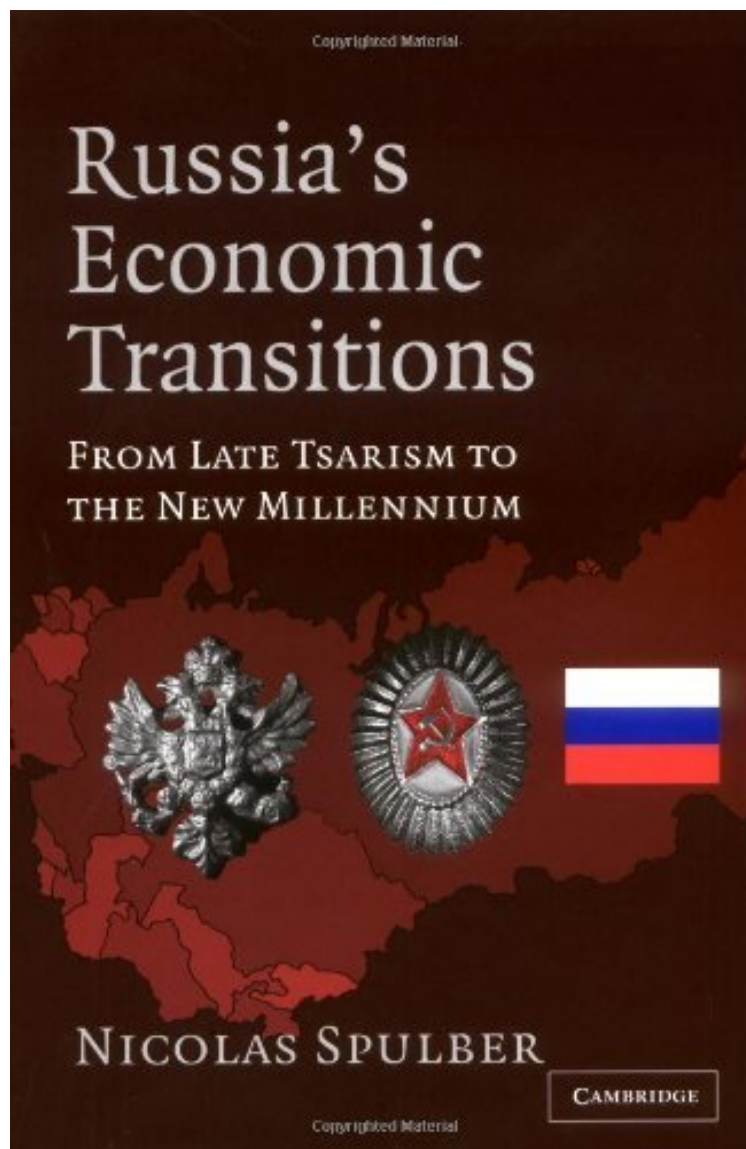


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Russia's Economic Transitions: From Late Tsarism to the New Millennium

Nicolas Spulber

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Nicolas Spulber : Russia's Economic Transitions: From Late Tsarism to the New Millennium before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Russia's Economic Transitions: From Late Tsarism to the New Millennium:

Russia's Economic Transitions examines the three major transformations that the country underwent from the early 1860s to 2000. The first transition, under Tsarism, involved the partial break-up of the feudal framework of land ownership and the move toward capitalist relations. The second, following the Communist revolution of 1917, brought to power a system of state ownership and administration - a sui generis type of war-economy state capitalism - subjecting the economy's development to central commands. The third, started in the early 1990s and still unfolding, is aiming at reshaping the inherited economic fabric on the basis of private ownership. The three transitions originated within different settings, but with a similar primary goal, namely the changing of the economy's ownership pattern in the hopes of providing a better basis for subsequent development. The treatment's originality, impartiality and historical breadth have cogent economic, social and political relevance.

"The author traces Russia's three major transformations between the early 1860s and 2000: the partial breakup of the feudal system under tsarism; the system of state ownership after 1917; and the basics of private ownership beginning in the early 1990s." *Business Horizons*"The book is a massive undertaking, covering almost two centuries. Spulber is attempting to look at the three major transitions of Russian economic history--the decision to 'modernize' after the Crimean War, the Soviet industrialization drive and ensuing modernization of the Soviet Union, and the Russian transition after 1991. It is a monumental scholarly effort. No one else has tried such a project, so it will stand alone."
Paul R. Gregory, University of Houston, Texas