
Ves Aleksandr Dyuma Russian Edition

Britain, Russia and the Road to the First World War
Parliamentary Power in Russia, 1994-2001
Modern Russia History
Gender Politics in Turkey and Russia
Comparing Post-Soviet Legislatures
Presidential Power in Russia
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How Russia Learned to Talk
Russia in the Nineteenth Century
Ukraine vs Russia

MOHAMMED MYLA

Britain, Russia and the Road to the First World War Vintage

This book presents the life histories of three prominent survivors of the Menshevik party: Lydia Dan, Boris Nicolaevsky, and George Denike.

Parliamentary Power in Russia, 1994-2001 ABRAMS

According to Prof Alexander Dugin, Vladimir Putin stands at a crossroads. Throughout his career as the President of Russia, Putin has attempted to balance two opposing sides of his political nature: one side is a liberal democrat who seeks to adopt Western-style reforms in Russia and maintain good relations with the United States and Europe, and the other is a Russian patriot who wishes to preserve Russia's traditions and reassert her role as one of the great powers of the world. According to Dugin, this balancing act cannot go on if Putin wishes to enjoy continuing popular support among the Russian people. Putin must act to preserve Russia's unique identity and sovereignty in the face of increasing challenges, both from Russian liberals at home and from foreign powers. Russia is no longer strong enough to stand on her own, he writes. In order to do this, Russia must cooperate with other dissenting powers who oppose the new globalist order of liberalism to bring about a multipolar world, in which no single nation wields supreme power, but rather several major powers keep each other in balance. Russia is crucial to this effort, in Dugin's view, and indeed, its own survival as a unique and independent civilisation is dependent on a geopolitical shift away from the unipolar world represented by America's unchecked supremacy. This fascinating book, written by an informal advisor to Putin and a Kremlin insider, is the first of its kind in English.

Modern Russia History Ohio State University Press

Why has the stalemate in Japanese-Russian relations persisted through the end of the Cold War and Moscow's weakening control over its far eastern territories? In this volume Kimura continues his comprehensive analysis of Russia and Japan's strained and unstable relations to the present day.

Gender Politics in Turkey and Russia Oxford University Press

Both Russia and Turkey were pioneering examples of feminism in the early 20th Century, when the Bolshevik and Republican states embraced an ideology of women's equality. Yet now these countries have drifted towards authoritarianism and the concept of gender is being invoked to reinforce tradition, nationalism and to oppose Western culture. Gökten Dogangün's book explores the relationship between the state and gender equality in Russia and Turkey, covering the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 and the Republican Revolution of 1923 and highlighting the very different gender climates that have emerged under the leaderships of Putin and Erdogan. The research is based on analysis of legal documents, statistical data and reports, as well as in-depth interviews with experts, activists and public officials. Dogangün identifies a climate of 'neo-traditionalism' in contemporary Russia and 'neo-conservatism' in contemporary Turkey and examines how Putin and Erdogan's ambitions to ensure political stability, security and legitimacy are achieved by promoting commonly held 'family values', grounded in religion and tradition. The book reveals what it means to be a woman in Turkey and Russia today and covers key topics such as hostility towards feminism, women's employment, domestic violence, motherhood and abortion. Dogangün provides the first comparative study that seeks to understand the escalation of patriarchy and the decline of democracy which is being witnessed across the world.

Comparing Post-Soviet Legislatures Routledge

The revolutionary movements in late tsarist Russia inspired a reaction by groups on the right. Although these groups were ostensibly defending the status quo, they were in fact, as this book argues, very radical in many ways. This book discusses these radical rightist groups, showing how they developed considerable popular appeal across the whole Russian Empire, securing support from a wide cross-section of society. The book considers the nature and organisation of the groups, their ideologies and policies on particular issues and how they changed over time. The book concludes by examining how and why the groups lost momentum and support in the years immediately before the First World War, and briefly explores how far present

day rightist groups in Russia are connected to this earlier movement.

Presidential Power in Russia Cambridge University Press

Twice in the winter of 1999-2000, citizens of the Russian Federation flocked to their neighborhood voting stations and scratched their ballots in an atmosphere of uncertainty, rancor, and fear. This book is a tale of these two elections—one for the 450-seat Duma, the other for President. Despite financial crisis, a national security emergency in Chechnya, and cabinet instability, Russian voters unexpectedly supported the status quo. The elected lawmakers prepared to cooperate with the executive branch, a gift that had eluded President Boris Yeltsin since he imposed a post-Soviet constitution by referendum in 1993. When Yeltsin retired six months in advance of schedule, the presidential mantle went to Vladimir Putin—a career KGB officer who fused new and old ways of doing politics. Putin was easily elected President in his own right. This book demonstrates key trends in an extinct superpower, a troubled country in whose stability, modernization, and openness to the international community the West still has a huge stake.

