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The Bolsheviks Come to Power The Revolution of 1917 in Petrograd A classic work depicting the early months of the Russian Revolution. With a new introduction for the Revolution's centenary. **The Bolsheviks Come to Power The Revolution of 1917 in Petrograd** *Pluto Press* For generations in the West, Cold War animosity blocked dispassionate accounts of the Russian Revolution. This history authoritatively restores the upheaval's primary social actors-workers, soldiers, and peasants-to their rightful place at the center of the revolutionary process. **The Bolsheviks in Power The First Year of Soviet Rule in Petrograd** *Indiana University Press* Access to newly opened archives has allowed Alexander Rabinowitch to substantially rewrite the history of how the Bolsheviks consolidated their power in Russia. Focusing on the first year of Soviet rule in St Petersburg, he shows how state organs evolved in the face of repeated crises. **The Rise and Demise of World Communism** *Oxford University Press* A concise, readable, and novel interpretation of the history of communist states. Sixteen states came to be ruled by communist parties during the 20th century. One, the Soviet Union, was geographically the largest nation in the world and a superpower. Another, China, had the world's largest population. At communism's high point, its adherents envisioned global triumph. Today, however, only five communist regimes remain in power. Why? In **The Rise and Demise of World Communism**, George Breslauer, a specialist who has spent decades observing the evolution of communist states, provides a sweeping history of the world communist movement, focusing in particular on what communist states shared in common and why they began to differ from each other over time. Throughout, Breslauer explores the relations among communist states as well as the relations between those states and the world of increasingly affluent, and militarily formidable, democratic-capitalist powers. He finds that these regimes all came to power in the context of warfare or its aftermath, followed by the consolidation of power by a revolutionary elite that valued "revolutionary violence" as the preferred means to an end, based upon Marx's vision of apocalyptic revolution and Lenin's conception of party organization. As Breslauer shows, all these regimes went on to "build socialism" according to a Stalinist template and were initially dedicated to "anti-imperialist struggle" as members of a world communist movement. But their common features gave way to diversity, difference, and defiance after the death of Joseph Stalin in 1953. For many reasons, and in many ways, those differences soon blew apart the world communist movement and eventually led to the collapse of European communism. Even though a few communist regimes still remain in power, the dream of world communism is dead. But the future of the remaining communist regimes is uncertain. An accessible history of one of the most important political phenomena of the past 150 years, **The Rise and Demise of World Communism** provides readers with a crisp account of the entire movement--from the theories of Marx and Lenin to the on-the-ground policies of Stalin, Mao, Gorbachev, Deng, and other communist leaders-that culminates in our own era. **Intelligentsia and Revolution Russian Views of Bolshevism, 1917-1922** *Oxford University Press* Over the five years following the Russian revolution of 1917 there occurred a brilliant outburst of theory and criticism among Russian intellectuals struggling to comprehend their country's vast social upheaval. Much of their intense speculation focused on issues that are still hotly debated: Was this socialism? Why had the revolution happened in Russia? What did Bolshevik power mean for Russia and the Western world? This compelling study recovers these early responses to 1917 and analyzes the specific ideological context out of which they emerged. Jane Burbank explores the ideas and experiences of diverse prominent intellectuals, ranging from the monarchists on the right to the Mensheviks, Socialist revolutionaries, and Anarchists on the left. Following these thinkers through the turbulent years of civil war and rebuilding of state power, Burbank shows how revolution both revitalized their political culture and exposed the fragile basis of its existence. **Prelude to Revolution The Petrograd Bolsheviks and the July 1917 Uprising** *Indiana University Press* Rabinowitch documents how the party's pluralistic nature had crucial implications for the outcome of the revolution in October. **Communism and the Emergence of Democracy** *Cambridge University Press* Before democracy becomes an institutionalised form of political authority, the rupture with