

# Russia Lost In Transition The Yeltsin And Putin Legacies

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.

Russian history is first and foremost a history of personalized power. As Russia startles the international community with its assertiveness and faces both parliamentary and presidential elections, Lilia Shevtsova searches the histories of the Yeltsin and Putin regimes. She explores within them conventional truths and myths about Russia, paradoxes of Russian political development, and Russia's role in the world. *Russia Lost in Transition* discovers a logic of government in Russia—a political regime and the type of capitalism that were formulated during the Yeltsin and Putin presidencies and will continue to dominate Russia's trajectory in the near term. Looking forward as well as back, Shevtsova speculates about the upcoming elections as well as the self-perpetuating system in place—the legacies of Yeltsin and Putin—and how it will dictate the immediate political future. She also explores several scenarios for Russia's future over the next decade.

This book seeks to understand how Russia's multifaceted rejection of American unipolarity and de-territorialised neo-liberal capitalism has contributed to the gestation of the present multipolar moment in the global political economy. Analysing Western world order precepts via the actions of a powerful, albeit precarious, national political economy and state structure situated on the periphery of Western world order, Silvius explores the manner in which culture and ideas are mobilised for the purposes of national, regional and international political and economic projects in a post-global age. The book: Explains and analyses the tensions of post-Soviet Russia's integration into, and simultaneous partial rejection of, the capitalist global political economy. Provides an overview of the social, political and historical origins of Russian samobytnost' (uniqueness) after the fall of the Soviet Union and demonstrates their significance to contemporary understandings of world order. Explores how structures of cultural difference and practices of cultural differentiation interact with the normative legacies of American hegemonic aspirations in contemporary world order structures. Evaluates how cultural and civilisational representations are mobilised for state-projects and their corresponding regional and international dimensions within the global political economy. This book will be of great interest to students and scholars of Russian Foreign Policy, IPE and comparative political economy.

1917: the year a series of rebellions toppled three centuries of autocratic rule and placed a group of political radicals in charge of a world power. Here, suddenly, was the first modern socialist state, "a kingdom more bright than any heaven had to offer". But the dream was short-lived, bringing in its wake seventy years of conflict and instability that nearly ended in nuclear war. How could such a revolution take place and what caused it to go so very wrong?

Presenting a uniquely long view of events, Abraham Ascher takes readers from the seeds of revolution in the 1880s right through to Stalin's state terror and the power of the communist legacy in Russia today. Original and shrewd, Ascher's analysis offers an unparalleled introduction to this watershed period in world history

Introduction: Russia and its Near Neighbours-- M.R.Freire & R.E.Kanet PART I:

DETERMINANTS OF RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY Russia's Vital and Exclusive National Interests in the Near Abroad-- R.Laenen Domestic Influences on Russian Foreign Policy: Status, Interests and Ressentiment-- H.Smith Nationalist Grievance and Russian Foreign

Policy? The Case of Georgia-- L.March The August 2008 Russo-Georgian War: Which Side Went First?-- J.B.Dunlop PART II: RUSSIA AND THE CIS Whose Near Abroad? Dilemmas in Russia's Declared Sphere of Privileged Interests-- J.Russell Russia's European Security Treaty and the Kyrgyz Crisis-- G.Herd Central Asia in Russian and US Foreign Policy: Between Continuity and 'Reset'-- L.Simao Russia's Foreign Policy towards Central Asia-- D.Digol PART III: ENERGY IN RUSSIAN-CIS RELATIONS Strategic Security and Russian Resource Diplomacy-- M.Sussex Russian Resource Politics toward the CIS Countries under Medvedev-- B.Nygren Russia's Energy Policies in Eurasia: Empowerment or Entrapment?-- M.R.Freire Russian Energy Policy in the South Caucasus-- L.Arakelyan & R.E.Kanet Conclusion-- M.R.Freire & R.E.Kanet.

Dr. Hans-Georg Wieck war u.a. deutscher Botschafter in Teheran und Moskau sowie von 1985 bis 1990 Präsident des Bundesnachrichtendienstes.

