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No. 2/2008

**RUSSIAN DOMESTIC POLITICS UNDER PUTIN'S
PRESIDENCY**
**LA POLITIQUE INTÉRIEURE DE LA RUSSIE SOUS LA
PRÉSIDENCE DE POUTINE**

Bibliographies thématiques
No. 2/2008

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PART I : BOOKS

PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

2008

321 /00757

Politics in Russia - New York : Pearson/Longman.

xii, 270 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 9780205586028

Author(s):

1. Remington, Thomas F.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Includes index.

'This is an authoritative overview of Russia's contemporary political system and its recent evolution. The author focuses on four areas of change - state structure, regime, economics, and identity - to offer a context for analyzing the transition from the Soviet era to the post-Soviet era. Emphasizing the intersection of politics and economics and the tension between authoritarian and democratic trends, this text helps students explore the complexities and ambiguities of Russian politics today.'

ID number: 80021749

Edition: 5th ed.

Year: 2008

Type: M

2007

355 /00504

Democratic Breakdown and the Decline of the Russian Military - Princeton, NJ : Princeton University Press.

xi, 247 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9780691128962

Author(s):

1. Barany, Zoltan D.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--POLITICAL ACTIVITY

2. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY

4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Includes index.

'Why have Russian generals acquired an important political position since the Soviet Union's collapse while at the same time the effectiveness of their forces has deteriorated ? Why have there been no radical defense reforms in Russia since the end of the Cold War, even though they were high on the agenda of the country's new president in 2000 ? This book explains these puzzles as it paints a comprehensive portrait of Russian military politics. The author identifies three formative moments that gave rise to the Russian dilemma. The first was Gorbachev's decision to invite military participation in Soviet politics. The second was when Yeltsin acquiesced to a new political system that gave generals a legitimate political presence. The third was when Putin not only failed to press for

* This list contains material received as of March 12th, 2008 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 12 mars 2008.

needed military reforms but elevated numerous high-ranking officers to prominent positions in the federal administration. Included here are the author's insightful analysis of crisis-management following the sinking of the Kursk submarine, a systematic comparison of the Soviet/Russian armed forces in 1985 and the present, and compelling accounts of the army's political role, the elusive defense reform, and the relationship between politicians and generals.'

ID number: 80021563

Year: 2007

Type: M

323 /01052

A Russian Diary - London : Harvill Secker.

x, 323 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9781846551024

Author(s):

1. Politkovskaya, Anna

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Notes:

Includes index.

'Covering the period from the Russian parliamentary elections of December 2003 to the tragic aftermath of the Beslan school siege in late 2005, this book is an unflinching record of the plight of millions of Russians and a pitiless report on the cynicism and corruption of Vladimir Putin's presidency.'

ID number: 80021566

Year: 2007

Type: M

327 /01400

Russian Foreign Policy beyond Putin - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

100 p.; 24 cm.

(Adelphi Papers ; 390)

ISBN: 9780415450638

Author(s):

1. Rumer, Eugene B., 1958-

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

'Russia's resurgence as an assertive actor in the global diplomatic arena after a long period of introspection and preoccupation with domestic troubles, and the economic revival that underpins it, are among the most striking developments in international relations of recent years. But what drives Russian foreign policy at the end of the Putin era ? To what extent is it shaped by Russia's role as a major energy supplier, and how long can the country remain an 'energy superpower', if indeed it is one ? How might Russian foreign policy change in the years ahead ? Which way will Russia, faced with the might of growing powers around it, and struggling with the fragility of its economic success and stability at home, choose to face in international relations ? This paper examines the domestic context of contemporary Russian foreign policy and its key political, economic, military and security drivers, as well as looking at the contrasting outlook that preceded it, and at how Russia's international posture may adjust again in the coming years. The paper concludes with recommendations for Western policymakers on how to respond to Russia's return.'

ID number: 80021599
Year: 2007
Type: M

2006

328 /00075

How Russia Really Works : The Informal Practices that Shaped Post-Soviet
Politics and Business - Ithaca, NY : Cornell University Press.
xii, 270 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
(Culture and Society after Socialism)
ISBN: 9780801473524

Author(s):

1. Ledeneva, Alena V., 1964-

Subject(s):

1. POLITICAL CORRUPTION--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. CORPORATIONS--CORRUPT PRACTICES--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 241-261. Includes index.

'During the Soviet era, blat - the use of personal networks for
obtaining goods and services in short supply and for
circumventing formal procedures - was necessary to compensate
for the inefficiencies of socialism. The collapse of the Soviet
Union produced a new generation of informal practices. The
author explores practices in politics, business, media, and the
legal sphere in Russia in the 1990s - from the hiring of firms
to create negative publicity about one's competitors, to
inventing novel schemes of tax evasion and engaging in
'alternative' techniques of contract and law enforcement. She
discovers ingenuity, wit, and vigor in these activities and
argues that they simultaneously support and subvert formal
institutions. They enable corporations, the media, politicians,
and businessmen to operate in the post-Soviet labyrinth of
legal and practical constraints but consistently undermine the
spirit, if not the letter, of the law. The 'know-how' the
author describes in this book continues to operate today and is
crucial to understanding contemporary Russia.'

ID number: 80021395

Year: 2006

Type: M

321 /00728

Engaging with Russia : The Next Phase - Washington : Trilateral
Commission.

x, 182 p. ; 23 cm.

(Triangle Papers ; 59)

ISBN: 0930503872

Author(s):

1. Lyne, Roderic
2. Talbott, Strobe
3. Watanabe, Koji

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. POST-COMMUNISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Trilateral Commission

Notes:

'This report seeks to understand the development of the Russian
Federation in the post-Soviet era, including the development of
new processes in politics and society, of a market economy, and
of new external relationships; to explore the choices facing
Russia and the ways in which the country might develop over the
next generation; and to look at the implications for Russia's

partners. Chapter 2 looks at the legacy inherited from the 1990s. Chapters 3 and 4 assess the main trends and policies under the current administration. Chapter 5 examines Russia's role in the G-8 and her relations with the United States. In chapter 6 the authors look at the evolution of Russia's relations within the European continent and in chapter 7, at the parallel processes in Asia. In chapter 8, the authors draw some conclusions about the direction in which Russia is heading and the impediments to progress. '

ID number: 80021016

Year: 2006

Type: M

323 /00999

Douloureuse Russie : journal d'une femme en colere - Paris :

Buchet-Chastel.

iii, 420 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 2283021006

Author(s):

1. Politkovskaya, Anna

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Notes:

'En arrivant au Kremlin en 2000, Vladimir Poutine avait promis d'instaurer en Russie la 'dictature de la loi'. Mais s'il y a bel et bien une dictature en Russie, c'est celle exercee par un pouvoir impitoyable qui ne se soucie de la loi que lorsque cela l'arrange, explique l'auteur. Au fil des jours, la journaliste de la Novaia Gazeta, l'un des derniers organes de presse independants, dresse un constat terrible de la 'poutinisation'. Loin d'etre pacifiee, la Tchetchenie demeure plus que jamais une zone de non-droit. La 'verticale du pouvoir' ecrase toute opposition digne de ce nom, n'hesitant pas a truquer grossierement les elections. Sur la totalite du territoire, une bureaucratie corrompue pille les citoyens. Les tribunaux rendent une justice qui ne profite qu'aux mieux en cour. Les pauvres, les vieux, les invalides, les orphelins, sont livres a eux-memes. Au sommet de ce systeme 'neosovietique', un homme : Vladimir Poutine. Combien de temps encore la population, ereintee, apeuree et desesperee, va-t-elle se laisser faire ? Comme toute evolution en douceur semble impossible, les discours les plus radicaux trouvent de plus en plus d'echo ... Si revolution il y a en Russie, elle ne sera ni rose comme en Georgie, ni orange comme en Ukraine. Elle sera couleur rouge sang.'

ID number: 80021182

Year: 2006

Type: M

321 /00729

The State after Communism : Governance in the New Russia - Lanham, MD :
Rowman & Littlefield.
x, 323 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0742539415

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. POST-COMMUNISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Added entry(s):

1. Colton, Timothy J., 1947- , ed.
2. Holmes, Stephen, 1948- , ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'The Soviet dictatorship was a strong state, committed to dominating and transforming society in the name of a utopian ideology. When the communist regime crumbled and the post-Soviet countries committed to democracy, most observers took for granted that their state structures would be effective agents of the popular will. Russia's experience demonstrates that this assumption was overly optimistic. This book, based on a major collaborative research project with American and Russian scholars, shows that state capacity, strength, and coherence were highly problematic after communism, which had major consequences for particular functions of government and for the entire process of regime change. Eleven well-known contributors examine governance in post-Soviet Russia in comparative context, investigating the roots, characteristics, and consequences of the crisis as a whole and its manifestations in the specific realms of tax collection, statistics, federalism, social policy, regulation of the banks, currency exchange, energy policy, and parliamentary oversight of the bureaucracy.'

