This book explores Socialist economic and military cooperation by presenting a complete branch, the military industry, from the perspective of a smaller member nation, Hungary. It demonstrates that military industry cooperation played a prominent role in the development of economic cooperation within the Soviet Bloc, and it was in this sector that the strongest, most efficient integration was established. Mitrovich demonstrates that inspiration for these efforts did not originate within the intelligence community, but with individuals at the highest levels of policymaking in the U.S. government. "--BOOK JACKET. This book examines the competition between the Western and Soviet blocs in the less-developed world during the final years of Détente. Rivero assesses if the Soviet bloc pushed for strategic gains in the Third World and whether this contributed to the U.S. decision to abandon Détente in 1979. Mlynar, a college classmate of Gorbachev, one of Czechoslovakia's highest ranking Communist officials in the 1960s, and currently a senior analyst with the Austrian Institute for International
Affairs, explains why it is unlikely that a Western-type parliamentary system will evolve in the Soviet Union. Based on extensive archival research, the contributions in this collection examine the nuances of neutrality leading up to and during the Cold War. The contributors demonstrate the importance of the Soviet Union to the neutral states of Europe during the Cold War and vice versa. When this book was first published in 1960 The New York Times commented: "[Mr.] Brzezinski is uniquely qualified to sift the scattered and often seemingly contradictory data on this subject, the volume is marked by unusual insight, richness of information, and stimulating thought." Mr. Brzezinski who is on leave from his post as Professor and Director of the Research Institute on Communist Affairs, Columbia University, serving on the State Department's Policy Planning Council, has revised and updated his important study wherever necessary and added three new chapters on recent developments. He gives particular attention to the Sino-Soviet dispute. Includes bibliographical references and index. This interdisciplinary study offers a comprehensive analysis of the transition economies of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Providing full historical context and drawing on a wide range of literature, this book explores the continuous economic and social transformation of the post-socialist world. While the future is yet to be determined, understanding the present phase of transformation is critical. The book’s core exploration evolves along three pivots of competitive economic structure, institutional change, and social welfare. The main elements include
analysis of the emergence of the socialist economic model; its adaptations through
the twentieth century; discussion of the 1990s market transition reforms;
post-2008 crisis development; and the social and economic diversity in the region
today. With an appreciation for country specifics, the book also considers the
urgent problems of social policy, poverty, income inequality, and labor migration.
Transition Economies will aid students, researchers and policy makers working on
the problems of comparative economics, economic development, economic history,
economic systems transition, international political economy, as well as specialists
in post-Soviet and Central and Eastern European regional studies. This book is a
history of East Central Europe since the late eighteenth century, the region of
Europe between German central Europe and Russia in the East. Connelly argues
the region, for which it is frequently hard to define exact boundaries and which is
sometimes treated country-by-country in a way seemingly separate from the
broader trends of European history, was one of shared experience despite most of
the peoples being divided by linguistic, geographic, and political barriers.
Beginning in the 1780s, an unwitting Habsburg monarch -- Joseph II -- decreed
that his subjects would use only German, as he hoped to mould a common
nationality using German over the disparate subjects. Instead, he unleashed the
energies and struggle for the emergence of new nations that pitted small peoples
armed with an idea against empires. The author argues that the underlying
national self-assertion which emerged under imperial rule in the eighteen and
nineteenth centuries shows deep connections to subsequent histories, to the
creation of nation states of the regions after World War I, the failure of
democratic rule in these states during the interwar years, the submersion of the
region under Nazi then Soviet rule after 1939, and to the reinvention of sovereign
states (and then the break up of two of them) after 1989. The book interconnects
major themes and country histories for first time, chronicling this diverse region
over many generations, from the time of Joseph, through democratic and socialist
revolutions, genocide and Stalinism, through civil society movements struggling
for liberal democracy, into our own day, when illiberal politicians come to power
by exploiting very old fears"--An authoritative study that covers the social and
economic history of Central and Eastern Europe since 1973. First published in
1992. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company. Based on
extensive original research, including studies of autobiographies and biographies,
reminiscences and memoirs, archived oral history data and interviews conducted
by the authors, this book provides a rich picture of how women experienced
repression in the former Soviet bloc. Although focusing on key years when
repression was at its height - 1937 for the Soviet Union, 1941 for Lithuania and
Poland, 1948 for Czechoslovakia and 1956 for Romania - the book ranges more
widely. It demonstrates that although far fewer women than men were the direct
victims of repression, women experienced severe repression in many ways,
including exile, deportation and as family members of those arrested, imprisoned
and executed. A comprehensive overview of the efforts of state and non-state actors
in the former Soviet Union to redress the past. The Soviet Union was the largest
