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Page 68 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Soviet-American Dialogue in the Social Sciences: Research Workshops on Interdependence Among Nations. The National Academies Press. Ecological degradation is growing on a planetary scale. The question of ecological survival clearly shows the interdependence of the world, the responsibility of the entire world community for ecological security. Attempts to provide this security on a nation-by-nation basis are no longer sufficient. Ecology as a science and as a practical activity has always been based on environmental interdependence. In fact, the interdependence of the world in ecological as well as a social sense was understood conceptually by Vernadsky, the founder of biosphere theory. For the first time the human realizes that he is the resident of the planet and that he may and he must think and act in new directions, not only on behalf of his personality, his family, community, state, or its alliances, but on behalf of the whole planet. We do not propose to evaluate political and social processes by biological categories and methods but we are persuaded that ecological thinking, as a method of scientific knowledge, can be of great value to both political and social science. Specifically, we believe that the "ecology of politics" especially international politics can be created as a branch of science, focusing on the interdependence of the world. It is important to recognize that national decisions can sometimes lead to international consequences and to international responsibility. We would distinguish four historical periods of environmental mobilization in the USSR. The first period is connected with the very beginning of the Soviet state. Some of the first decrees signed by V. Lenin concerned land, forests, natural reserves, and so on, which proves that the ecological imperative can have a place in political consciousness even during in the most crucial and acute social shifts namely, civil war, destruction of the country, and hunger. The other feature of this period the socialization of some ecological resources land, forests, and so on was an attempt to take "collective action" in their use and protection. The second period is connected with the so-called industrialization of the USSR through the 1930s. Although the scientific understanding of ecological threats grew during this period especially through the work of Vernadsky et al. In real life and in public consciousness, the smokestack was a symbol of progress in every sense. The first decisions limiting pollution were episodic. The main impulse for environmental activities, which we associate with the third period, was the construction of pulp and paper plants on Lake Baikal in the 1930s. The adverse ecological consequences of this construction sparked the public "Baikal movement," which has had a special impact on environmental mobilization. The other bad ecological event of that time was the construction of a series of huge hydroelectric stations on the Volga River. During the same time, the most fundamental environmental legislation was adopted, including principles of water legislation, principles of land use, principles of mineral legislation, air pollution and wildlife protection laws, and so forth. Special changes regarding environmental pollution were implemented in the Constitution in 1936. But the most impressive developments in environmental mobilization speaking both publicly and politically take place in the fourth period, which is directly connected with changes in the entire political life of the country. Deciding against the huge water projects was a crucial moment in the environmental movement. It showed clearly that 1 the environmental movement was already a real political force and, 2 ecological goals can be more highly valued than economic, "departmental," or regional interests. The nuclear reactor accident at Chernobyl was a practical demonstration of the scale of ecological "mistakes. Broad discussions concerning environmental problems in the atmosphere of glasnost were connected with such key elements of perestroika as economic reform, democratization, and legal reform. Even during the very short period from the 27th Communist Party Congress February until the 19th All-Union Party Conference July 1988, the attention paid by political leaders to ecology increased sharply. Mikhail Gorbachev connected the economic development target directly with a radical amelioration of the ecological situation. There were several results of this new thinking besides stopping "the project of the century," that is, the redirection of the