Foundations of Geopolitics: the Geopolitical Future of Russia Routledge

PRINTED IN COLOR - The Russian Way of War - Force Structure, Tactics, and Modernization of the Russian Ground Forces
Published by the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command G2's Foreign Military Studies Office in 2016, this book picks up where the FM 100-2 series left off and discusses Russian military structure, capabilities, and future development. Includes July 2019 BONUS materials on the following: *1K17 Szhatie (1K17 Сжатие) Russian "Stiletto" Laser Tank *Combat Laser System (Peresvet) Russian Laser Cannon *T-14 Armata Main Battle Tank *T-15 Heavy Infantry Combat Vehicle *Kurganets-25 Light Tracked Armored Vehicle *2S35 Koalitsiya-SV 152-mm Self-Propelled Howitzer *VPK-7829 Bumerang Modular Infantry Wheeled Fighting Vehicle
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Putin vs Putin Oxford University Press

V.1. From Peter the Great to the death of Nicholas I.

Russian Literary Politics and the Pushkin Celebration of 1880

Routledge

An insider account of the struggle to reform the Soviet/Russian legal system and create a law-based society. This text situates the formal commitment to democratic politics, and the creation of a legal and constitutional order within the context of Russian history and tradition.

Political Parties in the Russian Regions Penn State Press

Highly regarded for its comprehensive coverage, up-to-date scholarship, and comparative framework, *Politics in Russia* is an authoritative overview of Russia's contemporary political system and its recent evolution. Area specialist Thomas Remington focuses on four areas of change in this text state structure, regime change, economic transformation, and identity to offer a dynamic context for analyzing the post-Soviet era. With a consistent emphasis on the intersection of politics and economics and the tension between authoritarian and democratic trends, no other text guides students through the complexities and ambiguities of Russian politics today like *Politics in Russia*.

The Soldier in Russian Politics 1988-1996 Rowman & Littlefield

Published in 1999. On the basis of leading theoretical work on civil-military relations, the authors elaborate their own model, emphasising the continuum between military autonomy (which has traditionally characterised the military sector in Russia) and integration with civil society (which one might expect would be the result of the political changes having taken place in Russia

over the past decade). Three Indicators of this relation are selected; the participation of military personnel in civilian life, and its particular politics; the status of closed cities; conversation of military industry to civilian production. These indicators are investigated at the federal level and at the regional level pertaining to Murmansk oblast' (the Kola Peninsula), which is one of the most heavily militarised areas of the world. The study is based on intensive 'on-the-spot' data gathering in Murmansk, including interviews with officers, redundant officers and inhabitants of such closed cities.

The Russian Revolution Transaction Publishers

This book provides the most comprehensive analysis of one of the most important issues in China today: the tensions between the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese state legislative, judicial, administrative, and military institutions. Taking the 'neo-institutionalist' approach, the author suggests that the Communist Party in post-1949 China faces an institutional dilemma: the Party cannot live with the state, and it cannot live without the state. Zheng demonstrates that it is not only conceptually constructive, but analytically imperative to distinguish the state from the Communist Party. Secondly, he integrates detailed study with broader generalizations about Chinese politics, thus making efforts to overcome the tendency toward specialized scholarship at the expense of comparative and systemic understanding of China. He also opens a new dimension of Chinese politics - the uncertain and conflictual relationship between the Communist Party and the Chinese state.

Japanese-Russian Relations Under Gorbachev and Yeltsin

Springer

This covers the history of Russia from the defeat of Napoleon to the eve of World War I. It is the first such work by a post-Soviet Russian scholar to appear in English. It examines the decay of the two central institutions of tsarist Russia: serfdom and autocracy; the major social groups and how they reacted to the Great Reforms.

Russia's Duma Elections Routledge

Traces the life and career of the Russian leader who came to power after the overthrow of Czar Nicholas II but was forced into exile by Lenin, and describes Kerensky's life in the United States Party Vs. State in Post-1949 China Manchester University Press For much of the later nineteenth-century Britain regarded Russia

