

Soviet Era From Lenin To Yeltsin

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Soviet Era From Lenin To

Svetlana Nguyen's personal story made headlines online. 'Ukrainian lady who spent 20 years helping her husband recover from strokes' was the article that went viral.

Melancholic USSR cafe, reminder of a bygone era

² Heller argues that the entire communist leadership—from Vladimir Lenin to Konstantin Chernenko ... Two decades later, with the dawn of the space era and the rapid industrialization and urbanization ...

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The Things of Life: Materiality in Late Soviet Russia

We might not travel that much around the country due to the vast distances but everyone in Russia knows these places even without having ...

20 sightseeings that every Russian knows

When the 42-ton Lenin returned home ... almost meet. During the Soviet era, Odigitrievsky cathedral was converted into an anti-religious museum, but now services have resumed here twice a day.

An Englishman's visit to the world's LARGEST Lenin head

the most grandiose of the unrealised projects of the Soviet government. Conceived in the early 1920s, it was supposed to become the tallest building in the world and be crowned with a 100-metre statue ...

What everyday life looked like in the Soviet Union

With a slowing down economy, communist propaganda and nationalist fervour are Xi Jinping's attempts at distraction from China's reality.

Chinese nationalism, with socialist characteristics?

The Communist Party of China (CPC) marks its 100-year anniversary on July 1 with a dogmatic leader in Xi Jinping at the helm, who China watchers say has molded himself after Mao Zedong—equally as ...

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The Rise of China—How Communist Party Transformed Country into a Superpower

I was a left communist. As I will show below, I came to this position after a circuitous tour through numerous sects of Marxism.

How a Marxist of Twenty-Five Years Became a Misesian Libertarian

Vladimir Shatalov, a Soviet-era cosmonaut who achieved the first-ever docking between ... including three Orders of Lenin and twice Hero of the Soviet Union. A small impact crater on the far side of ...

Cosmonaut Vladimir Shatalov, who led 3 Soyuz missions, dies at 93

Even in the era of space pioneers this was a major ... and I felt the strength and the desire to do that.” A 1960s Soviet propaganda poster, To Lenin’s Anniversary Our Victories in Space ...

Vladimir Shatalov obituary

On 1 July 2021, China celebrated the centennial of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC). The occasion served as a reminder that, officially at least, China is still communist, despite ...

CPC centennial

It’s worthwhile for socialists to reflect on this legacy and, in particular, and the

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contemporary state of China's political economy. Visitors look at a vintage radio on display at an exhibition of ...

The CPC 100 years on: Understanding China's contemporary political economy
Neeraj Singh Manhas On July 1st, China's Communist Party marked its centennial anniversary. It has always referred to itself as "great, wonderful, and ...

Centennial celebrations of CCP

Xi said the total denunciation of the achievements of the Soviet Union, Lenin, Stalin and the party ... The work-from-home era is fueling a surge in electronic bond trading that raises hopes ...

China's communists guard their future from the past

How useful still is the notion of non-alignment—an article of faith with India's foreign policy establishment which has been questioned ...

Challenges and Opportunities for India in the Post-Pandemic Geopolitical Landscape

Luckily, too, the drab Soviet-era accommodations have been swept away ... vanished god," it was built for the 1980 Olympics as the Lenin Palace of Culture and Sport. Now tarred with graffiti ...

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Estonia hums new tune as tourist mecca

We might not travel that much around the country due to the vast distances but everyone in Russia knows these places even without having ...

The book examines the origins, development and contemporary significance of the Soviet doctrine of 'limited sovereignty' ('Brezhnev Doctrine'), with particular reference to the Doctrine's implications for the Soviet Union's relations with Eastern Europe. The author identifies and considers the multiple functions served by the Soviet Union's essentially dualistic or 'bi-axial' approach to sovereignty, which embraces notions derived from both general international law and from Soviet Marxist-Leninist doctrine. The book also includes a comparative analysis of the US 'Monroe Doctrine'. The author argues that, although in the Gorbachev era of 'new thinking', the Soviet doctrine of sovereignty may be developing a 'third axis', Western predictions of the imminent or actual demise of the 'Brezhnev Doctrine' are premature.