A new and updated edition of this definitive history of Russia. A team of distinguished historians cuts through the myths and mystery that have surrounded Russia from its earliest days, from tenth-century Kiev and Muscovy, through empire and revolution, to the fall of Communism and the Putin era.

NOTE: NO FURTHER DISCOUNT FOR THIS PRODUCT-- OVERSTOCK SALE --Significantly reduced list price while supplies last Proceedings form a forum which provided a collegial forum for a small and select group of foreign policy and regional experts to formulate and recommend new directions for American foreign policy for each of the major regions of the world. With a new American administration in office, this is an opportune time to assess American foreign policy and to set future directions: 1. What challenges and opportunities will the United States, and its allies and friends, face in the future? 2. What changes should be made to all elements of U.S. foreign policy, including the diplomatic, economic, military, and informational elements? 3. What elements should continue? 4. What are the varying perspectives of nations within the region concerning U.S. foreign policy? 5. What changes in U.S. foreign policy would they desire? 6. Overall, what new directions for U.S. foreign policy will better support the interests and objectives of the United States, its allies, and its friends? A total of thirty-three foreign policy and regional experts participated in the workshop. Seventeen panelists presented papers on seven panels: A Global Perspective, Western Hemisphere, Asia and the Pacific, South Asia, The Greater Middle East, Europe and Russia, and Africa. Policymakers, members of government and governmental committees and agencies, and students and members of the general public interested in American foreign policy will be interested in this publication. Related products: International and Foreign Affairs resources collection is available here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/international-foreign-affairs> Countering Radicalization and Recruitment to Al-Qaeda: Fighting the War of Deeds is available here: [https://bookstore.gpo.gov/search/apachesolr\\_search/Countering%20Radicalization](https://bookstore.gpo.gov/search/apachesolr_search/Countering%20Radicalization) Armed Groups: Studies in National Security, Counterterrorism, and Counterinsurgency can be found here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/sku/008-020-01573-3> The Evolution of Los Zetas in Mexico and Central America: Sadism as an Instrument of Cartel Warfare can be found here: [https://bookstore.gpo.gov/search/apachesolr\\_search/Los%20Zetas](https://bookstore.gpo.gov/search/apachesolr_search/Los%20Zetas)

This book is a critique of claims regarding how emerging economies are supposedly rewriting the rules of global governance and ushering in alternative models to neoliberal orthodoxy. It argues that such assumptions are abstractions that ignore both the transnationalizing nature of the global political economy and the actual policy goals of the ruling classes within most emerging economies. Considering the larger issues behind the emerging economies (or powers) debate, the book deploys an adapted global capitalism perspective with insights from Gramsci, Poulantzas and Cox, to argue that the transnational nature of the global political economy and the actual

policy goals of the dominant elites within most emerging economies merge to undermine any transformative element. Far from challenging the global order, these ostensible new rivals in fact seek to integrate their economies more and more within the existing liberal global economy. Inter-state dynamics and even inter-elite tensions exist and it is clear that the nation state has not simply become a transmission belt for global capital, but equally we must move beyond the surface phenomena that are most visible in global tensions to get at the underlying essence of social and class forces in the global political economy. Looking at the largest emerging powers, such as Brazil, Russia, India and China, Taylor explains why the emerging powers' elites, although essentially subscribing to neoliberalism (in all its variegated forms) may confront the core in a myriad of ways, but that these are not challenges to the ongoing world order and, in fact, the so-called emerging powers serve a legitimizing function for the extant global system. The book will be of great use to graduates and scholars of International Relations, Global/International Political Economy and International Development.

Proponents of American public diplomacy sometimes find it difficult to be taken seriously. Everyone says nice things about relying less on military force and more on soft power. But it has been hard to break away from the longtime conventional wisdom that America owes its place in the world primarily to its muscle. Today, however, policy makers are recognizing that merely being a "superpower" - whatever that means now - does not ensure security or prosperity in a globalized society. *Toward a New Public Diplomacy* explains public diplomacy and makes the case for why it will be the crucial element in the much-needed reinvention of American foreign policy.