Siberian rivers: At the same time, a long-range until the year state ecological program was developed, the Academy of Sciences developed its own long-range research program on ecological problems until the year , the independent State Committee for Nature Protection was started in , and so on. It is understandable that the new ecological thinking has not been adopted by everyone. One of the reasons for this is departmental interests. Being denied "the project of the century," the ministry is making desperate attempts to find other projects to keep its immense staff and budget intact almost 2 million people are involved in irrigation and drainage works. Such conduct, as well as the gigantic scale and monopolistic nature of these departments, is the heritage of the command-administrative economic system. But resistance is not always the case, especially when the public is involved. Public response to ecological degradation often runs ahead of the political effort in this sphere because it is the individual who first suffers the destructive effects of ecological degradation. Public consciousness is now the main indicator of the acuteness of environmental problems. Mobilization of the public around environmental issues used to be either very formal or connected only to the particular objects to be protected. Some new forms of public involvement are developing now. Demonstrations, meetings, and pickets are being added to the petitions, public delegations, educational and informational activities, and independent scientific research common before perestroika. New environmental organizations that are politically oriented, such as the Ecological Union and the Socioecological Union, are being created. Perestroika shows clearly some lacks in present legislation. An example is the new state enterprise law, which exempts enterprises from numerous guidelines and from everyday interference including pollution-control supervision by higher-level officials. Therefore new mechanisms of protection are needed, including one that would give the public the right to sue an enterprise directly in the case of violations rather than pursuing it through the local government. Legal reforms currently being worked on could help elaborate such mechanisms. It is clear that successful environmental policy depends very much on the results of perestroika. In the economic field it depends on the progress of economic reform, on structural changes in the economy, on limiting departmental power, and so on. In the legal field it depends on the progress of legal reform, democratization, improving environmental legislation, and personal responsibility for environmentally acceptable conduct. In the political field and social life it depends on the growth of public awareness and on public impact on the decision-making process. Finally, in the international field it depends on new political thinking. That means giving priority to the global environmental situation rather than to spending huge resources, human knowledge, and abilities on the arms race and other military and political rivalries.

Chapter 2 : Today in Social Sciences Food shortages in the USSR and the Communist block

Suppressed research in the Soviet Union refers to scientific fields which were banned in the Soviet Union. All humanities and social sciences were additionally tested for strict accordance with historical materialism.

Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik, former republic. It was established in and dissolved in The Soviet Union was the first state to be based on Marxist socialism see also Marxism ; communism. Soviet industry was owned and managed by the state, and agricultural land was divided into state farms, collective farms , and small, privately held plots. Many policies indicative of the entire tenure of the Soviet rule appeared during the formative stage of the state. The torture or summary execution of real or imagined opponents, a "Red Terror" to subdue the Whites during the civil war, became institutionalized in the form of the secret police , who sought to suppress dissidence and opposition. Such tactics were employed even within the Communist party, as periodic "purges" were carried out to rid the party of dissident members. The denigration of rural peasants in favor of soldiers and urban dwellers was another tendency of the Soviet regime. Millions of peasants in the Don region starved to death from to as the army confiscated grain for its own needs and the needs of the urbanites. Between and , a period called "war communism," the state took control of the whole economy, mainly through the centralization of planning and the elimination of management from factories. This led to inefficiency and confusion, and in there was a partial return to the market economy with the adoption of the New Economic Policy NEP. The NEP ushered in a period of relative stability and prosperity, and in the treaty of union formally joined Russia, Ukraine, Belorussia, and Transcaucasia divided in into the Georgian, Armenian, and Azerbaijan republics. At this time the USSR comprised Russia and the remainder of the Russian Empire for its earlier history see Russia as it had emerged from the Russian Revolution of and the ensuing civil war. The civil war had been complicated by Allied intervention and by war with Poland. The peace treaty with Poland see Riga, Treaty of , the declarations of independence of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and the seizure by Romania of Bessarabia had greatly reduced the size of the former Russian Empire, establishing what the governments of Western Europe called a cordon sanitaire quarantine belt separating Communist Russia from the rest of Europe. Temporarily accepting this quarantine, Vladimir I. Lenin and the other leaders of the Soviet Union set about repairing the damage caused by the revolution and the civil war. Also in a constitution was adopted based theoretically on the dictatorship of the proletariat and founded economically on the public ownership of the land and the means of production according to the revolutionary proclamation of Stalin and Leon Trotsky were the two main protagonists, with Stalin emerging victorious by the late s. Later Stalin adopted more radical measures. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union continued to guide the Communist parties abroad through the Third International, or Comintern. The plan was drawn up by Gosplan the state planning commission , setting goals and priorities for virtually the entire economy and emphasizing the production of capital and not consumer goods. A system of collective and state farms was imposed over widespread peasant opposition, which was expressed notably in the slaughter of livestock. Those comparatively prosperous peasants called kulaks who refused to join the new agricultural institutions were "liquidated" by drastic means. More than 5 million peasant households were eliminated, their property was confiscated, and most of the peasants were sent as forced laborers to Siberia. This also led to famine in " Industrialization was accelerated, and the production of desperately needed industrial raw materials and capital equipment was stressed at the expense of consumer goods. The level of literacy, very low in , was steadily raised in all parts of the country, and free medical and social services were extended to the population. At the same time, the state and behind it, the CPSU increased its hold over all political, social, and cultural aspects of life. Education and media of public information passed under state control. Freedom of movement was severely restricted. All criticism of public policy, if not authorized by the state, was banned. The secret police became a major instrument of state control, and much power was given to the civil service. The system of controls gave rise to a large and powerful bureaucracy, called the "new class" by some analysts. Religious bodies were severely persecuted in the early years of the Soviet Union, but in the mids there was a measure of relaxation in official policy, probably because antireligious propaganda in the schools had already taken effect

