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THE YELTSIN ERA
RUSSIAN DOMESTIC POLICY, 1991-1999

L'ÈRE ELTSINE
La politique intérieure russe, de 1991 à 1999

Bibliographies Thématiques
No. 4/2007

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PART I : BOOKS

PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

2001

323 /00836

Midnight Diaries - London : Phoenix.

xxiii, 398 p. : ill. ; 20 cm.

ISBN: 0753811340

Author(s):

1. Yeltsin, Boris Nikolayevich, 1931-

Subject(s):

1. YELTSIN, BORIS NIKOLAYEVICH, 1931-

2. PRESIDENTS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Includes index.

'To many outsiders, it seemed that for a decade the 'irrational element' in Russian politics was Boris Yeltsin. Yet this remarkable diary shows that, right up to the minute he announced his decision to retire - unknown even to his family, his closest aides - Yeltsin was firmly in control. And recording everything in his diaries at the end of every day ... As vivid and direct as his broadcast persona, Yeltsin's account of his presidency reveals the turbulent events of an extraordinary decade in Russian history - from the 1991 coup, through the dismissal of a string of prime ministers, the rumours about his health, allegations of corruption, and the friendship with Chirac and Kohl that rattled the UK and USA, to the tough decisions to be made over Chechnya - in a memoir more personal than that of any recent world leader. Above all, these diaries overturn the stereotype of a hard-drinking buffoon and reveal a very astute and well-advised politician indeed.'

ID number: 80019341

Year: 2001

Type: M

1999

321 /00612

State-Building in Russia : the Yeltsin Legacy and the Challenge of the

Future - Armonk, NY : Sharpe.

xiv, 234 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 076560275X

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. STATE SUCCESSION

3. DEMOCRACY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Added entry(s):

1. Smith, Gordon B., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'While attention has been focussed on Russia's progress in democratization, we have lost sight of the conspicuous fact that the state was not so much surrendering power to civil society as it was disintegrating. The challenge of a new democracy, the author argues, is the creation of effective and authoritative political institutions. Focusing on Yeltsin's Russia, this book examines this question with reference to democratisation, national identity, legal reform

* This list contains material received as of April 24th, 2007 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 24 avril 2007.

and law enforcement, constitutionalism, state-society and external relations, public perceptions and attitudes, social policy, market vs. symbolic employment, and interethnic relations.'

ID number: 80016151

Year: 1999

Type: M

323 /00667

Yeltsin's Russia : Myths and Reality - Washington : Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

xii, 345 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0870030949

Author(s):

1. Shevtsova, Lilia

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. YELTSIN, BORIS

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--HISTORY

Added entry(s):

1. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (US)

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book is a comprehensive account of the Yeltsin era in Russian politics. Combining keen political analysis with the unique perspective of a native observer, the book also offers a valuable assessment of the forces that will shape the post-Yeltsin era.'

ID number: 80016493

Year: 1999

Type: M

338.9 /00655

Capitalism Russian-Style - Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press.

xvi, 264 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0521645956

Author(s):

1. Gustafson, Thane

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY

2. CAPITALISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

3. POST-COMMUNISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Notes:

Bibliography : p. 235-254. Includes index.

'For a decade Russia has been dismantling communism and building capitalism. Describing a deeply flawed fledgling market economy, this book provides a progress report on one of the most important economic experiments going on in the world today. It describes Russian achievements in building private banks and companies, stock exchanges, new laws and law courts. It analyzes the role of the mafia, the rise of new financial empires, entrepreneurs and business tycoons, and the shrinking Russian state. The author tells how the Soviet system collapsed and the new market society was born. Evaluating the impact of the crash of August 1998, Gustafson shows how the crisis revealed the flaws of a Russia still halfway to a new order, but also the resilience and energy of the Russian people. Identifying investment as vital to preserving Russia's status as a major industrial power, in his final chapter he examines the prospects for an economic recovery in Russia in the twenty-first century.'

ID number: 80016503

Year: 1999

Type: M

323 /00651

Ethnicity and Nationalism in Russia, the CIS and the Baltic States -

Aldershot, UK : Ashgate.

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

ISBN: 185521914X

Subject(s):

1. CIS--ETHNIC RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ETHNIC RELATIONS
3. NATIONALISM--CIS
4. NATIONALISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
5. BALTIC STATES--ETHNIC RELATIONS
6. NATIONALISM--BALTIC STATES

Added entry(s):

1. Williams, Christopher, 1959- , ed.
2. Sfikas, Thanasis D., ed.

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 351-369. Includes index.

'This volume explores the Soviet response to the National Question, the nature of this legacy, and the likely impact of rising nationalism and ethnic conflict on the transition to democracy in the Russian Federation, the CIS and the Baltic States. It contains a comprehensive collection of specially commissioned studies from Western specialists and experts from the region itself which analyse ethnicity and nationalism in the post-Soviet phase from historical, political, sociological and philosophical viewpoints. Detailed profiles are provided for the Russian Federation, the CIS (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine) and the Baltic States. Among the key issues analysed are : What is a nation ? Has national identity been transformed since the collapse of communism ? What new alliances or rivalries have developed since 1992 ? Is nationalism likely to impede or promote the emergence of democracy ? How do the post-Soviet states treat their ethnic minorities ? Is revenge being taken against the Russian Diaspora ? In seeking answers to these questions, contributors demonstrate that some countries have managed to escape their communist past; whereas others are still trapped by it. The implications of any successes and failures for ethnic conflict within and between various post-Soviet states are explained and solutions to past and present problems outlined.'

ID number: 80015893

Year: 1999

Type: M

1998

355 /00387

The Soldier in Russian Politics : Duty, Dictatorship and Democracy under

Gorbachev and Yeltsin - New Brunswick, NJ : Transaction Publishers.

xii, 510 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1560003359

Author(s):

1. Barylski, Robert V.

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 491-498. Includes index.

'This is the first study to go beyond familiar accounts of the main events that brought down the Soviet state and began its reconstruction. It captures the interplay between soldier and civilian politicians in a major political history based on solid political-sociological analysis. The author uses the study of civil-military relations to explore new political and intellectual conditions and explain the historic relationship between changes in Western models of Russian

reality and political change in the former Soviet Union. Examining the military's participation in every major, twentieth-century, political change from 1917 to 1991, the author demonstrates that every deep political transformation in Russia has military dimensions. Barylski discusses how the Russian presidency's power to command and control the military without legislative checks and balances led to armed conflict with Parliament in October 1993 and to the Chechen war of 1994-1996, and is unhealthy for long term democratic development. Barylski analyzes ministers of defense Yazov, Shaposhnikov, Grachev and Rodionov as political actors, traces the careers of ambitious political soldiers such as Aleksandr Lebed and Aleksandr Rutskoi and describes the military's growing political alienation from the Yeltsin administration. His final chapters cover the presidential elections, the short-lived Yeltsin-Lebed political alliance, the tensions associated with Yeltsin's ailments, and Yeltsin's efforts to rebuild his personal power and political effectiveness.'

ID number: 80015965

Year: 1998

Type: M

323 /00635

Russia in Crisis : The Disintegration of the Federation ? - London :

Brassey's.

67 p. ; 22 cm.

(London Defence Studies ; 47)

Author(s):

1. Herd, Graeme

Subject(s):

1. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Added entry(s):

1. University of London. Centre for Defence Studies (GB)

Notes:

'How should we interpret Russia's 'Autumn Meltdown' ? As a condition derived from particular economic and political dynamics which fused together in August 1998 ? Or can we rather argue that the events of the late 1990s represent a logical further step on the underlying road to a soft, controlled disintegration of the Russian Federation ? In the late 1990s the Russian Federation appears to be beset by a series of political and economic crises. That Russia is in flux is undisputed, but the direction and shape of that transition is highly contested. It is clear that between 1990 and 1994 centre-periphery relations were volatile, with neither the regions nor federal structures agreeing the limits of their prerogatives and power. The late 1990s, however, can be characterised as a period in which the danger of federative fragmentation is greater, with federal structures and presidential power undermined by the impact of a regional assault and internal systemic decay. The diminution of federal power and institutional effectiveness within the Federation can be attributed to a number of factors, particularly the exercise of contemporary presidential power, the role of FIGs, and the rise of regional power blocs. The decentralisation of power in the Russian Federation as a precursor to de facto federal disintegration is not a concept that most analysts would contemplate. It appears highly unlikely - as unlikely, indeed, as the breakup of the Soviet Union did in 1990. For this reason, if no other, it deserves analysis.'