state in the twentieth-century world, but its repressive power and terrible ambition were most clearly on display in Europe. Under the leadership of Joseph Stalin, the Soviet Union transformed itself and then all of the European countries with which it came into contact. This book considers each aspect of the encounter of Stalin with Europe: the attempt to create a kind of European state by accelerating the European model of industrial development; mass murder in anticipation of a war against European powers; the actual contact with Europe's greatest power, Nazi Germany, during four years of war fought chiefly on Soviet territory and bringing untold millions of deaths, including much of the Holocaust; and finally the reestablishment of the Soviet system, not just in the reestablished Soviet system, but in the Baltic States, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and East Germany. The contributors take up not just high politics but also the experiences of the populations that were affected by them. Divided into four parts, the book deals with Soviet politics and actions mainly in the 1930s; the Soviet invasion and occupation of Poland; German aggression against the Soviet Union as well as plans for occupation and their improvised implementation; and Soviet wartime plans for the postwar period. This volume brings together the best work from a multi-year project sponsored by the Institute for Human Sciences in Vienna, including scholars who have worked with archival materials in numerous countries and whose research is often published in other languages. The breakup of the Soviet Union led to the creation of new states and territorial conflicts of different levels of intensity. Scrutinising the post-Soviet period, this
volume offers explanations for both the frequency and the intensity of crises in the region. This book argues that the societies which emerged in the post-Soviet space share characteristic features, and that the instability and conflict-prone nature of the Soviet Union’s successor states can be explained by analysing the post-independence history of the region and linking it to the emergence of overlapping economic, political and violent crises (called ‘Intersecting Crises Phenomena’). Transformation itself is shown to be a decisive process and, while acknowledging specific national and regional characteristics and differences, the authors demonstrate its shared impact. This comparison across countries and over time presents patterns of crisis and crisis management common to all the successor states. It disentangles the process, highlighting the multifaceted features of post-Soviet crises and draws upon the concept of crisis to determine the tipping points of post-Soviet development. Especially useful for scholars and students dealing with the Soviet successor states, this book should also prove interesting to those researching in the fields of communist and post-communist Studies, Eurasian politics, international relations and peace and conflict studies.In A Cold War in the Soviet Bloc, Sheldon Anderson uses recently declassified documents from Polish and East German communist party and foreign ministry archives to examine the interplay of national interests with the exigencies of communist party relations within the Soviet bloc during the Cold War. Anderson explores how Polish-East German relations were strained over the permanence of the Oder-Neisse border, the correct road to socialism, German repatriation from Poland,
and trade policy; he provides an inside account of the heated debates that seriously divided the Polish and East German communists. Anderson delves into how and why the rift culminated in the return of the anti-Stalinist Władysław Gomułka in October 1956, and he delineates how the Polish-East German conflict undermined the unity of the Soviet bloc on its most strategic flank. In doing so, he reveals the persistence of nationalism and ethnic prejudice in the former communist countries. In this timely text, Anderson pinpoints how nationalism has reemerged as a powerful political force following the end of the Cold War. With A Cold War in the Soviet Bloc, Anderson markedly fills the gap in the existing scholarship on postwar relations between the countries of East Europe. More than 25 years after the fall of the Soviet Union, European integration remains a work in progress, especially in those Eastern European nations most dramatically reshaped by democratization and economic liberalization. This volume assembles detailed, empirically grounded studies of eleven states—Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovenia, and the former East Germany—that went on to join the European Union. Each chapter analyzes the political, economic, and social transformations that have taken place in these nations, using a comparative approach to identify structural similarities and assess outcomes relative to one another as well as the rest of the EU. This multidisciplinary collection of essays examines alternative subcultures in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union during the era of late socialism. The contributors analyze how these marginal communities rejected mainstream socialist culture,
sought ideological and physical space from the state, and contributed to the
demise of the USSR. Youth and Rock in the Soviet Bloc explores the rise of youth
as consumers of popular culture and the globalization of popular music in Russia
and Eastern Europe. This collection of essays challenges assumptions that
Communist leaders and Western-influenced youth cultures were inimically hostile
to one another. While initially banning Western cultural trends like jazz and rock-
and-roll, Communist leaders accommodated elements of rock and pop music to
develop their own socialist popular music. They promoted organized forms of
leisure to turn young people away from excesses of style perceived to be Western.
Popular song and officially sponsored rock and pop bands formed a socialist beat
that young people listened and danced to. Young people attracted to the music
and subcultures of the capitalist West still shared the values and behaviors of
their peers in Communist youth organizations. Despite problems providing youth
with consumer goods, leaders of Soviet bloc states fostered a socialist alternative
to the modernity the capitalist West promised. Underground rock musicians thus
shared assumptions about culture that Communist leaders had instilled. Still,
competing with influences from the capitalist West had its limits. State-sponsored
rock festivals and rock bands encouraged a spirit of rebellion among young
people. Official perceptions of what constituted culture limited options for
accommodating rock and pop music and Western youth cultures. Youth
countercultures that originated in the capitalist West, like hippies and punks,
challenged the legitimacy of Communist youth organizations and their sponsors.
