

## Eastern Europe Section 4 Answers

Almost all written histories of the period leading up to World War II stress political, diplomatic, and ideological conflicts. Arguing that previous historians have confused effect for cause and have considered these conflicts without reference to the systemic problems that provoked them, Paul Hehn focuses on the fierce rivalries among the Great Powers in the relentless search for markets during the world depression of the 1930s. These rivalries were exacerbated particularly in southeastern Europe where Germany dominated the economies and trade arenas of its neighbors in a semi-colonial manner. In *A Low Dishonest Decade*, Hehn surveys the five Major Powers and all the Eastern European countries from the Baltic to Turkey. But he primarily canvases the economic situations in strategic locations like Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

Analysing the key problems facing the transition countries in Central and Eastern Europe, this accessible book describes the legacy of the central planners, the progress achieved so far and the need for further reforms. It documents the outstanding successes and failures, and analyses why certain approaches to transition have worked and others have not. It tests where transition is over and shows how some countries have graduated from 'transition' to 'integration' through their efforts to join the European Union (EU). It discusses the costs and benefits of the eastern enlargement of the EU. The specific experiences of German unification, the Soviet Union's disintegration, and Russia's complex reforms are examined, as are the specific issues that need to be addressed in the Balkans. The book concludes by indicating how the expanding EU could help the poor performers through inclusion in a continent-wide integrated economic area.

-- Motivation and Research Approach. More than two decades have passed since nonprofit and third-sector researchers "discovered" Central and Eastern Europe as an area of scholarly interest. After the collapse of the communist regimes in Eastern Europe and the fall of the Iron Curtain, scholars noted the emergence of new civil society actors and were curious to understand the role these actors would play in their societies (e.g. Bernhard 1993, Howard 2003, Ignatieff 1995, Lipschutz 1992, Rau 1987, Salamon et al. 1999, Zimmer and Priller 2004). At the time, researchers were mostly concerned with answering two questions: First, they wanted to understand how civil societies were co-evolving with their countries' societies in the face of economic and political transition. Second, they were curious as to what types of civil society would emerge out of this process in the long run (Bernhard 1993, Salamon et al. 1999). Since that time, Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) has experienced intensive periods of transformation, conflict and renewal. The countries of the region have gone through changes in political systems, ethnic tensions and conflicts. They have witnessed economic growth and the development of new relationships with their European neighbors. These changes were often closely linked to civil society. In some cases, civil society played an active role as a crystallization point for political movements and institutions, as a provider of independent and new social services, and as a partner or watchdog for public institutions. In other cases, the events and developments were exogenous and beyond the control of civil society, forcing it to react and adapt its course of action. For example, the influx of international donors helped to create and fund new institutions in

many countries, but it also created dependency and challenges, especially once those donors withdrew. Similarly, the political preferences of central governments and the media have shaped the role and public perception of civil society as anything from a reliable partner to a public enemy. This volume is guided by the intention to develop a better understanding of the current state of civil society in Central and Eastern Europe, the diverse pathways of its development, and its possible future trajectories. As more than two decades have passed since the field first aroused the interest of civil society scholars, we believe it is time to revisit the initial questions posed by Bernhard (1993), Salamon et al. (1999) and others, and to juxtapose them with today's fundamentally changed reality in the region. Reflecting this intention, our efforts were guided by the following questions:

- What key events have shaped the development of civil society since 1989?
- Which institutional actors have exerted and still exert an influence on civil society, and what is the nature of that influence?
- What size, form and functions are characteristic of civil society?
- What are the typical funding sources and legal forms of organizations?
- How has civil society developed in the fields of culture, advocacy, social services and social entrepreneurship?
- Which trends and developments can be expected in the coming years?

As a first step, we sought to answer those questions for 16 countries: Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Slovenia. For each of these countries, we invited authors with expertise in third-sector research and practice to provide an assessment. The outcome of those efforts is presented in the country reports in this document (Chapters 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7). In addition, the outcomes of all country reports were analyzed, condensed and integrated into a synthesis chapter which aims to highlight overarching patterns of civil society in its recent past and possible future developments across the 16 countries under review (Chapter 2).