authoritarian forms of power causes deep uncertainty about power and outcomes. This 2007 book connects the study of democratisation in eastern Europe and Russia to the emergence and crisis of communism. Wydra argues that the communist past is not simply a legacy but needs to be seen as a social organism in gestation, where critical events produce new expectations, memories and symbols that influence meanings of democracy. By examining a series of pivotal historical events, he shows that democratisation is not just a matter of institutional design, but rather a matter of consciousness and leadership under conditions of extreme and traumatic incivility. Rather than adopting the opposition between non-democratic and democratic, Wydra argues that the communist experience must be central to the study of the emergence and nature of democracy in (post-) communist countries. **The Estate Origins of Democracy in Russia** *Cambridge University Press* Lankina traces the origins of Russia's inequalities over the past two centuries from the Tsarist institution of estates, through communism, to the present day. **The Bolsheviks Come to Power A Companion to the Russian Revolution** *John Wiley & Sons* A compendium of original essays and contemporary viewpoints on the 1917 Revolution The Russian revolution of 1917 reverberated throughout an empire that covered one-sixth of the world. It altered the geo-political landscape of not only Eurasia, but of the entire globe. The impact of this immense event is still felt in the present day. The historiography of the last two decades has challenged conceptions of the 1917 revolution as a monolithic entity--the causes and meanings of revolution are many, as is reflected in contemporary scholarship on the subject. A Companion to the Russian Revolution offers more than thirty original essays, written by a team of respected scholars and historians of 20th century Russian history. Presenting a wide range of contemporary perspectives, the Companion discusses topics including the dynamics of violence in war and revolution, Russian political parties, the transformation of the Orthodox church, Bolshevism, Liberalism, and more. Although primarily focused on 1917 itself, and the singular Revolutionary experience in that year, this book also explores time-periods such as the First Russian Revolution, early Soviet government, the Civil War period, and even into the 1920's. Presents a wide range of original essays that discuss Brings together in-depth coverage of political history, party history, cultural history, and new social approaches Explores the long-range causes, influence on early Soviet culture, and global after-life of the Russian Revolution Offers broadly-conceived, contemporary views of the revolution largely based on the author's original research Links Russian revolutions to Russian Civil Wars as concepts A Companion to the Russian Revolution is an important addition to modern scholarship on the subject, and a valuable resource for those interested in Russian, Late Imperial, or Soviet history as well as anyone interested in Revolution as a global phenomenon. **Will the Bolsheviks Maintain Power?** *Sutton Pub Limited* This special facsimile edition marking the 80th anniversary of the Russian Revolution reveals Lenin's mind on the eve of the Revolution. Completed by Lenin, founder of the Soviet Union, on October 1, 1917, this historic work was first published in English by the Labour Publishing Company to launch its The Workers' Library series. The Bolsheviks How the Soviets Seize Power *AuthorHouse* "We must seek to build a Russia based on three sound principles...Peace...Land...and Bread. NOTHING ELSE!!!" William Donaldson, newly promoted Charge d'Affaires for the United States Embassy in Petrograd, (formerly Saint Petersburg) Russia, could only cringe at hearing Lenin's stirring proclamation announcing the primary goals for the Petrograd Soviet. These ambitious words ran counter to the aims of his employer-the American government. As an American diplomat during the administration of President Woodrow Wilson, William is obligated to support his country's self-serving objectives. But as the husband to Sonja Mastrova, a Russian nation, William is torn: must he care out his duty or advocate a cause which he knows in his heart to be morally and ethically right? Since he was a conscripted diplomat, being named embassy charge d'affaires should have been the crowning achievement for William Donaldson. However, as Russia spirals ever deeper into chaos and revolution, his posting becomes a curse. Caught up in a web of intrigue woven by America's inept, luxury-loving ambassadors, William is a witness to the final overthrow of Russia's imperial family. His dealings with the weak Russian provisional government will