Liberalism in Russia is one of the most complex, multifaced and, indeed, controversial phenomena in the history of political thought. Values and practices traditionally associated with Western liberalism—such as individual freedom, property rights, or the rule of law—have often emerged ambiguously in the Russian historical experience through different dimensions and combinations. Economic and political liberalism have often appeared disjointed, and liberal projects have been shaped by local circumstances, evolved in response to secular challenges and developed within often rapidly-changing institutional and international settings. This third volume of the *Reset DOC "Russia Workshop"* collects a selection of the Dimensions and Challenges of Russian Liberalism conference proceedings, providing a broad set of insights into the Russian liberal experience through a dialogue between past and present, and intellectual and empirical contextualization, involving historians, jurists, political scientists and theorists. The first part focuses on the Imperial period, analyzing the political philosophy and peculiarities of pre-revolutionary Russian liberalism, its relations with the rule of law (*Pravovoe Gosudarstvo*), and its institutionalization within the Constitutional Democratic Party (*Kadets*). The second part focuses on Soviet times, when liberal undercurrents emerged under the surface of the official Marxist-Leninist ideology. After Stalin's death, the "thaw intelligentsia" of Soviet dissidents and human rights defenders represented a new liberal dimension in late Soviet history, while the reforms of Gorbachev's "New Thinking" became a substitute for liberalism in the final decade of the USSR. The third part focuses on the "time of troubles" under the Yeltsin presidency, and assesses the impact of liberal values and ethics, the bureaucratic difficulties in adapting to change, and the paradoxes of liberal reforms during the transition to post-Soviet Russia. Despite Russian liberals having begun to draw lessons

from previous failures, their project was severely challenged by the rise of Vladimir Putin. Hence, the fourth part focuses on the 2000s, when the liberal alternative in Russian politics confronted the ascendance of Putin, surviving in parts of Russian culture and in the mindset of technocrats and "system liberals". Today, however, the Russian liberal project faces the limits of reform cycles of public administration, suffers from a lack of federalist attitude in politics and is externally challenged from an illiberal world order. All this asks us to consider: what is the likelihood of a "reboot" of Russian liberalism?

Russia is famous for its vodka, and its culture of extreme intoxication. But just as vodka is central to the lives of many Russians, it is also central to understanding Russian history and politics. In *Vodka Politics*, Mark Lawrence Schrad argues that debilitating societal alcoholism is not hard-wired into Russians' genetic code, but rather their autocratic political system, which has long wielded vodka as a tool of statecraft. Through a series of historical investigations stretching from Ivan the Terrible through Vladimir Putin, *Vodka Politics* presents the secret history of the Russian state itself—a history that is drenched in liquor. Scrutinizing (rather than dismissing) the role of alcohol in Russian politics yields a more nuanced understanding of Russian history itself: from palace intrigues under the tsars to the drunken antics of Soviet and post-Soviet leadership, vodka is there in abundance. Beyond vivid anecdotes, Schrad scours original documents and archival evidence to answer provocative historical questions. How have Russia's rulers used alcohol to solidify their autocratic rule? What role did alcohol play in tsarist coups? Was Nicholas II's ill-fated prohibition a catalyst for the Bolshevik Revolution? Could the Soviet Union have become a world power without liquor? How did vodka politics contribute to the collapse of both communism and public health in the 1990s? How can the Kremlin overcome vodka's hurdles to produce greater social well-being, prosperity, and democracy into the future? Viewing Russian history through the bottom of the vodka bottle helps us to understand why the "liquor question" remains important to Russian high politics even today—almost a century after the issue had been put to bed in most every other modern state. Indeed, recognizing and confronting vodka's devastating political legacies may be the greatest political challenge for this generation of Russia's leadership, as well as the next.

