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Soviet Economists of the Twenties - Naum Jasny - 2008-10-14
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Soviet economists of the twenties on the mechanism of functioning of the economy - Jan Klacek - 1967

A Biographical Dictionary of Russian and Soviet Economists - Robert Wellington Campbell - 2012-08-21
Despite the restrictions on their work and actions, the economists of the Soviet period produced a great deal of bold and important work. With the erosion of the old Stalinist controls, economists in the Soviet Union themselves became very interested in the history of their profession, not least in order to find authentic voices that might offer reinforcement or counterpoint to the policy analyses and recommendations with which policy makers in the transition countries are today being bombarded. This major new reference work pulls together many years of research in order to present a bio-bibliographic dictionary of Russian and Soviet economists, many of whom have previously had no coherent record compiled of their careers, achievements and wider significance. Through exploring this rich tradition of economic thought, we can go some way in understanding the role of economists in the functioning of the Soviet system, as well as bringing previously forgotten work to light, raising new questions, and providing a memorial to those who suffered as a result of the system. This hugely detailed and important new volume takes into account all the nuances of the story of Russian and Soviet economic thought, such as regional issues, the reform and transition to a market economy, and the economic output of non-economists. Featuring nearly 500 entries, and including a detailed contextual introduction, this landmark volume will be a vitally important reference work for all those with an interest in the history of economic thought, the history of economics and Russian and Soviet history more generally.

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in 1989. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

**The Menshevik Leaders in the Russian Revolution** - Ziva Galili y Garcia - 2019-10-08

At the end of February 1917 the tsarist government of Russia collapsed in a whirlwind of demonstrations by the workers and soldier of Petrograd. Ziva Galili tells how the moderate socialists, or Mensheviks, then attempted to prevent the conflicts between the newly formed liberal Provisional Government (the “bourgeois” camp) and the Petrograd Soviet (the “democratic” camp) from escalating into civil war--and how, in October of that same year, they finally failed. Placing narrative history in a broad social and political context, she creates an absorbing study of idealists who tried in vain to reflect as well as to contain the unfolding revolutionary process. Galili focuses on the Menshevik Revolutionary Defensists who became the leaders of the Petrograd Soviet and of the all-Russian network of soviets. She examines Menshevik political strategy as well as the three-way interaction between Mensheviks (both in the Soviet and the Provisional Government), workers, and industrialists. She emphasizes the perceptual and interactive aspects of the analysis of revolutions: the relations between social realities, perceptions of realities, and the formulation of political strategies; the roles of rhetorics and societal conflict in shaping social identities; and the impact of political authority and state institutions on the terms of social interaction. Ziva Galili is Associate Professor of History at Rutgers University. She is coeditor and annotator of The Making of Three Russian Revolutionsaries: Voice from the Menshevik Past (Cambridge).

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**Economics in Russia** - Joachim Zweynert - 2016-04-29

The history of Russian economic ideas from the sixteenth century to contemporary times is a fascinating, tumultuous yet neglected topic among Western scholars. Whilst over the last 15 years increasing amounts of work has been done on the subject, co-operation between Russian and Western researchers in this field leaves much to be desired. In order to improve this situation, this volume unites Russian and non-Russian researchers together to provide an overview of the current state of the topic and to give a stimulus for further research. Bringing together scholars from the UK, Germany, Japan, Australia, Finland and Russia, the collection puts forward differing, yet complimentary, perspectives on the long-term history of Russian economic ideas. Offering a broad collection of articles covering the period from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries, authors have approached the subject from diverse theoretical angles. Contributions in the tradition of Blaug and Schumpeter focusing on economic analysis in a narrower sense, and contributions that - in line with authors like Priftim or Perlman/McCann - deal with economic thought in the context of history and culture, are all represented. In terms of content, the editors have encouraged approaches that represent different economic traditions in order to encourage a diversity of opinions on the national development of Russian economics. As such the volume offers a broad and very relevant assessment of the subject for both historians and economists alike.

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Markets in the Name of Socialism - Johanna Bockman - 2011-07-26
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India's Economic Relations with the USSR and Eastern Europe 1953 to 1969 - Asha L. Datar - 2010-06-10
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The Dictators - R. J. Overy - 2004
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Economics and its Enemies - William Oliver Coleman - 2002-10-23
Anti-economics is described as the opposition to the main stream of economic thought that has existed from the Eighteenth-century to the present day. This book tells the story of anti-economics in relations to Smith, Ricardo, Mill, Walras, Keynes and Hicks as well as current economic thinkers. William Coleman examines how anti-economics developed from the Enlightenment to the present day and analyzes its various guises. Right anti-economics, Left anti-economics, Nationalist and Historicist anti-economics and Irrationalist, Marxist, Aesthetic and Environmental anti-economics.