among the younger generation. However, relations with the Roman Catholic Church and with the Jewish community remained hostile. Conservatism and Purges The mids saw a conservative trend in official attitudes toward culture: Tolstoy and in films especially those of Sergei Eisenstein ; and experimentation in education gave way to a return to structure and discipline. In the Stalin constitution was issued, and it included many features of Western democracies, which, however, were more window-dressing than true indications of the distribution of power in the Soviet system. The CPSU continued to control the government and run the country, and Stalin, as the Wisest of the Wise, was firmly in control of the party. Following the murder of Sergei M. The armed forces, the CPSU, and the government in general were purged of all allegedly dissident persons; the victims were generally sentenced to death or to long terms of hard labor. Much of the purge was carried out in secret, and only a few cases were tried in public "show trials. Zinoviev , Lev B. Rykov and military figures like Marshal Mikhail N. Independent influence in society was thus ended, and monolithic unity under Stalin was achieved by In the mids the USSR sought friendly relations with its neighbors, declared its renunciation of imperialistic expansion, and advocated total disarmament. Soviet-controlled Communist parties in other countries became friendlier to more moderate socialists and to liberals and in joined leftist Popular Front coalitions in France and Spain. The Western nations did not invite the USSR to take part in the negotiations with Germany leading to the Munich Pact , and a radical shift in Soviet foreign policy ensued. Molotov replaced Litvinov as foreign minister. Soviet troops also entered Sept. Finland opposed Soviet demands, and the Finnish-Russian War of 1940 resulted; it ended in a hard-earned Soviet victory. Although defense preparations were accelerated probably in anticipation of eventual war with Germany , when Germany attacked on June 22, 1941, the Soviet Union was caught by surprise. By the end of the Germans had overrun Belorussia and most of Ukraine, had surrounded Leningrad St. Petersburg , and were converging on Moscow. The success of this first German offensive was in part due to the 1939 purges of the army and the party, which had robbed the USSR of many of its best military minds and political organizers. A Soviet counter-offensive saved Moscow, but in June, 1942, the Germans launched a new drive directed against Stalingrad now called Volgograd and the Caucasus petroleum fields. Stalingrad held out, and the surrender Feb. The Soviets drove the invaders back in an almost uninterrupted offensive and in entered Poland and the Balkan Peninsula. Early in 1945, German resistance in Hungary was overcome, and Soviet troops marched into East Prussia. The converging Soviet armies then closed in on Berlin in a climactic drive. The Soviet victory was obtained at the great price of at least 20 million lives including civilian casualties and staggering material losses. In accordance with a previous agreement, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan on Aug. A swift campaign brought Soviet forces deep into Manchuria and Korea by the date Sept. The Cold War Cooperation between the USSR and the Western powers 1945 "already shaky during the war" ceased soon after the armistice, and relations between the Soviet Union and the United States which emerged from the war as the two chief powers in the world became increasingly strained, leading to the international tension of the cold war. Friction became particularly acute in the jointly occupied countries of Germany, Austria, and Korea and in the United Nations of which the USSR was a charter member , preventing the conclusion of joint peace treaties with Germany, Austria, and Korea and agreements over reparations and the control of nuclear weapons. Increasing Soviet influence in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania and the continued tight control of East Germany created fears in the Western world of unlimited Soviet expansion, as did the creation of the Cominform which in a limited sense was the successor of the Comintern. The USSR, on the other hand, justified its policies by claiming that it was merely responding to encirclement by hostile capitalist nations. In 1948, Yugoslavia declared its independence from the "Soviet bloc," as the Communist nations of East Europe came to be known. In 1949, the USSR recognized the newly established Communist government of China, and a year alliance was signed in early Relations with the Western powers worsened considerably after the outbreak of the Korean War 1950-53 , which the West ascribed to Soviet instigation. A fourth Five-Year Plan was released, concentrating as usual on heavy industrial development, which had shifted east due to the war. Despite impressive developments in industry, Soviet agriculture suffered greatly in the postwar period, as a drought in 1953 caused a massive famine. Collective farming proved once again to be hugely inefficient. The development of military technology continued rapidly, however, and the Soviet Union exploded its first atomic device in