ID number: 80021019

Year: 2006

Type: M

2005

327 /01218

Russian Governance in the Twenty-First Century : Geo-strategy,
Geopolitics and Governance - London : Frank Cass.
xii, 354 p. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0714655295

Author(s):

1. Isakova, Irina Viktorovna

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 347-348. Includes index.

'This book analyses the cardinal changes that have recently occurred in the Russian state, its principles of governance and its foreign-policy orientation. It reviews the recent changes in Russian approaches to geo-strategy and the geopolitical development patterns that influenced the transformation of Russian military strategic thinking and foreign policy in the beginning of the twenty-first century. It draws attention to defence and security policies prior to and after 11 September 2001 and the evolution of civil-military relations in Russia. The book demonstrates how the scale of political, social-economic, territorial-administrative and military reforms clearly transformed the country in a systemic manner, which is unequalled since the collapse of the Soviet Union. As a result the book helps us to understand the roots and reasons for Russia's decision to increase its engagement with the West after 11 September 2001, as well as the pitfalls of such

'geo-strategic shifts', the success of which should not be taken for granted.'

ID number: 80019632

Edition: 1st ed.

Year: 2005

Type: M

323 /00933

Leading Russia : Putin in Perspective : Essays in Honour of Archie Brown
- Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press.

xi, 304 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 0199276145

Subject(s):

1. POLITICAL LEADERSHIP--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. PUTIN, VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH, 1952-
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Pravda, Alex, 1947- , ed.

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 275-294. Includes index.

'Leaders and leadership continue to dominate Russia's political development. Like his predecessors in the Kremlin, Vladimir Putin has made a crucial impact on the substance and style of Russian politics. His efforts to use traditional tools of state power to manage democracy and market capitalism have had mixed effects on both. The book investigates the ambiguities and contradictions of Putin's rule from four perspectives. The volume first considers his leadership in the context of Russia's convulsive historical cycle of revolutionary transformation, breakdown, consolidation, and stagnation. The study then analyses how normative and institutional components of democracy have fared under Putin's regime of stronger executive control. It proceeds to examine the strengths and weaknesses of presidential power vis-a-vis bureaucratic, regional, and corporate groups. The volume concludes with two assessments of the strategic direction in which Putin is taking Russia. They explore the tensions between bureaucratic-authoritarian trends and Putin's apparent commitment to electoral democracy, market capitalism, and alignment with the West. The book helps to deepen our understanding of the cultural and institutional factors shaping Putin's leadership approach and policy priorities. More widely, it sheds light on the complexity of the relationship between post-communist leadership, democracy, and economic modernization.'

ID number: 80020327

Year: 2005

Type: M

321 /00721

Lessons from Russia : Clinton and US Democracy Promotion - Aldershot, UK
: Ashgate.

xii, 218 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0754646106

Author(s):

1. Marsden, Lee

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 201-211. Includes index.

'The author presents here one of the most original and comprehensive analyses of US democracy promotion in Russia and

argues that in order to understand the failings of democracy assistance in Russia, it is necessary to understand the inter-relation of macro and micro level policy. This book introduces two new models of foreign policy analysis which increase understanding of both the formulation and implementation of foreign policy. Furthermore, it demonstrates how the promotion of democracy in Russia was substantially flawed due to implementation and the US foreign policy process.'

ID number: 80020714

Year: 2005

Type: M

321 /00710

Virtual Politics : Faking Democracy in the Post-Soviet World - New Haven, CT : Yale University Press.

xviii, 332 p.; 25 cm.

ISBN: 0300095457

Author(s):

1. Wilson, Andrew, 1923-

Subject(s):

1. FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. DEMOCRACY--FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. DEMOCRACY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

Includes index.

'States such as Russia and Ukraine may not have gone back to totalitarianism or the traditional authoritarian formula of stuffing the ballot box, cowing the population and imprisoning the opposition - or not obviously. But a whole industry of 'political technology' has developed instead, with shadowy private firms and government 'fixers' on lucrative contracts dedicated to the black arts of organising electoral success. This book uncovers the sophisticated techniques of the 'virtual' political system used to legitimise post-Soviet regimes : entire fake parties, phantom political rivals and 'scarecrow' opponents. And it exposes the paramount role of the mass media in projecting these creations and in falsifying the entire political process. The author argues that it is not primarily economic problems that have made it so difficult to develop meaningful democracy in the former Soviet world. Although the West also has its 'spin doctors', dirty tricks and aggressive ad campaigns, it is the unique post-Bolshevik culture of 'political technology' that is the main obstacle to better governance in the region, to real popular participation in public affairs and to the modernisation of the political economy in the longer term.'

ID number: 80020496

Edition: 1st ed.

Year: 2005

Type: M

2004

323 /00830

Islam in Russia : The Politics of Identity and Security - Armonk, NY : Sharpe.

xxiv, 566 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0765612828

Author(s):

1. Hunter, Shireen T.

Subject(s):

1. ISLAM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. ISLAM AND POLITICS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
5. MUSLIMS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 543-552. Includes index.

'The author traces the shared history of Russia and Islam. The study's analytical drive stresses political and geopolitical relationships over time and examines Russia's Muslim populations, religious institutions, political organizations and ideological movements.'

ID number: 80019304

Year: 2004

Type: M

323 /00869

Inside Putin's Russia - London : Granta.

xii, 350 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1862076405

Author(s):

1. Jack, Andrew

Subject(s):

1. PUTIN, VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH, 1952-
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Includes index.

'He emerged from the shadows of the Soviet secret policy and lowly government jobs to become the most powerful man in Russia. Since Vladimir Putin was propelled into the Kremlin in 2000, he has defied domestic and foreign expectations, by presiding over a period of strong economic growth, significant restructuring, and rising international prestige. Yet Putin himself remains a man of mystery and contradictions; he has pursued an increasingly pro-western foreign policy and liberal economic reforms, while continuing a hardline war in Chechnya and introducing tighter controls over parliament, the regions and the media, which are reminiscent of the Soviet era. This is the first analysis of contemporary Russia under its new president to be written by a western journalist. It digs behind the rumours and speculation, tracing Putin's rise to power, and assessing how he has performed in office, and the changing nature of the Russia he rules. It draws on interviews with Putin himself, and a number of the country's leading figures, as well as many ordinary Russians. With his re-election campaign imminent, it is possible to draw conclusions about Putin's thinking, style and effectiveness as President; and about the evolution of Russia during his period in office. The lessons are important for anyone interested in the recent past and future of Russia.'

ID number: 80019740

Year: 2004

Type: M

321 /00671

Between Dictatorship and Democracy : Russian Post-Communist Political Reform - Washington : Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. xii, 364 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0870032062

Author(s):

1. MacFaul, Michael
2. Petrov, Nikolai
3. Ryabov, Andrei

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRACY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (US)

Notes:

Includes index.

'For the past two decades, Russian leaders have attempted to launch a series of political reforms, purportedly aimed at moving the country toward democracy. Have these reforms taken hold ? If not, what kind of political regime will sustain in post-Soviet Russia ? How has Vladimir Putin's rise to power influenced the country's course ? The authors seek to give a comprehensive answer to these fundamental questions about the nature of Russian politics.'

ID number: 80019306

Year: 2004

Type: M

323 /00909

La Russie selon Poutine - Paris : Buchet/Chastel.

271 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 2283020638

Author(s):

1. Politkovskaya, Anna

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

'Que devient la Russie sous la conduite de Vladimir Poutine ? A travers une succession de recits et de rencontres, en reprenant des dossiers tels que ceux des criminels de guerre, des 'petits arrangements' qui lient mafia, police et justice, ou des tragedies des prises d'otages a Moscou ou a Beslan, la journaliste de Novaia Gazeta dresse un portrait douloureux de ses concitoyens et de son pays. La violence de l'armee, le cynisme des nouveaux riches, le desarroi des simples gens, le declin des intellectuels, la dignite galvaudee de ceux qui s'efforcent, malgre les difficultes et les avanies, de servir honorablement leur patrie, le mepris du pouvoir pour les victimes de ses erreurs ... tout ou presque laisse mal augurer de l'avenir. Au fil des pages, c'est l'inhumanite du regime russe et de son premier dirigeant qui transpire.'

ID number: 80020197

Year: 2004

Type: M

321 /00673

Poutine et le renouveau autocratique - Rome : NATO Defense College.

32 p. ; 21 cm.

