaining why the socialist experiment failed.

Stalin's World Oct 11 2020 Drawing on declassified material from Stalin's personal archive, this is the first systematic attempt to analyze how Stalin saw his world—both the Soviet system he was trying to build and its wider international context. Stalin rarely left his offices and viewed the world largely through the prism of verbal and written reports, meetings, articles, letters, and books. Analyzing these materials, Sarah Davies and James Harris provide a new understanding of Stalin's thought process and leadership style and explore not only his perceptions and misperceptions of the world but the consequences of these perceptions and misperceptions.

Watching the Bear Dec 01 2019

Women in the Face of Change Dec 13 2020 Examines how political and economic change in what used to be called the 'communist bloc' affects the millions of women who live in these societies.

Public Policy and Administration in the Soviet Union Feb 01 2020

A Good Example of Peaceful Coexistence? Aug 09 2020 This monograph, based on newly declassified sources from Western and Russian archives as well as on communist texts about international law and neutrality, is the first English-language account of Soviet policy towards neutral yet capitalist Austria during the Cold War. In order to make neutrality a model for the West, the Kremlin presented the unique Soviet-Austrian relationship as "a good example of peaceful coexistence" and a showcase for the benefits a Western state might reap by declaring neutrality. This honor, however, had strings

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attached: The communist doctrine of neutrality contained obligations that were expected to make it possible to exploit neutral states as instruments of Soviet policy and bring them nearer the socialist bloc.

Revelations from the Russian Archives Jan 26 2022

Reinventing Collapse Sep 02 2022 A guide to the decline of the American empire for individuals, families and communities

Man, State, and Society in the Soviet Union Dec 25 2021

The Soviet Bloc And The Third World Aug 28 2019

Politics in the Soviet Union Jul 28 2019

The KGB May 18 2021 This book, first published in 1990, examines the origins and evolution of the security police, considering the continuities as well as changes in its function as guardian of the regime's security. It analyses the KGB's involvement in Kremlin politics, the structure and organisation of the KGB, its formal tasks and legal prerogatives as set forth by the Party leadership, and the actual functions it performs on behalf of the Soviet regime. Underlying this analysis is an attempt to assess the power and authority of the KGB relative to other political institutions and to explain the crucial

dynamics of the Party- KGB relationship.

The Black Book of Communism Jun 26 2019 Collects and analyzes seventy years of communist crimes that offer details on Kim Sung's Korea, Vietnam under "Uncle Ho," and Cuba under Castro.

The Soviet Union Since the Fall of Khrushchev Jul 20 2021

Energy and the Soviet Bloc Feb 12 2021 In this book William M. Reisinger explores the complexity that, we now begin to realize, has characterized relations between Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union since the death of Stalin. He concentrates on energy politics to clarify the nature of Soviet-East European dealings and to show how the Soviet Union has operated politically to control the countries of what has been (inaccurately) termed its empire. Reisinger assumes that members of the Warsaw Pact have long enjoyed some degree of independence--he believes direct rule from Moscow ceased in the 1950s--and he defends the assumption by demonstrating separate interests and sources of influence among different pact members. His main goal, however, is to use this plausible position to generate

interesting new analyses of the postwar politics of Eastern Europe. In particular he applies the current Western literature on asymmetrical interstate bargaining and alliance management thus contributing methodologically to the "normalization" of our understanding of international politics outside the advanced industrial countries.

Beginning with a brief outline of post Stalinist politics between the USSR and Eastern Europe, Reisinger sketches the general advantages and limitations of formal analytic techniques. He then constructs a summary periodization of energy relations among Warsaw Pact members, provides statistical analyses of Soviet energy exports to the region from 1960 to 1989, and describes in detail two cases of energy politics: Polish-Soviet bargaining in 1971, and East European-Soviet bargaining over the price formula for their mutual trade in 1975. His concluding discussion sums up what energy politics has to tell us about the evolution of relations between Moscow and the capitals of Eastern Europe.

The Soviet Economy Sep 09 2020

Can the Soviet System Survive Reform? Apr 16 2021