ID number: 80015311

Year: 1998

Type: M

327 /01029

After the Fall : U.S.-Russian Relations in the Next Stage of Post-Soviet History - Washington : Atlantic Council of the United States.
vii, 38 p.; 28 cm.
(Occasional Paper)

Author(s):

1. Stavrakis, Peter J., 1955-

Subject(s):

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

Added entry(s):

1. Atlantic Council of the United States (US)

Notes:

'In this paper, the author makes a strong statement of the critical need to re-frame US policy regarding Russia to suit the present context. It is important to see clearly how and why Moscow has lost its capacity for reform and the need for redirecting the thrust of US-Russian relations. The author makes the case that, even before Russia's latest financial crisis devaluing the ruble and the consequent fall of the reform-minded Kiriyenko government, the ultimate US policy goal of seeking free market reform and democracy in Russia had been a failure. The writer points to a hankering for 'economic dictatorship' and price controls; the rise of discrimination against specific religious groups under the guise of the Russian law; the continued dominance of powerful Russian oligarchs who, unlike the US financial barons of the late nineteenth century, convert their wealth into dollars and deposit them abroad rather than re-invest in the domestic economy.'

ID number: 80016810

Year: 1998

Type: M

1997

321 /00595

The Search for Stability in Russia and the Former Soviet Bloc - Aldershot, UK : Ashgate.
xi, 215 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1855218976

Subject(s):

1. FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS--ECONOMIC POLICY
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY
5. POLITICAL STABILITY--FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS
6. POLITICAL STABILITY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Added entry(s):

1. Carlton, David, 1938- , ed.
2. Ingram, Paul, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'The Rome-based international School on Disarmament and Research on Conflicts (ISODARCO) has recently organized a series of meetings to review the prospects relating to the countries of the Former Soviet Union and of the other members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. This volume consists of chapters placed before these meetings.'

ID number: 80014199

Year: 1997

Type: M

321 /00600

Shadow Politics : The Russian State in the 21st Century - Carlisle
Barracks, PA : US Army War College.
iv, 31 p. ; 23 cm.

Author(s):

1. Stavrakis, Peter J.

Subject(s):

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

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'In this paper, Dr. Stavrakis describes the emergence in Russia of a kind of oligarchic capitalism, controlled by old political elites, and thriving amid an extra-legal 'parallel shadow government'. In short, rather than a Western-style free market plural democracy, Dr. Stavrakis contends that Russia's central power structures to date have derived from a fusion between corrupt government officials and private sector elites. Together they prey on the resources and the potentially productive elements of Russian society. Dr. Stavrakis paints an intriguing portrait of a Russian government that resembles the 'weak' states of Africa more than those of Western Europe. He explores both similarities and critical distinctions between African systems and today's Russia. While the differences are telling, they do not augur well for a progressive Russian transition, either domestically or internationally.'

ID number: 80014543

Year: 1997

Type: M

1996

321 /00587

Spiel mit dem Feuer : Russlands schmerzhafter Weg zur Demokratie -
Bergisch Gladbach : Gustav Lubbe Verlag.
333 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.

ISBN: 3785708459

Author(s):

1. Leonhard, Wolfgang

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Includes index.

'Die brillante Analyse des gegenwertigen Russland und der GUS. Mit einer Fulle aussagekraftiger Fakten und uberraschender Erkenntnisse.'

ID number: 80013772

Year: 1996

Type: M

321 /00582

Le chaos russe : desordres économiques, conflits politiques,
decomposition militaire - Paris : La Decouverte.

328 p.; 22 cm.

ISBN: 2707125709

Author(s):

1. Sapir, Jacques

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

'De soubresauts économiques en crises politiques, les changements entames en Russie depuis 1992 ont suivi une route bien chaotique. Le demantelement du systeme économique soviétique est loin d'avoir produit les effets que l'on en attendait : non seulement la crise rend chaque jour la vie plus difficile a la population, mais il n'est pas sur que les transformations en cours aient vraiment rapproche la Russie des économies de marche occidentales. Le pays semble divise entre une capitale, Moscou, qui s'occidentalise, et une province qui retourne au sovietisme. Le bilan politique n'est guere meilleur. En depit des elections, la democratie recule et la guerre se poursuit en Tchetchenie. Les gouvernants russes retrouvent les reflexes herites de leurs predecesseurs sovietiques, voire tsaristes. La corruption endemique au sein de la nouvelle elite, dont le developpement des mafias n'est que l'un des aspects, aboutit a l'emergence de guerres privees. Ces dernieres portent en elles le risque de la guerre civile et temoignent de la montee d'une pathologie politique inquietante. Ce livre eclaire d'une lumiere crue l'ensemble de ces evolutions. A partir de l'experience de son auteur, il montre comment un processus dans lequel on avait pu mettre de si nombreux espoirs a deraille. A ce constat, il donne un sens qui n'est pas celui d'un retour ineluctable a la guerre froide, ou a la marginalisation de la Russie. Cette derniere est moins la victime d'une malediction historique que de l'application sans retenue ni reserve du liberalisme occidental.'

ID number: 80013444

Year: 1996

Type: M

308 /00126

Russian Society in Transition - Aldershot, UK : Dartmouth.

xxii, 315 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1855217481

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Williams, Christopher, ed.
2. Chuprov, Vladimir, ed.
3. Staroverov, Vladimir, ed.

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 281-294. Includes index.

'Against the background of Russia's second parliamentary elections of December 1995, this book examines the social aspects of Russia's transition to the market. Chapters from UK and Russian specialists assess past, present and future developments in politics, economics and sociology, demography and the family, social structure, education, youth, the welfare state, labour policy, health care, civil society, national identity and law and order in the period from 1991-96. It is argued that the results of the recent December 1995 parliamentary elections and the communist and nationalist victories over the centrists demonstrate that declining living standards, the collapse of

the welfare state, class conflict, rising unemployment, growing crime and the rise of the mafia might well adversely influence Russia's reforms and ultimately effect Russia's prospects of making a successful transition by the end of this decade.'

ID number: 80013359
Year: 1996
Type: M

1995

321 /00568

Retreat or Reform? : Russia's Struggle for Democracy - London : Alliance.

56 p. ; 21 cm.

(Occasional Paper ; 62)

ISBN: 0907967574

Author(s):

1. Halfon, Robert

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRACY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Institute for European Defence & Strategic Studies (GB)

ID number: 80011468

Year: 1995

Type: M

321 /00570

The Perils and Prospects of Russia's Democratisation - London : Atlantic Council of the United Kingdom.

28 p. ; 21 cm.

ISBN: 1899763015

Author(s):

1. MacNeill, Terry

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRACY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Added entry(s):

1. Atlantic Council of the United Kingdom (GB)

Notes:

'In an effort to determine the prospects for democracy in Russia, this work focusses on some models of transition (primarily Huntington's) and cite comparative examples that seem to offer instructive insights. It considers those aspects of Russia's historical, political, social and economic development deemed relevant to democratic prospects, as well as evaluate current trends.'

ID number: 80011722

Year: 1995

Type: M

323 /00798

Nationalism, Ethnic Identity and Conflict Management in Russia Today - Stanford, CA : Center for International Security and Arms Control.

vii, 98 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0935371370

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ETHNIC RELATIONS

2. MINORITIES--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

3. NATIONALISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

4. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

5. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Lapidus, Gail Warshofsky, ed.

2. Nevers, Renee De, ed.

3. Stanford University. Institute for International Studies.
Center for International Security and Arms Control (US)

ID number: 80018855

Year: 1995
Type: M

327 /00928

Russia : What Next ? - Norfolk, VA : Old Dominion University.
19 p.; 28 cm.
(GPIS Working Paper ; 95.4)

Author(s):

1. Odom, William E.

Subject(s):

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

Added entry(s):

1. Old Dominion University (US)

Notes:

This paper was prepared for a series of roundtable discussions, entitled 'The Future of NATO', held at Old Dominion University during the 1995-96 academic year.