(Occasional Paper ; 1)

Author(s):

1. Ponsard, Lionel

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. DEMOCRACY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Added entry(s):

1. NATO Defence College (IT)

Notes:

'Enigme encore insondable, la politique de Poutine n'en presente pas moins une caracteristique sans cesse plus reelle : le renforcement des tendances autocratiques initiee par le Kremlin et l'effacement des vagues premisses d'un liberalisme institutionnel. Faut-il y voir la consequence de l'attrait intemporel des Russes pour toute figure charismatique symbolisant grandeur, pouvoir et force de decision ? S'agit-il au contraire de la concretisation des ambitions d'un seul homme, remarquable stratege a la volonte inflexible ? Plus important encore, peut-on attendre de la Russie qu'elle adopte une democratie calquee sur le modele occidental, faisant ainsi table rase de son passe ? Les contours autocratiques du gouvernement Poutine nous mettent mal a l'aise et notre propre culture politique nous pousserait a les rejeter en bloc; mais ce regime aux relents autoritaires n'est peut-etre rien d'autre que la forme incontournable d'une democratie a la russe ...'

ID number: 80019350

Year: 2004

Type: M

327 /01227

Russian Crossroads : Toward the New Millennium - New Haven, CT : Yale University Press.

viii, 337 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0300097921

Author(s):

1. Primakov, Evgenii Maksimovich

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

3. PRIMAKOV, EVGENII MAKSIMOVICH

Notes:

Includes index.

'A prominent Russian politician who served as prime minister, foreign minister, and head of foreign intelligence during the 1990s, the author has been part of all vital decisions on Russian domestic and foreign policy for the past two decades. His memoir is both an insider's account of post-perestroika Russian politics and a statement from a representative of the enlightened Russian establishment on the nation's relationship with America and the world. The author is a specialist in the Middle East, and his personal involvement in the problems of that region make his commentary particularly valuable as he articulates Russia's view of the conflicts there and its stances towards Irak, Israel, and Palestine. Primakov also offers pertinent opinions on the Gulf War, NATO enlargement, spying, and other aspects of contemporary international relations, and he gives personal assessments of a wide variety of major players, from Saddam Hussein and Yasir Arafat to Madeleine Albright and Bill Clinton. Providing behind-the-scenes information about government shake-ups in Moscow, the history of speculative privatizations, the formation of the new political and economic oligarchy, and much more, this book is an invaluable aid to political analysts,

historians, and anyone interested in Russia's recent past and future plans.'
ID number: 80019729
Year: 2004
Type: M

321 /00681

Russian Politics under Putin - Manchester : Manchester University Press.
xii, 292 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0719068010

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY

Added entry(s):

1. Ross, Cameron, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'In March 2000 Vladimir Putin was elected President of the Russian Federation, the largest country in the world. In the space of just a few years Putin's radical reforms in the areas of domestic and foreign policy have made a major impact on Russian politics and society and we have witnessed a new orientation in Russia's external relations with the West. But is Putin an authoritarian or a democrat ? Does his presidency signal a break with Russia's past or is he just another autocratic Tsar in modern clothing ? Bringing together a team of internationally renowned scholars from Britain, the USA and Russia, this book provides a critical analysis of Putin's domestic and foreign policies. This is a lively, comprehensive, and highly accessible account of contemporary Russian politics. There are fifteen chapters covering such key areas as : leadership and regime change, political parties and democratisation, economy and society, regional politics, the war in Chechnya, and Russian foreign policy.'

ID number: 80019697

Year: 2004

Type: M

328 /00073

The Central Government of Russia : From Gorbachev to Putin - Aldershot, UK : Ashgate.

199 p. ; 24 cm.

(Post-Soviet Politics)

ISBN: 0754639827

Author(s):

1. Shevchenko, Iulia

Subject(s):

1. CABINET SYSTEM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. USSR--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 186-192. Includes index.

'Placing the development of the Soviet and Russian central governments in theoretical context, this work breaks new ground in the study of contemporary Russian politics. The author's creative treatment of the principal-agent model offers fresh insight into the institutional origins of change in government organization in the communist and post-communist period, from President Gorbachev to President Putin. She demonstrates that government organization varies with the extent to which the principal actors - the president and parliament - are prepared to empower the cabinet to actively develop rather than just implement policy. Delegation of broad decision-making powers, which occurs when the policy environment is highly competitive,

is a crucial factor explaining the uneven dynamics of government development during this period.'

ID number: 80020046

Year: 2004

Type: M

2003

323 /00804

Putin's Russia - Washington : Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

xiv, 306 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0870032011

Author(s):

1. Shevtsova, Lilia

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. PUTIN, VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH, 1952-

Added entry(s):

1. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (US)

Notes:

Includes index.

'On December 31, 1999, ailing political maverick Boris Yeltsin abruptly handed the country's leadership over to the virtually unknown former intelligence officer Vladimir Putin. This volume examines how, under Putin, the country vacillates between optimism and anguish, hope and resentment.'

ID number: 80018916

Year: 2003

Type: M

947 /00058

Metamorphose de la Russie : 1984-2004 - Paris : Fayard.

748 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 221361699X

Author(s):

1. Sokoloff, Georges

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--HISTORY

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

3. USSR--HISTORY

4. USSR--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 729-748.

'Plus de 'degels' ni de 'detentes' ! On n'ouvrira pas la Russie sur le monde moderne en continuant de l'imaginer en dehors et au-dessus du sort commun aux autres nations : il faudra se resoudre a la rendre organiquement compatible avec l'Occident. A la stupeur generale, un souverain sovietique a entendu le message iconoclaste des intellectuels de sa generation. Voila vingt ans de cela, Gorbatchev a accepte de remettre en question la forteresse du socialisme. Mais quand il a entrepris de la reamenager, elle s'est ebolee. De derapages en glissades, de culbutes en retablisements, la Russie d'aujourd'hui est meconnaissable. Puissance, territoire, peuplement, economie, gouvernement, societe, diplomatie ... de l'URSS ne reste plus que le souvenir. Suffisamment tenace, ce dernier, pour nourrir la critique d'une Russie desormais trop ordinaire ? Le propos de ce livre n'est pas de polemiquer, il est de raconter. Il est de faire le recit, le plus attentif possible aux personnages et aux circonstances, de l'odysee conduite par les chefs russes et enduree par leur peuple pour se rapprocher de nous.'

ID number: 80019456

Year: 2003

Type: M

2001

323 /00768

Gorbachev, Yeltsin, and Putin : Political Leadership in Russia's
Transition - Washington : Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
x, 162 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0870031864

Subject(s):

1. USSR--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. POLITICAL LEADERSHIP--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. POLITICAL LEADERSHIP--USSR
5. GORBACHEV, MIKHAIL SERGEEVICH, 1931-
6. YELTSIN, BORIS NIKOLAYEVICH, 1931-
7. PUTIN, VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH, 1952-

Added entry(s):

1. Brown, Archie, 1938- , ed.
2. Shevtsova, Lilia Fedorovna, ed.
3. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (US)

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book analyzes leadership politics in Russia over the past sixteen years. Its authors demonstrate the crucial difference new leaders can make in a system that both before and after the fall of communism concentrated great power and authority at the top of the political hierarchy. Focusing on Russia's three top leaders since 1985, the authors examine their goals, evolving ideas, style of rule, institution-building, and impact in different areas of policy. This fascinating and informative volume provides readers a feel for all the tension and drama of Russia's transformation under three very different leaders.'

ID number: 80018411

Year: 2001

Type: M

323 /00702

Regionalization of Security in Russia - London : Royal United Services
Institute for Defence Studies.

v, 78 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.

(Whitehall Paper Series ; 53)

ISBN: 00855161469

Author(s):

1. Isakova, Irina

Subject(s):

1. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--NATIONAL SECURITY

Added entry(s):

1. Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies (GB)

Notes:

'This research examines the following major themes : the emerging patterns of Russian statehood within the FDs (Federal Districts); the role of the FDs in the economic and military reforms during Putin's Presidency; the role of the FDs as structural territorial units in the state's management system, and the engagement strategies of the FDs with the world.'

ID number: 80017603

Year: 2001

Type: M

323 /00680

La Russie inachevee - Paris : Fayard.

340 p.; 22 cm.

ISBN: 2213605971

Author(s):

1. Carrere d'Encausse, Helene

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS

3. RUSSIA--HISTORY

4. USSR--HISTORY

5. USSR--HISTORY--COUP D'ETAT, 1991

Notes:

Bibliography : p. 289-316. Includes index.

'Y a-t-il en tout, mais d'abord dans le malheur, une exception russe ? Une fatalite qui ferait echapper ce peuple et ce pays aux convergences de la mondialisation, qui les ferait diverger d'une evolution favorable qui profite meme aux plus desherites de leurs anciens vassaux ? Des pesanteurs qui a chaque pas en avant les tirent a nouveau en arriere ou vers le bas ? Le mieux est d'y aller voir mais, si l'on peut dire, sur le terrain du Temps, la ou l'on voit mieux affleurer ou saillir les grandes permanences d'un pays. Dans le cas russe, ce sont : l'immense espace, et donc ses decompositions et recompositions successives; le pouvoir total, ses chutes et ses restaurations; la tentation europeenne ou le rejet de cette appartenance; le retard sur tout et sur tous et les effets de la conscience de ce retard; la peur de l'exterieur avec sa double traduction dans l'expansion et l'agressivite. De quel poids pesent ces grands traits du passe dans l'evolution de la Russie actuelle, confrontee a un probleme qui menace son avenir : une regression demographique sans precedent ? Un tel phenomene, inconnu partout ailleurs, est-il compatible avec la survie d'un pays et la permanence de son identite ? Tout est-il perdu pour la Russie affaiblie, alors que jamais les chances de renaître a la liberte et de 'mondialiser' n'ont ete aussi grandes pour elle ?'

