

Chubais I Vaucher Iz Istorii Rossiiskoi Privatizatsii

[#Russian Privatization](#) [#Anatoly Chubais](#) [#Privatization Vouchers](#) [#Post-Soviet Economy](#) [#Economic Reforms Russia](#)

Explore the pivotal role of Anatoly Chubais in Russia's post-Soviet economic reforms, focusing on the controversial yet transformative era of Russian privatization. This historical overview examines the introduction and impact of privatization vouchers, instruments central to the massive transfer of state assets and the shaping of the modern Russian economy.

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Voucher Privatization in Russia

One of the key questions in social science is the role of the bourgeoisie in creating a democracy. An important issue in contemporary international politics is the trajectory of the current Russian political system. This book brings these questions together by exploring the role played by the bourgeoisie in shaping political outcomes in five countries: contemporary Russia, and industrial revolution Britain, France, Germany and the USA. Its main focus is the way the different new business classes have been integrated into the political system, and the implications this had for the political trajectories of the respective countries. The contemporary Russian experience is thrown into relief by comparison with the national experiences of the other four countries, enabling conclusions to be drawn about both the general question of the historic role of this class in democratisation and the more specific question of its role in Russia today.

Bourgeoisie, State and Democracy

Russia's Oil Barons and Metal Magnates contains a critical analysis of the claims made against oligarchs. In doing so, it presents a detailed analysis of the place of the oligarchs in both the metals sector and in the Russian political economy.

Russia's Oil Barons and Metal Magnates

Since the global financial crisis of 2008-2009, there has been a growing interest among policy makers towards the more active role of the state in the enterprise sector. This book provides valuable insight into the changing role of state-owned enterprises in economic policy, a topic at the cross section of several interrelated, but usually independent research streams first of all transition research, varieties of capitalism literature, public choice approach and institutionalism studies. With the existing literature on state ownership concentrating on the developed economies and on selected emerging economies, this book fills an important gap in focusing on the post-communist transition countries. The Polish experience is looked at in a comparative perspective of selected transition countries,

which deserve special attention as they had to cope with a radical change of their economic policies towards the enterprise sector. This book will be valuable reading for academics in economic policy, transition economics, and institutional economics, and policy makers and practitioners in EU bodies and emerging economies.

State Corporate Control in Transition

The sudden dissolution of the Soviet Union altered the routines, norms, celebrations, and shared understandings that had shaped the lives of Russians for generations. It also meant an end to the state-sponsored, nonmonetary support that most residents had lived with all their lives. How did Russians make sense of these historic transformations? Serguei Alex Oushakine offers a compelling look at postsocialist life in Russia. In Barnaul, a major industrial city in southwestern Siberia that has lost 25 percent of its population since 1991, many Russians are finding that what binds them together is loss and despair. *The Patriotism of Despair* examines the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union, graphically described in spray paint by a graffiti artist in Barnaul: "We have no Motherland." Once socialism disappeared as a way of understanding the world, what replaced it in people's minds? Once socialism stopped orienting politics and economics, how did capitalism insinuate itself into routine practices? Serguei Alex. Oushakine offers a compelling look at postsocialist life in noncosmopolitan Russia. He introduces readers to the "neocoms": people who mourn the loss of the Soviet economy and the remonetization of transactions that had not involved the exchange of cash during the Soviet era. Moving from economics into military conflict and personal loss, Oushakine also describes the ways in which veterans of the Chechen war and mothers of soldiers who died there have connected their immediate experiences with the country's historical disruptions. The country, the nation, and traumatized individuals, Oushakine finds, are united by their vocabulary of shared pain.

The Patriotism of Despair

He sees political culture as a key determinant of national identity and emphasizes the critical role it plays as a vehicle of change and development. Like culture, national identity is a constructed phenomenon, a means to organize and structure cultural resources to fit current political and social needs."--BOOK JACKET.

Political Culture and National Identity in Russian Ukrainian Relations

Recounting in detail the development of a new era of repression, the author examines the fraudulent investment schemes, massive corruption & the intrusion of organized crime that has led to criminal involvement at every level of Russian society & administration.

Darkness at Dawn

Sample Text

Chechnya

This fascinating book argues that in Russia the relations between culture and nation, art and life, commodity and trash, often diverged from familiar Western European or American versions of modernity. The essays show how public and private overlapped and shaped each other, creating new perspectives on individuals and society in the Soviet Union.