provide William with a textbook example chronicling the pitfalls of democracy. As the faltering democratic provisional government splinters and becomes mired in gridlock, the Russian people become truly desperate. Knowing how desperate people will do desperate things, the situation becomes ripe for Vladimir Lenin and his henchmen to finally implement their own vision for Russia's future without any annoying outside interference. When that model is forcibly imposed, William can only lament at what he sees as the consequence for the Russian people of being yoked to the science of communism: "Is Russia's exploited peasant population any better off than they were before?" **Russia in Revolution An Empire in Crisis, 1890 to 1928** *Oxford University Press* The Russian Revolution of 1917 transformed the face of the Russian empire, politically, economically, socially, and culturally, and also profoundly affected the course of world history for the rest of the twentieth century. Now, to mark the centenary of this epochal event, historian Steve Smith presents a panoramic account of the history of the Russian empire, from the last years of the nineteenth century, through the First World War and the revolutions of 1917 and the establishment of the Bolshevik regime, to the end of the 1920s, when Stalin simultaneously unleashed violent collectivization of agriculture and crash industrialization upon Russian society. Drawing on recent archivally-based scholarship, **Russia in Revolution** pays particular attention to the varying impact of the Revolution on the various groups that made up society: peasants, workers, non-Russian nationalities, the army, women and the family, young people, and the Church. In doing so, it provides a fresh way into the big, perennial questions about the Revolution and its consequences: why did the attempt by the tsarist government to implement political reform after the 1905 Revolution fail; why did the First World War bring about the collapse of the tsarist system; why did the attempt to create a democratic system after the February Revolution of 1917 not get off the ground; why did the Bolsheviks succeed in seizing and holding on to power; why did they come out victorious from a punishing civil war; why did the New Economic Policy they introduced in 1921 fail; and why did Stalin come out on top in the power struggle inside the Bolshevik party after Lenin's death in 1924. A final chapter then reflects on the larger significance of 1917 for the history of the twentieth century - and, for all its terrible flaws, what the promise of the Revolution might mean for us today. **Lenin's Path to Power: Bolshevism and the Destiny of Russia** *Russia in Revolution An Empire in Crisis, 1890-1928* The Russian Revolution of 1917 transformed the face of the Russian empire, politically, economically, socially, and culturally, and also profoundly affected the course of world history for the rest of the twentieth century. Now, to mark the centenary of this epochal event, historian Steve Smith presents a panoramic account of the history of the Russian empire, from the last years of the nineteenth century, through the First World War and the revolutions of 1917 and the establishment of the Bolshevik regime, to the end of the 1920s, when Stalin simultaneously unleashed violent collectivization of agriculture and crash industrialization upon Russian society. 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A final chapter then reflects on the larger significance of 1917 for the history of the twentieth century - and, for all its terrible flaws, what the promise of the Revolution might mean for us today. **The French Revolutionary Tradition in Russian and Soviet Politics, Political Thought, and Culture** *Oxford University Press, USA* The Bolsheviks sought legitimacy and inspiration in historic revolutionary traditions, and Jay Bergman argues that they saw the revolutions in France in 1789, 1830, 1848, and 1871 as supplying practically everything Marxism lacked, including guidance in constructing socialism and

communism, and useful fodder for political and personal polemics. The Russian Revolution, 1917-1945 *ABC-CLIO* This book offers a fresh analysis of the Russian Revolution from a global perspective. It stresses the historical role of Soviet Communism in the modernization of the country, the defeat of Nazism, and the rise of American power and world leadership. • Suggestions for further reading that span decades of writing on the subject • An index of names and major ideas The Last Days of the Romanovs *Blurb* A dramatic, accurate and complete account of the murder of Russia's Imperial Family by the Communists in 1918 at the height of the Russian Civil War which followed the Bolshevik seizure of power. Written by the London