ID number: 80017143

Year: 2000

Type: M

321 /00618

Russia's New Politics : The Management of a Postcommunist Society -

Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press.

xiii, 386 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0521587379

Author(s):

1. White, Stephen, 1945-

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY

4. POST-COMMUNISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

5. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Includes index.

'Just as the Bolshevik revolution defined the early politics of the 20th century, the transition from communist rule is the landmark event of its final years. In this book, based on a wealth of references including interview and survey material, the author offers a full, discriminating account of the dramatic process of change in what is still the world's largest country. After an early chapter examining the Gorbachev legacy, the book analyses the electoral process, the powerful presidency, and the intractable problem of economic reform. Later chapters cover social divisions, public opinion, and

foreign policy, and a final chapter places the Russian
experience within the wider context of democratisation.'

ID number: 80016504

Year: 2000

Type: M

PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES

DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES**

2007

After Putin, the Deluge ?.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 107, no. 702, October 2007, p. 307-313.)

Author(s):

1. Aron, Leon

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. PRESIDENTS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. ELECTIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

Who will win the presidential election this spring ? In Russia, political predictions are never easy. Neither are political successions.

ID Number: JA024130

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Succession de Poutine.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63e annee, no. 8 - 9, aout - septembre 2007, p. 125-134.)

Author(s):

1. Avioutskaa, Viatcheslav

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--PRESIDENTS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

En mars 2008, la Russie pourrait connaitre une alternance a l'occasion d'un scrutin presidentiel. Le president Vladimir Poutine semble organiser sa succession entre les deux hommes forts du regime. Serguei Ivanov et Dmitri Medvedev, representant respectivement deux clans kremlinien, la force publique et les liberaux centristes. Il n'est pas exclu que V. Poutine, malgre tout, pourrait se succeder a lui-meme, cedant ainsi a une forte pression de son entourage et de l'opinion publique, qui lui reste largement favorable.

ID Number: JA023951

Year: 2007

Language: French

Type: ART

Poutine : de Geliefde Goede Tsaar.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 61, nr. 10, oktober 2007, p. 476-480.)

Author(s):

1. Bardina, Natascha

Subject(s):

1. PRESIDENTS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The author surveys the popularity of the Russian president Vladimir Putin. At the end of his second term Putin is as popular among the Russians as ever. Nearly eight years into his effective presidency and ready to pass on the duties to a successor following the March 2008 elections Putin maintains approval ratings exceeding 70 percent in domestic polls. At the

** This list contains material received as of March 12th, 2008 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 12 mars 2008.

heart of this tremendous popularity is his enigmatic personality which never fails to puzzle Western observers. While the initial success of a fairly unknown ex-KGB agent was primarily attributed to his decisive actions in the conflict in Chechnya, the grounds for trust and support he gained over the years lay primarily in the realm of his political decision making. Putin's policy of a strong hand, reaffirming central state power and securing economic stability has met a broadly positive response in Russian society. Exhausted by the turmoil of the Yeltsin era the majority of Russians tend to favour this regime despite strong Western criticism and the increasingly authoritarian character Putin's regime has taken.

ID Number: JA024153

Year: 2007

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Russie : les hommes du president.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 115, printemps 2007, p. 243-261.)

Author(s):

1. Jego, Marie

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

One of Vladimir Putin's most spectacular initiatives since his arrival in power in March 2000 has been his pursuit of the oligarchs. A good number of businessmen who became immensely rich under Boris Yeltsin have had their companies taken from them, on the grounds that management of strategic resources is the business of the State. The problem is that Putin has simply replaced these fallen oligarchs with a new oligarchy of men in uniform - generally former KGB/FSB agents (like the president himself) whom he has known for years. Over the past few years, military men have taken over the reins of most of the leading companies in Russian industry. At the same time, this caste has placed its members in most of the key administrative positions. Now that Russia has become a veritable 'militarocracy', its new leaders can turn their attention to another task over the next few months : a pitiless struggle for the presidency, which Putin will be leaving in March 2008.

ID Number: JA023710

Year: 2007

Language: French

Type: ART

Le vrai bilan de Vladimir Poutine.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 115, printemps 2007, p. 323-342.)

Author(s):

1. Sapir, Jacques

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Vladimir Putin will leave the Kremlin in March 2008. The time has come to examine his legacy. The author argues that Putin has won his bet. Elected in March 2000, Vladimir Putin arrived in power at a time when the country was at the point of collapse : unregulated privatizations in the 1990s had benefited only a few oligarchs, while the rest of the population saw their standard of living drop vertiginously. The Federation itself risked imploding, with its constituent republics continuing to take more power from the center. By conducting a resolutely dirigiste policy, Putin resolved most of these problems. The State confiscated and took control of key industrial assets

from a number of the oligarchs; the economy has registered healthy growth thanks to oil prices, but also due to state-sponsored technological innovations; and peripheral republics have once again been integrated into the Federation. The West may well condemn Putin, but his fellow citizens are well aware of what they owe him.

ID Number: JA023711

Year: 2007

Language: French

Type: ART

Post-Communist Russia : A Historic Opportunity Missed.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 83, no. 5, September 2007, p. 891-912.)

Author(s):

1. Shevtsova, Lilia

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

This article analyses the nature of the current Russian system and its future trajectory. First, the continuity between the Yeltsin and Putin presidencies is made clear. The nature of the Russian system has, to a great extent, been influenced by Yeltsin, who strengthened demands not for independent institutions but for a new and more powerful authoritarian leadership. Putin has consolidated the system, based on personalized power. But despite signs of economic growth and outward stability there is evidence that the Russian system is unsustainable in the long-term. The current system is based on a modification of the petro-economy that reproduces the merger between power and business with the rentier class. Thus far, however, the model has not been able to solve social conflicts or stop the degradation of 'human capital'. Nor is it likely to do so in the future.

ID Number: JA024149

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Russia and the Return of Geopolitics.

(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 45, p. 8-15.)

Author(s):

1. Vego, Milan N.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

ID Number: JA023489

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

2006

Wat moeten wij met Rusland - wat moet Rusland met ons ?.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 60, nr. 12, december 2006, p. 619-625.)

Author(s):

1. Baak, Joost van

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The author deals with political, economic, and social developments in Russia against the background of some of the long-term characteristics of Russian history and culture. The post-communist rulers of Russia have been confronted with rapidly changing local and global circumstances of various, and often contradictory nature. The sudden and total evaporation of the all-pervading ideology during almost eighty years has left the country and its people in a confusing and even threatening vacuum regarding much of its national history and cultural identity, its socio-economic fabric, as well as its traditional position in world politics. The present global energy situation offers an unexpected bounty for Russia, and especially for its rulers, but it is far from clear how this will affect the country and its international position in the long term. The political reflexes of the rulers point in the direction of traditional authoritarian rule, extension of control over society as a whole, and geopolitical arguments strongly determining foreign policy. Still, it remains to be seen to what extent this is just a phase in the post-communist development of Russia, and what the chances will be in the long run for the forces that favour the development of a civil society and a more open, transparent economy.

ID Number: JA023246

Year: 2006

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

The Siloviki in Putin's Russia : Who They Are and What They Want.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 30, no. 1, Winter 2006 - 2007, p. 83-92.)

Author(s):

1. Bremmer, Ian

2. Charap, Samuel

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Little is known about the siloviki, commonly but misleadingly described as a group of current and former intelligence officers from Putin's hometown of St. Petersburg. Yet, its members, interests, relationships, and influence are helping shape Russia as its 2008 presidential elections approach.

ID Number: JA024194

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

A New Turn to Authoritarian Rule in Russia ?.

(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 13, no. 1, February 2006, p. 58-77.)

Author(s):

1. Gill, Graeme

Subject(s):

1. AUTHORITARIANISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Many observers have pointed to the increasingly authoritarian nature of President Putin's regime in Russia. This apparent turn away from democracy has generally been attributed either to Russian political culture or to the security background of Putin himself and many of those he has brought to office. However, analysis of the democratization literature suggests that the sources of Russia's authoritarianism may lie in the nature of the initial transition from Soviet rule, and in particular the way in which elites were able to act with significant independence from civil society forces because of the weakness of such forces. This weakness enabled successive elites led by Mikhail Gorbachev, Boris Yeltsin and Vladimir Putin to construct a political system in which popularly based involvement and participation were severely restricted. In this sense, Putin is merely building on what went before, not changing the regime's basic trajectory.