Borders of Socialism

A comprehensive, up-to-date look at modern Russian higher education. By the mid-eighteenth century, when the first university appeared in Russia, many European nations could boast of long and glorious university traditions. But Russia, with its poorly developed system of elementary and secondary education, lagged behind other European countries and seemed destined for a long spell of second-tier performance. Yet by the mid-twentieth century, the fully reformed system of Soviet higher education was perceived as an unexpected success, one that transformed the country into a major scientific power throughout the Cold War. Today, the international community is keeping close tabs on the fast development of world-class higher education in Russia, specifically its large-scale changes and reforms. *Higher Education in Russia* is the first comprehensive, up-to-date overview and analysis of modern Russian higher education. Aimed at a large international audience, it describes the current realities of higher education in Russia, as well as the main principles, logic, and relevant historical and

cultural factors. Outlining the development of the higher education system in tsarist Russia throughout the nineteenth century, Yaroslav Kuzminov and Maria Yudkevich describe the development of its mass-scale higher education system from the end of the Second World War to the collapse of the Soviet Union and beyond. They also discuss the principal elements of today's Russian higher education system while exploring the system's governance model and the logic of its resource allocation. They touch on university selection, the structure of the country's academic profession, the organization of research, and the major excellence programs of leading universities. Illustrating the idea that the development of the higher education system is very much linked with the European experience, the authors argue that Russian higher education was often the domain of successful (and not so successful) education experiments and innovations. Higher Education in Russia is a must-read for scholars of higher education and Russian history alike.

Higher Education in Russia

1. Methodology, Theoretical Considerations and the Structure of the Study . - 2. Public and Private Cycles of Socio-Political Life in Russia . - 3. The Public Sphere and the State in Russia . - 4. A Kind of Society: The Nature of Political Radicalism in Modern Russia . - 5. State-Sponsored Civic Associations in Russia: Systemic Integration or a 'War of Position'? . - 6. Foreign-Sponsored Associations in Russia: Themes and Problems . - 7. Grassroots Movements in Modern Russia: A Cause for Optimism? . - Conclusion

Civil Society in Putin's Russia

The collapse of the Soviet Union led to a period of steep economic decline, followed by economic reform, soaring inflation, corruption and crime. Despite the fact that unions were part of the State and that membership was obligatory, incorporating 98 percent of the labor force, millions of workers were not paid their wages. Based upon an abundance of first-hand material, *Labour After Soviet Socialism* examines the complex interplay of history, ideology, leadership, state policy and economics, to explain the difficulty workers have encountered in defending their interests. David Mandel, labor scholar and activist, teaches political science at the University of Quebec, Montreal. He is co-founder of the School for Worker Democracy, which conducts rank-and-file labor education in Russia, Ukraine and Belarus.

Labour After Communism

David Satter arrived in the Soviet Union in June, 1976 as the correspondent of the Financial Times of London and entered a country that was a giant theater of the absurd. After 1982, he was banned from the Soviet Union but allowed back in 1990, and finally expelled in 2013 on the grounds that the secret police regarded his presence as "undesirable." From 1976 to the present, he saw four different Russias, which differed from each other radically while remaining essentially the same. From 1976 to 1982, the Soviet Union was at the height of its world power and its people were in thrall to an absurd ideology. With the advent of Gorbachev's perestroika, the Soviet population was liberated from the ideology and the state hurtled to its inevitable collapse. When independent Russia emerged from the wreckage, the failure to replace the missing ideology with genuine moral values led to Russia's complete criminalization. The articles in this unique collection are a chronicle of Russia from the day David Satter arrived in the Soviet Union until the present. Emigres from the states of the former Soviet Union often despair of their inability to convey the true character of their experiences to the West. Penetrating the veil of Russian mystification requires effort and the ability to understand that seeing is not always believing. The Russians have created an entire false world for our benefit. This collection reflects David Satter's 40-year attempt to see them as they are.

The Communist Party and Soviet Science

This book is an attempt to choose between four models of the contemporary Russian economy: the familiar state-run and market models and the author's own 'negotiated' and 'bargained' economies. The last two are derived from the 'administered market' model, developed in the late-Soviet period to describe a system in which power has seeped away from the centralized state.