Stalin managed to reassert his personal rule once more, ending the period of relatively free interaction in Soviet society mandated by the war effort. Millions of soldiers and ethnic minorities who had come into contact with the Germans and the Allies were deported to Central Asia and Siberia. Stalin instituted another round of anti-Semitic purges, killing many prominent Jewish writers. Beria the power of the secret police was curtailed. Soviet citizens began to gain a greater degree of personal freedom and civil security. Georgi Malenkov succeeded Stalin as premier, while Nikita S. Khrushchev, as first secretary of the central committee of the CPSU, played an increasingly important role in policy planning. In 1953, Malenkov was replaced as premier by Nikolai Bulganin. At the 20th All Union Congress Feb. Management of the economy especially industry was decentralized in an attempt to reduce the inefficiency and delays resulting from central bureaucratic control. Numerous national ministries were disbanded. Somewhat larger amounts of consumer goods were manufactured. In 1958 the noted author Boris L. Pasternak was prevented from accepting his Nobel Prize for his novel Doctor Zhivago because it contained a general criticism of life in the Soviet Union immediately after the Revolution. Foreign Relations under Khrushchev Foreign policy became more flexible; the Soviet Union negotiated a peace treaty with Austria, established diplomatic relations with West Germany, restored the Porkkala naval base to Finland, dissolved the Cominform, allowed foreigners to travel in the USSR, and set up cultural exchanges with Western nations. In addition, it was considered proper beginning in 1955 to form alliances with, and give aid to, the non-Communist nations of the Middle East, especially Egypt and Syria, and other non-Communist underdeveloped countries. In June, 1956, a revolt against Soviet influence in Poland was defeated by the Polish army, but the Poles managed to gain some concessions from Moscow; an uprising in Hungary in Oct. In the technological race between the Soviet Union and the West principally the United States, the USSR exploded a hydrogen bomb; announced the development of intercontinental ballistic missiles; orbited the first artificial earth satellite called Sputnik; and in 1961 sent Yuri Gagarin in the first manned orbital flight. Eisenhower refused to apologize for the aerial spying. The USSR participated in the international negotiations on nuclear disarmament and agreed to a voluntary moratorium on nuclear tests, but resumed testing in 1961. The question of divided Berlin a focal point of the cold war remained unresolved through several rounds of negotiations and a number of "Berlin crises," particularly the controversy over the erection of the Berlin Wall between East and West Berlin. At the 22d CPSU congress in 1961 the attack on Stalin was continued, and the reputations of many purge victims of the 1930s were rehabilitated. Also at the 22d congress the Sino-Soviet conflict which had begun in the late 1950s emerged, stated at first in terms of a dispute with Albania a close ally of China. Among other things, China had accused the USSR of betraying Marxism-Leninism by attempting to negotiate with the West, while Khrushchev and his administration insisted that Communist expansion could be accomplished in conjunction with a policy of "peaceful coexistence" with states having different social and economic systems.

Science in Russia and the Soviet Union. This book is an excellent as an introductory chapter into the scientific culture of Russia. It begins with the development of science before the , under Imperial Russia, and it furthers the story on into the October Revolution and science under the Soviet Union.