Times' correspondent in Russia, this book was told not only the true story of how the Bolsheviks had come to power, but who was behind the phenomenon: an international clique of extreme Communist Jews. Wilton detailed the cold-blooded murder of the last Tsar, his wife, four daughters, son, physician, three servants and little pet dog by the Soviet secret police in Ekaterinberg, Siberia, under the leadership of local Jewish Communist Yakov Yurovsky, and then goes on to list the Jewish origin of 17 among 22 members of the Council of People's Commissars, of 23 among the 36-member Cheka (secret police), and 41 among the 62-member Soviet Central Executive Committee. Wilton's insistence that the assassination order to murder Russia's imperial family was telegraphed to Yurovsky by the Jewish Communist Yankel Sverdlov-the "Red Tsar" who then wielded at least as much power as Lenin-helps explain why this book was hounded off the shelves of bookstores and libraries in the West. "...the Red world. Most of them are still unknown outside the ranks of professional revolutionaries. A goodly proportion of the hundred Jews who came out of Germany with Lenin, and the hundreds who came from Chicago, deserve to be included in this gallery, for they undoubtedly held Russia under their sway." Bolshevik Festivals, 1917-1920 *Univ of California Press* In the early years of the USSR, socialist festivals--events entailing enormous expense and the deployment of thousands of people--were inaugurated by the Bolsheviks. Avant-garde canvases decorated the streets, workers marched, and elaborate mass spectacles were staged. Why, with a civil war raging and an economy in ruins, did the regime sponsor such spectacles? In this first comprehensive investigation of the way festivals helped build a new political culture, James von Geldern examines the mass spectacles that captured the Bolsheviks' historical vision. Spectacle directors borrowed from a tradition that included tsarist pomp, avant-garde theater, and popular celebrations. They transformed the ideology of revolution into a mythologized sequence of events that provided new foundations for the Bolsheviks' claim to power. In the early years of the USSR, socialist festivals--events entailing enormous expense and the deployment of thousands of people--were inaugurated by the Bolsheviks. Avant-garde canvases decorated the streets, workers marched, and elaborate mass spectacles were staged. Why, with a civil war raging and an economy in ruins, did the regime sponsor such spectacles? In this first comprehensive investigation of the way festivals helped build a new political culture, James von Geldern examines the mass spectacles that captured the Bolsheviks' historical vision. Spectacle directors borrowed from a tradition that included tsarist pomp, avant-garde theater, and popular celebrations. They transformed the ideology of revolution into a mythologized sequence of events that provided new foundations for the Bolsheviks' claim to power. The Russian Revolution, 1917 *Cambridge University Press* This book explores the 1917 Russian Revolution from its February Revolution beginning to the victory of Lenin and the Bolsheviks in October. The Road to Red October The Bolsheviks and Working Class Power *Bolshevism: The Road to Revolution Wellred Books* There have been many books and potted histories of the Russian Revolution, either written from an anti-Bolshevik perspective, or its Stalinist mirror image, which paint a false account of the rise of Bolshevism. For them, Bolshevism is either a historical "accident" or "tragedy." Or it is portrayed erroneously as the work of one great man (Lenin) who marched single-minded toward the October Revolution. Author Alan Woods* reveals the real evolution of Bolshevism as a living struggle of various class forces, tendencies and individuals. Using a wealth of primary sources, Woods uncovers the fascinating growth and development of Bolshevism in pre-revolutionary Russia up to the seizure of power in October 1917. This is the second, expanded US edition of this monumental work. It comes at an important time, as the world economic crisis calls for a thorough study of working class history in order to educate a new generation of revolutionaries. The Bolsheviks in Power The Revolution of 1917 in Petrograd The Russian Revolution A New History *Profile Books* At the turn of the century, the Russian economy was growing by about 10% annually and its population had reached 150 million. By 1920 the country was in desperate financial straits and more than 20 million Russians had died. And by 1950, a third of the globe had embraced communism. The triumph of Communism sets a profound puzzle. How did the Bolsheviks win power and then cling to it amid the chaos they had created? Traditional histories