'It seems clear that over the last two years the US-Russian relationship has gained a potential for serious misunderstandings which could, in turn, lead to a serious crisis. How did this trend come about ? And what could be done to avert its potential damage ? This essay will argue that US policies are based on assumptions about domestic developments in Russia which are fundamentally flawed : that Russia's progress in creating a market economy is occurring fairly rapidly; that Russia's political system is on the road to a liberal democracy which, although not perfect, still incorporates genuinely contested and periodic elections, relies on an inchoate constitutional order, and can avoid a serious reversal or return to totalitarianism; and, finally, that even though the Russian military may still be fretting about its loss of status and resources, it is adjusting to the new realities and defining a new role for itself within Russian society. In turn, these assumptions are encouraged by the policy advice provided by the Western scholarly community.

ID number: 80012845

Year: 1995

Cost: 0.00 EU

Receive date: 29/03/1996

Type: M

Circ. Status: On the shelf

321 /00577

Russia in Search of its Future - Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press.

xii, 239 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0521482607

Subject(s):

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

Added entry(s):

1. Saikal, Amin, ed.
2. Maley, William, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'Russia is not following a pre-determined ballistic path. It is in search of its future, and a maelstrom of complex forces - political, economic, sociocultural and international - will determine which of its possible futures actually eventuates. What one can do is seek to investigate these forces in as much detail as can be mustered.

That is the aim of this book, which examines selected developments in Russia's politics, economy, foreign relations, and culture and Society which are destined to play a substantial role in shaping Russia's future into the next century.'

ID number: 80012514
Year: 1995
Type: M

1994

321 /00552

Does Russian Democracy Have a Future? - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.
v, 162 p.; 23 cm.

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRACY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Added entry(s):

1. Blank, Stephen J., ed.
2. Tilford, Earl H., ed.
3. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'Although many Russians lost faith in Communism as a viable ideology sometime in the 1970s or 1980s, the expectations for democracy were, perhaps, overly optimistic. Whatever the future of democracy in Russia, one must remember that Russian national interests will remain fundamental to shaping Moscow's attitudes toward its neighbors, Western Europe, and the United States. In January of this year, several of the US leading Russian area specialists and scholars met at the US Army Center of Military History to discuss the future of Russian democracy. The essays in this volume summarize their discussions and conclusions.'

ID number: 80010474
Year: 1994
Type: M

338.9 /00605

Lost Opportunity : Why Economic Reforms in Russia Have Not Worked - New York : Norton.
xii, 290 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 0393037002

Author(s):

1. Goldman, Marshall I.

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 277-280. Includes index.

'The author here explains not only what has happened under Boris Yeltsin, but also what is likely to happen next in the most Enigmatic nation in the world. In contrast to the Russian experience, alternative lessons of history from the post-Second World War revivals of Japan and Germany to the gradualist approach to a free economy in China and Hungary come under close review. In a stunning summing-up, Goldman shows the clash between economics and history that has dogged Russia through the centuries from the revolution in 1917 to the present.'

ID number: 80011712
Year: 1994
Type: M

352 /00015

Local Power and Post-Soviet Politics - Armonk, NY : Sharpe.

xv, 292 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1563244039

Subject(s):

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

Added entry(s):

1. Friedgut, Theodore H., ed.
2. Hahn, Jeffrey W., 1944- , ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

ID number: 80011968

Year: 1994

Type: M

321 /00554

The New Russia : A Political Risk Analysis - London : Economist

Intelligence Unit.

v, 118 p. : ill. ; 27 cm.

(Research Report ; M213)

ISBN: 0850587980

Author(s):

1. Sobell, Vladimir, 1948-

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

'The purpose of this research report is to give corporate and political decisionmakers a broader analysis which takes a long-term view of Russia's prospects. The report takes a step back from the daily torrent of events in Russia and describes where Russia comes from and looks at where it is headed. While concentrating on the economic and political transformation in Russia, this study also identifies the main security fault-lines and judges the likelihood of the worst-case scenarios happening.'

ID number: 80010656

Year: 1994

Type: M

1993

323 /00502

The Struggle for Russia : Power and Change in the Democratic Revolution -

London : Routledge.

xviii, 270 p. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 0415092922

Author(s):

1. Khasbulatov, Ruslan Imranovich

Subject(s):

1. USSR--HISTORY--COUP D'ETAT, 1991
2. KHASBULATOV, RUSLAN IMRANOVICH
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. USSR--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Sakwa, Richard, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'In this book, Khasbulatov presents his views on Russian politics before the coup, offers a vivid first-hand account of the resistance to the coup, and concludes with his views on the problem of power in the new Russia. He provides a unique insight into the development of Russia from communism to embryonic democracy and an unparalleled insider's account of some of the most momentous events of the late twentieth century. Ruslan Khasbulatov is Speaker of

the Russian Parliament.'
ID number: 80008522
Year: 1993
Type: M

321 /00547

Russia 2010 : And What It Means for the World : The CERA Report - New
York : Random House.
xiii, 300 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.
ISBN: 0679429956

Author(s):

1. Yergin, Daniel
2. Gustafson, Thane

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Includes index.

'The collapse of the Soviet Union and communism is the most important event at the end of the 20th century. But what comes next? Using the technique of 'scenario planning' the authors explore what the 'new Russian revolution' will bring. They analyse the consequences of each scenario for the US and other countries, pointing to possible surprises. They provide essential insight into emerging power relationship, local wars that could turn into larger conflicts, the time bombs of ethnic strife and the economic and political opportunities facing us in the future. They analyse the role of foreign investment and international aid, the priorities for arms control, and the fault lines that could shake relations between the US and Russia.'

ID number: 80009975
Edition: 1st ed.
Year: 1993
Type: M

1992

321 /00531

Victorieuse Russie - Paris : Fayard.
439 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 2213029482

Author(s):

1. Carrere d'Encausse, Helene

Subject(s):

1. USSR--HISTORY--COUP D'ETAT, 1991
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 419-425. Includes index.

ID number: 80008243
Year: 1992
Type: M

PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES

DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES**

1999

Situation politique et strategique.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 55eme annee, no. 7, juillet 1999, p. 13-20.)

Author(s):

1. Adler, Alexandre

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA014334

Year: 1999

Type: ART

Der Zerfall staatlicher Ordnung in Russland.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 54. Jahr, Nr. 2-3, Februar - Marz 1999, S. 93-100.)

Author(s):

1. Adomeit, Hannes

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Korruption, Machtkampfe und fehlgeleitete Reformen haben in Russland zu einer desolaten Wirtschaftslage und zu einer Auflosung der staatlichen Ordnung gefuhrt; peinliche Auftritte von Prsident Boris Jelzin haben daruber hinaus seine Popularitat geschwacht und die Autoritat der Staasspitze ausgehoht. Dies hat dazu gefuhrt, das Russland derzeit nicht in der Lage ist, auf der internationalen Buhne eine konstruktive Rolle zu spielen. Hannes Adomeit analysiert die Ursachen fur diese bedrohliche Entwicklung und ihre Auswirkungen auf die internationale Staatengemeinschaft. Er pladiert dafur, verstarakt reformwillige Regionen des maroden Riesenreichs zu starken, um auf diese Weise das Land vor einem Abgleiten in Diktatur und internationale Isolation zu bewahren.

ID Number: JA013966

Year: 1999

Language: German

Type: ART

Russie : derriere la facade democratique.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 85, automne 1999, p. 265-286.)

Author(s):

1. Coulloudon, Virginie

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. ELECTIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

The next presidential elections in Russia, slated for June 2000, should prove historic for more than one reason. Russians will decide for the first time in their history to support or reject a democratically elected president. But equally important is the survival or otherwise of a whole political class - from all political persuasions - who are trying to free themselves from pressures exerted by the oligarchs. Cronyism is a traditional form of government in Russia, operating independently of parties and based on personal alliances. Above all, it depends on the influence of financial powers (the Berezovski empire for

** This list contains material received as of April 24th, 2007 - Cette liste est arrêtee au 24 avril 2007.

example, or the Most and Oneskim groups). On the eve of the December 1999 legislative elections, 2 main groups dominate the Russian political scene : the Kremlin, centered on Boris Yeltsin and his immediate entourage, and one centered around the mayor of Moscow, Yuri Luzhkov. Beyond the intense struggle between these 2 groups, a 'counter-elite' has emerged on the periphery of the state, which is calling for a drastic reduction of state control over the Russian economy.

