Totalitarian And Authoritarian Regimes

Conflict Initiation of Authoritarian Regimes
Dictators and Dictatorships
Post-totalitarian Development
Totalitarian and Authoritarian Regimes in Europe
Schlüsselwerke der Politikwissenschaft
Poland's Transformation
Totalitarian and Authoritarian Regimes
Putin’s Totalitarian Democracy
Fascism, Breakdown of Democracy, Authoritarian and Totalitarian Regimes
Non-Democratic Politics
Political Participation, Clientelism, and State-society Relations in Contemporary China
Totalitarian and Authoritarian Discourses
A Study Guide for Political Theories for Students:
TOTALITARIANISM
Elemente und Ursprünge totaler Herrschaft
Dynamic Patterns of Political Regime Changes from Authoritarian Rule in the Third World
Democracies and Authoritarian Regimes
Transitions to Democracy
Sultanistic Regimes
Rocky Road to Democracy
Totalitarian Science and Technology
Twilight of Democracy
Der Weg in die Unfreiheit
Poland's Transformation
Genocide, War Crimes and the West
Facism, Breakdown of Democracy, Authoritarian and Totalitarian Regimes
Justifying Dictatorship
Non-Democratic Regimes
Wie Demokratien sterben
Introduction to Comparative Politics
Conflict Initiation of Authoritarian Regimes

Dictators and Dictatorships Are the factors that initiate democratization the same as those that maintain a democracy already established? The scholarly and policy debates over this question have never been more urgent. In 1970, Dankwart A. Rustow's clairvoyant article "Transitions to Democracy: Toward a Dynamic Model" questioned the conflation of the primary causes and sustaining conditions of democracy and democratization. Now this collection of essays by distinguished scholars responds to and extends Rustow's classic work, Transitions to Democracy--which originated as a special issue of the journal Comparative Politics and contains three new articles written
especially for this volume--represents much of the current state of the large and growing literature on democratization in American political science. The essays simultaneously illustrate the remarkable reach of Rustow's prescient article across the decades and reveal what the intervening years have taught us. In light of the enormous opportunities of the post-Cold War world for the promotion of democratic government in parts of the world once thought hopelessly lost of authoritarian and totalitarian regimes, this timely collection constitutes and important contribution to the debates and efforts to promote the more open, responsive, and accountable government we associate with democracy.


Schlüsselwerke der Politikwissenschaft Based on a conference organized by the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the German Historical Institute, Warsaw, held in Sept. 2000.

Poland's Transformation

Totalitarian and Authoritarian Regimes This book studies the cultural, societal, and ideological factors absent from popular discourse on Vladimir Putin’s Russia, contesting the misleading mainstream
assumption that Putin is the all-powerful sovereign of Russia. In carefully examining the ideological underpinnings of Putinism—its tsarist and Soviet elements, its intellectual origins, its culturally reproductive nature, and its imperialist foreign policy—the authors reveal that an indoctrinating ideology and a willing population are simultaneously the most crucial yet overlooked keys to analyzing Putin’s totalitarian democracy. Because Putinism is part of a global wave of extreme political movements, the book also reaffirms the need to understand—but not accept—how and why nation-states and masses turn to nationalism, authoritarianism, or totalitarianism in modern times.

Putin’s Totalitarian Democracy Studies the changes in China since the Cultural Revolution.

Fascism, Breakdown of Democracy, Authoritarian and Totalitarian Regimes "Poland has carried out two peaceful revolutions in the span of one generation: first, the self-limiting movement of Solidarity, which undermined the legitimacy of Communism and then a negotiated transfer of power from Communism to free market democracy. Today, while Poland is seen as a success story and is joining political and economic associations in the democratic West, Poles themselves seem downcast. They ask: is social anomie a price worth paying for a
successful transformation? In making moral compromises with an outgoing tyranny, can one avoid cynicism and disappointment with democracy? Zbigniew Brzezinski, professor of American Foreign Policy at Johns Hopkins University has called Polish Transformation "a work that provides a comprehensive as well as incisive overview of the extraordinary difficult and historically unprecedented process of transforming an increasingly corrupt and decayed totalitarian system into a modern democracy." John Lenczowski, director of the Institute of World Politics, adds that "this extremely useful volume explains the essential elements of the post-communist political transition in Poland. Its authors convey the cultural and ideological underpinnings that can be captured only by authorities who have developed over a lifetime that special sixth sense for detecting the elusive and unquantifiable soul of a country." Radek Sikorski, the executive director of the New Atlantic Initiative at the American Enterprise Institute, writes that "we should be grateful to the authors and editors of this thoughtful volume for asking questions which remain relevant for that uncomfortably large part of humanity that still lives under totalitarian or authoritarian regimes."--Provided by publisher.
evolving character of authoritarian regimes, their changing character and the main theoretical explanations of their incidence, character and performance. The third edition covers the rise of new forms of disguised dictatorship and semi-competitive democracy in the 21st Century.