*Politics Russia* provides the most comprehensive, accessible and up-to-date introduction to all aspects of the political development of Russia in the post-communist era. Writing with the undergraduate student specifically in mind, Danks' fluent style and masterly grasp of complex material will make this an indispensable guide for many years to come. Divided into five sections, *Politics Russia* maps a clear path towards an understanding of Russia and its politics in the twenty first century. In Part One the emergence of contemporary Russia is put into context by a consideration of the end of the USSR and the move towards democratization under Gorbachev. Part Two provides a clear-sighted and stimulating overview of the nature of the executive and the legislature in contemporary Russia. Part Three examines civil society, the role of the media and the representative process. Part Four is focussed on the policy process, from foreign and defence policies to the development of domestic social policies from the provision of healthcare to education. Part Five, the final, provides an overall consideration the contemporary state of Russia, examining the development from Yeltsin, to Putin to Medvedev, and considers the possible futures of the region. The

book is supported by a host of pedagogical features, including: Annotated further reading lists Definitions of key political terms Short biographies of key figures

Das politische System Russlands steht im Mittelpunkt dieses Buches. Beginnend mit einer Rückschau auf die historischen Wurzeln des heutigen Russlands im Zarenreich und in der Sowjetunion, schildert es anschließend die politische Kultur, stellt das Regierungssystem vor und wendet sich ausführlich den Herrschaftspraktiken und den wichtigsten politischen Akteuren zu. Es ist üblich, Russland im Vergleich mit den westlichen Demokratien zu bewerten. Dieses Buch wählt eine andere Perspektive: Russland als einer neben anderen Nachfolgestaaten der Sowjetunion. Der zweite Teil dieses Buches enthält Kurzporträts weiterer postsowjetischer Staaten, im einzelnen der Ukraine, Weißrusslands sowie der Staaten des Kaukasus und Zentralasiens.?

The view that Russia has taken a decisive shift towards authoritarianism may be premature, but there is no doubt that its democracy is in crisis. In this original and dynamic analysis of the fundamental processes shaping contemporary Russian politics, Richard Sakwa applies a new model based on the concept of Russia as a dual state. Russia's constitutional state is challenged by an administrative regime that subverts the rule of law and genuine electoral competitiveness. This has created a situation of permanent stalemate: the country is unable to move towards genuine pluralist democracy but, equally, its shift towards full-scale authoritarianism is inhibited. Sakwa argues that the dual state could be transcended either by strengthening the democratic state or by the consolidation of the arbitrary power of the administrative system. The future of the country remains open.

Discusses the ambiguous nature of the state in Russia, focusing on elite networks and their role in policy processes. This book examines the paradoxical dualism of state institutions and ruling networks, providing answers as to why some decisions are not implemented, and why the state exists despite the systemic inefficiency of its institutions.

This second edition of Historical Dictionary of the Russian Federation contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 700 cross-referenced entries on important personalities, politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture.

How has Russia increased its strength and power over the last 15 years? By what means did the Kremlin bring Armenia back into its orbit? Why did Azerbaijan and Georgia try to avoid antagonizing Moscow? Can we conclude that Russia has restored its sphere of influence in Eurasia? Employing a case-centric research design this book answers these questions by analyzing Russia's foreign affairs in the South Caucasus after the end of the Cold War. Exploring the relevance for those affairs of the creation of the Eurasian Economic Union it uses neoclassical realism and regime theories as frameworks. Arguing that Russia's material power capabilities guide Moscow's foreign policies in all three South Caucasian states, the author points out that Russia responds to the uncertainties of international anarchy by seeking to control its former territory and shape its external environment according to its own preferences. This book will be of interest to academics and postgraduate students in International Relations, International Political Economy, Comparative Politics, and Foreign Policy as well as Eurasian Studies and Post-Soviet Studies.

Russia--lost in TransitionThe Yeltsin and Putin LegaciesCarnegie Endowment

Als im November 1989 die Mauer fiel, begann ein Großexperiment kontinentalen Ausmaßes: Die ehemaligen Staaten des »Ostblocks« wurden binnen kurzer Zeit auf eine neoliberale Ordnung getrimmt und dem Regime der Privatisierung und Liberalisierung unterworfen. Diese

Transformation brachte Gewinner und Verlierer hervor: Russland glitt in ein wirtschaftliches Chaos ab, auf dem Präsident Putin sein autoritäres Regime begründete, Länder wie Polen, Tschechien oder Ungarn erholten sich und sind heute Mitglieder der EU. Während Warschau und andere Hauptstädte sich zu Boomtowns entwickelten, verarmten ländliche Regionen. In seinem »elektrisierenden Buch« (Jens Bisky, SZ) legt Philipp Ther eine umfassende zeithistorische Analyse der neuen Ordnung auf dem alten Kontinent vor – und zwar erstmals in gesamteuropäischer Perspektive. Er räumt mit einigen Mythen rund um »1989« auf und präsentiert eine erste Bilanz der neoliberalen Ordnung.

