The River Dnipro (formerly better known by the Russian name of Dnieper) is intimately linked to the history and identity of Ukraine. Cybriwsky discusses the history of the river, from when it was formed and its many uses and modifications by human agencies from ancient times to the present.

From key vantage points along the river’s course—its source in western Russia, through Belarus and Ukraine, to the Black Sea—interesting stories shed light on past and present life in Ukraine. Scenes set along the river from Russian and Ukrainian literature are evoked, as well as musical compositions and works of art. Topics include the legacy of the region’s cultural ancestors as the Kyivan Rus, the period of Cossack dominion, the epic battles for the river’s bridges in World War II, the building of dams and huge reservoirs by the Soviet Union, and the crisis of Chornobyl (Chernobyl). The author argues that the Dnipro and the farmlands along it are Ukraine’s chief natural resources, and that the country’s future depends on putting both to good use.

Written without academic pretence in an informal style with dashes of humor, Along Ukraine’s River is illustrated with original line drawings, maps, and photographs.
This book is about long-term changes to class and inequality in Poland. Drawing upon major social surveys, the team of authors from the Polish Academy of Sciences offer the rare comprehensive study of important changes to the social structure from the communist era to the present.

The core argument is that, even during extreme societal transformations, key features of social life have long-lasting, stratifying effects. The authors analyse the core issues of inequality research that best explain “who gets what and why:” social mobility, status attainment and their mechanisms, with a focus on education, occupation, and income. The transition from communist political economy to liberal democracy and market capitalism offers a unique opportunity for scholars to understand how people move from one stratification regime to the next.

There are valuable lessons to be learned from linking past to present. Classic issues of class, stratification, mobility, and attainment have endured decades of radical social change. These concepts remain valid even when society tries to eradicate them.

FROM SOLIDARITY TO MARTIAL LAW
Edited by
Andrzej Paczkowski
Malcolm Byrne
Foreword by
Lech Walesa

596 pages, 2007
ISSN 1587-2416
National Security Archive Cold War Readers
978-963-7326-96-7 cloth
$65.00 / €49.95 / £43.95
978-963-7326-84-4 paperback
$40.00 / €35.00 / £30.00

95 documents, transcripts of Soviet and Polish Politburo meetings, on the 16 months between August 1980 when the Solidarity trade union was founded and December 1981 when Polish authorities declared martial law and crushed the nationwide opposition movement.

DYNAMICS OF CLASS AND STRATIFICATION IN POLAND
Irina Tomescu-Dubrow
Kazimierz M. Słomczyński
Henryk Domański
Joshua Kjerulf Dubrow
Zbigniew Sawiński
Dariusz Przybysz
Polish Academy of Sciences

280 pages
978-963-386-155-4 cloth
$70.00 / €62.00 / £54.00

SHORTCUT OR PIECENAIL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND STRUCTURAL CHANGE
Jan Winiecki

224 pages, 2015
978-963-386-063-2 cloth
$60.00 / €52.00 / £40.00

This book offers a theoretical background to the shift from industry to human capital intensive services as the engine of economic growth. The author also provides an assessment of the alternative economic development strategies in Brazil, Russia, India, and China.
Poland, like many societies across the world, is becoming more polarized in diverse areas of life, as contending forces seek to advance incompatible agendas. The polarization over values in Polish politics was evident already before communism collapsed but became more obvious in the following years and reached a crescendo after the October 2015 parliamentary elections, which brought a right-wing party into power.

This volume focuses on the years since 1989, looking at the clash between civic values (the rule of law, individual rights, tolerance, respect for the harm principle, equality, and neutrality of the state in matters of religion) and uncivic values (the rule of a dictator or dictatorial party, contempt for individual rights, bigotry, disrespect for the harm principle, unequal treatment of people whether through discrimination or through exploitation, and state favoritism of one religion over others). The authors address voting behavior, political parties, anti-Semitism, homophobia, the role of the Catholic Church, and reflections in history textbooks, film, and even rock music. This volume makes clear that for the foreseeable future the conflict in Poland between traditional, conservative values and liberal, civic values is likely to continue, provoking tensions and protests.
This book is about the Americanization of Yugoslav culture and everyday life during the nineteen-sixties. After falling out with the Eastern bloc, Tito turned to the United States for support and inspiration. In the political sphere the distance between the two countries was carefully maintained, yet in the realms of culture and consumption the Yugoslav regime was definitely much more receptive to the American model. For Titoist Yugoslavia this tactic turned out to be beneficial, stabilizing the regime internally and providing an image of openness in foreign policy.

