Rethinking The Soviet Experience Politics History Since 1917 Politics And History Since 1917 Galaxy

The collapse of the Soviet regime and expand their discussion of the nuclear revolution and origins of the Vietnam War to ... response to a very real Soviet threat gave rise to a military and political system in Washington that is addicted to

America's Cold War is history at its provocative best." —Mark Atwood Lawrence, author of The Vietnam War The ... following World War II. America prevailed, but only after fifty years of grim international struggle, costly wars in

Failed Crusade “A creative, carefully researched, and incisive analysis of U.S. strategy during the long struggle against ... Policy “Craig and Logevall remind us that American foreign policy is decided as much by domestic pressures as external

Russia's foreign policy during the 2016 U.S. presidential election are also favored tools of Putin's domestic ... and copious in-house surveys. While these tactics have been successful in the short run, the regime that depends on

prevalent at all levels of government and business, but Russia's leaders pursue broader and more complex goals than one ... in many developing countries. Nor does Russia fit the standard political science model of a “competitive authoritarian”

The Victims Return Corruption, fake news, and the “informational autocracy” sustaining Putin in power After fading into ... collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia suddenly has emerged as a new threat—at least in the minds of many Westerners. But

Rethinking Antifascism This book presents an account of war settlement in Georgia and Tajikistan as local actors ... intervention. Combining ethnography and game theory and quantitative and qualitative methods, this book presents a

divided into sections dealing respectively with theory; with the application of Cox's approach to recent changes in world ... problem of global governance. The book also includes a critical review of Cox's work by Timothy Sinclair, and an essay by

Sovieticus

Russian society, both showing how there was much change before 1917, and much continuity afterwards, and also going ... in the 1920s, with its vision of the New Soviet Person, was in fact based on a complicated mixture of new Soviet

to question this view, discovering that Tsarist Russia was much more entangled in the processes of modernisation, and ... than has previously been acknowledged.? This book presents new research findings on a range of different aspects of

The Putin Paradox The Russian Revolution of 1917 has often been presented as a complete break with the past, with everythig which had gone before being swept away, and all aspects of politics, economy and society reformed and made new.? Recently, however, historians have increasingly come to

We Now Know Recent political developments in post-Soviet countries have raised novel issues regarding the stability of the Post-Cold War world order - such as CSTO, SCO and the Eurasian Economic Union - in which the role of Kazakhstan is considerable. In addition to its unique geopolitical location, Kazakhstan's importance in regional integration structures and international relations more broadly is reinforced by its rich oil and uranium deposits. This book is the story of Kazakhstan and Russia and their impact on post-Soviet interactions with the rest of the world. The role of specific factors in the formation and development of the post-Soviet regional system will be explored in historical perspective. The multifaceted relations between Kazakhstan and Russia from 1991 to the contemporary period will be analysed in terms of relations in several spheres: political, military and security, Kazakhstan's nuclear withdrawal, ethnicity and national identity, economic, foreign policies, regionalism and international trends and the impact of historic trends. An important analysis of Kazakhstan, the second largest country in the post-Soviet world, this book is of interest to researchers of International Relations, Post-Soviet Studies and Central Asia Studies.

The Return Stalin's rise of terror in the Soviet Union has been called 'the other Holocaust'. During the Stalin years, it is thought that more innocent men, women and children perished than in Hitler's destruction of the European Jews. Many millions died in Stalin's Gulag of torture and forced-labour camps, yet others survived and were freed after his death in 1953. This book is the story of such survivors. Long secreted by Soviet repression and censorship, and now told by renowned author and historian Stephen F. Cohen, who came to know many former Gulag inmates during his frequent trips to Moscow over a period of thirty years. Based on first-hand interviews with the victims themselves and on newly available materials, Cohen provides a powerful narrative of the survivors' post-Gulag saga, from their liberation and return to Soviet society, to their continuing struggle to salvage what remained of their shattered lives and to obtain justice. Spanning more than fifty years, "The Victims Return" combines individual stories with the fierce political conflicts that raged, both in society and in the Kremlin, over the victims of the terror and the people who had victimized them. This compelling book will be essential reading for anyone interested in Russian history.

Workers Control and Socialist Democracy Examines important developments inside the Soviet Union or in American/Soviet relations and provides the historical context, and analysis and interpretation of Soviet affairs

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Voices of Glaznatin Robert Cox's writings have had a profound influence on recent developments in thinking in world politics and political economy in many countries. This book brings together for the first time his most important essays, grouped around the theme of world order. The volume is divided into three main sections: the crisis of the American Century, with the application of Cox's approach to recent changes in world political economy; and with multilateralism and the problem of global governance. The book also includes a critical review of Cox's work by Timothy Sinclair, and an essay by Cox tracing his own intellectual journey. This volume will be an essential guide to Robert Cox's critical approach to world politics for students and teachers of international relations, international political economy, and international organisation.

In the Shadow of the Garrison State The first book-length study of the survival of Polish Jews in Stalin's Soviet Union.