Covering the major contours of any Russian politics course, and comprehensive enough to serve as a core text, this new reader includes sections from the Soviet political system and its collapse, to the debate about post-Communist transition and efforts toward political and economic reform. A former journalist who worked in Russia, Ostrow's substantial headnotes blend needed background with insights from his experience, to create a nuanced treatment of Russian politics.

A bold work of feminist international relations that contributes to our understanding of the gendered, racialized, and heteronormative dynamics of U.S. foreign policy, both in relations with Russia and in the invasion of Iraq.

The chapters in this volume give an account of the process of modernisation and educational reform in Russia, variously considering the cultural and political dilemmas provoked by democratisation, the structural and policy challenges associated with the reform of higher and vocational education, and the deep divisions exposed as socio-cultural activity is brought into alignment with the new discourse of freedom and choice. The volume stimulates an important debate about the methods that inform cross-national and cross-regional work on educational change. This is particularly salient in a study of educational reform in Russia, and begs the question, 'whose way of thinking, of constructing meaning, and of experiencing the world' is used to judge the weight and the direction of change? Each chapter shows that a thorough understanding of the nature of change and the direction of reform is only achieved through the ability to decentre - or take on board - the 'other' worldview. It argues, therefore, that it is worldview, rather than culture or nation-state, that is the most valid unit of analysis. This book pays tribute to K.D. Ushinsky (1824-70), 'the Russian pioneer of comparative education', each chapter in it broadly in agreement with his conclusions that: Public education does not solve the problems of life by itself; it does not lead history; rather, it follows the historical development. It is not the pedagogies or the teachers who create the future, but the people themselves and their great men. Education only follows this road and, in combination with other public (social) factors, helps the individual and the rising generation on its way.

Das vorliegende Buch deckt den Zusammenhang zwischen Außenpolitik und Kultur auf. Es setzt Deutschlands Russlandpolitik und russische Außenpolitik in Beziehung zur politischen Kultur beider Staaten. Welche Außenpolitik erscheint gegenüber Russland geboten, wenn man die komplizierten und oft widersprüchlichen sozioökonomischen und kulturellen Wandlungsprozesse in Russland berücksichtigt? Wie kann es gelingen, die historisch bedingten, unterschiedlichen Horizonte der Gesellschaften beider Staaten miteinander zu verschmelzen? Ilja Kalinin plädiert für eine verantwortungsethisches-konservative Betrachtungsweise Russlands, die das historisch Gewachsene anerkennt und sich die vielfältigen Voraussetzungen des Werdens einer liberaldemokratischen politischen Ordnung bewusst macht, um den russischen Wandlungsprozessen adäquat zu begegnen.

A brilliant analysis of Putin and the key role a resurgent Russia has to play in world affairs. When the Soviet Union collapsed, the world was left wondering about its destiny. Russia is still an enormous power with a population exceeding 140 million, immense military resources and giant energy reserves - in short, a vast land full of promise and opportunity. Russia has the potential to be a force of stability or a force of

turmoil, but when it comes to global affairs, can she be persuaded to join the world order? Will yesterday's revolutionary power become tomorrow's stabilizer? Professor Stuermer's authoritative and timely account considers a Russia going through a defining phase after the departure of Vladimir Putin. History is on the move: we face an open and challenging future in which Russia, for better or for worse, will play a key role. Demonstrates how the emergence of private property and a market economy after the Soviet Union's collapse enabled a degree of freedom while simultaneously supporting authoritarianism.

Neidhart convincingly argues that Russia is a different country from the Soviet Union, growing into a Western-style, middle-class society with a free market and a democratic polity. Visit our website for sample chapters!