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The Soviet Era gives a succinct, refreshing overview of the Soviet Union from the Bolshevik revolution in 1917 to its disintegration in 1991. After a prologue recounting the attempted coup d'etat of August 1991 and the events which followed, it looks at the development and the decline of the Soviet Union, with the perspective of hindsight provided by the opening up of public analysis and discussion during Gorbachev's period of glasnost and perestroika. Thus the years from 1917 to 1985 are discussed primarily in the light of their significance for glasnost, perestroika and the collapse of the Soviet Union. There are three chapters covering the time of revolution and civil war, Stalin's rule, and the problems and achievements of the post-Stalin period. An extended survey of the Gorbachev years follows, with two chapters on political developments, and one each on the Communist Party and the new phenomenon of political activity arising from the grass-roots. A third section discusses the vital policy areas of the economy, foreign affairs and defense. The last extended section of the book traces the effects of Soviet rule and its disintegration on the major nationalities of the Baltic states, Central Asia and the Caucasus. An epilogue summarizes the attempts to organize independent republics, and their association in the Commonwealth of Independent States. Overall the book provides an accessible, clear, readable survey of the history of the Soviet Union, suitable for students as well as the general reader.

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The bourgeois world at first tried to pretend not to notice the economic successes of the soviet regime -- the experimental proof, that is, of the practicability of socialist methods. The learned economists of capital still often try to maintain a deeply cogitative silence about the unprecedented tempo of Russia's industrial development, or confine themselves to remarks about an extreme "exploitation of the peasantry". They are missing a wonderful opportunity to explain why the brutal exploitation of the peasants in China, for instance, or Japan, or India, never produced an industrial tempo remotely approaching that of the Soviet Union. Facts win out, however, in the end. The bookstalls of all civilized countries are now loaded with books about the Soviet Union. It is no wonder; such prodigies are rare. The literature dictated by blind reactionary hatred is fast dwindling. A noticeable proportion of the newest works on the Soviet Union adopt a favorable, if not even a rapturous, tone. As a sign of the improving international reputation of the parvenu state, this abundance of pro-soviet literature can only be welcomed. Moreover, it is incomparably better to idealize the Soviet Union than fascist Italy. The reader, however, would seek in vain on the pages of this literature for a scientific appraisal of what is actually taking place in the land of the October revolution. -- Description from <http://www.marxists.org/archive/trotsky/1936/revbet/intro.htm> (April 12, 2012).

Lenin, from the October Revolution to the U.S.S.R. Lenin's life and thoughts and the importance of ideology in both. The cultural revolution is examined. Explores

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Lenin's cult and the re-evaluation of his legacy. Beryl William's Lenin is a clear and interesting introduction to the life, ideology and impact of Lenin, one of the formative figures of the twentieth-century. Lenin provides an excellent introduction to Lenin and his role in the Russian Revolution and provides an objective account of his years in power between 1917 and 1924. The author has written in light of new documents made available since the Gorbachev era and the end of the Soviet Union. Lenin provides an up-to-date evaluation of Lenin's life and thoughts and the importance of ideology in both, the cultural revolution, Lenin's foreign policy and expansionism and Lenin's cult and the re-evaluation of his legacy that has taken place during the last decade. Lenin is a study of his life and work in the context of the period and like other titles in the Profiles in Power series, it is not a biography, though inevitably it contains much biographical material, it instead analyzes the major features, achievements and failures of Lenin's career.

A political and intellectual biographical study of Lenin which focuses on those aspects of his thought and political activities that had a bearing on the accession of the Bolsheviks to power in Russia in 1917 and the creation of the Soviet state. The book places Lenin in the context of his times and shows his relationship to other socialist thinkers. In particular it locates Lenin within the development of Marxist thought in Russia. Its historiographical chapter reveals the political factors which influenced the way biographies of Lenin were written in the Soviet Union. The book makes extensive use of first-hand materials including sources from the Russian

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archives.

The epic tale of the Soviet Union's quest to construct a socialist economy was, until recently, the principal motif of textbooks on the Russian economy. Rosefielde's new text offers a more sober recounting of the Bolshevik saga, stripped bare of socialist romanticism, focused equally on the micro- and macroeconomics of administrative command planning, and Russia's post-Communist market system. Understanding the Soviet economic system and the causes of its failure are central to any student's study of Russia's struggle towards a market economy and its prospects for the future. New textbook, offering a more sober recounting of the Bolshevik saga, stripped bare of socialist romanticism. Focuses equally on the micro- and macroeconomics of administrative command planning, and Russia's post-communist market system.

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