ID Number: JA022196

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Russie : la transition inachevee.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 71e annee, no. 1, 2006, p. 11-23.)

Author(s):

1. Medish, Mark

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

La croissance economique russe est spectaculaire; mais les echecs sociaux et politiques du pays sont tout aussi nets. Vladimir Poutine apparait a la fois comme l'homme des reformes pragmatiques et comme l'initiateur d'une nouvelle glaciation politique qui s'illustre dans la brutalisation croissante des relations avec l'etranger proche. Les Occidentaux, divises et largement impuissants, doivent redefinir et unifier leurs choix politiques vis-a-vis d'une Russie pour le moins incertaine.

ID Number: JA022370

Year: 2006

Language: French

Type: ART

Rusia, un nuevo sistema para salvar el antiguo regimen.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 20, no. 110, marzo - abril 2006, p. 69-88.)

Author(s):

1. Shevtsova, Lilia

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Con esloganes nacionalistas y mensajes de superpotencia energetica, el regimen de Vladimir Putin se desliza hacia el autoritarismo. Desde Asia central, hasta la Union Europea y Estados Unidos, las ambiciones rusas suscitan una creciente desconfianza.

ID Number: JA022661

Year: 2006

Language: Spanish
Type: ART

Russia's Ersatz Democracy.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 105, no. 693, October 2006, p. 307-314.)

Author(s):

1. Shevtsova, Lilia

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Russia's political evolution has entered a strange stage. The ruling elite is trying to use popular elections to legitimize a regime that is based on personified power and bureaucratic authority. It is trying to buttress the social order by restoring Russia's great power status while invoking nostalgia for a past that the elite itself rejects and fears. In all of these endeavors, Russia's leaders are experimenting with a model of national transformation that attempts a unique fusion of conflicting elements : of tradition and postmodernity; of autocracy and democracy; of the market and state control; of partnership with the West and a rejection of Western values.

ID Number: JA022939

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

2005

Putin's Etatization Project and Limits to Democratic Reforms in Russia.

(COMMUNIST AND POST-COMMUNIST STUDIES, vol. 38, no. 1, March 2005, p. 25-48.)

Author(s):

1. Hashim, S. Mohsin

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The paper evaluates Putin's state building efforts in terms of its impact on democratic change in Russia. Putin's evolution is treated as a response and not a solution to the legacy of the Yeltsin era reforms that created a politico-economic system lacking widespread legitimacy. It is argued that Putin's consolidation of power through his centralization measures seriously undermines Russia's prospects for democratization. The paper analyzes his efforts to wrest authority away from regional leaders, oligarchs, parliament and civil society. The analysis contends that concentration of state power in the absence of horizontal accountability and an effective state bureaucracy will only consolidate a non-democratic regime incapable of implementing its proclaimed public policy goals.

ID Number: JA021426

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

'The Enemy is at the Gate' : Russia after Beslan.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 1, January 2005, p. 141-161.)

Author(s):

1. Lynch, Dov

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

This article examines the changes that have taken place in Russian domestic and foreign policy after the Beslan hostage crisis of early September 2004. The terrorist attack has had two immediate effects in Moscow : it shook new convictions about the apparent consolidation of Russia and it reinforced old beliefs in the need to strengthen the Russian state. In order to analyse recent changes, the article discusses the policy framework put in place during Putin's first term to strengthen the state and to build a more favourable external environment. Putin's response since the Beslan attack is founded on the premise that the only effective response to the terrorist threat is to reinforce the 'organism' of the state to withstand further attacks and to manage their consequences. The article examines the limits of the policy framework in place since 2000, where a circular logic is at work, in which terrorist attacks produce greater efforts by the government to strengthen the state but with measures that do little to prevent further attack, which, in turn, stimulate a further securitization of policy. The terrorist attack at Beslan has accelerated this logic, which sits uneasily with Putin's twin vision since 2000 of domestic modernization to revitalize the country and external engagement to create a predictable external setting.

ID Number: JA021304

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Le deuxieme mandat du President Poutine : une mentalite obsidionale.
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 28, no. 109, printemps 2005, p. 63-70.)

Author(s):

1. Thom, Francoise

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA021450

Year: 2005

Language: French

Type: ART

2004

Faut-il avoir peur de Vladimir Poutine ?.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 106, hiver 2004 - 2005, p. 233-246.)

Author(s):

1. Carrere D'Encausse, Helene

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Russians had several reasons to be satisfied with 2004, along with numerous reasons for concern. The good news included the economy as growth continued at a sustained pace and inflation steadily declined. The standard of living of the population is slowly rising and a real middle class is emerging. Politically, on the other hand, there is a tendency for the powers that be to try to regain control, exerting influence on the media, returning former KGB officials to positions of authority in the government and generally strengthening the authority of the state and its institutions. But this does not necessarily justify fears of a return to the Soviet era, which would be a

shortsighted view. It is obvious that Vladimir Putin is trying to consolidate his authority and that of the state he dominates. He does not, however, have either the means - nor likely the ambition - to go any further. The current tightening of control is above all the result of Russia's persistent complex of encirclement, aggravated by recent events in Georgia and Ukraine.

ID Number: JA021268
Year: 2004
Language: French
Type: ART

Le grand retour du sovietisme.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 106, hiver 2004 - 2005, p. 249-276.)

Author(s):

1. Mandeville, Laure

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The West has found a very curious ally in Vladimir Putin. Under his iron hand, the Russian parliament has been transformed into a docile body that simply rubber stamps presidential decisions. Regional powers have been virtually eliminated and the media has been reined in. The private sector finds itself threatened by the appetite of the state. The war in Chechnya has started up again, bloodier and more absurd than ever. But the Russian president joined the 'sacred union' of those willing to combat international terrorism, earning him the good graces of the United States. At the same time, he joined the camp of the multilateralists opposed to the US intervention in Iraq, gaining the esteem of 'old Europe'. Such clever maneuvering did not work out in the Ukrainian affair, however, where Putin's stubborn support for 'his' candidate could well have gotten the 'ostriches' in the West to raise their heads and take a look at the imperial reality of the authoritarian regime in Moscow.

ID Number: JA021269
Year: 2004
Language: French
Type: ART

La democratie russe, de la spontaneite a l'improvisation ?.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 69e annee, no. 1, printemps 2004, p. 95-107.)

Author(s):

1. Salmine, Alexei

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. DEMOCRACY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

Comment caracteriser les transformations institutionnelles qui marquent la Russie depuis pres de quinze ans ? De 1991 a 1996, le pays a vu emerger un regime de 'democratie immature' ou d' 'infra-democratie', fonde sur des elections libres, l'inscription de la separation des pouvoirs dans la Constitution, la decentralisation et la liberte de la presse. Aux cotes de ces institutions nouvelles ont subsiste toutes celles qui n'ont connu que des changements mineurs ou se sont recomposees selon des logiques etrangeres aux reformes des annees 1990 : il s'agit en particulier des 'structures de force' - armee, police, services de renseignements - du systeme judiciaire et du systeme educatif. En outre, le regime actuel se caracterise par des 'institutions de transition' qui ont pour fonction de remplir des espaces sociopolitiques vacants : oligarques, 'clans', etc. Mais la veritable lacune de la societe russe, c'est l'absence d'un pouvoir consolide, qui se

traduit par une forte instabilite institutionnelle et une certaine opacite au plus haut niveau de l'Etat.

ID Number: JA020287
Year: 2004
Language: French
Type: ART

La Russie de Vladimir Poutine : un virage vers le passe ?.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 69e annee, no. 1, printemps 2004, p. 81-94.)

Author(s):

1. Shevtsova, Lilia

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Les recents evenements en Russie - le harcelement des medias independants, l'attaque contre Mikhail Khodorkovsky, qui a construit l'entreprise la plus rentable et la plus transparente du pays, et les resultats des elections a la Douma de decembre 2003, qui ont vu disparaitre du Parlement les partis liberalo-democratiques - montrent que la Russie post-communiste est entree, pour longtemps, dans une periode de pouvoir semi-autoritaire. Le regime de Vladimir Poutine, replace dans l'histoire de la Russie, ressemble en effet a un enieme avatar du pouvoir russe traditionnel, monolithique et personnalise, la separation des pouvoirs n'y etant que theorique. Toute la question est donc de savoir comment Poutine reussira a concilier deux aspects opposes de sa personnalite - le reformateur pro-occidental et le politique autoritaire - et si ses choix pro-occidentaux seront ou non soutenables a long terme.

ID Number: JA020286
Year: 2004
Language: French
Type: ART

Wealth versus Political Power : the Russian Case.

(COMMUNIST AND POST-COMMUNIST STUDIES, vol. 37, no. 2, June 2004, p. 135-160.)