Introduction When studying the inner workings of Soviet society and government, one cannot but notice the intricate weaving between ideology and reality. While it was envisioned as pure science and innovation, Soviet science tended to fall short when it came to pragmatic terms. Although the sciences were less rigorously censored than other fields, suppression of ideas was still very present. The banning of modern theorems and use scientific ideas in the name of Marxism caused a gap in the exchange of ideas with outside world, bringing about isolation of the Soviet scientific community. The space program was also part of Soviet pride. This research guide focuses on science and technology, and their development throughout the duration of the USSR. But more than that, it plans to show how politics and ideologies can mar the development of scientific research and empirical thinking. It begins with the development of science before the , under Imperial Russia, and it furthers the story on into the October Revolution and science under the Soviet Union. In addition, it provides an idea of how science and scientific discovery is affected by change in both politics and ideology of both the government and the governed. *Science in Russia and the Soviet Union: Cambridge University Press, Soviet Science* Soviet Science is a s compilation of different topics in Russian and Soviet science presented in a symposium held in Philadelphia. The disciplines the books goes over are genetics, physiology and pathology, psychology an psychiatry, the scientific method, social science, soil science, physics, chemistry, and mathematics. It also brings forth the question on intellectual freedom in the USSR. National Science Foundation, While the majority of the topics is on natural sciences, Soviet philosophy and psychology studies are also discussed. *The State of Soviet Science., Soviet Science and Technology* Compiled from papers and discussions at a National Science Foundation Workshop, this book takes as main subjects the Soviet science policy and organization, the relationships with the economic and political systems, the dependence on Western technology, and prospects for cooperation between the USA and the USSR. *Soviet Science and Technology: Domestic and Foreign Perspectives..* In asuccessful attempt to cover nearly all modern science in order to explain the Soviet role, Graham starts with the origins of the Russian philosophy of dialectical materialism in the writings of Engels and Lenin. Graham goes on to explain the interweaving of scientific and philosophical issues in physics, chemistry, the origin of life, cybernetics, and psychology. Lysenkoism is discussed as well, and Graham brings the question of method and why in many fields Soviet scientists prove more sensitive to methodological and philosophical aspects than their Western colleagues. *Science and Philosophy in the Soviet Union. Science, Philosophy, and Human Behavior in the Soviet Union* Again, Graham presents his mature assessments and conclusions in this revised edition of *Science and Philosophy in the Soviet Union* , which adds new chapters on human behavior and, as before, covers specific branches of science: Columbia University Press, *Stalin and the Soviet Science Wars* While the Soviet Union confronted postwar reconstruction and Cold War crises, Joseph Stalin began to study scientific disputes and dictate academic solutions. In his book, Pollock uses previously unexplored archival documents to demonstrate that Stalin was in fact determined to show how scientific truth and Party doctrine reinforced one another. Based on the premise that Socialism was supposed to be scientific, and science ideologically correct, Stalin embodied the perfect melange between power and knowledge, which can be understood only within the context of international tensions, institutional conflicts, and the growing tensions between science and Party-dictated truths. *Stalin and the Soviet Science Wars.* Princeton University Press, In addition, the paper compares the impact of the Cold War on science and technology, both in the Soviet Union and the United States. It addresses differences and similarities between Soviet and Western approaches to public displays of science and technology. Brukhonenko, a medical scientist during the Stalinist era. Here, he describes Russian optic science the field in which he worked in as isolated from the rest of the world. In addition, he goes on to describe the benefits of being a scientist before the fall of the Soviet Union, and the hardships of loosing all