remain a captive to Marxist ideas about class struggle. Analysing never before used files from the Tsarist military archives, McMeekin argues that war is the answer. The revolutionaries were aided at nearly every step by Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland who sought to benefit - politically and economically - from the changes overtaking the country. To make sense of Russia's careening path the essential question is not Lenin's "who, whom?", but who benefits? The Bolsheviks in Power Reminiscences of the Year 1918 *Indexreach* Discusses the formation and history of the Red Army, 1918-1923. Experiencing Russia's Civil War Politics, Society, and Revolutionary Culture in Saratov, 1917-1922 *Princeton University Press* This book is the only comprehensive history of the total experience of the Russian Civil War. Focusing on the key Volga city of Saratov and the surrounding region, Donald Raleigh is the first historian to fully show how the experience of civil war embedded itself into both the people's and the state's outlook and behavior. He demonstrates how and why the programs and ideals that had propelled the Bolsheviks into power were so quickly lost and the repressive Soviet party-state was born. Experiencing Russia's Civil War is based on exhaustive use of previously classified local and central archives. It is also bold and ambitious in its breadth of thematic coverage, dealing with all aspects of the war experience from institutional evolution and demographics to survival strategies. Complicating our understanding of this formative period, Raleigh provides compelling evidence that many features of the Soviet system that we associate with the Stalin era were already adumbrated and practiced by the early 1920s, as Bolshevism became closed to real alternatives. Raleigh interprets this as the consequence of a complex dynamic shaped by Russia's political tradition and culture, Bolshevik ideology, and dire political, economic, and military crises starting with World War I and strongly reinforced by the indelible, mythologized experience of survival in the Civil War. Fluidly written, replete with new information, and always engaged with important questions, this is history finely wrought. The Bolsheviks and the Red Army 1918-1921 *CUP Archive* The emergence of the military agency of the Soviet state is a crucial but neglected aspect of inter-war Soviet history, and in this pioneering study Francesco Benvenuti provides a detailed analysis of the politics (as opposed to the operational activities) of the Red Army during the Civil War. Several historians have suggested that the roots of Stalinism may be found in the Bolshevik experience during the Civil War, and Benvenuti shows that the military opposition inside the party was much stronger than conventionally supposed: Trotsky's subsequent political weakness owed much to his ruthless pursuit of military goals not always in direct harmony with party interests, as did his technocratic attempts to extend the role of specialist advisers at the expense of party officials. The Bolshevik Seizure of Power *Santa Barbara, Calif. : ABC-CLIO* Red Petrograd Revolution in the Factories, 1917-1918 *Cambridge University Press* Deals with problem of workers' control in Russia. Stalin Passage to Revolution *Princeton University Press* "This biography of the young Stalin is more than the story of how a revolutionary was made: it is the first serious investigation, using the full range of Russian and Georgian archives, to explain Stalin's evolution from a romantic and idealistic youth into a hardened political operative. Suny takes seriously the first half of Stalin's life: his intellectual development, his views on issue of nationalities and nationalism, and his role in the Social Democratic debates of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This book narrates an almost tragic downfall; we see Stalin transform from a poor provincial seminarian, who wrote romantic nationalist poetry, into a fearsome and brutal ruler. Many biographers of Stalin turn to shallow psychological analysis in seeking to explain his embrace of revolution, focusing on the beatings he suffered at the hands of his father or his hero-worship of Lenins, or sensationalizing Stalin's involvement in violent activity. Suny seeks to show Stalin in the complex context of the oppressive tsarist police-state in which he lived and debates and party politics that animated the revolutionary circles in which he moved. Though working from fragmentary evidence from disparate sources, Suny is able to place Stalin in his intellectual and political context and reveal, not only a different analysis of the man's psychological and intellectual transformation, but a revisionist history of the revolutionary movements themselves