ID Number: JA014722

Year: 1999

Language: French

Type: ART

La Rusia ex soviética.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 13, no. 70, julio - agosto 1999, p. 101-117.)

Author(s):

1. Dezcallar, Rafael

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Notes:

Con un proceso de reformas económicas estancado y un sistema político desprestigiado, la situación de Rusia no cambiará significativamente hasta que Yelstin abandone el poder en el año 2000. El país necesita encontrar su propio modelo de transformación para integrarse plenamente en las estructuras políticas y económicas de Europa sin olvidar su frente asiático.

ID Number: JA014396

Year: 1999

Language: Spanish

Type: ART

Still Soul Searching.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 55, no. 10, October 1999, p. 6-9.)

Author(s):

1. Eggert, Konstantin

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

This has been a tough year for Russia watchers. President Boris Yeltsin has sacked two governments for reasons ill-comprehended by Westerners, who are used to more predictable political behaviour. NATO's operation in the Balkans whipped up anti-Western, and especially anti-American, feeling to a frenzy comparable to the days of the Cold War. Although the IMF bailed package arrived just in time to avert sovereign default, more than a few questions remain as far as the economic future is concerned. And now a series of bombs in Moscow has left hundreds dead and produced a state of high anxiety.

ID Number: JA014555

Year: 1999

Language: English

Cost: 0.00 EU

Receive Date: 05/10/1999

Type: ART

Circ. Status: On the shelf

De Russische Crisis : de lange exodus uit zeventig jaar sovjetverleden.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 53, nr. 11, november 1999, p. 586-591.)

Author(s):

1. Feldbrugge, F. J. M.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The author surveys Russian political developments of the past decade, ten years after the Wende. By destroying the nomenklatura governing apparatus, Gorbachev put an end to the Soviet system. However, the nomenklatura remained as a governing class. Under President \yeltsin, its members emerged as the chief beneficiaries of the privatization of the vast wealth of the former Soviet state. Yeltsin, as a typical Soviet bureaucrat, directed his energies at strengthening his own position, and at very little else. The result has been an excessively dominant but lethargic presidency and a country drifting into political and economic stagnation. The weakness of the parliament and of a democratic political culture hold little promise for spectacular improvement after the impending Duma and presidential elections.

ID Number: JA014693

Year: 1999

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Rusland : wat moeten we ermee ?.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 53, nr. 6, juni 1999, p. 351-357.)

Author(s):

1. Gerrits, Andre W. M.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Notes:

The author discusses Western policy toward the current Russian Federation, which is neither an enemy, nor an ally. As actor on the international political stage Russia seems to lack power to pursue its interests in critical moments. But the West cannot disregard Russia : Russia is too important for that. It is the ambivalence of Russia's weakness : it derives its current importance in international politics primarily from its internal problems. As long as Russian membership of NATO lies far beyond the political horizon, Western policy towards the Russian Federation can best be dictated by a modest realism - without illusions or overstressed expectations.

ID Number: JA014224

Year: 1999

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

What Kind of State is the Russian State : if There is One ?.

(JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 15, no. 4, December 1999, p. 111-130.)

Author(s):

1. Markwick, Roger D.

Subject(s):

1. STATE, THE

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The stalling of Russia's transition to capitalism and the apparent ineffectiveness of its presidential regime raises important questions about the nature of the Russian state and its apparatus. Paradoxically, it seems to have connived in the demise of Russia as a nation and world power and even in its

own instruments of governance. To understand this self-destructive process it is necessary to look beyond the trappings of Russian democracy and focus on the apparatuses of political power. Several typologies of the Russian state have been advanced. To analyse it, however, requires not only looking at the internal dynamics of the Yeltsin regime but also locating it in the larger correlation of domestic social forces and Russia's place in the internal capitalist system.

ID Number: JA014858

Year: 1999

Language: English

Type: ART

In Search of Enthusiasts.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 55, no. 6, June 1999, p. 19-21.)

Author(s):

1. Matveeva, Anna

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Notes:

After some months of relative tranquility, the situation in Russia has been plunged into uncertainty once more. On 12 May, President Boris Yeltsin dismissed his Prime Minister, Yevgeni Primakov - the third holder of that office to be sacked in just over a year. Though the President survived parliamentary efforts to impeach him, his decision reopened doubts about his health and the economy. An International Monetary Fund loan is dependent on parliament's approval of new legislation. This follows confirmation of the President's nominee as Prime Minister, Sergei Stepashin. This latest crisis - coinciding with Moscow's search for an international role in the Kosovo war - is unlikely to be reassuring to the Russian people trying to make sense of their new world.

ID Number: JA014291

Year: 1999

Language: English

Type: ART

Russie fin de siecle.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 64e annee, no. 3, automne 1999, p. 533-544.)

Author(s):

1. Sokoloff, Georges

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Dans sa retrospective des evenements qui ont marque 20 annees d'histoire sovietique et russe, l'auteur insiste tout particulierement sur l'oeuvre reformatrice accomplie par Mikhail Gorbatchev et Boris Eltsine. Sans omettre d'analyser les erreurs commises par l'un et par l'autre et les carences criantes de la societe russe d'aujourd'hui, l'auteur montre les bienfaits d'une politique de reforme s'inspirant d'une valeur fondamentale : la liberte. Et d'aboutir a un vibrant appel en faveur d'une reprise de l'aide internationale.

ID Number: JA014708

Year: 1999

Language: French

Type: ART

After Yeltsin Comes... Yeltsin.

(FOREIGN POLICY, no. 117, Winter 1999 - 2000, p. 74-86.)

Author(s):

1. Treisman, Daniel

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Citing Boris Yeltsin's ill health, erratic behavior, and dodgy associates, critics of his administration have pinned their hopes for change in Russia on his successor. Don't count on it. Hemmed in by political and economic constraints, whoever follows in Boris' footsteps is likely to find himself... 'becoming Yeltsin'.

ID Number: JA015241

Year: 1999

Language: English

Type: ART

Enigmas rusos.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 13, no. 72, noviembre - diciembre 1999, p. 95-103.)

Author(s):

1. Valcarel, Dario

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY

Notes:

Se acerca la sucesion de Boris Yeltsin al frente de Rusia, mientras que el país parece haber fracasado en su eterno desafío histórico de aproximarse a las formas políticas de Occidente. Es necesario recordar su historia de los últimos siglos para valorar en su adecuado contexto la incertidumbre con la que la sociedad rusa afronta el nuevo siglo y los próximos procesos electorales.

ID Number: JA014754

Year: 1999

Language: Spanish

Type: ART

Haalt Boris Jeltsin het jaar 2000 ?.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 53, nr. 5, mei 1999, p. 272-276.)

Author(s):

1. Verheul, Ruben

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--PRESIDENTS

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The author surveys the political future of Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who - as was the case recently with his American colleague Clinton - faces the threat of impeachment by a hostile parliament. Although it is unlikely that the State Duma will send Yeltsin off - the impeachment debate is scheduled for mid-April - the President's position has been considerably weakened over the past months. Yeltsin's health problems, intrigues at the President's court, the economic crisis, recent developments in international politics (such as NATO's military strike against Serbia) all add up to the President resembling a lame duck. As such he suits his opponents rather well. And the risk involved in impeaching the President may very well be considered too high. Therefore, politically Yeltsin might survive his term, which will end in the Summer of 2000. Meanwhile contenders for Yeltsin's throne are preparing themselves for the Duma elections (December 1999) and the Presidential elections. One may expect that the importance of Russia's regions vis-a-vis the centre to these (pre)-electoral

efforts will continue to grow.
ID Number: JA014228
Year: 1999
Language: Dutch
Type: ART

Managing an Unpredictable Moscow.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 24, no. 4, Winter 1999 - 2000, p. 72-85.)
Author(s):
1. Weitz, Richard
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
ID Number: JA014853
Year: 1999
Language: English
Type: ART