as its main international rival, particularly as regarded the security of its colonial possessions in India. Yet, by 1907 Russia's political revolution, financial collapse and military defeat by Japan, transformed the situation, resulting in an Anglo-Russian rapprochement. As this book makes clear, whilst international affairs lay at the root of this new relationship, personal factors also played an important role in reversing many years of mutual animosity and suspicion. In particular the study explores the influence of the liberal anglophile Count Aleksandr Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador in London between 1903 and 1916. By 1905, Russia's multiple weaknesses required a prolonged period of external peace by eliminating frictions with the principal rival powers, Britain and Germany, while France and Britain realised that a British rapprochement with Russia would be necessary to counter Germany's power. Benckendorff, as one of the most important figures in the Russian diplomatic service, persuaded Nicholas II and his Foreign Minister, V.N. Lamsdorff, to drop their objections to various long-standing British demands in order to pave the way for a Triple Entente. Although the overarching Russian strategy was conceived as 'balancing' the imperial rivalries of Britain and Germany, numerous factors - not least Benckendorff's energetic pro-British stance - upset the scales and resulted in a stand-off with the Central Powers. Demonstrating how Benckendorff's fear of losing Britain's friendship made him oppose all Russia's efforts at improving Russo-German relations, this book underlines the pro-Entente policy's role in setting Russia on the road to war. For when the Sarajevo crisis struck; there was now no hope of appealing to German goodwill to help defuse the situation. Instead Russia's status within the Entente depended on a show of determination and strength, which lead inexorably to a disaster o

The Making of Three Russian Revolutionaries ABC-CLIO

Despite the demise of Communism and the recognized horrors of the Stalin regime, many Russians are no longer embarrassed by the memory of the Stalin years. Instead, they find the Soviet dictator representative of Russian greatness and an inspiration in their attempt to overcome what Vladimir Putin has called "the greatest geopolitical disaster in history"---the partition of the Soviet Union. For students and scholars of the Russian Revolution, there are pivotal questions that merit careful, comprehensive consideration: Why did the Tsarist regime unravel in revolution?

Why did the Bolsheviks come to power rather than some other party? How did Stalin---rather than a more popular and respected leader---win the mantle of Lenin and gain leadership of the ruling party? How should Stalin's regime be judged by subsequent generations of Russians, and in the context of world history? In *The Russian Revolution, 1917-1945*, Anthony D'Agostino offers a fresh and concise review of all these questions. The book explores topics including the modernization of the Tsarist Russian state, the crisis of the World War I years, the revolutionary project of Soviet Communism, the nationalist transformation of Soviet Communism under international pressures, the "Big Drive" to modernize Russia by force, and the external threat of fascism.

The Russian Way of War Routledge

This book is the first study of the power of the Russian Parliament in the policy process from 1994-2001, within the context of executive-legislative relations. It challenges the widely held view that between 1994 and 2001 Russia had a presidential system with a strong, authoritarian leader who ruled by decree and a weak parliament which did not have much power.

Regional Politics in Russia Cambridge University Press

Analyzing documents related to the elections to the Third State Duma on December 19, 1999, and Presidential elections of March

26, 2000, this book provides the reader with new data that helps in understanding the importance of the elections for the future of the Russian political landscape. The study approaches the elections from many angles, including their legal base, the major participants and forms of participation, and it provides many details on the course of the elections, their results and interpretation. It outlines the development of a multi-party system in Russia and the activities of political parties, electoral blocs and other political organizations. It explores the specifics of Russian political culture and its impact on the results. Finally, the book suggests some possibilities in the future developments of Russian political life.

Russia and the West from Alexander to Putin Springer

ENGLISH TRANSLATION The book is a Russian textbook on geopolitics. It systematically and detailed the basics of geopolitics as a science, its theory, history. Covering a wide range of geopolitical schools and beliefs and actual problems. The first time a Russian geopolitical doctrine. An indispensable guide for all those who make decisions in the most important spheres of Russian political life - for politicians, entrepreneurs, economists, bankers, diplomats, analysts, political scientists, and so on. D. *The New Kremlinology* BoD - Books on Demand

In an event acknowledged to be a watershed in modern Russian cultural history, the elite of Russian intellectual life gathered in Moscow in 1880 to celebrate the dedication of a monument to the poet Alexander Pushkin, who had died nearly half a century earlier. Private and government forces joined to celebrate a literary figure, in a country in which monuments were usually dedicated to military or political heroes. In this richly detailed narrative history of the Pushkin Celebration and the developments that led up to it, Marcus C. Levitt explores the unique role of literature in nineteenth-century Russian intellectual life and puts Russian literary criticism, and Pushkin's posthumous reputation, into fresh perspective. Drawing on Soviet archival materials not readily available in the West, Levitt describes the preparations for the monument and the unfolding of the celebration. His sustained discussions of Turgenev's role and of Dostoevsky's famous "Pushkin Speech" shed new light on what was for both a culminating moment in their careers. In Levitt's view, the Pushkin Celebration represented the articulation of liberal, post-Emancipation hopes for an independent Russian intelligentsia and culture. His analysis of the problems faced by Russian liberalism illuminates the failure of concerted efforts to secure freedom of speech in nineteenth-century Russia.