Author(s):

1. Shlapentokh, Vladimir

Subject(s):

1. OLIGARCHY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The interplay between the state and the super rich has been a subject of intense debate since the time of Aristotle, who introduced the notion of oligarchs and the oligarchic regime as the ruling of a few rich people. The ideologically loaded debates about the role of wealthy people in society can be found in each country in the contemporary world. A dramatic struggle between Russia President Vladimir Putin, and the oligarch Mikhail Khodorkovsky, whose wealth was estimated before his arrest at eight-billion dollars, unfolded in the summer and fall of 2003. This conflict will likely be recounted in any future textbook that discusses the relationship between political power and big money.

ID Number: JA020631
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

A Normal Country.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 83, no. 2, March - April 2004, p. 20-38.)

Author(s):

1. Shleifer, Andrei
2. Treisman, Daniel

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Conventional wisdom in the West says that post-Cold War Russia has been a disastrous failure. The facts say otherwise. Aspects of Russia's performance over the last decade may have been disappointing, but the notion that the country has gone through an economic cataclysm and political relapse is wrong - more a comment on overblown expectations than on Russia's actual experience. Compared to other countries at a similar level of economic and political development, Russia looks more the norm than the exception.

ID Number: JA020198

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

The 'Putin System' and Political Pluralism.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 5, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 75-80.)

Author(s):

1. Wieck, Jasper

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Putin dominates the duma and the political parties in it, and he is ruthless with any would-be opposition. Yet it might be a mistake to think he is necessarily recreating a monopoly political system in Russia. Not only does he say he wants a strong market economy, which depends on some competition of ideas. For the first time in Russia since Soviet collapse, a party, Putin's United Russia, is taking responsibility for the government program. This sets up a new dynamic.

ID Number: JA020576

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

2003

La societe russe : entre murmures du passe et balbutiements du futur.

(COURRIER DES PAYS DE L'EST, no. 1038, septembre 2003, p. 4-13.)

Author(s):

1. Desert, Myriam

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Quelle est cette societe russe qui a renvoye aux 'poubelles de l'histoire', en moins de dix ans, deux chefs d'Etat ayant connu auparavant une popularite certaine, Mikhail Gorbatchev et Boris Eltsine ? Peu convaincus par les valeurs democratiques, les Russes aspirent plutot a etre gouvernes par un homme fort, a l'ordre et a la securite, parallelement a l'idee selon laquelle la democratie n'est pas faite pour les Russes. Les partis politiques ayant par ailleurs peu de credit aupres des electeurs, l'abstention frole desormais les 50 %, quel que soit le scrutin, les jeunes etant les plus nombreux a ne pas aller voter. Il faut y ajouter le vote 'contre tous', en progression, qui a seduit 2,2 millions de votants lors des elections legislatives de 1999. Le fosse s'est considerablement creuse

entre la societe et le pouvoir au cours de la periode Eltsine. Les deux tiers des personnes sondees estiment en effet avoir ete flouees par les dirigeants, en particulier en raison de la confiscation de leur epargne et de la desagregation du systeme social. Les Russes, desormais, constatent qu'ils ne peuvent compter que sur eux-memes et l'idee que l'Etat doit se cantonner dans ses fonctions regaliennes fait son chemin (33 % des sondes). Le President reste la seule institution respectee, avec 70 % qui lui font confiance aujourd'hui. L'action de Vladimir Poutine sur le plan interieur est generalement approuvee, mais les sondages revelent paradoxalement que le vrai pouvoir serait aux mains des oligarques et de la mafia. Ils considerent par contre d'un oeil critique le rapprochement avec les Etats-Unis.

ID Number: JA019976
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART

Russia - A Question of Trust.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 148, no. 2, April 2003, p. 36-42.)

Author(s):

1. Kendall, Bridget

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA019067

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Vlad the Mighty ?.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 3, March 2003, p. 13-15.)

Author(s):

1. Lo, Bobo

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Three years after his election, President Vladimir Putin is manoeuvring Russia through another international crisis - the conflict between its former client-state Iraq and new-found 'strategic partner' the US. He does so with more political authority and policy control than any Soviet or Russian leader since the death of Joseph Stalin in 1953. The intervening years have seen such historical titans as Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin, as well as the charismatic Nikita Khrushchev and the long-serving if undistinguished Leonid Brezhnev. What makes Putin so special that he should be mentioned alongside such figures, let alone considered more dominant than them ?

ID Number: JA018890

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Russie : le verrouillage.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 101, automne 2003, p. 385-411.)

Author(s):

1. Mandeville, Laure

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

As the Russian legislative and presidential elections draw near, the author draws an uncompromising picture of Vladimir Putin's first term. While Western leaders feign to see him as a democrat, the current head of the Kremlin has in reality established a lockhold on every aspect of Russian society. Political parties opposed to his line have been weakened and divided with Machiavellian skill, regional governors have willingly or unwillingly fallen in step behind his policies, the media no longer dares to criticize those in power, and the highest-profile oligarchs are being relentlessly hounded. Meanwhile, Moscow claims that the rebellion in Chechnya has been quelled and that a so-called process of political normalization is underway, although nobody is really duped. All this reflects the Chekist mentality of the Russian president and his entourage. Putin's acclaimed 'power vertical' excludes any challenge. The obvious conclusion is that what is happening in Russia is simply a 're-Sovietization'.

ID Number: JA019884

Year: 2003

Language: French

Type: ART

Russia : Power in Weakness ?.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 1, Winter 2003 - 2004, p. 57-73.)

Author(s):

1. Rumer, Eugene B.

2. Wallander, Celeste A.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS

4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Russian leadership faces internal political, economic, societal, and defense challenges that will preclude Russia from achieving great-power status in the near future. What is notable is not Russia's power but its weakness.

ID Number: JA020144

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

2002

Putin's Twelve-Step Program.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 25, no. 1, Winter 2002, p. 147-160.)

Author(s):

1. Blank, Stephen J.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Historically, Moscow's foreign policy has sought to preserve Russia's integrity, restore primacy across the CIS, and revise the status quo. Putin has devised and implemented 12 steps, starting with the war in Chechnya, to pursue these same goals.

ID Number: JA017529

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Party Organization in Transitional Parliaments : The Case of the Russian State Duma.

(JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 18, no. 2, June 2002, p. 28-52.)

Author(s):

1. Flikke, Geir

Subject(s):

1. LEGISLATIVE BODIES--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

A parliament is a crucial testing ground for the coherence of political parties and an environment in which the distribution of incentives affects party survival. It is commonly held that in weakly institutionalised parliaments, political parties with distinct organizational structures will strive to shape floor decisions in their partisan image, rather than distribute inclusive and pragmatic incentives aiming at forming stable coalitions. The experience of the Russian State Duma in its first session, 1994-95, is a case in point. Voting patterns in open roll-call votes, analysed according to partisan fractions, and internal discussions of central patriotic partisan issues reveal that patriotic political parties gained leverage on the shaping of internal regulations and contributed to giving the Duma a voice in foreign policies by focusing on ideational incentives and group coherence, rather than building coalitions.

ID Number: JA018119

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Poutine, le prisonnier du Caucase.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 98, hiver 2002 - 2003, p. 169-189.)

Author(s):

1. Mandeville, Laure

Subject(s):

1. CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Appearances notwithstanding, the spectacular hostage-taking in a Moscow theatre in October 2002 no doubt says more about president Putin's regime than it does about the broader Chechen crisis. Bugged down in an endless conflict, the Russians are caught in their own trap. Far from becoming 'normalised' - as termed in official Kremlin-speak - the situation continues to deteriorate. Russia has become a target for Chechen fighters driven to desperation. Never has a Russian president been so powerful and so popular. And yet Vladimir Putin does not enjoy a totally free hand, since he is himself the hostage of his generals and the Russian oligarchs. Former advisors to Boris Yeltsin continue to lurk in the hallways of the Kremlin, making sure that their protege remains aware that they are the ones who put him in power. Russian society, for its part, remains a prisoner of its own doing. The lack of public reaction following the carnage on Rue Dubrovka opens the door to extremely troubling authoritarian winds.

ID Number: JA018854

Year: 2002

Language: French

Type: ART

Putin's First Two Years : Democracy or Authoritarianism ?.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 657, October 2002, p. 307-312.)

Author(s):

1. Nichols, Thomas M.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Those who argue for the irreversibility of Russian democracy are on firmer ground than the critics who, while understandably concerned, have been warning repeatedly since 1991 that Russia is headed for disaster and whose predictions of doom have repeatedly gone unrealized.

ID Number: JA018379

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Seven Faces of Putin's Russia : Federal Districts as the New Level of State-Territorial Composition.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 33, no. 1, March 2002, p. 73-91.)