Russia and Europe.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 8, no. 2, Summer 1999, p. 15-21.)
Author(s):
1. Nyberg, Rene
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
3. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
For the first time, in Russia there is no established ideology, there is no censorship and there is no state terror. Lack of land reform is changing Russian agriculture into a 'garden plot economy'. Rising mortality and a plummeting birth-rate depict a dramatic demographic trend. The border between the EU and Russia delineates an epidemic faultline. Russia faces de-industrialisation and the collapse of the infrastructure, and devolution of power faces the choice between decentralisation by design or disintegration by default. A normative divide is opening up between Russia and future EU members, the Baltic States and Poland. The West can influence developments in Russia only to a limited degree.
ID Number: JA014482
Year: 1999
Language: English
Type: ART

Western Models and the Russian Idea : Beyond 'Inside/Outside' in Discourses on Civil Society.
(MILLENNIUM, vol. 28, no. 1, 1999, p. 53-77.)
Author(s):
1. Patomaki, Heikki
2. Pursiainen, Christer
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS
Notes:
Contemporary Russian theoretical debates on civil society can be divided between two major trends in Russian political thought, Westernism and Eurasianism, i.e., between the Russian versions of a universalist, linear modernisation theory, and a culture-centred, nationalist-oriented relativist communitarism. There are good arguments for going beyond the simplistic juxtaposition between the Westernisers, or zapadniki, and the Eurasianists in Russia. The zapadniki are mistaken in thinking they represent the only possible way of seeing Western values and progress in terms of modernisation, while the Eurasianists wrongly think that many of their particularist concerns cannot

be addressed in terms of Western discourses of pluralism and democratisation. The authors argue that participatory models of democracy offer a more plausible and sustainable view of civil society for both zapadniki and Eurasianists. Moreover, the authors suggest that the Eurasianist call for global pluralism can be better addressed by a theory of cosmopolitan democracy than a gloomy vision of a clash of civilisations.

ID Number: JA014100
Year: 1999
Language: English
Type: ART

1998

La OTAN se acerca a Rusia.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 12, no. 64, julio - agosto 1998, p. 91-97.)

Author(s):

1. Brzezinski, Zbigniew

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. NATO--ENLARGEMENT

Notes:

The fundamental reality of today's Russia is that it is a messy combination of anarchy and democracy, of personal dictatorship and governmental chaos, of a dying welfare economy and parasitic capitalism, as well as of the political elite's lingering nostalgia for superpower status and the public's fatigue regarding old imperial aspirations. In that confused and contradictory setting, Yeltsin plays the role of the elected but otherwise arbitrary czar.

ID Number: JA013203
Year: 1998
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

Le prochain maitre du Kremlin.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 81, automne 1998, p. 197-209.)

Author(s):

1. Encausse, Helene Carrere d'

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

A lengthy Communist rule, the vast size and population of the country, and the diversity of its people all make Russia's transition to democracy more complex than in other countries. The shift from a planned to a market economy has run into three main obstacles : the Russian state's extreme weakness, the virtual failure of reforms and the absence of a genuine post-Communist elite. Similar in some respects to the 1993 crisis, the turmoil of Summer 1998 is above all a political one. It has resulted in a shift of power towards the parliament. There is a short-term need for a clear economic policy, but Russian politicians have their sights firmly set on the presidential elections in 2000. Two candidates, both advocates of a disciplined approach, have already launched unofficial presidential campaigns : Yuri Luzhkov, Moscow's mayor, and General Lebed. Only the future will tell which of these two would-be Presidents will take his seat in the Kremlin.

ID Number: JA013504
Year: 1998
Language: French
Type: ART

Beyond the Chaos.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 54, no. 10, October 1998, p. 249-251.)

Author(s):

1. Frank, Peter

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The roots of Russia's crisis run deep; they are embedded in the Soviet past. But the current emergency was precipitated by, first, the letter from the financier George Soros to the Financial Times on 13 August in which he advocated the setting up of a currency board in Russia and a limited devaluation of the rouble, and, second, the not unconnected dismissal of Russia's prime minister, Sergei Kiriyenko, by President Boris Yeltsin ten days later. Since then, Russia has been in chaos.

ID Number: JA013314

Year: 1998

Language: English

Type: ART

Robbing Russia ?.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 54, no. 4, April 1998, p. 93-94.)

Author(s):

1. Herd, Graeme P.

Subject(s):

1. PRIVATIZATION--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Who runs Russia ? With the collapse of communism the advantages of capitalism were well advertised by the West. But was the lesson too well learned, with powerful groups prospering from privatisation in deals which bought them political punch as well ?

ID Number: JA012767

Year: 1998

Language: English

Type: ART

Russia's 'Privatized' State as an Impediment to Democratic Consolidation (Part II).

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 29, no. 3, September 1998, p. 315-332.)

Author(s):

1. MacFaul, Michael

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRACY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. PRIVATIZATION--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The rulers and institutions constituting the Russian states have neither the will nor the ability to act upon the preferences of their citizens. To the extent that it does act, Russia's state serves primarily the interests of a small group of business elites ensconced in Moscow. Mass-based interest groups are marginal; institutions that could help to redress this imbalance - such as a strong parliament, an effective party system, an independent judiciary - do not exist. In Russia elections are the sole means for society to influence the state; it has become an 'electoral democracy', but not a 'liberal democracy'. The state has consolidated both institutionally and ideologically, but the disconnect between mass preferences and state actions has become more acute. While historically growing gaps between state and society in Russia have on occasion produced revolutionary explosions, the situation today is not inherently unstable, and a breakdown is not inevitable. The conditions for societal unrest are

permissive, but the probabilities of change through this mechanism remain low. Ultimately, the current equilibrium will change only when the state can be deployed to destroy monopolies, secure property rights, tax, profit-makers and provide a more favourable environment for market competition and investment. While a slow process, this change can come about peacefully only through the ballot box.

ID Number: JA013857
Year: 1998
Language: English
Type: ART

Studies on Changes within Russia.

(POLISH QUARTERLY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 7, no. 1, Winter 1998, p. 29-48.)

Author(s):

1. Marciniak, Wlodzimierz

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

This text is an outline of the author's own research concept of political changes in Russia. The project rests on the assumption that politics and basic conflicts in the post-Soviet Russia concern three main issues : (1) the formation of a new administrative market, and particularly the birth of a new political and economic elite (oligarchy); (2) the emergence of new economic subjects in result of denationalization; (3) privatization of ownership and regionalization of Soviet space as a prerequisite for a new organization of the market and for the creation of a new political space.

ID Number: JA013944
Year: 1998
Language: English
Type: ART

La Russie dans l'attente de Pierre le Grand.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 54eme annee, no. 10, octobre 1998, p. 73-82.)

Author(s):

1. Paris, Henri

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

L'opinion publique russe, desorientee, desillusionnee, se cherche un sauveur supreme, place ses espoirs dans un second Pierre le Grand. Un tel personnage charismatique se profile-t-il a l'horizon ? L'election au poste de gouverneur de la region de Krasnoïarsk du general Alexandre Lebed apporte-t-elle un element de reponse ? L'une des clefs du probleme se trouve dans les raisons de la chute de l'URSS. C'est pourquoi l'examen porte en premier lieu sur les conclusions fondamentales tirees de cet evenement et les analyse a la lumiere de la situation russe telle qu'elle se decouvre en 1998. Puis l'examen s'efforce de degager la signification de la percee d'Alexandre Lebed sur la scene politique.

ID Number: JA013375
Year: 1998
Language: French
Type: ART

Russia and Eurasia.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 97, no. 621, October 1998, Whole Issue.)

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Russia concludes its seventh year of postcommunist transition with a democratically elected government in place, a market economy under construction, and a society free to experiment. Or so the optimists would argue. This issue finds another Russia in transition : one with a government ruled by men, not laws; a market that prefers barter to cash; and a society more experimented on than experimenting.

ID Number: JA013443

Year: 1998

Language: English

Type: ART

A Flawed Democracy.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 97, no. 621, October 1998, p. 313-318.)

Author(s):

1. Rutland, Peter

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Towering above Russia's fractured political system is the enigmatic figure of Boris Yeltsin. His style of rule is that of a monarch, but his source of legitimacy is public elections. This kind of elective autocracy leads to the worst of both worlds : the instability of periodic elections and the inflexibility of autocratic rule.

