

Chapter 1 : SOVIET SOCIETY IN THE S: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS (SOV X) - CIA document

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Intelligence reporting in recent months has also indicated heightened concern over internal problems within both the Soviet establishment and the populace. Under Khrushchev and under Brezhnev while income increased, more consumer goods were made available, the diet was enriched, and services were improved. Soviet agricultural production on the entire economy, with four out of five, and the high cost of Soviet programs siphons off needed men. Without positive however, worker morale could plunge even farther, and growth in labor productivity could stagnate in both areas needed. The regime also recognizes. The food program announced in 1967? Strained. The Soviet propaganda apparatus is pointing to these measures as proof of its continuing commitment to the consumer. To counter the recalcitrance of worker productivity. The party may resort to more traditional palliatives. The ideological campaign of last year, which attacked complacent attitudes and the sole reliance on material incentives to incite production may be stepped up. There are numerous anecdotal reports of similar nature from the USSR. It can be argued that the scholar, according to the two to one ratio of apartment ownership. Housing, especially, has become more gratified with favorable treatment on the basis of employment, bureaucratic position, personal connections. There is competition for dachas as well, with the best being reserved for the top leadership, followed by party and government officials. According to Soviet data, the availability or quality of food increased sharply in the Soviet Union since the agricultural failures have led to the unavailability of milk, vegetables, and fruit. In September and October of 1961, a new series of muggings! Despite the protestations of official ideology, the upsurge in crime has little to do with bourgeois influence on the part of the susceptible to Western influence. Soviet crime, to judge from the statistics: the economic system and its failure to produce sufficient quantities of food. Its rhetoric and occasionally well-publicized actions against corruption of the past have been largely counterproductive in that they have retarded progress in reducing corruption within the elite of the society. In Azerbaijan the problem of corruption touching the Soviet tourists told the Western correspondent, in Moscow that the rumors also circulated that the threat of foreign trade. The United States prison population is considerably less than that of the 10 million Soviets are confined, the prisoners and the rest in forced-labor camps or "colonies" as the Soviet authorities prefer to have been paroled but still must perform compulsory labor. There are about 100 million in the USSR of the former of the harsher labor colonies! The economic contribution of forced laborers to the Soviet system is substantial but very low. It indicates minimum security of the economy. Justice in the Soviet Union. Law serves the interests of the party and State. Soviet justice is designed to protect social order properly, not primarily to protect the citizen. First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs. The removal of a regional party official reportedly for engaging in corruption with this deputy minister, leads to reinforce the idea of a strong signal it being given to corrupt officials. The campaign is not likely to be very effective if other higher level officials who are involved in corruption are not allowed to remain in office. We mentioned Polish development is to underline the danger of allowing Western influences to go unchecked, that must be done to protect against the threat from the West. Since the Polish crisis began, such warnings have been frequently repeated. He attacked "consumerism" and noted "the dangerous consequences" of allowing consumer demands to dictate policy. An article by KGB first deputy Chairman Viktor Qutbrikov described the goal of "bourgeois propaganda" as nothing less than to "sabotage. Estonian Party first Secretary Va. In an article in the journal, Chief of the General Staff, speech given at an ideological conference and in an article appearing in the party journal until, deplored "elements of pacifism" on the domestic scene. Republic Party First Secretary Chikhanchuk warned at an ideological conference that the Georgian Kartvelian chief cautioned students against "playing around with nationalistic heroics. He also expressed regret that an increasing number of young men were applying to the seminary, the military section of the national youth. Because of the difficulty of disposable needles, tubing, and in short supply. The less priority given to consumer-oriented technology results in additional shortages.