The NATO Science Programme, under the direction of the Science Committee, mounted in September 1986 a successful meeting which examined the structure and outputs of civil science in the Soviet Union. As a topical sectoral examination of the evolutionary state of the Soviet Union under those inseparable and elusive twins, 'perestroika' and 'glasnost', it was successful in providing the basis for assessments of the likely future role of Soviet scientists in the world scene. Such meetings are infrequent events in the Programme calendar; the Science Programme has concentrated for thirty years almost exclusively on supporting scientific mobility in the Alliance countries. This it does, essentially, through the funding under competitive conditions, of fellowships, exchanges and meetings of researchers. Such activities are a response to unsolicited scientific demand from the Alliance R&D community which sees mobility as an essential part of scientific dissemination (rather lacking it would appear from the following accounts in the Eastern European countries). The Committee, however, does like to act upon its own behalf in supporting wider perceptions of the place of R&D in the world by examining, from time to time, topics of strong current interest. These have taken the form of the consideration of particularly pressing issues, as arose for example in the series of energy and material supply crises of the seventies.

Informal payments in the health sector of Eastern and Central Asia are emerging as a fundamental aspect of health care financing and a serious impediment to health care reform. These informal payments, made to individuals or institutions in cash or in kind,

are nearly always for services that are meant to be covered by the health care system. Such private payments to public personnel have created an informal market for health care, and are a form of corruption. This problem's roots are traced to declining revenues which have not coincided with a reduction in buildings, hospital beds and health personnel. In these circumstances informal payments compensate for lost earnings, and therefore reforms to modernise the region's health systems must compete with individuals' personal revenues. Options for addressing this problem include comprehensive anticorruption policies, downsizing of the public health system, reducing the set of services subsidised by the state, encouraging cost sharing with those who can afford it, improving accountability, and promoting private alternatives.

During several past years countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia have introduced important anti-corruption reforms. However, corruption remains high in the region. This report identifies progress achieved in the region as well as remaining challenges which require further action by countries.

This book constitutes the contributions presented at the Blockchain Forum and the Central and Eastern Europe Forum (CEE Forum) held at the 17th International Conference on Business Process Management, BPM 2019, which took place in Vienna, Austria, in September 2019. The Blockchain Forum deals with the use of blockchain for collaborative information systems. Conceptual, technical and application-oriented contributions are pursued within the scope of this theme. The Blockchain Forum received a total of 31 submissions; 10 full and 1 short paper were accepted for publication in this book. The objective of the CEE Forum is to foster discussion for BPM academics from Central and Eastern Europe to disseminate their research, compare results and share experiences. For the CEE Forum 16 submissions were received and 6 full and 2 short papers were accepted for publication. The book also contains one invited talk in full-paper length and 6 poster papers from the CEE Forum.

In this thought-provoking book, Nikolai Genov presents a systematic description and explanation of Eastern European societal transformations after 1989 as a consequence of global trends.

Focusing on service-providing organizations established by health and human service professionals in post-Communist Poland, this book adds a new dimension to the sociological study of voluntary organizations. The author investigates the motives and interests of the people who establish these organizations and the connections among organizational forms, the social organizations of production, and the occupational interests of professional service providers.

This packet introduces the distinct legacies and unique contributions of each of the American presidents from Buchanan to Grant. Using a biographical format, special emphasis is given to the powerful convergence of personality and circumstance which transformed the office of our nation's chief executive into the most prominent and influential political office in the world. Challenging review questions encourage meaningful reflection and historical analysis. Tests, answer

key, and bibliography included.

An exciting series that covers selected topics from the Higher Level options in the IB History syllabus. This coursebook covers Higher Level option 5, Topic 9, The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe 1924-2000. The text is divided into clear sections following the IB syllabus structure and content specifications. It offers a sound historical account along with detailed explanations and analysis, and an emphasis on historical debate to prepare students for the in-depth, extended essay required in the Paper 3 examination. It also provides plenty of exam practice including student answers with examiner's comments, simplified mark schemes and practical advice on approaching the Paper 3 examination.

Contrary to dominant narratives which portray East European politics as a pendulum swing between democracy and authoritarianism, conventionally defined in terms of an ahistorical cultural geography of East vs. West, this book analyzes post-socialist transformation as part of the long downturn of the post-WWII global capitalist cycle. Based on an empirical comparison of two countries with significantly different political regimes throughout the period, Hungary and Romania, this study shows how different constellations of successive late socialist and post-socialist regimes have managed internal and external class relations throughout the same global crisis process, from very similar positions of semi-peripheral, post-socialist systemic integration. Within this context, the book follows the role of social movements since the 1970s, paying attention both to the level of differences between local integration regimes and to the level of structural similarities of global integration. The analysis maintains a special focus on movements class composition and inter-class relationships and the specific position of middle-class politics in movements. Agnes Gagyí is a sociologist, working on East European politics and social movements in terms of the regions long-term integration into world-economic and geopolitical relations. She is Researcher at the Department of Sociology and Work Science, University of Gothenburg, where her current projects look at housing conflicts in Eastern Europe after 2008, and the social conditions of urban green infrastructures in face of the climate crisis.