ID Number: JA013447

Year: 1998

Language: English

Type: ART

Rusland : een terugblik en de toekomst.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 52, nr. 12, december 1998, p. 622-628.)

Author(s):

1. Simons, W. B.

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The author offers an analysis of the current crisis in the Russian Federation. Ten years ago, no one knew where the perestroika policies of Mikhail Gorbachev would lead, let alone the results that they would produce. Despite the lack of a 'grand design', remarkable - indeed often unimaginable - changes have taken place in Russia over the past decade. Will this process of remarkable change become more normal and predictable in nature in the near future ? An answer is problematic since : a) the USSR has experienced no significant changes in its economic or political systems prior to perestroika; b) the changes of the past ten years have fundamentally altered the political, economic, legal and social bases of society; and c) there has been no grand design behind these changes. Fortunately, the chances of a retreat to the 'good old days' are minimal. But can we expect Russian politicians and government officials in the near future to do no more than 'muddle through' ? The answer, unfortunately in part, is an affirmative one. Five discussion points are put forward. 1) Foreign advice has played an increasingly important and visible role in the Russian

transition process. Those who are involved herein should be more attentive to the specific features of Russian society; 2) At present, the Russian economic crisis can arguably be reduced to the simple proportions of the 'trust factor'. Private sector economic actors in Russia should be given the chance to (re)develop this trust - 'to believe in the economy'; 3) To help achieve this goal, the new Primakov government should implement a realistic programme of investment promotion : it should be non-discriminatory vis-a-vis foreign investors but should be directed primarily towards domestic investors; 4) The legal system has booked demonstrable success in the enactment of a modern, new Civil Code. However, much subsidiary legislation suffers from a gap between formulation of clear policy goals and the embodiment thereof in precisely-worded legal texts; this problem should be remedied; and 5) The window of opportunity enjoyed by the new government should be used to work towards instituting a process of meaningful dialogue among various parts of Russian society. The Dutch Polder Model has already been suggested as a possible lighthouse on the course towards realizing a more law-governed, civil society in Russia. The time for remarkable change in the Russian Federation is not yet over.

ID Number: JA013578

Year: 1998

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

The Historical Prerequisites for Russia's Modernisation.

(AUSSENPOLITIK, vol. 49, no. 3, 1998, p. 67-85.)

Author(s):

1. Simon, Gerhard

Subject(s):

1. USSR--HISTORY

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY

4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Following the collapse of the Soviet empire, whose ideological and institutional basis proved unsustainable and whose rigid command structure caused a backlog of reform, the principal successor state, Russia, has entered a turbulent period. The outcome is uncertain. At the same time there is growing interest in the course the country will take in matters of domestic, foreign and security policy. The author throws light on the options facing the Russian people and state in this account of the historical foundations on which the future will have to be built.

ID Number: JA013312

Year: 1998

Language: English

Type: ART

1997

L'apres-Eltsine a commence.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 75, printemps 1997, p. 71-85.)

Author(s):

1. Coulloudon, Virginie

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The Russian presidential elections last year demonstrated that the organization of free elections is not in itself enough to establish democracy. Behind a weakened Boris Yeltsin, a powerful oligarchy runs the country. Members of the political and financial elite are putting their weight into the battle to maintain power and there is talk in the Kremlin of an institutional reform that would impede the very popular Alexander Lebed in the event that early elections are held. The powers that be are grouped into three clans - headed respectively by Victor Chernomyrdin, Yuri Luzhkov and Anatoly Chubais - which are working to implement plans to strengthen executive structures and reaffirm Moscow's authority over the provinces. But as the threat of social instability becomes apparent, the three men are preparing to vie for the presidency. The transition to the 'post-Yeltsin' era has already begun in back rooms of the Kremlin.

ID Number: JA011865

Year: 1997

Language: French

Type: ART

Getting Moscow on the Move.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 53, no. 2, February 1997, p. 32-33.)

Author(s):

1. Frank, Peter

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The manner of President Yeltsin's return to work after heart surgery has once again raised the question of who will succeed him. The potential candidates to take over must ready themselves for several possible eventualities. If Yeltsin were to die, then obviously there would be an immediate crisis. If he were to have a serious relapse, that, too, would intensify rivalries. Even if Yeltsin regains some of his former vigour and carries on to the end of his term, according to the constitution he will not be eligible for re-election in July 2000. This means that there will be a progressive acceleration of the succession struggle.

ID Number: JA011602

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

Van nomenklatura en elites : machtspolitiek in Rusland na 1991.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 51, nr. 11, november 1997, p. 598-601.)

Author(s):

1. Koningsbrugge, J. S. A. M. van

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The author surveys the transformation of Russia towards a more multiform society, which began in 1991 with the demise of the Soviet Union; the emergence of new elites and the resulting power politics between them, as well as between the centre and the periphery. The author concludes that the new Russian elites find themselves as far from the mass of the Russian population as in Tsarist and Communist times. Again a substantial interaction between the leading circles and the rest of society is lacking. Eighty years ago, with the October Revolution an ideological barrier was raised between the rulers and the population. Nowadays, that barrier, albeit of a different nature, is still there.

ID Number: JA012355

Year: 1997

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Freedom and Anarchy : Russia Stumbles Toward the Twenty-First Century.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 20, no. 1, Winter 1997, p. 41-58.)

Author(s):

1. Lieven, Anatol

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA011489

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

A Precarious Peace : Domestic Politics in the Making of Russian Foreign Policy.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 22, no. 3, Winter 1997 - 1998, p. 5-35.)

Author(s):

1. MacFaul, Michael

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The first section of this article outlines the causal relationship between domestic regime change and international conflict, giving particular attention to the belligerent capacity of democratizing states. The second section provides an overview of Russia's transition from communist rule, focusing first on the belated emergence of democratic institutions and then on the changing balance of power between winners and losers in Russia's economic revolution. The third section discusses how the institutions, ideas, and interest groups created during Russia's revolution have influenced Russian foreign policy. In particular, Russian policy regarding the West and the Commonwealth of Independent States is discussed. Though not a foreign policy issue, the interplay among institutions, interest groups, and domestic politics in the decision to invade and withdraw from Chechnya is also addressed as an example of Russia's potential as both a belligerent power and a peaceful democracy. The final section summarizes the theoretical and policy implications of Russia's peaceful regime transition.

ID Number: JA012522

Year: 1997

Language: English
Type: ART

Can Russia Change ?.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 76, no. 1, January - February 1997, p. 35-49.)

Author(s):

1. Remnick, David

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Russia's era of romantic democracy is over. Boris Yeltsin's victory in the 1996 elections marked the rise of a new class of oligarchs who have profited from post-Cold War chaos. But Westerners who predict a return to authoritarianism and cultural stagnation overlook how far Russia has come since the late 1980s, and how it has opened to the world. It is not the Soviet Union, nor the land of the czars. In the short term, most Russians cannot hope for much, especially from their leaders. But with its political reforms, 98 percent privatized economy, and educated, urban population, Russia has a great deal going for it - maybe more than China.

ID Number: JA011572

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

Dilemmas of Post-Communist Russia.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 28, no. 1, March 1997, p. 83-96.)

Author(s):

1. Shevtsova, Lilia

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The question 'whither Russia ?' provokes emotional discussions. Optimists persist in their conviction that Russia has 'turned the corner' and is headed towards liberal democracy. Some even try to prove that this goal has already been achieved. Sceptics, no less energetically, predict a gloomy future. But the political and economic situation is much more complicated than the optimists or sceptics suggest. Despite the remaining uncertainties in Russian political life, the political regime has achieved a high degree of consolidation and the ruling class has been formed. This is one of the most important achievements of Russian post-communist transformation.

ID Number: JA011618

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

How Russians Will See the Status of Their Country by the End of the Century.

(JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 13, no. 3, September 1997, p. 1-23.)

Author(s):

1. Shlapentokh, Vladimir

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The collapse of the Soviet Union has prompted widespread debates inside Russia about the country's identity, role and destiny. Three principal tendencies can be identified in the arguments, which have been stimulated by two particular events : the war in Chechnya and the question of reunifications with Belarus.