Political Participation, Clientelism, and State-society Relations in Contemporary China


Totalitarian and Authoritarian Discourses

This paper is an unofficial overview of constitutional development of Czechoslovakia, key historical events, and points which I personally consider critical in...
its democratic development. This book does not represent point of view of any official authority. It is my personal attempt to get straight the events and their meaning, to the best of my current understanding and ability. Transition of Eastern European countries from Communism to democracy has not been painless and without affairs. Twenty years from abolition of one Party rule, it is time for a serious reflection of what has been accomplished, and where are the most serious areas of concern. Communist Czechoslovakia, after the Velvet Revolution (1989) and the breaking off Slovakia (1992), was transformed into a country with multiparty democracy with proportional representation in two-chamber Parliament; became a member of NATO (1999) and the European Union (2004); and its economy compared to other European countries is doing reasonably well. As most other small players, the Czech Republic seldom appears on international political scene with anything of significance. This paper discusses history of Czechoslovakia in international context, and presents some not widely known international agreements signed by the exile government of Edvard Beneš. Czechoslovakia during its short history became part of two authoritarian empires, first as Protectorate of Nazi Germany and second as a Soviet satellite; and its road to democracy was littered by hundreds of thousands of bodies of civilians slaughtered at time of peace. This text was inspired by Robert A Dahl's paper “What
institutions does large scale democracy require?” which was published in PSQ, Vol. 120, No 2; summer 2005. The first section briefly presents constitutional development of Czechoslovakia from the end of WW1 until 1992, and explains the most important changes introduced by the respective governments. Analytical part of this section takes the conditions of poly-archal democracy as explained in Dahl's paper and applies his conclusions to the situation in Czechoslovakia. The purpose of this paper is to try to identify the main reasons why the “project Czechoslovakia” went so terribly wrong. Second section presents observations of critical incidents in the history of Czechoslovakia. This overview is very brief and emphasizes only incidents which I personally consider key turning points. Sections three and four are dedicated to identification of possible design flaws in the electoral system itself, namely when it comes to its substantive meaning; and to the power of media in a closed society seriously constrained by language barrier. The fifth, concluding part, compares my observations to the Dahl's principles of poly-archal democracy, and defines conditions which can potentially prove critical for further democratic development. The system can have many formal characteristics of democracy, and be in fact a ruthless authoritarian regime with high level of democide. The paper is meant to contribute to the discussion what is the difference between democratic and
authoritarian regimes, and to help identify conditions which directly lead to tyranny. The Appendix contains two long forgotten bilateral agreements between Czechoslovakia and USSR from World War Two, substantive excerpt from the Košice Government Program, and analysis “Background to Czechoslovak crisis” by former U.S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Laurence A. Steinhardt.

A Study Guide for Political Theories for Students: TOTALITARIANISM Provides a general framework for the study of modern political regimes - democratic, authoritarian, totalitarian - and emphasizes the institutional structure within these regimes and their cultural and socioeconomic foundations. "

Elemente und Ursprünge totaler Herrschaft This volume offers a comparative analysis of the functioning of totalitarian and authoritarian discourses and their aftermath. Whereas other studies often focus on communist/post-communist examples and hence particularize totalitarian discourse, this book starts from a more encompassing theoretical perspective, transcending the limitation of totalitarian discourse to its communist constituent. The case studies presented in this volume thus provide a more differentiated analysis of discursive strategies in totalitarian and authoritarian
regimes across the globe, including the former East Germany, former Yugoslavia, Romania, Lithuania, China, North Korea, the Philippines, Burma, Cuba and Tunisia. In addition to this geographical range, these studies also undertake new research into different eras, enabling comparison between past and present discourses. The findings are presented in three interconnected sections dealing with culture and education, media and official discourse, and power structures and politics. The extended scope of the case studies reveals the universal characteristics of totalitarian/authoritarian discourses over space and time.

