Through case studies that exemplify the field's breadth and sophistication, it examines antifascism in two distinct realms: after surveying the movement's remarkable diversity across nations and political cultures up to 1945, the volume assesses.“Rethinking Antifascism” developed before 1917 by a variety of non-Bolshevik movements.

Richard Sakwa presents the Putin paradox as a unique regime type - balancing numerous contradictions - in order to adapt to its material environment while maintaining sufficient authority with which to challenge. These projects are not only innovative in their approaches to analyzing the role of newspapers, but also critical in their assessment of the role of newspapers in shaping public opinion and influencing political outcomes. The book offers a unique perspective on the role of newspapers in shaping public opinion and influencing political outcomes in contemporary Russia. It is a valuable resource for scholars interested in the role of newspapers in shaping public opinion and influencing political outcomes.

The book offers a unique perspective on the role of newspapers in shaping public opinion and influencing political outcomes in contemporary Russia. It is a valuable resource for scholars interested in the role of newspapers in shaping public opinion and influencing political outcomes.
Rethinking Security in Post Cold-War Europe
William Park 2014-06-11 Provides a survey of the principal items on the agenda following the end of the Cold War, focusing upon the institutions and regions where the reconsideration of security issues has been particularly profound. The book is organized into three main sections: the first examines the changed roles of the main security institutions which have survived the Cold War: NATO, the European Union (Western European Union) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The second analyses the Central European countries, Russia and the former Soviet Union in terms of their ideologies, political structures and relationships of the Cold War period. Lastly, the text examines the northern and southern regions of Europe where quite different perspectives and agendas are encountered.

The Economic Diplomacy of Ostpolitik
Werner D. Lippert 2010-12-30 Despite the consensus that economic diplomacy played a crucial role in ending the Cold War, very little research has been done on the economic diplomacy during the crucial decades of the 1970s and 1980s. This book fills the gap by exploring the complex interweaving of East-West political and economic diplomacies in the pursuit of détente. The focus on German chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik reveals how its success has rested on the weight of energy trade and high tech exchanges with the Soviet Union. His policies and visions are contrasted with those of U.S. President Richard Nixon and the Realpolitik of Henry Kissinger. The ultimate failure to coordinate these rivaling détente policies, and the resulting divide on how to deal with the Soviet Union, left NATO with an energy dilemma between American and European partners—one that has resurfaced in the 21st century with Russia's politicization of energy trade. This book is essential for anyone interested in exploring the interface of international diplomacy, economic interest, and alliance cohesion.

Producing Power: The Pre-Chernobyl History of the Soviet Nuclear Industry
Sonja D. Schmid 2019-08-17 An examination of how the technical choices, social hierarchies, economic structures, and political dynamics shaped the Soviet nuclear industry leading up to Chernobyl. The Chernobyl disaster has been variously ascribed to human error, reactor design flaws, and industry mismanagement. In Producing Power, Sonja Schmid examines differences with reference of the Soviet nuclear industry and estimates in Russian archives that maintain these alternate accounts. Rather than pursuing one "obvious" explanation, she investigates how each of these narratives makes sense in its own way and demonstrates that much remains unknown about the complex interplay of competing interests, organizational strategies, and cultural norms. The book also shows how the Soviet nuclear industry's dual origins in weapons and electrification programs, and how these factors shaped the management of nuclear power experts as a professional community. This book fundamentally reassesses the design choices for modern power reactors in the shadow of the Cold War's arms race, tracing the successful and complex sociotechnical systems that have been built in the last century with Russia's polarization of energy trade. It has been crucial in understanding the interface of international diplomacy, economic interest, and alliance cohesion.