By combining perspectives from experts in domestic politics, regional politics, and specialists in international security, this edited volume focuses on the central role of energy production and supply in the Russian-Western completion across Eurasia. This electronic version has been made available under a Creative Commons (BY-NC-ND) open access license. From the conflict in Syria to the crisis in Ukraine, Russia continues to dominate the headlines. Yet the political realities of contemporary Russia are poorly understood by Western observers and policy-makers. In this highly engaging book, Andrew Monaghan explains why we tend to misunderstand Russia - and the importance of 'getting Russia right'. Exploring in detail the relationship between the West and Russia, he charts the development of relations and investigates the causes of the increasingly obvious sense of strategic dissonance. He also considers the evolution in Russian domestic politics, introducing influential current figures and those who are forming the leadership and opposition of the future. By delving into the depths of difficult questions such as the causes of the Ukraine crisis or the political protests surrounding the 2011-12 elections, the book offers a dynamic model for understanding this most fascinating and elusive of countries.

In this original, bottom-up account of the evolution of contemporary Russia, Alena Ledeneva seeks to reveal how informal power operates. Concentrating on Vladimir Putin's system of governance - referred to as *sistema* - she identifies four key types of networks: his inner circle, useful friends, core contacts and more diffuse ties and connections. These networks serve *sistema* but also serve themselves. Reliance on networks enables leaders to mobilise and to control, yet they also lock politicians, bureaucrats and businessmen into informal deals, mediated interests and personalised loyalty. This is the 'modernisation trap of informality': one cannot use the potential of informal networks without triggering their negative long-term consequences for institutional development. Ledeneva's perspective on informal power is based on in-depth interviews with *sistema* insiders and enhanced by evidence of its workings brought to light in court cases, enabling her to draw broad conclusions about the prospects for Russia's political institutions.

Bei der kulturüberschreitenden Auseinandersetzung mit politischem Denken entstehen unweigerlich Fragen: Welche Probleme ergeben sich, wenn engagierte Auseinandersetzungen und inhaltliche Analysen über Kulturgrenzen hinweg stattfinden, und was folgt daraus für mögliche Ansätze und Methoden einer transkulturell orientierten Politischen Theorie? Wie verhalten sich ‚westliche‘ und ‚nichtwestliche‘ politische Ideen zueinander? Wo ziehen die Diskursteilnehmer

Trennlinien, wo kommt es zu Hybridisierungen? Gibt es Anschlussmöglichkeiten für die empirische Forschung? Die im vorliegenden Band versammelten Beiträge widmen sich diesen Fragen kultureller Differenz an konkreten Beispielen, erörtern methodische Grundfragen und diskutieren die normativen Implikationen dieses noch wenig erschlossenen Forschungsfeldes.

Die kontroversen Diskussionen um die politische Entwicklung in Russland seit der Machtübernahme durch Wladimir Putin im Jahr 2000 reißen nicht ab. Der Abbau demokratischer Rechte, wirtschaftliches Wachstum und Stabilität werden als Kennzeichen der Putin'schen Herrschaft hervorgehoben. Philipp Casula fokussiert in seiner Analyse hingegen auf die Genese des politischen Diskurses im Zeitraum 2000-2008 und erarbeitet dessen hegemoniale und populistische Tendenzen mithilfe der Ansätze von Ernesto Laclau. Die Studie wirft ein neues Licht auf die russische politische Entwicklung und produziert Erklärungen für die Regime-Stabilität Russlands unter Putin jenseits üblicher transformationstheoretischer Modelle.

In *Lonely Power*, adapted from the Russian version, Lilia Shevtsova questions the veracity of clichés about Russia by both insiders and outsiders and analyzes Russia's trajectory and how the West influences the country's modernization. *Language and Politics in Post-Soviet Russia* critically examines the uses of language in post-Soviet media and political texts between 1998 and 2007. It will be of interest to academics and researchers in the fields of media studies, discourse analysis, corpus linguistics, and scholars in Russian Studies.