Author(s):

1. Petrov, Nikolai

Subject(s):

1. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Russian President Vladimir Putin has made federal reform one of his key priorities, and his first serious action, taken just a couple of days after his inauguration, was the introduction of a new system of seven enlarged federal districts. In five cases, the presidential envoys appointed to these districts were generals, who hand-picked their deputies and staff mostly from the ranks. The majority of the chief federal inspectors in the regions also come from established 'power structures'. In this article, the seven federal districts are described, and an analysis is made of the essence of the reform, the way it is proceeding, its effectiveness, and its future prospects. The forceful start of the federal reform in 2000 noticeably reduced the development of regional trends in Russia and strengthened central control; however, in 2001 the reform lost much of its dynamism, and the need for the new level of territorial organization remains questionable. It is argued that, whatever the Kremlin's initial plans and words, what is really happening is the insertion of police-state mechanisms into a delegative and declarative democratic state.

ID Number: JA017754

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Russia Renewed ?.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 6, November - December 2002, p. 58-72.)

Author(s):

1. Treisman, Daniel

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Most observers think Vladimir Putin is remaking Russia. In fact, although the faces may have changed, Putin's Russia is more like Yeltsin's than is generally recognized. Oligarchs still reign, war in Chechnya rages on, and most of Putin's innovations are superficial. Meanwhile, most of what is new in Russia - the growing economy and Putin's popularity - owes little to the president's policies.

ID Number: JA018613

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

The Putin System.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 3, no. 1, 2002, p. 3-11.)

Author(s):

1. Vogel, Heinrich

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The first good news for President Putin is that the Russian economy has finally resumed growth after a decade of decline. His second good news is that he is succeeding in reining in his rivals in the Duma and the regions and among the oligarchs. The bad news is Chechnya - and the built-in limits in a system that depends on the omnipotence of the center.

ID Number: JA017651

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

2001

Theses sur la Russie passee et presente.

(COMMENTAIRE, no. 94, ete 2001, p. 339-354.)

Author(s):

1. Besancon, Alain

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA016628

Year: 2001

Language: French

Type: ART

Putin's Federal Reforms : Reintegrating Russia's Legal Space or Upsetting the Metastability of Russia's Asymmetrical Federalism.

(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 9, no. 4, Fall 2001, p. 498-530.)

Author(s):

1. Hahn, Gordon M.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

ID Number: JA017728

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Simulations of Power in Putin's Russia.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 100, no. 648, October 2001, p. 307-312.)

Author(s):

1. Holmes, Stephen

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Although the identity of power wielders changes from year to year, we will not soon witness the emergence of a form of power accountable to ordinary Russian citizens. The state will remain detached and nonresponsive to society. It will remain 'a corporation' that, however wracked by international struggles, basically looks after itself.

ID Number: JA017051

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Wild Theories.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 57, no. 7, July 2001, p. 10-12.)

Author(s):

1. Light, Margot
2. White, Stephen

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

In the two years since Vladimir Putin first assumed real political power the inner circles of the Kremlin have become less accessible to westerners. Despite growing exposure to international summitry, the President has yet to develop his own world view. But the theories put forward by those around him are alarming indeed.

ID Number: JA016659

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Moscou : le pouvoir carnivore.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 91, printemps 2001, p. 23-50.)

Author(s):

1. Mandeville, Laure

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Over the past ten years, Russia has experienced deep-seated upheavals and as many revolutionary slogans. Hence the impression that nothing has really changed in this country and that there can be no end to the crisis that now engulfs it. After the financial collapse of 1998, in fact, the Russian economy got back on its feet much faster than expected. And it is also true that Boris Yeltsin, that aging and disgraced czar, made way for a dashing president, whose youthfulness and vitality have helped restore the public's opinion of power. Capitalizing on his popularity, Vladimir Putin has even launched an ambitious and much-needed project of 'restoring the state'. Unfortunately, behind these fine words, it is becoming increasingly clear that Putin's prime political motive is to strengthen central power to the detriment of all other types of power, whether formal - the legislature, the judiciary, etc. - or informal, such as the influence of certain oligarchs.

ID Number: JA016585

Year: 2001

Language: French

Type: ART

Putin's Russia : slowing the pendulum without stopping the clock.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 77, no. 4, October 2001, p. 867-884.)

Author(s):

1. Nicholson, Martin

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Vladimir Putin has been president of Russia for eighteen months, sufficient time for some judgement about his style of leadership and achievements to have been made. He set out to restore order to a Russia that was fragmenting in Yeltsin's latter years and to revive Russians' pride in their country. Nonetheless, he remains committed to a liberal market economy integrated with the world economy. He encouraged force to bring order to Chechnya, but has not really tackled the problem of reconstruction. He has brought the regions under greater control by the centre, but has been prepared to compromise to avoid confrontation. His most tangible achievement to date has been in championing legislation, most of it long overdue, to establish the legal basis of a market economy. He has been able to exploit a working majority in the parliament, which Yeltsin never enjoyed. The success of this enterprise will depend to some degree on its political context. Persistent efforts by Putin and his team to exert control over the political process and the media will be counterproductive if they concentrate power with the president but leave him without broadly based, independent political support. Putin is likely to remain in power until 2008, so he has time on his side.

ID Number: JA017130

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Une nouvelle classe politique en Russie ?.

(COURRIER DES PAYS DE L'EST, no. 1015, mai 2001, p. 25-34.)

Author(s):

1. Raviot, Jean-Robert

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Vladimir Poutine n'entend pas seulement modifier les rapports centre-regions dans l'optique de retablir un Etat fort et coherent, il cherche aussi a faire emerger une veritable classe politique et a lutter contre l'influence des oligarques. Or il se heurte a une classe dirigeante issue de la nomenklatura economique, traversee par des conflits d'interets, ou s'affrontent les groupes de pression, qui a investi les institutions politiques mais ne s'est pas impliquee dans la vie des partis. Il n'existe donc pas de classe politique en tant que telle, mais un conglomerat de personalites aux profils disparates. Dans ce contexte, faute de structures partisanses, le President est amene a jouer le role d'arbitre tout en s'appuyant sur trois groupes d'interets : les neo-liberaux, le clan des Petersbourgeois et les structures militarisees. Le projet de loi sur les partis politiques avec les contraintes qu'elle impose devrait aboutir a la constitution de trois ou quatre grandes formations, aux appareils hierarchises. Mais les reseaux informels et les oligarchies ont-ils interet a entrer dans ce moule ?

ID Number: JA016943

Year: 2001

Language: French

Type: ART

Putin's First Year in Office : The New Regime's Uniqueness in Russian History.

(COMMUNIST AND POST-COMMUNIST STUDIES, vol. 34, no. 4, December 2001, p. 371-399.)

Author(s):

1. Shlapentokh, V.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The author analyzes Putin's first year in office by comparing it to the last fifteen regimes in Russian history. Putin shares many common features with the leaders of the past. He belongs to the group of leaders who were not so concerned about the progress of society as in removing the threat to the existing political order. He is also among those who moved toward authoritarianism in their first year. As all new regimes in the 20th century, Putin used democratic ideology for the legitimization of his rule, though he almost immediately began to curtail the fledgling democracy in Russia. While Putin's regime was similar to the previous regimes in some respects, it was very different in others. First of all, no ruler rose to power from such a politically obscure position. Putin came to power with far less experience than his fourteen predecessors. The circumstances under which Putin came to power have no precedent in recent history. Another uniqueness of Putin's first year in office was the extent to which various elements of the old regime were preserved. The author dwells on Putin's first year with special attention. As a predictor of the future, it suggests that Russian society under Putin will remain essentially the same as it was shaped by 1995.

ID Number: JA017285

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Charisma und Zweifel : Präsident Putin vor grossen Herausforderungen.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 56. Jahr, Nr. 10, Oktober 2001, S. 7-16.)

Author(s):

1. Vogel, Heinrich

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Der Amtsantritt von Wladimir Putin im Jahr 1999 wurde von Hoffnungen auf eine rasche Stabilisierung ebenso wie von Befürchtungen über ein mögliches Abgleiten in autoritäre Herrschaft begleitet. Beides ist eingetreten, doch überwiegen in allen wesentlichen Bereichen der Wirtschafts- und Gesellschaftspolitik die ungelösten Probleme - das 'System Putin' steht auf schwachen Füssen.

ID Number: JA017185

Year: 2001

Language: German

Type: ART

2000

Russian Reforms and the West.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 19, no. 2, April - June 2000, p. 117-121.)

Author(s):

1. Fylov, Vyacheslav O.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Although Russia has achieved freedom since the fall of the Soviet Union, the financial and economic crises and political uncertainty have eroded public confidence. US support of Russian reforms has been premised more on control of its nuclear arsenals than on accomplishing systemic change. Western economic policies have contributed to anti-American attitudes among the Russian people. Many Russians are leaning toward alternative political scenarios that could signify a return to authoritarianism. Such a regime would have little incentive to cooperate with the West on issues such as arms control and regional stability.

ID Number: JA015503

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

Putin's Russia.

(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 55, no. 4, Autumn 2000, p. 633-646.)