before 1917"-- The Bolsheviks the intellectual and political history of the triumph of communism in Russia : with a new preface *Harvard University Press* The Second American Revolution How the Bolsheviks Waged and Lost the Second American Revolution A companion book to Susan Bradford's *Shadow Dragon*, The Second American Revolution reveals the means the Rockefeller oil dynasty employed to achieve control over the the wealth, assets, and natural resources of United States and the world with a view to becoming hereditary dictators. During their ascent, the Rockefellers aligned with the powerful Rothschild banking family to stoke communist revolution throughout the world as part of a grand strategy to expand its global hegemony. While the Rothschilds had mentored the Rockefellers, after the World Wars, the Rockefellers surpassed the Rothschilds in wealth and power. The alliance had been longstanding, but based upon competition, with each aspiring to outmaneuver the other to emerge as the penultimate world leader. Drawing upon revolutionary tactics refined by the Rothschilds, the Rockefellers financed the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia to eliminate Russia's industry as competition to their own and to seize its valuable natural resources, a strategy the dynasties had employed many times before to their own benefit. After the World Wars, Rockefeller built up Russia with U.S. military and technology with a view of governing their new world order from that country. To that end, the United States would have to be weakened to the point in which it could merge seamlessly with Russia. By the 1970s, Russia purged its Bolsheviks and reclaimed the country for native interests. Expecting the Bolsheviks to be loyal, the Rockefellers placed them in key positions of power. Owing their loyalty to the Rothschilds, the Bolsheviks staged a private coup against the Rockefellers. The Russians held more advanced technology, preventing the dynasty's return to power. Now entrenched in the American power structure, the Bolsheviks have attempted to stoke revolution in with a view to seizing control of the United States and the world, but are being blocked by the Russians who view such an inevitably catastrophic to its own self-interests. Part of the Satanic end game for the Bolsheviks is nuclear war, starting with a strike on Iran and eventually leading to nuclear strike against Russia and the United States. Aware of Russia's refusal to go along with Bolshevik plans for a new world order, the Rockefellers and Rothschilds built up China to menace Russia as part of a divide-and-conquer strategy only to have Russian and China forge an alliance to pursue a new Belt and Road Initiative to establish their own global market. The Russians have the upper hand by virtue of their possession of superior technology, leading to the American political establishment's hysteria over Russian conspiracies along with infighting among its elites as the original group who originally set the United States on a dangerous road to perdition has lost control. Now competing factions are battling for control of the country, with a new power structure forming that is more sinister and satanic than the one that preceded it. While populist, President Donald Trump is a Zionist. To his credit, he has resisted efforts to go to war. We may have the Russians and patriots to thank for this. The alt-right movement, as this book will reveal, is not on the side of the American people. This book reveals how we arrived as the coming American Revolution and how it has already been lost, despite elite efforts by elites. This book provides hope and is chock full of information and insight. In the battle for America, the patriots won! The game just hasn't been called yet. This book was written by investigative journalist Susan Bradford, the lead reporter on the Abramoff investigation and author of numerous books. She holds a BA in English from UC Irvine and an MA in International Relations from the University of Essex. For more information, please visit: www.susanbradford.org. The Bolsheviks in Power Beyond Kronstadt Towards the Flame Empire, War and the End of Tsarist Russia *Penguin UK* TLS BOOKS OF THE YEAR 2016 FINANCIAL TIMES BOOKS OF THE YEAR 2015 WINNER OF THE PUSHKIN HOUSE RUSSIAN BOOK PRIZE 2016 'Magisterial... reveals how much is at stake for world order in Ukraine and Syria.' Rachel Polonsky 'As much as anything, World War I turned on the fate of Ukraine' The decision to go to war in 1914 had catastrophic consequences for Russia. The result was revolution, civil war and famine in 1917-20, followed by decades of communist rule. Dominic Lieven's powerful and original book, based on exhaustive and unprecedented study in Russian and many other foreign archives, explains why this