This book examines the history of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and attempts to assess the probable future of economic integration of the CMEA. The author pursues three main themes in analyzing the sluggish pace of East European integration on trade during the last thirty years, the role of East-West relations in the integration process, and the future of integration in the 1980s.

This book, first published in 1992, examines the distribution of income under Communism in Eastern Europe, and its implications for economic transformation.

The opening up, and subsequent tearing down, of the Berlin Wall in 1989 effectively ended a historically unique period for Europe that had drastically changed its face over a period of fifty years and redefined, in all sorts of ways, what was

meant by East and West. For Germany in particular this radical change meant much more than unification of the divided country, although initially this process seemed to consume all of the country's energies and emotions. While the period of the Cold War saw the emergence of a Federal Republic distinctly Western in orientation, the coming down of the Iron Curtain meant that Germany's relationship with its traditional neighbours to the East and the South-East, which had been essentially frozen or redefined in different ways for the two German states by the Cold War, had to be rediscovered. This volume, which brings together scholars in German Studies from the United States, Germany and other European countries, examines the history of the relationship between Germany and Eastern Europe and the opportunities presented by the changes of the 1990's, drawing particular attention to the interaction between the willingness of German and its Eastern neighbours to work for political and economic integration, on the one hand, and the cultural and social problems that stem from old prejudices and unresolved disputes left over from the Second World War, on the other. here of exchange, and borrowing in debates between these disciplines, all the more so, as we shall see a little further on, as the analysis of the Central and East European transformations has also contributed to introduce into political science and sociology theoretical systematizations first formulated in economics. In addition to this opening up to the objects and theories of economics, the pseudo-"dilemma" of simultaneity produced, by a kind of feedback, another series of effects on transitology and the related research domains. Contrary to most expectations and predictions in the wake of the 1989 upheavals - affirmations that the "dilemmas", "problems" or "challenges" of the transitions in Central and Eastern Europe ought to have been dealt with and resolved one after the other in sequence, in the manner of the more or less idealized trajectories of Great Britain or Spain (trajectories significantly enough promoted, far beyond the circles of scholars, as a "model" of transition), and above all, contrary to the assumption that superposing a radical economic transformation upon a transition to democracy would make the whole edifice thoroughly unworkable, unstable or dangerous - it must be stated clearly out that the two processes, in their "simultaneity", are not necessarily incompatible. This is one of the main findings stressed upon in several chapters of this book.

Eastern Europe was once clearly defined by the centralized political and economic organization of the societies in the region. They shared the same official ideology and were members of the same alliances. After 1989, the region collapsed in an economic, political and cultural implosion. What were the moving forces of this profound change? What are its consequences? Could we try to reasonably foresee any future developments? In this thought-provoking book, Nikolai Genov presents a systematic description and explanation of Eastern European societal transformations after 1989. They are interpreted as adaptations to four global trends; upgrading the rationality of organizations; individualization; spreading of instrumental activism; and universalization of value-normative systems. Adaptations to these trends have generally

been successful. However, Genov notes that the process is marked by many failures as well. They are mostly caused by path dependency in the societal development and by the varying quality of relevant decisions, other destructive developments are due to contradictions in the global trends themselves. Guided by the assumption that the societal and supranational integration mechanisms in Eastern Europe before 1989 could not resist the overwhelming power of global trends, Genov's controversial findings question visions about the end of history and simultaneously strengthen the confidence that most complex macro-social processes can be rationally managed. A timely book allowing for a much needed engagement in contemporary debates on the controversial processes in Eastern European transitions. Representing the Proceedings of the International Speciality Conference "Acid Rain Research; Do we have enough answers?", this book provides a valuable conclusion to the coordinated research on acidification in the Netherlands from 1985 to 1994. The book focuses on atmospheric deposition, effects of acid deposition on forest ecosystems in the Netherlands, and future acidification research. Special attention is given to: trace gases; ammonia; and particle deposition; and the overall assessment of deposition loads to ecosystems and soils is also discussed. This volume will be invaluable to environmental scientists, ecologists, and those involved in atmospheric science/pollution.

This conference proceedings shows that the migration flows within and from the CEECs are much more complex than a straightforward westward flow towards the European Union and North America.