Liberals and Western-oriented clans wish to see Russia as a key player in Western civilization, which they see as inspired by universal values, and they play down the need for a strong Russian state. Moderate nationalists attack the Western-oriented liberal media and wish over the longer term to rebuild Russia as a great power, while conceding that this requires temporary accommodation with the West. Radical nationalists, including the Communists and the Liberal Democratic Party, seek a reassertion of Russian nationhood and statehood based on Russia's own natural, human and cultural resources. Moreover, there are divisions in the different groups between 'optimists' and 'pessimists', who are also divided in their vision of Russia. These various tendencies are to be identified among Russian politicians today. However, without a single dream of the future, the Russian nation is unlikely to attain the social and political stability that alone can assure its attainment.

ID Number: JA012380

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

Societe russe : l'avenir a reculons.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 75, printemps 1997, p. 87-103.)

Author(s):

1. Berelowitch, Alexis

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Notes:

Where is Russian society headed ? Competing paradigms, based on transition, continuity or chaos, render the sociologist's task particularly difficult and explain his perplexity. The only thing that can be stated with certainty is that things are indeed changing. The emergence of a moneyed elite, with Western life-styles and values as a model, symbolizes the 'new Russia' and the 'new Russians'. Yet while a very small minority gets richer, the middle class of the Soviet era is disappearing, the victim of accelerated impoverishment. In other words, the majority of the Russians feel that the end of the communist regime has lowered their social status and led to a deterioration of their material situation. Social polarization has spawned violence, as politicians are discredited. People refuse to identify with the new economic players, who are suspected of having mafia connections. At the same time, there is no concrete evidence that this explosive cocktail is about to detonate.

ID Number: JA011866

Year: 1997

Language: French

Type: ART

1996

Alexander Lebed : Russlands politischer Thronfolger und Militarreformer
?.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 45. Jg., Nr. 10, Oktober 1996, S. 32-35.)

Author(s):

1. Babst, Stefanie
2. Schaller, Heribert

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

In view of the considerable powers which President Yeltsin still has, Lebed is likely to be on his guard to protect himself from experiencing the same as did Yeltsin under Gorbatchev and Marshal Zhukov under Khrushchev. Therefore, it is probable that, for the time being, he will keep a low profile and act cautiously in the calculated alliance with Yeltsin, not risking any big political maneuvers. He can wait. Unfortunately this means also that the armed forces will have to wait for the implementation of a large-scale, more than necessary military reform. Whether or not they will do that just as patiently as General Lebed, however, remains to be seen.

ID Number: JA011238

Year: 1996

Language: German

Type: ART

Pour un statu quo avec la Russie.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 61e annee, no. 4, hiver 1996 - 1997, p.
759-775.)

Author(s):

1. Braithwaite, Rodric

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

La Russie n'est aucunement la seule source d'instabilite potentielle en Europe orientale. Mais, sans elle, il ne peut y avoir de systeme veritable, efficace et durable de securite dans cette zone. La politique occidentale en Europe orientale doit donc avant tout viser a creer des mecanismes, y compris un cadre institutionnel, a l'interieur desquels la Russie pourra devenir une puissance qui accepte le statu quo dans la region. Cela ne signifie pas que celle-ci doit dicter les modalites du statu-quo, mais que l'Occident doit examiner les problemes de la securite europeenne avec les Russes, en tenant compte du fait que la Russie est la plus grande des puissances europeennes. Cela implique, notamment, qu'il faut prendre au serieux les inquietudes de la Russie au sujet d'un elargissement de l'OTAN et trouver des moyens mutuellement acceptables de les apaiser.

ID Number: JA011780

Year: 1996

Language: French

Type: ART

Russia : Privatization and Illegalization of Social and Political Life.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 19, no. 1, Winter 1996, p. 65-85.)

Author(s):

1. Shlapentokh, Vladimir

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA010671

Year: 1996

Language: English

Type: ART

Russia's Election : No Turning Back.

(FOREIGN POLICY, no. 103, Summer 1996, p. 92-109.)

Author(s):

1. Stent, Angela

2. Shevtsova, Lilia

Subject(s):

1. ELECTIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA010963

Year: 1996

Language: English

Type: ART

Sept scenarios pour la Russie.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 73, automne 1996, p. 35-47.)

Author(s):

1. Tatu, Michel

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Scarcely was the presidential election of Summer 1996 over, than Russia was plunged back into political uncertainty with the news that Boris Yeltsin was ill - so ill, in fact, that he required a major operation. The battle for the succession is being contested between Russia's pragmatic Prime Minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin, and the populist and charismatic former general Alexander Lebed. The obvious question arises as to how the chaos in Russian politics will pan out over the next four or five years. Given the various factors involved in the equation (how soon Yeltsin's successor will take over, respect - or otherwise - of institutional conventions, and the economic and social state of the country itself), a number of scenarios can be envisaged, ranging from 'resurrection' to breakdown, from a descent into hell to revival, not to mention a political crisis played out on the margins of Russia's political institutions. However, the worst is not sure to come, and behind the theater of shadows that is Moscow politics, and the intrigues in the wings of the Kremlin, profound changes are occurring in Russian society.

ID Number: JA011300

Year: 1996

Language: French

Type: ART

Les modes d'adaptation de la societe russe.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 61e annee, no. 4, hiver 1996 - 1997, p. 823-833.)

Author(s):

1. Rousselet, Kathy

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Notes:

Face a un Etat deficient, la societe russe semble s'auto-organiser et inventer des strategies d'adaptation qui permettent en partie de comprendre l'apparente stabilite sociale observee jusqu'a aujourd'hui. Ces strategies, essentiellement marquees par le repli sur la sphere privee et le developpement de l'informel, renvoient a des traditions russes et sovietiques anciennes, qui expliquent que l'individu se trouve peut-etre moins desarme qu'il n'y parait pour faire face au 'desordre' institutionnel.

ID Number: JA011787

Year: 1996

Language: French

Type: ART

1995

The Russian Federation's Fight for Survival.

(ORBIS, vol. 39, no. 3, Summer 1995, p. 329-351.)

Author(s):

1. Clark, Susan L.

2. Graham, David R.

Subject(s):

1. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA010246

Year: 1995

Language: English

Type: ART

La Russie entre deux elections ?.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 70, hiver 1995 - 1996, p. 19-35.)

Author(s):

1. Coulloudon, Virginie

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. ELECTIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

Russia's parliamentary election on December 17th served as a full-scale poll leading up to 1996 - a year that will be crucial politically, whether the presidential election is held as scheduled in June or not. The governing party, Our Home is Russia, polarized the campaign through its clash with the Communist Party, which is depicted as a party of the past. Government propaganda and a struggle for the control of the TV and radio media go hand in hand, while in the sidelines the main political and economic 'clans' jockey for position. The general election brought an end to the first phase of Russia's economic transition. The issue of whether the privatization programs will be pursued or not cannot quite disguise the political stakes involved in this process. The parliamentary opposition wants to adjust the balance of control over the economic system in its favor. Several scenarios are now possible, but the opposition in the Duma, restricted by the constitution which weights heavily in favor of the president, would not benefit from a violent confrontation with the government, since it would no doubt be depicted as a factor of instability. It seems that the Communist Party would do well to

opt for respectability, in order to keep all its options open.
The Russian president should be all the more encouraged to
stand in the election of 1996, since the 'threat' of General
Lebed was weakened following the general election.

ID Number: JA010698
Year: 1995
Language: French
Type: ART

Les 89 verites de la Federation de Russie.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 69, automne 1995, p. 337-356.)

Author(s):

1. Coulloudon, Virginie

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

As the December general election looms on the horizon, the Russian Federation looks like an ill-assorted mosaic of 89 more or less autonomous legal entities of highly varied status. With the onset of a fresh wave of privatizations, this time affecting Russia's largest companies, the regions are increasingly reluctant to accept central economic control. The author describes how, between 1990 and 1995, the local executive and legislature were set up, revealing the clashes between the two, as well as between the central authorities and the provinces. Analyzing the situation in three regions which harbor considerable industrial, energy and mineral potential - the Ural region, Tatarstan and Yakut - the author examines the way in which the Kremlin, unable to meet the needs of the provinces and ensure their harmonious development, has resigned itself to negotiating one by one the status and attributions of the 'subjects' of the Federation. A solution which casts some doubt over the cohesion of what remains the world's largest state.