When output goals in other sectors are not met. Scarcity of food shortages, for example. The Soviet health care system will be facing growing demands in the coming decade. The age distribution of the population has changed in the past years, with the share of those aged 65 and over increasing to 12 percent of the population. As the share of the elderly increases, disease patterns will alter. Health planners will have to decide whether to target more medical resources to the elderly. In reality there has been much progress in achieving greater parity between the sexes and of social advancement of women under the Soviet system. Soviet women cannot be said to have Western tastes. For example, no women are on the Politburo, membership of the Central Committee. They continue to bear most of the burden of running Soviet households. Soviet men show little inclination to share household duties. According to Soviet data. Even his estimate may indicate the actual figure in the European sections of the country. The key problem for them is how to achieve an optimal balance between the contribution of women to the labor force and their family roles. The irreplaceable contribution of women to both production and reproduction leads against measures that would reduce. Some family sociologists favor the present balance of work and family roles and focus on reducing the tension between the two by expanding the availability of consumer goods and services. Soviet scholars and who are more concerned about present demographic trends, including Soviet demographer V. The present Five-Year Plan, with its paid maternity leave provisions, is designed to help Soviet women, particularly in the European areas of the Soviet Union and Siberia. As one British sociologist has suggested. Moreover, alcohol functions as a safety valve for pent-up local discontent. Such discontent would be more troublesome if it took different forms such as demonstrations! Western scholars principally Vladimir Tismani. Tremblay and at least one Soviet academician estimate that the daily consumption of alcohol has increased from 1.5 liters per urban adult in the 1950s to 2.5 liters per adult in the 1970s. The social consequences of drinking are evident in the reports of alcohol-related rapes, and the case of Lenin.

Chapter 2 : - Prospects for Soviet Society by Allen Kassof

*Prospects for Soviet society [Allen Kassof] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Book is used and has been withdrawn from service from a Library. Book has a Library Binding and the usual Library Stamps.*

Shant Krikorian Contributing Writer The rise and fall of empires has been a repeated refrain in the history of humanity. Sturdy and powerful entities as though they are often embellished to be, have rapidly and sometimes unpleasantly disintegrated behind a quilt of unmanageable internal and external pressures. The consolidation of ethnic identities and the rise of nationalism could be considered imperative internal preludes to imperial disintegration – as it did with the Russian Empire and the USSR, in and , respectively. In such a linkage between nationalist outbreaks and imperial demise, one is simply forced to question: It is important to emphasize that the nationalist and ethnic factor was not the immediate cause of demise – it merely played an inexorable force for disintegration. In both the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union, ethnic-nationalism challenged the cohesion of state society, thwarting Russian-dominated rule out of power. Nationalism then became a question of control and maintenance – could Moscow control and maintain such ethnic forces within its borders in and ? If not, what conditions had sought the arrival of nationalism? And how did they destabilize the cohesion of state society? In the probe of factors that lead to disintegration, it would be judicious to say that Russian ethno-linguistic ascendancy, failed and unequal state policies of nationalities, and the breakdown of interethnic symbiosis were developments crucial for arousing nationalism in the Soviet continuum. Indeed, the breakup of the Soviet Union did so precisely along the ethnic lines carved amongst its former republics. The responsibility lies with nationalism – which, under intense growth fueled by the political and ideological liberalization of Gorbachev, grew uncontrollable. In an interesting correlation with the nationalistic events and variables that led to the downfall of the Russian Empire, the same, ironically, would be proven to be realized in the former Soviet Union. The two factors that undermined Soviet cohesion, in which the variables were transmitted through, were: The Bolshevik policy of creating and reinforcing ethnic and nationalistic identities, if only inadvertently. This policy undercut official claims about proletarian unity and the irresistible triumph of a supernational Soviet identity. Soviet policies of unequal treatment and repression of various nationalities. In continuing with the imperial policies of Russia, Russification and Russian Ethno-Linguistic Ascendancy was indirectly a prime catalyzer for ethnic nationalism and disintegration. The Pravda editorial rhapsodized: The Russian language has become the language of world revolution. Lenin wrote in Russian. Stalin wrote in Russian. The constant closing and opening of such imperial wounds never lead to full recovery as such – prompting a strong seed for nationalistic uprisings. The factor of failed and unfair policies of nationalities also continued under the soviet yoke. What is the essence of the path established by Lenin? Briefly, it could be put this way – it is the fully voluntary union of free peoples as the guarantee of maximum durability of the federation – It is the full equality of all nations and national groups, and the concomitant attempt to liquidate inequality among them, not only legally but in fact. In practice, however, this was far from reality. Indeed, with such random ethnic targeting, Russians were brought in to replace departing populations – not only reestablishing motifs of colonialization, but that of genocide. The same could be said for numerous administrative divisions in Russia, where, for example after World War II in the Kaliningrad Oblast, the dominant German population was swiftly replaced with that of an ethnically Russian one. In such a stark inherited history of denied lingual rights, forced cultural and linguistic Russification, socio-economic stratification based on ethnicity, ethnic policy favoritism, mass deportation, etc. The most important role of nationalism in the demise of the Soviet Union, came in the final years of glasnost of the Gorbechov era, where such tendencies, for the first time in a mere ninety-years, were able to be expressed. As such it is important to note, that Gorbechov did not himself trigger nationalism across the USSR, but merely, his state policies of transparency, allowed a primitive showcase of it. With such transparency, the unsolved, largely traumatized ethnic wounds of the past, came to haunt the soviet continuum: The nationalisms of these small republics, as such, was but an object of inherited experiences of marginalization, segregation, and subordination. Such structural vulnerabilities and political grievances