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Stalin and the Lubianka - David R. Shearer - 2014-11-28
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Aleksandr Chayanov and Russian Berlin - Aleksandr Vasil'evich Chai︠a︡nov - 1999
A third Chayanov dimension emerges from the autobiographical material he was forced to write in the interrogation that followed his arrest, in 1930, and in the letters he wrote in the early 1920s when he lived and worked both in England and in the Germany to which thousands of Russia's greatest minds were drawn, willingly or unwillingly, after the Bolshevik revolution, the Germany whose capital became 'Russian Berlin'.--BOOK JACKET.

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Real-world models and interpretive perspectives on Soviet economic and political theory and practice from 1917 through 1991.

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Monthly Labor Review - - 1972
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The Industrialisation of Soviet Russia 1: Socialist Offensive - R. W. Davies - 1980-07-31
By the summer of 1929 Soviet industrialisation was well under way, but agriculture was in a profound crisis: in 1928 and 1929 grain to feed the towns was wrested from the peasants by force, and the twenty-five million men of camps and prisons. This book tells the story of these events, as momentous in their impact on Russian history at the Bolshevik Revolution of October 1917, and of the temporary retreat from collectivist incentives to agriculture by forcible collectivisation and by large-scale mechanisation. Simultaneously hundreds of thousands of kulaks (richer peasants) and recalcitrant peasants were expelled from their villages. This book tells the story of these events, as momentous in their impact on Russian history at the Bolshevik
major contributors to this debate, including Colin Clark, Naum Jasny, collectivisation in the spring of 1930 in the face of peasant resistance. The crisis in the Communist Party which resulted from this upheaval, in the months preceding the XVI party congress in June 1930, is described in detail for the first time.

**The Process of Investment in the Soviet Union** - David A. Dyker - 2010-06-24

This 1983 book presents a comprehensive account of the cycle of fixed capital investment in the Soviet Union, from strategic decision-taking in the Kremlin down to the level of individual building sites. Dr Dyker places the subject in the context of welfare economics and decision-taking theory, but the book’s emphasis is on the detailed empirical analysis of Soviet material. It includes analysis of the Soviet design and construction sectors and the developments in Soviet procedures for assessing investment effectiveness, as well as a unique series of case studies of individual investment projects. In a concluding chapter Dr Dyker assesses overall investment effectiveness in the Soviet Union, and looks at Soviet investment planning and Soviet development strategy.


In 1991 "Communism" collapsed. The cold war was over and the West had won. Whole cities, Moscow, St Petersburg, Warsaw, Beijing, Budapest and Bucharest, whole countries indeed, were privatised for nothing or next to nothing. This was probably the greatest expansion of the world market in history. And yet, according to national income measurements of the CIA, OECD, World Bank and IMF, this gigantic expansion of market production, led to a decline in market production in the very countries where it was introduced. How to explain this paradox? This book traces the origin of the West’s national income measurements, from their origin in the 1923/4 Balance developed in the USSR, to the USA in the early 1930s via two Soviet exiles, Simon Kuznets and Wassily Leontief, then back to the USSR again, after a vigorous debate, through a protégé of Kuznets, Abram Bergson. The AFC imputed national incomes to a centrally planned economy, based on physical not income measurements. This book provides a detailed assessment of the failure of the AFC method to measure the real growth of actual market production during the transition period. This book provides a detailed account of the application of national income measurements to the centrally planned economies. It assesses all of the

**The Political Economy of Soviet Socialism: the Formative Years, 1918-1928** - Peter J. Boettke - 2013-03-14

This book presents a narrative of one of the more interesting utopian experiments in comparative political and economic history: the first decade of the Soviet experience with socialism (1918-1928). Though historical and textual analysis, the book’s goal is to render this experience intelligible, to get at the meaning of the Soviet experience with socialism for comparative political economy today. The book examines the texts of Lenin, Bukharin, and other revolutionaries, as well as the interpretations of contemporary historians of the revolution and the writings of more recent interpreters of Soviet political and economic history. Arguing that the first three years of the Bolshevike regime (1918-1921) constitute an attempt to carry out the Marxian ideal of comprehensive central planning, and that the disastrous results, which all commentators agree occurred, were the inevitable outcome of this Marxian ideal coming into conflict with the economic reality of the coordination problem that all economic systems face, the book draws clear conclusions and elucidates the air of mystery that often surrounds the subject. Offering a radical challenge to contemporary comparative political economy at the level of high theory, applied research, and political policy, this book is appropriate for students and scholars interested in Marxism, economic history, political economy, and Austrian economics.