Dynamic Patterns of Political Regime Changes from Authoritarian Rule in the Third World This book offers new insights into the mechanisms of state control, systematic repression and mass violence focused on ethnic, political, class, and religious minorities in the recent past. The geographical and temporal scope of the volume breaks new ground as international scholars foreground how contemporary archaeology can be used to enhance the documentation and interpretation of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, to advance theoretical approaches to atrocities, and to broaden public understandings of how such regimes use violence and repression to hold on to power.
Democracies and Authoritarian Regimes

Transitions to Democracy

Sultanistic Regimes The Pulitzer Prize-winning author, professor, and historian offers an expert guide to understanding the appeal of the strongman as a leader and an explanation for why authoritarianism is back with a menacing twenty-first century twist. Across the world today, from the Americas to Europe and beyond, liberal democracy is under siege while populism and nationalism are on the rise. In Twilight of Democracy, prize-winning historian Anne Applebaum offers an unexpected explanation: that there is a deep and inherent appeal to authoritarianism, strongmen, and, especially, to one-party rule—that is, to political systems that benefit true believers, or loyal soldiers, or simply the friends and distant cousins of the Leader, to the exclusion of everyone else. People, she argues, are not just ideological, they are also practical, pragmatic, opportunist. They worry about their families, their houses, their careers. Some political systems offer them possibilities and others don't. In particular, the modern authoritarian parties that have arisen within democracies today offer the possibility of success to people who do not thrive in the meritocratic, democratic, or free-market competition.
that determines access to wealth and power. Drawing on reporting in Spain, Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, and Brazil; using historical examples including Stalinist central Europe and Nazi Germany; and investigating related phenomena: the modern conspiracy theory, nostalgia for a golden past, political polarization, and meritocracy and its discontents, Anne Applebaum brilliantly illuminates the seduction of totalitarian thinking and the eternal appeal of the one-party state.

Rocky Road to Democracy Genocide and war crimes are increasingly the focus of scholarly and activist attention. Much controversy exists over how, precisely, these grim phenomena should be defined and conceptualized. Genocide, War Crimes & the West tackles this controversy, and clarifies our understanding of an important but under-researched dimension: the involvement of the US and other liberal democracies in actions that are conventionally depicted as the exclusive province of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes. Many of the authors are eminent scholars and/or renowned activists; in most cases, their contributions are specifically written for this volume. In the opening and closing sections of the book, analytical issues are considered, including questions of responsibility for genocide and war crimes, and institutional responses at both the domestic and

Page 13/22
international levels. The central section is devoted to an unprecedentedly broad range of original case studies of western involvement, or alleged involvement, in war crimes and genocide. At a moment in history when terrorism has become a near universal focus of public attention, this volume makes clear why the West, as a result of both its historical legacy and contemporary actions, so often excites widespread resentment and opposition throughout the rest of the world.

Totalitarian Science and Technology

Twilight of Democracy Authoritarian governments are often based on raw power sustained by fear of punishment and hope of reward. This text identifies common characteristics of such regimes, comparing them to totalitarian and authoritarian forms of government, and tracing common patterns for their genesis and demise.

Der Weg in die Unfreiheit

Poland's Transformation Considers how physicists, biologists, and engineers fared in totalitarian regimes. This book includes an analysis of science and technology in various authoritarian regimes.
It argues that politics plays an important role in shaping research and development in countries, but nowhere with greater risk to citizens than in closed political systems.

Facisim, Breakdown of Democracy, Authoritarian and Totalitarian Regimes Available for the first time in English language translation, the third volume of Totalitarianism and Political Religions completes the set. It provides a comprehensive overview of key theories and theorists of totalitarianism and of political religions, from Hannah Arendt and Raymond Aron to Leo Strauss and Simone Weill. Edited by the eminent Professor Hans Maier, it represents a major study, examining how new models for understanding political history arose from the experience of modern despotic regimes. Where volumes one and two were concerned with questioning the common elements between twentieth century despotic regimes - Communism, Fascism, National Socialism, Maoism - this volume draws a general balance. It brings together the findings of research undertaken during the decade 1992-2002 with the cooperation of leading philosophers, historians and social scientists for the Institute of Philosophy at the University of Munich. Following the demise of Italian Fascism (1943-45), German National Socialism
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(1945) and Soviet Communism (1989-91), a comparative approach to the three regimes is possible. A broad field of interpretation of the entire phenomenon of totalitarian and political religions opens up. This comprehensive study examines a vast topic which affects the political and historical landscape over the whole of the last century. Moreover, dictatorships and their motivations are still present in current affairs, today in the twenty-first century. The three volumes of Totalitarianism and Political Religions are a vital resource for scholars of fascism, Nazism, communism, totalitarianism, comparative politics and political theory.