Politiker, die sich als starke Führer präsentieren, haben weltweit besonders großen Zulauf. Welche katastrophalen Folgen das haben kann, zeigt der renommierte Oxford-Politikwissenschaftler Archie Brown in seiner brillanten Analyse über politische Führung. Basierend auf einer ausführlichen Recherche beleuchtet er die Erfolge und Misserfolge der größten Demokraten und Diktatoren der vergangenen 100 Jahre. Von Adolf Hitler und Joseph Stalin einerseits über Donald Trump, Wladimir Putin und Recep Erdogan bis hin zu Konrad Adenauer, Nelson Mandela und Michail Gorbatschow andererseits untersucht Brown verschiedene Führungsstile und stellt weitverbreitete Annahmen über politische Wirksamkeit und Stärke in Frage. Anhand zahlreicher Beispiele belegt er, dass das Modell einer kollektiven Führerschaft viel wünschenswerter ist als die Stärke eines Einzelnen. Eine brillante Analyse, von der wir viel für unsere Gegenwart lernen können.

The Putin era saw a striking 'securitization' of politics, something that he has bequeathed to his chosen successor, Dmitry Medvedev. The omens from the early days of the Medvedev presidency have been mixed, marked both by less confrontational rhetoric towards the West and by war with Georgia and continued re-armament. Has the Medvedev generation learned the lessons not just from the Soviet era but also from the Yeltsin and Putin presidencies, or will security remain the foundation of Russian foreign and domestic policy? Fully up-to-date to reflect the evolving Medvedev presidency, the 2008 Georgian war and the impact of the economic downturn, this volume is a much needed objective and balanced examination of the ways in which security has played and continues to play a

central role in contemporary Russian politics. The combination of original scholarship with extensive empirical research makes this volume an invaluable resource for all students and researchers of Russian politics and security affairs. This collection of essays by a series of academic specialists examines the crisis stemming from the Russian invasion of Georgia in August 2008 from a range of standpoints. The chapters probe the geopolitical and strategic dimensions of the crisis as well as the longer term military and diplomatic implications for Europe and the central Asian region. The collection will be of major importance to students of Russia and Eastern Europe, military analysts as well as journalists and politicians concerned with what some observers have termed a "new cold war" between Russia and the West. This book was published as a special issue of *Small Wars and Insurgencies*.

Der Krieg ist nach Europa zurückgekehrt. Mit der Ukraine Krise hat 25 Jahre nach dem Fall der Mauer ein neuer Ost-West-Konflikt begonnen, womöglich ein neuer Kalter Krieg. Katja Gloger begibt sich auf eine Expedition in das neue Russland, ein stolzes, gekränktes und zorniges Land. Sie hat den Aufstieg Wladimir Putins erlebt, als erste Journalistin aus dem Westen konnte sie ihn über Monate begleiten. Sie erklärt das "System Putin", das komplizierte Machtgeflecht im Kreml, die Interessen der Oligarchen. Sie analysiert die imperiale Ideologie des "russischen Weges" und die strategischen Fehler des Westens. Sie beschreibt die verführerische Macht der Propaganda, das gefährliche Leben der Kreml-Kritiker und den mühsamen Alltag der Menschen, ihre Sicht auf Europa und den Westen. Wirtschaftlich schwach, scheint das größte Land der Erde immer mehr ein Koloss auf tönernen Füßen. Gibt es noch Chancen, neues Vertrauen aufzubauen, gar Gemeinsamkeiten zu finden? Ob dies gelingt, hängt vor allem von den Deutschen ab. Es ist eine historische Aufgabe, die Aufgabe einer ganzen Generation.

Boris Dubin (1946–2014) wollte für Russland das, was Adorno und Horkheimer in Deutschland geleistet haben: Selbstaufklärung. Dubins Schriften weisen Russland den Weg aus der selbstverschuldeten Unmündigkeit, uns klären sie über Russland auf. Als Übersetzer eröffnete Dubin Russland neue Landschaften der Weltliteratur. Der Welt eröffnete er mit seinen soziologischen und kulturwissenschaftlichen Analysen Zugang zu Politik und Gesellschaft in Russland. Der Band enthält 13 Studien von Boris Dubin zur Kultursoziologie, zum kollektiven Gedächtnis, zur Soziologie der Herrschaft und zum Übersetzen als Beruf.

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