sustained an emporium in which the Russian State was not able to control or maintain the nationalistic outcries for independence. Nearly twenty years after the downfall of the USSR, the Russian Federation still finds itself in a similar predicament – a massive plight of its people out of the country, transfixed in ethnic war in the Caucasus, and growing xenophobia, the Russian government is best advised to ensure the elements of societal cohesion, that it did not under the soviet yoke, or it would be simply doomed to repeat the failures of its past. Works Cited De Waal, Thomas. Armenia and Azerbaijan Through Peace and War. New York University, The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War. The History of the Baltic States. Greenwood Publishing Group, Central European University Press, The Revenge of the Past: Nationalism, Revolution, and the Collapse of the Soviet Union. Stanford University Press, Ethnic Nationalism and the Fall of Empires. Reno University Press, A Borderland In Transition. Colombia University Press, Journal of Cold War Studies: Volume 5, John Hopkins University, Image courtesy of Alisa April.

Chapter 3 : Project MUSE - Prospects for a Democratic Left in Postcommunist Russia

Prospects for Soviet Society by David E. Anderson. Pall Mall Press, This book has hardback covers. Ex-library, With usual stamps and markings, In poor condition, suitable as a reading copy.

Chapter 4 : Kotkin's Stalin: Prospects and Perils. | Stalin Society of North America

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON SYSTEMS, MAN, AND CYBERNETICS, VOL. SMC NO, 4, JULY/AUGUS. T The Information Technologies and Soviet Society: Problems and Prospects.

Chapter 5 : Prospects For Soviet Society by Kassof, Allen

Describes the environment for management education in the former USSR, a topic hitherto receiving limited treatment in Western management literature. Having placed Soviet management education in the general context of glasnost and perestroika, attention focuses on key developments since the creation of the USSR's first business school in July to launch the re-education of up to

Chapter 6 : THE DEMISE OF THE USSR IN THE FACE OF NATIONALISM | Prospect Journal

Soviet Union - Not Active (International) - hockey team page with roster, stats, transactions at www.nxgvision.com

Chapter 7 : Elite Prospects - Soviet Union

nascent Soviet state: "Ultimately, the principal alternative to Stalin was the willing abandonment or unwilling unhinging of the Bolshevik regime." (Kotkin,) He emphasizes Stalin's remarkable political ability, commitment to Marxist ideology and.