Never Speak to Strangers and other writing from Russia and the Soviet Union

The House by the Dvina is the riveting story of two families separated in culture and geography but bound together by a Russian-Scottish marriage. It includes episodes as romantic and dramatic as any

in fiction: the purchase by the author's great-grandfather of a peasant girl with whom he had fallen in love; the desperate sledge journey in the depths of winter made by her grandmother to intercede with Tsar Aleksandr II for her husband; the extraordinary courtship of her parents; and her Scottish granny being caught up in the abortive revolution of 1905. Eugenie Fraser herself was brought up in Russia but was taken on visits to Scotland. She marvellously evokes a child's reactions to two totally different environments, sets of customs and family backgrounds, while the characters are beautifully drawn and splendidly memorable. With the events of 1914 to 1920 - the war with Germany, the Revolution, the murder of the Tsar and the withdrawal of the Allied Intervention in the north - came the disintegration of Russia and of family life. The stark realities of hunger, deprivation and fear are sharply contrasted with the adventures of childhood. The reader shares the family's suspense and concern about the fates of its members and relives with Eugenie her final escape to Scotland. In *The House by the Dvina*, Eugenie Fraser has vividly and poignantly portrayed a way of life that finally disappeared in violence and tragedy.

Policy-making for Russian Industry

Specially commissioned contributions edited by some of the most respected academics currently working in the field of higher education, drawing the situation as it is now and looking forward to the developments of the coming years. It asks questions such as will 'Dearing' prove to be little more than a stop-gap? What will be the balance of power between education institutions, the state and the private sector? What are the realities behind 'lifelong learning', and what form will it take if it steps out of the realms of theory?

The House by the Dvina

Originally published in 1948, this book is the autobiographical account of the cipher clerk Igor Gouzenko who defected from the Russian Embassy in Ottawa on 5 September 1945, just three days after war end. In doing so he alerted the Canadian, British and American authorities to the spy rings operating in Canada which were made up of traitorous intellectual professionals and men who belonged to the social and academic establishment of Canada, confirming what Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers were telling the FBI in the late 1940's about spy rings in the USA. A profound and gripping story of one "little man" risking his life for the greater good of protecting the heritage of freedom that many others take for granted.. "We have been impressed with the sincerity of the man, and with the manner in which he gave his evidence, which we have no hesitation in accepting.... "In our opinion Gouzenko by what he has done has rendered great public service to the people of this country, and thereby has placed Canada in his debt."—The Report of the Royal Commission to investigate the facts relating to and the circumstances surrounding the communication, by public officials and other persons in positions of trust of secret and confidential information to agents of a foreign power. June 27, 1946.

Internationalization

This collection of essays examines women in the Khrushchev era, using both newly-accessible archival material and a re-reading of published sources. Exploring diverse subjects including housing, space flight, women workers, cinema, religion and consumption, the volume places the analysis of specific events or issues within a broader discussion of economic, political, ideological and international developments to provide a full analysis of the era.

Higher Education Re-formed

Drawing on the author's experience in Brazil, this text provides a portrait of everyday life among the women of the favelas - a portrait that challenges much of what we think we know about the 'culture of poverty'. It helps us understand the nature of joking and laughter in the shantytown.

Science Policy: Science policy in the Soviet Union

Socialist Realism Without Shores also addresses the critical discourse provoked by socialist realism - Stalinist aesthetics; "anthropological" readings; ideology critique and censorship; and the sublimely ironic approaches adapted from *sots art*, the Soviet version of postmodernism.

The Iron Curtain

One of the most creative periods of Russian culture and the most energized period of the Revolution coincided in 1913-1931. Clark focuses on the complex negotiations among the environment of a revolution, the utopian striving of politicians and intellectuals, the local culture system, and the arena of contemporary European and American culture.

Western Banker

No

Moscow Diary

An account of the violence and repression that defined the murderous Guatemalan civil war of the 1980s. Manz, an anthropologist, spent over two decades studying the Mayan highlands and remote rain forests of Guatemala. In a political portrait of Santa María Tzejá, where highland Maya peasants seeking land settled in the 1970s, Manz describes these villagers' plight as their isolated, lush, but deceptive paradise became one of the centers of the war convulsing the entire country. After their village was viciously sacked in 1982, desperate survivors fled into the surrounding rain forest and eventually to Mexico, and some even further, to the United States, while others stayed behind and fell into the military's hands. Manz follows their flight and eventual return to Santa María Tzejá, where they sought to rebuild their village and their lives. From publisher description.