Justifying Dictatorship Poland has carried out two peaceful revolutions in the span of one generation: first, the self-limiting movement of Solidarity, which undermined the legitimacy of Communism and then a negotiated transfer of power from Communism to free market democracy. Today, while Poland is seen as a success story and is joining political and economic associations in the democratic West, Poles themselves seem downcast. They ask: is social anomie a price worth paying for a successful transformation? In making moral compromises with an outgoing tyranny, can one avoid cynicism and disappointment with democracy? Zbigniew Brzezinski, professor of American Foreign Policy at Johns Hopkins University has called Polish
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Non-Democratic Regimes Democracies and Authoritarian Regimes provides a broad, accessible overview of the key institutions and political dynamics in democracies and dictatorships, enabling students to assess the benefits and risks associated with democracy, and the growing challenges to it. Comprehensive coverage of the full spectrum of political systems enhances students' understanding of the relevance of
contemporary global trends, including the nature of democratic backsliding and authoritarian resurgence, the rise of populism and identity politics, and the impact of cultural and socio-economic drivers of democracy. Each chapter features a broad range of case studies complemented by boxes that illustrate key terms, ensuring relevant research is translated in a clear, engaging format for students. This text is supported by a range of online resources, to encourage deeper engagement with the subject matter. For students: Regular updates to supplement the text, ensuring students are fully informed of real-time developments in the field For lecturers: In-class assignments to reinforce key concepts and facilitate deeper, critical engagement with key topics

Wie Demokratien sterben

Introduction to Comparative Politics How do dictatorships justify their rule and with what effects? This and similar questions guide the contributions to this edited volume. Despite the recent resurgence of political science scholarship on autocratic resilience, many questions remain unanswered about the role of legitimation in contemporary non-democracies and its relationship with neighbouring concepts, like ideology, censorship, and consent. The overarching thesis of this book
is that autocratic legitimation has causal influence on numerous outcomes of interest in authoritarian politics. These outcomes include regime resilience, challenger-state interactions, the procedures and operations of elections, social service provision, and the texture of everyday life in autocracies. Researchers of autocratic politics will benefit from the rich contributions of this volume. The chapters in this book were originally published in a special issue of Contemporary Politics.

Modern Political Regimes

China Since the Cultural Revolution

"Purification" Laws Enacted by Post-totalitarian Or Post-Authoritarian Democratic Regimes Based on a conference organized by the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the German Historical Institute, Warsaw, held in Sept. 2000.

Russia and Authoritarianism The world is arguably more democratic than ever, yet many authoritarian regimes remain and new forms of non-democracy and justifications for it have emerged. Drawing on a wealth of examples, this important new text provides a global account of the
nature of non-democratic government and of regime change through democratization or otherwise.

Totalitarianism and Political Religions Volume III Designed with busy students in mind, this concise study guide examines major political theories and is organized into the following easily digestible sections: overview, history, theory in depth, theory in action, analysis and critical response, topics for further study, and bibliography.

Opposition and Control in Authoritarian Regimes Gaining momentum in the early decades of the 20th century, a number of fascist and other authoritarian regimes could be found around the world by the 1950s. Many persist into the present day. Often led by oppressive dictators, these regimes share many characteristics, though each differ in various ways as well. This volume examines the historical trajectory of dictatorship, fascism, and totalitarianism; their characteristics; where they intersected and how they differed; and some of the individuals—including Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, among many others-infamous for violently imposing their often extreme agendas.

Dictatorship, Fascism, and Totalitarianism
Beyond Authoritarianism and Totalitarianism Originally a chapter in the "Handbook of Political Science," this analysis develops the fundamental distinction between totalitarian and authoritarian systems. It emphasizes the personalistic, lawless, non-ideological type of authoritarian rule the author calls the "sultanistic regime."

Elemente und Ursprünge totaler Herrschaft

Archaeologies of Totalitarianism, Authoritarianism, and Repression
This dissertation analyzes how authoritarian regimes without competitive elections sustain their rule by allowing for certain political structures of participation and clientelism. The case of the post-totalitarian and market reform Chinese Communist Party (CCP) regime shows how a non-electoral authoritarian regime can sustain its rule without using authoritarian electoral strategies.