Within the framework of the new European economic governance, neoliberal views on wages have further increased in prominence and have steered various reforms of collective bargaining rules and practices. As the crisis in Europe came to be largely interpreted as a crisis of competitiveness, wages were seen as the core adjustment variable for 'internal devaluation', the claim being that competitiveness could be restored through a reduction of labour costs. This book proposes an alternative view according to which wage developments need to be strengthened through a Europe-wide coordinated reconstruction of collective bargaining as a precondition for more sustainable and more inclusive growth in Europe. It contains major research findings from the CAWIE2 – Collectively Agreed Wages in Europe – project, conducted in 2014–2015 for the purpose of discussing and debating the currently dominant policy perspectives on collectively-bargained wage systems under the new European economic governance.

As Europe moves towards becoming a truly single European market, its contribution to global marketing grows. This topical text expands upon existing international marketing theory and synthesizes it with colourful examples of relevant international marketing practice. Topics covered include: marketing information systems marketing research product development pricing issues international promotion distribution channels. With a strong theoretical framework, this informative text draws out the key issues within the developing European Union and the role it plays in marketing around

the globe. Its excellent pedagogy (including case studies, summaries, text boxes and a website to run alongside), helps make it a valuable resource for academics and professionals alike. Visit the Companion website at [www.routledge.com/textbooks/0415314178](http://www.routledge.com/textbooks/0415314178)

This report brings together the available evidence from primary and secondary sources, including household surveys and results of recent qualitative studies, to develop a picture of the development challenges facing Roma populations in Central and Eastern Europe. While living standards have declined for all population groups during the transition to a market economy, there are growing indications that conditions have deteriorated more severely for Roma than for others, and that Roma are poorly positioned to take advantage of emerging economic opportunities. This report focuses on five countries in Central and Eastern Europe: Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania the Czech Republic, and the Slovak Republic. The first chapter of the report provides the historical context and an overview of the methodological issues and main data sources; chapter two presents the available evidence on welfare status and living conditions, examining poverty, housing education, employment and health; chapter three considers issues relating to access to social services; and the final chapter reviews the opportunities for Roma participation in the design and implementation of community development policies and programmes, and outlines policy implications.

Cross-Border Investing: The Case of Central and Eastern Europe offers a view that reflects two main hypotheses: -You cannot understand foreign direct investment (FDI) trends and developments unless you understand the company's motives to invest, -You cannot understand a company's cross-border investment decision-making unless you understand what the investment area offers. This is the reason why this text builds up a relationship between the world of companies' decision-makers and that of the policy makers in the public sector. It does so by linking the business processes to the factors that together constitute the location profile of a country or a region. Based on more than 15 years of practical experience as well as research in the field of FDI, Dr Julia Djarova offers a Cross-Border Investment Model to describe the logic behind the decision-making process concerning foreign investments made by companies. The model is illustrated by a number of case studies of multinationals.

The Economies of Eastern Europe  
Comintern and Peasant in East Europe  
1919-1930  
Germany and Eastern Europe  
Cultural Identities and Cultural Differences  
Rodopi

This book explores the questions raised by the liberalization of Eastern Europe. It provides a model of world trade to assess the potential for Eastern Europe's trade growth, which it shows to be very substantial.

This 1991 study of international economic relations examines the power structures, economic reforms and economic developments within Eastern Europe.

Often neglected in the study of far right organisations, post-communist Europe recently witnessed the rise and fall of a number of populist radical right parties. The Populist Radical Right in Central and Eastern Europe is the first comparative study to focus on the ideology, impact, and electoral performance of this party family in the region. The book advances a series of arguments concerning the context and text of these parties, and systematically analyses the supply-side and demand-side of populist radical right politics. Whilst populist radical right parties in Central and Eastern Europe maintain broad similarities with their West European counterparts, they come across as a distinct phenomenon worthy of study in their own right. Parties like Ataka (Bulgaria), Jobbik (Hungary), and the SNS (Slovakia) resort to historical legacies and contextual idiosyncrasies to frame their ideology; interact with other parties over a number of policy areas; and ultimately compete for public office on the basis of their nativist agenda. The book provides a novel framework for the analysis of different aspects of populist radical right politics, notably enhancing the understanding of this phenomenon by means of primary data such as personal interviews with party leaders and original expert surveys. Using the ideological features of these parties as an overarching analytical tool, this book is essential reading for students and scholars researching the far right, post-communist issues and European politics in general.

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