his funding and privileges after the fall of the government. Glebov emphasizes the idea that science should be pure and away from politics, for a scientist should not be a politician. This is a briefing by the CIA in addition, it grants the viewer a contemporary perspective on Soviet scientific and power advancement, as seen from the USA point-of-view. List of Noble Prize winners: From this, it is taken that, despite the cut-backs in the American defense system at the time, Soviet leaders continued to assign science and technology a central place in their strategy to obtain the upper hand. This strategy combines the elements of advanced economic development, international prestige, and, most importantly, military power. Science and Technology as an Instrument of Soviet Policy. While not a historical narrative, this book provides a bulk of information for those interested on contemporary Soviet policy and hierarchy in relation to science and scientific research. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, What the Soviets could not build or manufacture, they had to get from the West. The author traces the development of the Soviet malaise, while suggesting that a future authoritarian regime has the possibility to revive the technological race. In addition, he also replies to the academic debate on the excesses of modern technology in the West, with harsh criticism of feminist and post-modernist perspectives. Valery Soyfer, a former Soviet scientist who had met Lysenko, documents the destruction of science and scientists under the influence of Lysenko. Contrary to numerous opinions, Lysenko was an poorly educated agronomist who happened to have been in the right place at the right time. His peasant upbringing and miraculous findingsâ€”never empirically proven or duplicatedâ€”made him a star proletarian scientist, the kind needed to bring about true Communism. Along his way to the top, he was assisted by many people who thought him a sincere scientist; he later had many of these people purged after gaining the almost total support of Stalin and Khrushchev. Whether to propel himself upward, to bring down the academics he detested, or to protect himself, Lysenko nearly eliminated all serious work in genetics, agriculture, and biology from the s into the s, bringing repercussions all the way to the s. Lysenko and the Tragedy of Soviet Science. Rutgers University Press, Criticism and Dissidence in the Scientific Community The Medvedev Papers This book includes two of the works of Zhores Medvedev, biologist and historia, which he wrote between and His works criticize the inability of scientists to communicate with other scholars in the outside world, in addition to denouncing postal censorship in the Soviet Union. However, this action produced many protests from prominent scientists. Manipulated Science In this book, Popovsky puts together microfilmed diaries and notes, interviews with scores of scientists, and accounts of life at the special science cities and the many Institutes, secret and otherwise, spread throughout the country. In addition, Popovsky becomes very critical of a government that rules a population largely made up of party members and bureaucrats, of barely literate ethnic groups in the republics, and of inferior technicians who were given favored placements because they represented peasants or workers or the party faithful. On the other hand, the scientists suffer death, exile, imprisonment. He also discusses an ever-rising anti-Semitism that hinders the scientific community. Marxism and Science This section attempts to cover works that discuss Marxism and science as ideologies and ways of thinking and analyzing. The Communist Party and Soviet Science In this book, Fortescue uses theoretical models of totalitarianism, pluralist and vanguardist models in an attempt to explain the inner workings of science in the USSR. It is a good book to introduce oneself into the world of State-controlled scientific research, social and party advancement, and publishing. In addition, the author portrays a Party that practically butchered scientific progress for decades. The Communist Party and Soviet Science. Johns Hopkins University Press, Marxism and Contemporary Science Lindsay shows the other side of the coin in this book. Here, one can find a piece of work that attempts to redefine Marxism and rescue its teachings from newer interpretations. For Lindsay, Marxism and science can coexist and work together to further progress. Like Lidnsay above , the author mixes Marxism and Science, while discussing different disciplines â€”mathematics, quantum theory, biology, chemistry, psychology, sociology, and cosmology. The Marxist Philosophy and the Sciences. Analysis of an Obsession This book is concerned with the idea of Marxism as a science. In addition, this book uses Wittgensteinian analysis of Marxist discourse to construct a totally different conception of Marxism appropriate to the postmodern world. In this conception, Marxism is a point of view that can be advanced, rationally defended, and made convincing and persuasive to others, but that is as partial in some respects as any other political point of view. Thus, to reconstruct Marxism requires not only

understanding language in a different non-objectivist way but also adopting a new political practice and program, which the book proceeds to outline. *Analysis of an Obsession*. Pennsylvania State University Press,

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It is the state's duty to defend and promote the interests of the proletariat by focusing on propagandistic interpretations of events, historical materialism, and class struggle/conflict.

Chapter 7 : Soviet Science | Guided History

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was the official name of communist Russia from December until its collapse in late This self-proclaimed Marxist state was created out of the ruins of the Tzarist Empire following the Bolshevik Revolution of October and the ensuing civil war in Russia.