Women in the Khrushchev Era

The first book to document the peasant rebellion against Soviet collectivization, *Peasant Rebels Under Stalin* retrieves a crucial lost chapter from the history of Stalinist Russia. The peasant revolt against collectivization, as reconstructed by author Lynne Viola, was the most violent and sustained resistance to the Soviet state after the Russian Civil War. Conservative estimates suggest that over the course of the 1920s and early 1930s, more than 1,100 people were assassinated, more than 13,000 villages rioted, and over 2.5 million people participated in this active struggle of resistance. This book is about the men and women who tried to preserve their families, communities, and beliefs from the depredations of Stalinism. Their acts were often heroic, but these heroes were homespun, ordinary people who were driven to acts of desperation by cruel and brutal state policies. This is a study of peasant community, culture, and politics through the prism of resistance. Based on newly declassified Soviet archives, including previously inaccessible OGPU (secret police) reports, Viola's work documents the manifestation in Stalin's Russia of universal strategies of peasant resistance in what amounted to a virtual civil war between state and peasantry. This book is must reading for scholars of Soviet history, Stalinism, popular resistance, and Russian peasant culture.

Laughter Out of Place

Introduction. Lives and times / Sheila Fitzpatrick ; Lives as tales / Yuri Slezkine -- Part I. Civil war as a way of life (1917-1920) My reminiscences (1) / Ekaterina Olitskaia ; In 1917 / Anna Litveiko ; Where laughter is never heard / P.E. Melgunova-Stepanova ; A mother's story / Anna Andzhievskaja ; The road to exile / Zinaida Zhemchuzhnaia ; Autobiography / Nadezhda Krupskaja ; Things seen and suffered / Tatiana Varsher ; Cavalry boy / Zinaida Patrikeeva ; Recollections / Irina Elenevskaja ; The way of bitterness / Sofia Volkonskaia -- Part II. Toward "new forms of life" (The 1920s) My life / Agrippina Korevanova ; What am I to do? / Anonymous ; My reminiscences (2) / Ekaterina Olitskaia ; Why I do not belong in the party / Paraskeva Ivanova ; Arina's children / Maria Belskaia ; Sent by the Komsomol / Antonina Solovieva ; Peasant narratives (1) / Nenila Bazeleva et al. ; A worker's life / Anna Balashova ; Students in the first Five-year plan / Valentina Bogdan ; Building the city of youth / Alla Kiparenko ; A Belomor confession / Anna Iankovskaia ; The green lamp / Lidia Libedinskaia -- Part III. "Life has become merrier" (The 1930s) The most important thing / Pasha Angelina ; Peasant narratives (2) / Efrosinia Kislova et al. ; We were fighting for an idea! / Fruma Treivas ; Speeches by Stakhanovites / N.I. Slavnikova et al. ; A cross-examination / Ulianova ; A sea captain's story / Anna Shchetinina ; Farewell to the Komsomol / Kh. Khuttonen ; Autobiography / Anastasia Plotnikova ; Speeches by Stakhanovites' wives / A.V. Vlasovskaia et al. ; A family chronicle / Inna Shikheeva-Gaister ; The story of my life / Evdokia Maslennikova ; Memoirs of an engineer / Valentina Bogdan ; Engineers' wives / Frida Troib et al. ; My reminiscences (3) / Ekaterina Olitskaia.

Socialist Realism Without Shores

In the realm of political discourse there is a distinct gap in understanding between Russia and the West. To an outsider, the ideas that animate the actions of Russia's ruling elite, opposition, and civil society - from the motivations driving Russia's political actors to the class structure and international and domestic constraints that shape Russia's political thinking - remain shrouded in mystery. Contrary to the view that a bleak discursive uniformity reigns in Vladimir Putin's Russia, *Political Ideologies in Contemporary Russia* shows that the country is engaging in serious theoretical debates across a wide spectrum of modern ideologies including liberalism, nationalism, feminism, and multiculturalism. Elena Chebankova argues that the nation is fragmented and the state seeks to balance the various ideological movements to ensure that none dominates. She shows that each of the main ideological trends is far from uniform, but the major opposition is between liberalism and traditionalism. The pluralistic picture she describes contests many current portrayals of Russia as an authoritarian or even totalitarian state. Offering an alternative to the Western lens through which to view global politics, *Political Ideologies in Contemporary Russia* is a major contribution to our understanding of this world power.