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**The Economy of the Word** - Keith Tribe - 2015-02-03

It was only in the sixteenth century that texts began to refer to the significance of "economic activity" - of sustaining life. This was not because the ordinary business of life was thought unimportant, but because the principles governing economic conduct were thought to be obvious or uncontroversial. The subsequent development of economic writing thus paralleled the development of capitalism in Western Europe. From the seventeenth to the twenty-first century there has been a constant shift in content, audience, and form of argument as the literature of economic thought to be an on-going work in progress, rather than the story of the emergence of modern economic thinking. This approach demands that we pay attention to the construction of particular texts, showing the work of economic argument in different contexts. In sum, we need to pay attention to the "economics" of the economy of the Word. The book examines the texts of Lenin, Bukharin, and other revolutionaries, as well as the interpretations of contemporary historians of the revolution and the writings of more recent interpreters of Soviet political and economic history. Arguing that the first three years of the Bolshevike regime (1918-1921) constitute an attempt to carry out the Marxian ideal of comprehensive central planning, and that the disastrous results, which all commentators agree occurred, were the inevitable outcome of this Marxian ideal coming into conflict with the economic reality of the coordination problem that all economic systems face, the book draws clear conclusions and elucidates the air of mystery that often surrounds the subject. Offering a radical challenge to contemporary comparative political economy at the level of high theory, applied research, and public policy, this book is appropriate for students and scholars interested in Marxism, economic history, political economy, and Austrian economics.

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Cronies or Capitalists? The Russian Bourgeoisie and the Bourgeois Revolution from 1850 to 1917 - Laura Engelstein - 2017-09-26

A century ago, the three-hundred-year-old Romanov dynasty was toppled, replaced first by an interim government and then by the world's first self-proclaimed socialist society. This was no narrative of ten earth-shaking days but one of months and years of compounding strife, a struggle for power by competing ideologies and regions and classes and political parties and ethnicities, all rushing to fill the vacuum left by the collapse of the tsarist regime, brought down by the First World War, that massive exercise in state-driven violence. At the center of it all is the unlikely triumph of Lenin's Bolsheviks, first in their ruthless seizure of power, then in their institutionalizing violence and terror, their eventual victory over equally brutal but less effective opponents. For seven years, through war, revolutionary upheaval, and civil strife, one Russia replaced another; old institutions and ways of life were wiped away or adapted to new purposes. Laura Engelstein's monumental new history of the Russian Revolution brings to life the events that sparked and then fueled the revolution as it spread out across the vastness of an entire empire - from St. Petersburg and Moscow across the Steppes, the Caucuses, and Siberia, to the Pacific Rim. Russia in Flames is a vivid account of a state in crisis so profound and transformative that it not only shook the world but irrevocably altered it.

Russia in Flames - Laura Engelstein - 2017-09-26

According to the book, the tsarist autocracy was too servile in its relationship with the Russian bourgeoisie. This was because Russian capitalists were too servile in their relationship with the Tsarist autocracy? Or was it because Russian states (Tsarist, republican and Soviet) were just too strong? This book is a political history of the Russian capitalist class from 1850 to 1917 that seeks to answer these questions. The book covers the consistent opposition of the Russian bourgeoisie to the Tsarist autocracy up to and including the revolution of 1905. It then considers its alliance, from 1909, with 'new state' elements - officials, politicians, army officers and technical experts who were convinced of the possibility of reform and renovation through a radically reorganised state, cleansed of its autocratic detritus. Such a reorganisation was expected as a result of the Great War. While these ideas came to a temporary fruition in the February Revolution of 1917, they also laid the basis for a much more demanding Soviet state in October - and the destruction of the bourgeoisie itself. The book ends with a consideration of the wider implications for the concept of the bourgeois revolution-implications that stretch well beyond Russia-that are revealed by the rise and fall of the Russian bourgeoisie.
For many years a neglected figure, Nikolai Bukharin has recently been the subject of renewed interest in the West. Now regarded as a leading Marxist theorist, Bukharin’s work has wide appeal to those interested in Soviet history and Marxist economics as well as to those concerned with theories of development and socialist economies.

The Politics and Economics of the Transition Period - Nikolai Bukharin - 2013-11-05

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Bibliography of European Economic and Social History - Derek Howard Aldcroft - 1984

A reference guide to the literature in English, for teachers and students of modern European economic and social history. The bibliography covers writings on the period 1700 to 1939 and includes most of the literature published in the 20th century and a small selection of still important earlier 19th-century writings. The selection is confined largely to books and articles, and each entry includes date of publication, publisher, and place of publication in the case of books, and the volume number and year of publication for articles. Geographically the volume encompasses the whole of continental Europe, including Turkey. Distributed in the US and Canada by St. Martin’s Press. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR.

The Russian Socialist Revolutionary Party Before the First World War - Manfred Hildermeier - 2000

"The Socialist Revolutionary Party played an important role in the history of the Russian revolutionary movement. The author seeks to explain why this party—which continued the tradition of the 1870s—did not ultimately prevail in an agrarian country like the Tsarist empire. Using a wealth of printed sources and, for the first time, drawing upon materials from the archive of the Central Committee of the PSR, this study provides a detailed analysis of the theoretical foundations of the party as well as its organisational structure and political practice during the first Russian Revolution. Manfred Hildermeier is Professor am Seminar für Mittlere und Neuere Geschichte der Universität Göttingen."

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