Rethinking Antifascism This book presents an account of war settlement in Georgia and Tajikistan as local actors maneuvered in the shadow of a Russian-led military intervention. Combining ethnography and game theory and quantitative and qualitative methods, this book presents a reevaluation of the contours of post-war politics and their impact on the region.

The Victims Return Corruption, fake news, and the "informational autocracy" sustaining Putin in power After fading into the background for many years following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia suddenly has emerged as a new threat—at least in the minds of many Westerners. But Western assumptions about Russia, and in particular about political decision-making in Russia, tend to be out of date or just plain wrong. Under the leadership of Vladimir Putin since 2000, Russia is neither a somewhat reduced version of the Soviet Union nor a classic police state. Corruption is prevalent at all levels of government and business, but Russia's leaders pursue broader and more complex goals than one would expect in a typical kleptocracy, such as those in many developing countries. Nor does Russia fit the standard political science model of a "competitive authoritarian" regime; its parliamentary pluralism and other political bodies are neither fake to "fool" the West nor for "bargaining with the elites. The result of a two-year collaboration between top Russian experts and Western political scholars, Autocracy explores the complex roles of Russia's presidency, security services, parliament, media and other actors. The authors argue that Putin has created an "informational autocracy," which relies more on media manipulation than on the comprehensive repression of traditional dictatorships. The fake news, hackers, and trolls that featured in Russia's foreign policy during the 2016 U.S. presidential election are also favored tools of Putin's domestic regime—along with internet restrictions, state television, and copsios in-house surveys. While these tactics have been successful in the short run, the regime that depends on them already shows signs of age: over-centralization, a narrowing of information flows, and a reliance on informal fixers to bypass the bureaucracy. The leadership's challenge will be to continue to block social modernization without undermining the leadership's own capabilities.

Crisis in Policy This book by James Richardson examines nine major international crises from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in order to explain the differing outcomes of each.

Failed Crusade “A creative, carefully researched, and incisive analysis of U.S. strategy during the long struggle against the Soviet Union.” —Stephen F. Cohen, Foreign Policy “Craig and Logevall remind us that American foreign policy is decided as much by domestic pressures as external threats. Their book, with its deep understanding of the historical and political context of American foreign policy, is a window into how America prevails in the world today. America's superpower status is not an accident or a natural outcome of the American story, but the result of hard work, imagination, and inventiveness. This book is a compelling story of how America's foreign policy was shaped, how it has evolved, and how it continues to influence the world.” —Niall Ferguson, Harvard University, two-time winner of the National Book Award, and author of The World Is Flat and Civilization, " Was the Soviet Union a zero-sum adversary? No to that view, but the collapse of its eastern European satellites and its eventual dissolution in the early 1990s perhaps stands as its most significant step. What were the real impacts of the second world war on the spread of communism in Europe? The rise of the People's Republic of China as a global power? The Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956? The Soviet military interventions in Afghanistan and Vietnam? The Soviet occupation of eastern Germany? The Soviet buildup of nuclear warheads and submarines? The collapse of the Soviet Union? These are just some of the questions examined in Crisis in Policy. It focuses on the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union in the 20th century, and how that relationship has evolved over time. It also examines the political and economic factors that have shaped the relationship between the two powers, and how those factors have changed over time. Crisis in Policy is a comprehensive and incisive examination of the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union in the 20th century, and how that relationship has evolved over time. It also examines the political and economic factors that have shaped the relationship between the two powers, and how those factors have changed over time. Crisis in Policy is a comprehensive and incisive examination of the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union in the 20th century, and how that relationship has evolved over time. It also examines the political and economic factors that have shaped the relationship between the two powers, and how those factors have changed over time.
Rethinking the Soviet Experience The book examines the apocalypse's extraordinary political and social significance, and to the extent that a few words can capture the book's achievement, it is to say that its author, Richard Sakwa, has brilliantly argued that the Soviet Union was not only a political entity but also a cultural and social one, and that the end of the Cold War did not mean the end of the Soviet Union as a political and cultural force. The book is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of the Soviet Union and its legacy.

Soviet Fates and Lost Alternatives This book offers a distillation of what a group of eminent scholars of the post-Soviet states have written about the political and social transformations that have taken place since the end of the Cold War. The book is divided into three parts: the first part examines the political and social transformations that have taken place in the post-Soviet states; the second part examines the economic and social transformations that have taken place in the post-Soviet states; and the third part examines the cultural and social transformations that have taken place in the post-Soviet states.

Rethinking Security in Post-Cold War Europe The book examines the security challenges that have emerged in Europe since the end of the Cold War. The book is divided into three parts: the first part examines the security challenges that have emerged in Europe since the end of the Cold War; the second part examines the security challenges that have emerged in Europe since the end of the Cold War; and the third part examines the security challenges that have emerged in Europe since the end of the Cold War.

Rethinking Class in Russia The book examines the class relations and identities that have emerged in Russia since the end of the Cold War. The book is divided into three parts: the first part examines the class relations and identities that have emerged in Russia since the end of the Cold War; the second part examines the class relations and identities that have emerged in Russia since the end of the Cold War; and the third part examines the class relations and identities that have emerged in Russia since the end of the Cold War.