ID Number: JA010511
Year: 1995
Language: French
Type: ART

Die russischen Streitkrafte im politischen Machtkampf.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 33. Jg., Heft 6, November -
Dezember 1995, S. 621-632.)

Author(s):

1. Fahrner, Andreas R.

Subject(s):

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

ID Number: JA010486
Year: 1995
Language: German
Type: ART

Sub-National Politics in Russia in the Post-Communist Transition Period :

A View from Moscow.

(REGIONAL AND FEDERAL STUDIES, vol. 5, no. 2, Summer 1995, p. 211-223.)

Author(s):

1. Gelman, Vladimir
2. Senatova, Olga

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

At present the centre cannot control regional authorities and has no interest in doing so through the creation of a legal framework for the development of regional politics. The gap between formal and real federalism is a result of the absence of a regional policy at the centre and of using regional executives as a political base in the struggle at the centre : the patrons have become the hostage of their clients. The Federation Treaty and some other legal acts created pre-conditions for the division of power between centre and regions. But Yeltsin's inconsistent policies and legal voluntarism have eliminated their positive effect.

ID Number: JA010655

Year: 1995

Language: English

Type: ART

L'organisation du pouvoir sous Boris Eltsine.

(COURRIER DES PAYS DE L'EST, no. 404, novembre 1995, p. 5-17.)

Author(s):

1. Lesage, Michel

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Le professeur Lesage offre ici une description minutieuse de la nouvelle organisation de l'Etat russe, consacree par la Constitution du 12 decembre 1993 : un Etat federal a deux niveaux et une administration locale. Avec la multiplicité des structures, l'ensemble est presque aussi opaque que sous l'ancien systeme, rendant difficile la localisation des pouvoirs de decision. Par ailleurs, le curieux decoupage en 89 'sujets' de la Federation ne participe pas a la simplicité. S'ils sont egaux en principe dans leurs rapports avec les autorites federales, la realite est tout autre en fonction des conditions politiques, economiques et sociales. Quant a l'administration locale, le contour de ses competences propres est encore bien incertain.

ID Number: JA010707

Year: 1995

Language: French

Type: ART

The Crisis of the State in Russia.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 30, no. 2, April - June 1995, p. 21-33.)

Author(s):

1. Lynch, Allen

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA010341

Year: 1995

Language: English

Type: ART

Russian Politics after Chechnya.

(FOREIGN POLICY, no. 99, Summer 1995, p. 149-165.)

Author(s):

1. MacFaul, Michael

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

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

ID Number: JA010268

Year: 1995

Language: English

Type: ART

Les capitalistes de la 'nomenklatura' : ou va la Russie ?.

(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 18, no. 71, automne 1995, p. 483-491.)

Author(s):

1. Malia, Martin

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY

ID Number: JA010440

Year: 1995

Language: French

Type: ART

Democratic Opposition in Russia : An Alternative to Yeltsin ?.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 18, no. 2, Spring 1995, p. 25-33.)

Author(s):

1. Wishnevsky, Julia

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Will the end of the Yeltsin era signify the collapse of a short-lived democratic experiment in Russia? Is there any democratic alternative to Yeltsin? And, if so, what currents of democratic opposition have formed? How strong is the public commitment in Russia to democratic processes and institutions? Will the transition be stable, or will it bring new violence? This article addresses these questions by looking at samples of public opinion, evaluating the events of late 1994, and recalling the succession debates in the Russian media.

ID Number: JA009974

Year: 1995

Language: English

Type: ART

1994

Russland in Tschernomyrdins Hand.

(EUROPA ARCHIV, 49. Jahr, 10. Folge, 25. Mai 1994, S. 273-282.)

Author(s):

1. Aslund, Anders

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA009236

Year: 1994

Language: German

Type: ART

Les detours de la democratie en Russie.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 59e annee, no. 2, ete 1994, p. 381-391.)

Author(s):

1. Bouthors, Jean-Francois

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA009489

Year: 1994

Language: French

Type: ART

Russian Realities and Western Policy.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 36, no. 3, Autumn 1994, p. 11-27.)

Author(s):

1. Braithwaite, Rodric

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The optimism that greeted the end of the Cold War has faded, and scepticism about the prospects for Russian reform has grown. Some have even begun to argue that Western deference to Russia has been excessive and that Moscow's 'neo-imperialism' should be met with Western 'neo-containment'. Such undiluted pessimism, however, is misguided and could easily become a self-fulfilling prophecy. Russia's escape from its authoritarian and imperial past will be slow and difficult, but it cannot be ruled out. Although the outcome of the Russian transformation will ultimately be decided by the Russians themselves, Western policy is important. The West should avoid double standards, understand the unique nature of Russia's post-colonial situation and do more to support Russian economic reform with patience and understanding.

ID Number: JA009435

Year: 1994

Language: English

Type: ART

Whither Russia ?.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 139, no. 4, August 1994, p. 20-23.)

Author(s):

1. Fall, Brian

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY

Notes:

Here, Sir Brian Fall charts Russia's present position through its economic and political situation, attitudes towards the former Republics and the apparent renewal of interest in reintegration, and evaluates western response to the new Russia. He concludes that although change is always unpredictable, whatever western influences are grafted onto the Russian experience, Russia's future will still be defined by her past.

ID Number: JA009471

Year: 1994

Language: English

Type: ART

The Russian Federation : Possible Disintegration Scenarios.
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 13, no. 4, 1994, p. 401-417.)

Author(s):

1. Goure, Leon

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The possibility that the Russian Federation may disintegrate like the Soviet Union has been the subject of much debate for the past two years. This article examines scenarios of 'explosion' and 'implosion', that is, the process of disintegration beginning either at the country's center or in its provinces.

ID Number: JA009693

Year: 1994

Language: English

Type: ART

Multiple Russie : Profils socio-economiques des 21 republicues de la Federation, de la Carelie... a la Lakoutie (dossier special).
(COURRIER DES PAYS DE L'EST, no. 393, octobre 1994, p. 3-69.)

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

ID Number: JA009771

Year: 1994

Language: French

Type: ART

Apres Eltsine ?.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 59e annee, no. 2, etc 1994, p. 369-379.)

Author(s):

1. Reinhardt, Jerzy

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA009488

Year: 1994

Language: French

Type: ART

Les elections du 12 decembre 1993 dans la Federation de Russie et 'le phenomene Jirinovsky'.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 59e annee, no. 2, etc 1994, p. 359-368.)

Author(s):

1. Salmine, Alexei

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA009487

Year: 1994

Language: French

Type: ART

Russia Facing New Choices : Contradictions of Post-Communist Development.
(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 25, no. 3, September 1994, p. 321-334.)

Author(s):

1. Shevtsova, Lilia

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA009476

Year: 1994

Language: English

Type: ART

Russie : le chemin des tourments.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 63, printemps 1994, p. 209-216.)
Author(s):
1. Sokoloff, Georges
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
ID Number: JA009195
Year: 1994
Language: French
Type: ART

Imperiale Ideologie fur die russische Aussenpolitik : die Rolle von
Militar und Sicherheitsapparat.
(EUROPA ARCHIV, 49. Jahr, 9. Folge, 10. Mai 1994, S. 248-256.)
Author(s):
1. Yasmann, Victor J.
Subject(s):
1. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
ID Number: JA009230
Year: 1994
Language: German
Type: ART

Rich and Poor in Post-Communist Russia.
(JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 10, no. 1,
March 1994, p. 3-24.)
Author(s):
1. Kryshtanovskaya, Olga
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS
Notes:
The collapse of the Soviet system and the transformation of the
command economy into a free enterprise system has led to a
process of sharp social differentiation based on access to the
new wealth. Survey research reveals various routes to wealth,
disparate attitudes towards the trend, and equally disparate
aspirations on the part of those who have acquired wealth in
recent years. Ostentatious displays of wealth have become
common, particularly in the capital city, leading to resentment
and social dissatisfaction, with potential political
consequences. Nevertheless, all the newly rich are clearly
hard-workers, and the accumulation of capital is taking place
at a rapid pace.
ID Number: JA009344
Year: 1994
Language: English
Type: ART

1993

Russie : a la recherche de l'identite perdue.
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