Author(s):

1. Leahy, Anne

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA016187

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

'Starker Staat' Russland : Putins ehrgeiziges Programm.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 55. Jahr, Nr. 5, Mai 2000, S. 7-14.)

Author(s):

1. Luchterhandt, Otto

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Der kometenhafte Aufstieg Wladimir Putins und bedeutsame Verschiebungen in den politischen Kräfteverhältnissen Russlands haben erneut deutlich gemacht, wie amorph, ungefestigt und strukturschwach die innere Lage des Landes ist. Der Hamburger Ostrechtler Luchterhandt portraitiert Russlands neuen Präsidenten, dem er ein durch und durch autoritäres Weltbild attestiert.

ID Number: JA015476

Year: 2000

Language: German

Type: ART

Putin in Power.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 99, no. 639, October 2000, p. 307-314.)

Author(s):

1. MacFaul, Michael

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Will this former KGB colonel return Russia to a repressive past, or does he plan to reconfigure Russian democracy into a more 'efficient', center-dominated political system ?

ID Number: JA015862

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

Changing Guard at the Kremlin.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 56, no. 2, February 2000, p. 7-9.)

Author(s):

1. Nicholson, Martin

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

On the last day of the millennium, Boris Yeltsin surprised the world by resigning as president of Russia. His action automatically elevated his protege, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, to the post of acting president. Putin, boosted by the parliamentary elections of 19 December, now looks certain to win the presidential elections, brought forward from June to 26 March. Yeltsin's move was designed to serve his own interests. It may also serve Russia's - by shortening the period of uncertainty between the two sets of elections and hastening the time when the conflict in Chechnya can be taken out of the electoral context.

ID Number: JA014920

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

Chancen und Risiken : Russland unter Putin.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 49. Jg., Nr. 12, Dezember 2000, S. 10-13.)

Author(s):

1. Rahr, Alexander
2. Wolf, Cordula

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY

Notes:

Russia is going through a crisis ! This conclusion is obvious when summarizing the incidents that occurred in that country in the last few months. Starting from the bomb attack in the Moscow subway and the sinking of the Kursk submarine to the burning TV tower in East Anino, the occurrences seem to speak for themselves. They are interpreted differently, primarily abroad where they are regarded as a sign of weak and shaky economy demonstrating in a tragic way the government's difficulties in combating terrorism. In addition, there is the ongoing armed conflict in Chechnya which is still claiming new lives every day. According to recent reports of the Deputy Chief of the General Staff, Manilov, approximately 14,000 insurgents were killed since the beginning of the intervention by the Russian armed forces in the Northern Caucasus in August last year. The losses on the side of the Russian troops are officially numbered at about 2,600 military personnel killed in action. However, this number is called in question by the Russian organization of Mothers of Soldiers which assumes that the

figure of killed soldiers is two or three times as high. The number of victims among the civilian population in the areas the two opponents are fighting over is not exactly known yet; but it is said to run into several thousands. Nevertheless, since Vladimir Putin has taken up office, positive developments can be seen in the much-scolded Russian economy which give cause for hope.

ID Number: JA015958
Year: 2000
Language: German
Type: ART

Le triomphe de l'ordre etabli.

(COURRIER DES PAYS DE L'EST, no. 1004, avril 2000, p. 4-26.)

Author(s):

1. Raviot, Jean-Robert

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Après une campagne menée sur fond de guerre en Tchetchenie et jalonnée de coups bas - il s'agissait, pour la liste Unite incarnant le 'parti du Kremlin' patronnée par le 'dauphin' du président Eltsine, d'évincer la coalition centriste concurrente, La patrie - Toute la Russie, qui aspirait à la detroner - les legislatives du 19 decembre 1999 n'ont pas degage de majorite claire. Pourtant ce scrutin, qui ne change pas fondamentalement la donne politique - la Chambre basse n'ayant guere de poids - est tres eclairant en termes d'orientations politiques. Il consacre en effet le triomphe des centristes et la deroute des nationaux-patriotes, l'erosion des democratres et la stabilite de l'electorat communiste. Il permet egalement de mieux cerner ce qu'est pour les Russes le type ideal d'homme politique, qui se confond avec le parti du pouvoir. Mais, plus que les valeurs et les orientations politiques, la vraie ligne de partage de l'electorat russe est le territoire. L'auteur offre ici une fine analyse des votes selon les sujets de la Federation - ceux de la continuite et ceux du changement -, des pratiques et comportements des candidats, souvent peu soutenus par des formations nationales, du role des grands groupes industriels et financiers ... Une classe politique est en formation en Russie, qui n'est encore que la partie emergee de la classe dirigeante reelle.

ID Number: JA015416
Year: 2000
Language: French
Type: ART

Le systeme politique russe : caracteristiques et evolution.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 38, ete 2000, p. 73-85.)

Author(s):

1. Sakwa, Richard

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Le concept de 'regime' tel qu'il est ici developpe sert à decrirer la maniere dont la pratique politique russe a evolue et a permis de s'eloigner des contraintes institutionnelles et constitutionnelles definissant la nature du systeme politique russe. Se detachant des realites systemiques, un groupe de dirigeants politiques a, au cours de la periode eltsinienne, acquis une certaine independance d'action tout en s'alliant à de nouveaux groupuscules relativement influents de la sphere economico-financiere, pour donner naissance à un systeme hybride, à la fois democratique et autoritaire. Neanmoins, si le regime presidentiel russe fonctionne suivant un modele

clienteliste qui laisse planer des doutes quant a la transparence de certains agissements, cette evolution refilete surtout des luttes de pouvoir incessantes et les difficultes a se detacher des pratiques du passe.

ID Number: JA015296
Year: 2000
Language: French
Type: ART

Les destins de Monsieur Poutine.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 89, automne 2000, p. 241-258.)

Author(s):

1. Shihab, Sophie

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

A year after Vladimir Putin took the reins in Moscow, one question is on everyone's lips : will this ex-lieutenant colonel of the KGB, the 'savior of the nation' appointed by the Yeltsin clan to protect its interests, restore a strong central authority in Russia ? The answer lies in the complex relations - built on rivalries and compromise - between the new President and the so-called oligarchs (the powerful businessmen who supported his rise to power). For the moment, there are three plausible scenarios. Putin might rid himself of his turbulent oligarchs and establish a Soviet-style authoritarian regime, which may well lead to widespread violence. Alternatively, thanks to the rise in oil and raw materials prices, Putin might succeed in integrating the oligarchs in a modern, prosperous and democratic state. Or thirdly, he could simply do nothing and Russia will continue on its long march towards the abyss.

ID Number: JA015902
Year: 2000
Language: French
Type: ART

Qui a peur de Vladimir Poutine ?.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 87, printemps 2000, p. 31-44.)

Author(s):

1. Thom, Francoise

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The division between public opinion and Western leaders has never been as gaping as in the case of Vladimir Putin. As the Russian army accomplished its foul deeds in Chechnya, messages poured in from governments over Europe to congratulate the newly-elected Russian president. In contrast to ordinary citizens, the democratic leaders have let themselves be fooled, apparently forgetting that Putin is an experienced KGB agent and that one of the basic principles drilled into the officers of the former intelligence service was the art of saying what people want to hear. This man, who has built his political career on hatred and a call to murder an entire people, is in the process of building a totalitarian power base : renewing his grip on the media, reinforcing the special services and the police, and tightening links with the Soviet Union's former clients. The biggest crime in the face of such excesses would be to let Putin think that strength always win out over dialogue.

ID Number: JA015314
Year: 2000
Language: French
Type: ART

Putin y la plutocracia rusa.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 14, no. 75, mayo - junio 2000, p. 45-58.)

Author(s):

1. Wolosky, Lee S.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. CORRUPTION--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

Es pronto todavia para determinar el compromiso democratico de Vladimir Putin. Demostrarlo, le exige imponer su autoridad sobre la peligrosa oligarquia que dirige Rusia y que representa una amenaza para la transicion hacia la democracia y el libre mercado. Tambien para los intereses de EE UU, cuya seguridad depende, en buena medida, del exito de la transformacion rusa.

ID Number: JA015560

Year: 2000

Language: Spanish

Type: ART

Putin's Plutocrat Problem.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 79, no. 2, March - April 2000, p. 18-21.)

Author(s):

1. Wolosky, Lee S.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. CORRUPTION--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

Russia's popular new president is better positioned than his predecessor was to enact needed reforms. But all of Vladimir Putin's efforts will come to nought unless he can do what Boris Yeltsin never did : rein in Russia's plutocrats. These ruthless oligarchs have fleeced Russia of staggering sums, seizing control of its oil industry - one of the world's largest - in the process. Through payoffs and intimidation, they have insinuated themselves into electoral politics and virtually immunized themselves from prosecution. None of Russia's problems - neither its crippled economy, nor its emaciated infrastructure, nor its wheezing democracy - will be solved while the robber barons retain their power. America cannot afford to sit on the sidelines any longer.

ID Number: JA015019

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

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