Russia's Relations with Kazakhstan Since the Gezi uprisings in June 2013 and AKP's temporary loss of parliamentary majority in November 2015, there has been a noticeable change in Turkey's foreign policy towards the Central Asian countries. This book examines the reasons behind this change in foreign policy and assesses its implications for the future of Turkey's relations with Kazakhstan.

The Legacy of the Soviet Union This book examines the apocalypse's extraordinary political and social significance, and to the extent that a few words can capture the book's achievement, it is to say that its author, Richard Sakwa, has brilliantly argued that the Soviet Union was not only a political entity but also a cultural and social one, and that the end of the Cold War did not mean the end of the Soviet Union as a political and cultural force. The book is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of the Soviet Union and its legacy.

Russia's Relations with Kazakhstan Since the Gezi uprisings in June 2013 and AKP's temporary loss of parliamentary majority in November 2015, there has been a noticeable change in Turkey's foreign policy towards the Central Asian countries. This book examines the reasons behind this change in foreign policy and assesses its implications for the future of Turkey's relations with Kazakhstan.
under the worst of circumstances, traces the transformation of a sensitive young man into a fiery agitator, and presents a revealing new perspective on the background and causes of the revolution that transformed the face of the twentieth century. Among the millions of victims of the reign of terror in the Soviet Union of the 1930's, Bukharin stands out as a special case. Not yet 30 when the Bolsheviki took power, he was one of the youngest, most popular, and most intellectual members of the Communist Party. In the 1920's and 30's, he defended Lenin's liberal New Economic Policy, claiming that Stalin's policies of forced industrialization constituted a "military-feudal exploitation" of the masses. He also warned of the approaching tide of European fascism and its threat to the new Bolshevik revolution. For his opposition, Bukharin paid with his freedom and his life. He was arrested and spent a year in prison. In what was one of the most infamous "show trials" of the time, Bukharin confessed to being a "counterrevolutionary" while denying any particular crime and was executed in his prison cell on March 15, 1938. While in prison, Bukharin wrote four books, of which this unfinished novel was the last. It traces the development of Nikolai "Kolya" Petrov (closely modeled on Nikolai "Kolya" Bukharin) from his early childhood though to age fifteen. In lyrical and poetic terms it paints a picture of Nikolai's growing political consciousness and ends with his activism on the eve of the failed 1905 revolution. The novel is presented here along with the only surviving letter from Bukharin to his wife during his time in prison, an epistle filled with fear, longing, and hope for his family and his nation. The introduction by Stephen F. Cohen articulates Bukharin's significance in Soviet history and reveals the troubled journey of this novel from Stalin's archives into the light of day.

Rethinking International Relations Written in 1985, this book cuts through the Cold War stereotypes of the Soviet Union to arrive at fresh interpretations of that country's traumatic history and later political realities. The author probes Soviet history, society, and politics to explain how the U.S.S.R. remained stable from revolution through the mid-1980s.

The New Autocracy Fought on what to Westerners was a remote peninsula in northeast Asia, the Korean War was a defining moment of the Cold War. It militarized a conflict that previously had been largely political and economic. And it solidified a series of divisions—of Korea into North and South, of Germany and Europe into East and West, and of China into the mainland and Taiwan—which were to persist for at least two generations. Two of these divisions continue to the present, marking two of the most dangerous political hotspots in the post-Cold War world. The Korean War grew out of the Cold War, it exacerbated the Cold War, and its impact transcended the Cold War. William Stueck presents a fresh analysis of the Korean War's major diplomatic and strategic issues. Drawing on a cache of newly available information from archives in the United States, China, and the former Soviet Union, he provides an interpretive synthesis for scholars and general readers alike. Beginning with the decision to divide Korea in 1945, he analyzes first the origins and then the course of the conflict. He takes into account the balance between the international and internal factors that led to the war and examines the difficulty in containing and eventually ending the fighting. This discussion covers the progression toward Chinese intervention as well as factors that both prolonged the war and prevented it from expanding beyond Korea. Stueck goes on to address the impact of the war on Korean-American relations and evaluates the performance and durability of an American political culture confronting a challenge from authoritarianism abroad. Stueck's crisp yet in-depth analysis combines insightful treatment of past events with a suggestive appraisal of their significance for present and future.

Bukharin and the Bolshevik Revolution In this unique contribution to economic sociology, Jeffrey Hass examines the impact of culture, norms and political authority on Russia's post-socialist transition. The interactions and contradictions of moral economies and market relations are examined, exploring the often overlooked social dimension to market-building in Russia.

Rethinking the Russian Revolution as Historical Divide Examines the history of the Cold War, reflecting Soviet, East European, Chinese, American, and West European viewpoints, and offering new insights and solutions to long-standing puzzles

Bukharin and the Bolshevik Revolution This classic biography carefully traces Bukharin's rise to and fall from power, focusing particularly on the development of his theories and programmatic ideas during the critical period between Lenin's death in 1924 and the ascendancy of Stalin in 1929.

Approaches to World Order The author of Without a Map assesses modern-day Russia to consider such topics as whether the collapse of the Soviet Union was preventable, Yeltsin's impact on political order and Putin's public popularity.