Government media and police organs wound up creating oppositional identities among youth gangs. Failing to provide enough Western cultural goods to provincial cities helped fuel resentment over the Soviet Union’s capital, Moscow, and encourage support for breakaway nationalist movements that led to the Soviet Union’s collapse in 1991. Despite the Cold War, in both the Soviet bloc and in the capitalist West, political elites responded to perceived threats posed by youth cultures and music in similar manners. Young people participated in a global youth culture while expressing their own local views of the world. There are over thirty million disabled people in Russia and Eastern Europe, yet their voices are rarely heard in scholarly studies of life and well-being in the region. This book brings together new research by internationally recognised local and non-native scholars in a range of countries in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. It covers, historically, the origins of legacies that continue to affect well-being and policy in the region today. Discussions of disability in culture and society highlight the broader conditions in which disabled people must build their identities and well-being whilst in-depth biographical profiles outline what living with disabilities in the region is like. Chapters on policy interventions, including international influences, examine recent reforms and the difficulties of implementing inclusive, community-based care. The book will be of interest both to regional specialists, for whom well-being, equality and human rights are crucial concerns, and to scholars of disability and social policy internationally. This volume deals with the nature of the relationship between the countries of Eastern
Europe and the Soviet Union and those of the Third World, offering some background to the decline in the Soviet Union's international position, both politically and economically. In an earlier study the author evaluated this claim by comparing the USSR with seven leading Western industrial countries. The present Memorandum represents an attempt to broaden the analysis by including five Eastern European members of the Soviet Bloc, in order to discover whether the earlier conclusions apply to the European Soviet Bloc as a whole. For the purpose of testing Communist claims, three obe criteria are selected: the size, the growth, and the stability of the market. The performance of the European Soviet Bloc and of the Eastern European countries is compared with that of seven leading Western countries (the United States, United Kingdom, and the Common Market countries), and that of the Common Market countries separately. In the case of the USSR, official trade statistics provided data on both values and quantities of imports, enabling us to test Soviet claims with respect to the total value, the physical quantity, and the unit values of imports. Unfortunately, no Eastern European country provided value data for each of the six years, and this Memorandum can therefore say little about the important measures of performance based on total value and unit value of imports; it focuses on quantity of imports. (Author). An overview of women's work in classical and popular music since 1900 as performers, composers, educators and music technologists. Here is the history of the disintegration of the Russian Empire, and the emergence, on its ruins, of a multinational Communist state. In this revealing account, Richard
Pipes tells how the Communists exploited the new nationalism of the peoples of the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and the Volga-Ural area--first to seize power and then to expand into the borderlands. The Formation of the Soviet Union acquires special relevance in the post-Soviet era, when the ethnic groups described in the book once again reclaimed their independence, this time apparently for good. In a 1996 Preface to the Revised Edition, Pipes suggests how material recently released from the Russian archives might supplement his account. "It was not a matter of propaganda black and white ideological broadcasts. What made [Radio Free Europe] important were its impartiality, independence, and objectivity."---Vaclav Havel "Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty were critically important weapons in the free world's competition with Soviet totalitarianism---and without them the Soviet bloc might even have not disintegrated. The account in this book of their activities is therefore not only informative, but critical to understanding recent history."---Zbigniew Brzezinski "The studies and translated Soviet bloc documents published in this book demonstrate the enormous impact of Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, and Voice of America during the Cold War. By promoting democratic values and undermining the monopoly of information on which Communist regimes relied, the Radios contributed greatly to the end of the Cold War."---George P. Shultz "I know of no other mass media organization that has done more than RFE/RL to help create the Europe in which we live today---a Europe not divided into two opposing camps."---Elena Bonner Examines the role of Western broadcasting to
the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe during the Cold War, with a focus on Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. It includes chapters by radio veterans and by scholars who have conducted research on the subject in once-secret Soviet bloc archives and in Western records. It also contains a selection of translated documents from formerly secret Soviet and East European archives, most of them published here for the first time.

Security Dynamics in the Former Soviet Bloc focuses on four former Soviet sub-regions (the Baltic Sea region, the Slavic republics, the Black Sea region, and Central Asia) to explore the degree to which 'democratic security', which includes de-politicisation of, and civilian oversight of, the military, resolution of conflicts by international cooperation, and involvement in international organisations. It examines how far states in these regions have developed cooperative foreign and security policies towards their immediate neighbours and key Western states and organisations, explores the interplay between internal and external aspects of democratic security building, and uses case-study examples to show how inter-state bi-lateral and multi-lateral relations are developing.

This volume deals with the nature of the relationship between the countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and those of the Third World, offering some background to the decline in the Soviet Union's international position, both politically and economically.

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