suicidal decision was made and explores the world of the men who made it, thereby consigning their entire class to death or exile and making their country the victim of a uniquely terrible political experiment under Lenin and Stalin. Dominic Lieven is a Senior Research Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge University, and a Fellow of the British Academy. His book *Russia Against Napoleon* (Penguin) won the Wolfson Prize for History and the Prize of the Fondation Napoleon for the best foreign work on the Napoleonic era. The Establishment of Bolshevik Power on the Russian Periphery Soviet Karelia, 1918-1919 *Anti-Bolshevik Communism Routledge* This title was first published in 1978: Communism aims at putting working people in charge of their lives. A multiplicity of Councils, rather than a big state bureaucracy is needed to empower working people and to focus control over society. Mattick develops a theory of a council communism through his survey of the history of the left in Germany and Russia. He challenges Bolshevik politics: especially their perspectives on questions of Party and Class, and the role of Trade Unions. Mattick argues that a??The

revolutions which succeeded, first of all, in Russia and China, were not proletarian revolutions in the Marxist sense, leading to the association of free and equal producers, but state-capitalist revolutions, which were objectively unable to issue into socialism. Marxism served here as a mere ideology to justify the rise of modified capitalist systems, which were no longer determined by market competition but controlled by way of the authoritarian state. Based on the peasantry, but designed with accelerated industrialisation to create an industrial proletariat, they were ready to abolish the traditional bourgeoisie but not capital as a social relationship. This type of capitalism had not been foreseen by Marx and the early Marxists, even though they advocated the capture of state-power to overthrow the bourgeoisie but only in order to abolish the state itself. Power and the Soviet Elite "The Letter of an Old Bolshevik," and Other Essays Midwives of the Revolution Female Bolsheviks and Women Workers in 1917 "The Bolshevik seizure of power in 1917 and the ensuing communist regime have often been portrayed as a man's revolution, with women as bystanders or even victims. Midwives of the Revolution examines the powerful contribution made by women to the overthrow of tsarism in 1917 and their importance in the formative years of communism in Russia. Focusing on the masses as well as the high-ranking intelligentsia, Midwives of the Revolution is the first sustained analysis of female involvement in the revolutionary era of Russian history. The authors investigate the role of Bolshevik women and the various forms their participation took. Drawing on the experiences of representative individuals, the authors discuss the important relationship between Bolshevik women and the workers in the turbulent months of 1917. The authors demonstrate that women were an integral part of the revolutionary process and challenge assumptions that they served merely to ignite an essentially masculine revolt. By placing women center stage, without exaggerating their roles, this study enriches our understanding of a momentous event in twentieth-century history."--Publisher description. Bolshevik Women Cambridge University Press An informative look at the history of Bolshevik women in the early 1900s. History's Greatest Heist The Looting of Russia by the Bolsheviks Yale University Press Historians have never resolved a central mystery of the Russian Revolution: How did the Bolsheviks, despite facing a world of enemies and leaving nothing but economic ruin in their path, manage to stay in power through five long years of civil war? In this penetrating book, Sean McMeekin draws on previously undiscovered materials from the Soviet Ministry of Finance and other European and American archives to expose some of the darkest secrets of Russia's early days of communism. Building on one archival revelation after another, the author reveals how the Bolsheviks financed their aggression through astonishingly extensive thievery. Their looting included everything from the cash savings of private citizens to gold, silver, diamonds, jewelry, icons, antiques, and artwork. By tracking illicit Soviet financial transactions across Europe, McMeekin shows how Lenin's regime accomplished history's greatest heist between 1917 and 1922 and turned centuries of accumulated wealth into the sinews of class war. McMeekin also names names, introducing for the first time the compliant bankers, lawyers, and middlemen who, for a price, helped the Bolsheviks launder their loot, impoverish Russia, and impose their brutal will on millions."