Petersburg, Crucible of Cultural Revolution

In this rich, evocative study, Rhoda Ann Kanaaneh examines the changing notions of sexuality, family, and reproduction among Palestinians living in Israel. Distinguishing itself amid the media maelstrom that has homogenized Palestinians as "terrorists," this important new work offers a complex, nuanced, and humanized depiction of a group rendered invisible despite its substantial size, now accounting for nearly twenty percent of Israel's population. Groundbreaking and thought-provoking, *Birthing the Nation* contextualizes the politics of reproduction within contemporary issues affecting Palestinians, and places these issues against the backdrop of a dominant Israeli society.

Soviet Workers and Stalinist Industrialization

This work tells the story of Cambodians whose route takes them from refugee camps to California's inner-city and high-tech enclaves. We see these refugees becoming new citizen-subjects through a dual process of being made and self-making, balancing religious salvation and entrepreneurial values.

Paradise in Ashes

First Published in 1998. This is Volume III of eight in the *Sociology of the Soviet Union* series. Written in 1949, this is a collection of translated essays and documents about the family in the USSR and the changing attitudes prevailing in Soviet Russia towards specific aspects of social and political life.

Housing in the Soviet Union

This ground-breaking work documents Russian efforts to appropriate Western solutions to the problem of economic backwardness since the time of Catherine the Great. Entangled then as now with issues of cultural borrowing, educated Russians searched for Western nations, ideas, and social groups that embodied universal economic truths applicable to their own country. Esther Kingston-Mann describes Russian Westernization--which emphasized German as well as Anglo-U.S. economics--while she raises important questions about core values of Western culture and how cultural values and priorities are determined. This is the first historical account of the significant role played by Russian social scientists in nineteenth-century Western economic and social thought. In an era of rapid Western colonial expansion, the Russian quest for the "right" Western economic model became more urgent: Was Russia condemned to the fate of India if it did not become an England? In the 1900s, Russian liberal economists emphasized cultural difference and historical context, while Marxists and prerevolutionary government reformers declared that inexorable economic laws doomed peasants and their "medieval" communities. On the eve of 1917, both the tsarist regime and its leading critics agreed that Russia must choose between Western-style progress or "feudal" stagnation. And when peasants and communes survived until Stalin's time, he mercilessly destroyed them in the name of progress. Today Russia's painful modernizing traditions shape the policies of contemporary reformers, who seem as certain as their predecessors that economic progress requires wholesale obliteration of the past.

Peasant Rebels Under Stalin

Perhaps the most challenging project under Stalin's first five-year plan was the race to build Europe's largest automobile factory and an adjacent city in just eighteen months. The site chosen was Nizhny Novgorod, later named Gorky, near the Volga River, 500 miles east of Moscow. To design and construct

both factory and city, Soviet officials approached the premier industrial builder in America, the Austin Company of Cleveland, Ohio. The Austin Company was an innovative designer and builder, as well as a capitalist enterprise, with unusually rigorous ethical standards. Soviet engineers and managers who worked with the Americans were inexperienced and driven by an ideology that often led to conflicts. The remote location, the unskilled labor force, the looming deadline, and the destabilizing impact of the worldwide depression combined to aggravate tensions. Allan Austin, son of the president of the Austin Company, was the youngest of twenty American engineers supervising construction. He wrote many letters to his father and took photographs detailing the human struggles involved in this vast undertaking. Author Richard Cartwright Austin uses his father's letters, Russian and American documents, and extensive photographic resources to tell how this cooperation between capitalist and communist, American and Russian, was achieved. From near-breakdown during the initial months, through a Russian winter that called for bravery and ingenuity, to a frantic race toward completion in the final months, *Building Utopia* reveals the common humanity of both communists and capitalists and the contrasts between Russian and American cultures. Historians as well as scholars interested in early U.S.-Soviet cooperation or in the history of technology will be attracted to this compelling story.

In the Shadow of Revolution

A candid look at life in the Soviet Union as it was during the early 1980s.

Political Ideologies in Contemporary Russia

The economic and political situation of a society attempting to be re-born is the subject of this work. With a chronological perspective in mind, Mandel describes the nature of the crisis that led to a regime-initiated perestroika.

Birthing the Nation

503p : tables : 21cm. Bibliographical notes. Selected papers presented at the AISA annual colloquium, Pretoria, 30 May to 1 June 2001. The volume is divided into four main parts: Pt 1: Policy making in South Africa today. Pt 2: South Africa and foreign policy. Pt 3: Education and culture. Pt 4: Case studies. For a list of contributions and authors, please go to the full-text section below.

Buddha Is Hiding

The Family in the USSR