Coca-Cola Socialism addresses the link between cultural diplomacy, culture, consumer society and politics. Its main argument is that both culture and everyday life modeled on the American way were a major source of legitimacy for the Yugoslav Communist Party, and a powerful weapon for both USA and Yugoslavia in the Cold War battle for hearts and minds. Radina Vučetić explores how the Party used American culture in order to promote its own values and what life in this socialist and capitalist hybrid system looked like for ordinary people who lived in a country with communist ideology in a capitalist wrapping. Her book offers a careful reevaluation of the limits of appropriating the American dream and questions both an uncritical celebration of Yugoslavia’s openness and an exaggerated depiction of its authoritarianism.
Synoptic findings of leading Czech, Slovak, and North American scholars compare the Czech Republic and Slovakia since the breakup of Czechoslovakia in 1993. The papers deal with the causes of the divorce and discuss the political, economic and social developments in the new countries.

Bokros has been a frontline actor of post-communist economic transition. By highlighting the painful process of transition and analyzing its economics and culture, he contributes to the theoretical (academic) and practical (political) defense of Western civilization, market capitalism and liberal democracy.
After the shock of the 1920 Treaty of Trianon, which Hungarians perceived as an unfair dictate, the leaders of the country found it imperative to change Hungary’s international image in a way that would help the revision of the post-World War I settlement. The monograph examines the development of interwar Hungarian cultural diplomacy in three areas: universities, the tourist industry, and the media—primarily motion pictures and radio production. It is a story of the Hungarian elites’ high hopes and deep-seated anxieties about the country’s place in a Europe newly reconstructed after World War I, and how these elites perceived and misperceived themselves, their surroundings, and their own ability to affect the country’s fate. The defeat in the Great War was crushing, but it was also stimulating, as Nagy documents in his examination of foreign-language journals, tourism, radio, and other tools of cultural diplomacy. The mobilization of diverse cultural and intellectual resources, the author argues, helped establish Hungary’s legitimacy in the international arena, contributed to the modernization of the country, and established a set of enduring national images.

Though the study is rooted in Hungary, it explores the dynamic and contingent relationship between identity construction and transnational cultural and political currents in East-Central European nations in the interwar period.
This book covers the full story of the Ustasha, a fascist movement in Croatia, from its historic roots to its downfall. The authors address key questions: In what international context did Ustasha terrorism grow and develop? How did this movement rise to power, and then exterminate hundreds of thousands of innocents? Who was Ante Pavelić, its leader? Was he a shrewd politician, able to exploit for his independent project Mussolini’s imperial ambitions, Hitler’s pan-German aims, and the anti-Bolshevism of the Holy See and the Western bloc? Or was he, consciously or not, a pawn in other hands, in a complex international scenario where Croatia was only arena among many? And after the movement’s collapse, how were several of the most prominent Ustasha leaders able to evade capture by Tito’s victorious army? The facts and documents confront us with the ambivalence of terrorism.

The book places the appearance of the Ustasha movement not only in the context of the interwar Kingdom of Yugoslavia but also in the wider perspective of the emergence of European fascism.
This book offers a detailed analysis of the construction, reception and eventual decline of the cult of the Hungarian Communist Party Secretary, Mátýás Rákosi, one of the most striking examples of orchestrated adulation in the Soviet bloc. While his cult never approached the magnitude of that of Stalin, Rákosi’s ambition to outshine the other “best disciples” and become the best of the best was manifest in his diligence in promoting a Soviet-type following in Hungary. The main argument of Balázs Apor is that the cult of personality is not just a curious aspect of communist dictatorship, it is an essential element of it.

The monograph is primarily concerned with techniques and methods of cult construction, as well as the role various institutions played in the creation of mythical representations of political figures. Separate chapters present visual and non-visual methods of cult construction. The author engages with a wider international literature on Stalinist cults in an impressive manner. Apor uses the case of Rákosi to explore how personality cults are created, how such cults are perceived, and how they are eventually unmade. The book addresses the success—generally questionable—of such projects, as well as their uncomfortable legacies.
This collection of essays considers the Soviet-era gulag in the Baltic States within the broader international research on displacement and cultural memory. Scholars from the Baltic States, Western Europe, Canada, and the United States explore the following questions: Do different groups of deportees experience deportation differently? How do the accounts of women, children and men differ? Do various ethnic groups remember the past differently? How do they use historical and cultural paradigms to structure their experience in unique ways? To answer these questions the authors researched archives, read testimonies (with an emphasis on testimonies by women and children), interviewed former deportees, and examined cultural artifacts produced since the late 1980s, applying cross-disciplinary approaches used in the study of Holocaust testimonies.

The essays in the book also examine the issues of cultural transmission and commemoration, as well as public manifestations of the after-effects of deportations in contemporary social, cultural and political contexts of Baltic societies, including reflections of the Gulag in literature, the cinema and museums.

Before collectivization of agriculture in Estonia, “kulaks” (better-off farmers) were persecuted and many of them were deported in 1949. This book is focused on these processes from the perspective of the rural population. Kõll portrays the peaceful resistance as the kulak identifications were challenged. She describes “how” this process worked, whereas the question “why” finds responses in the actors’ life.
This volume offers an analysis of the intertwined relationship between public health and the biopolitical dimensions of state- and nation building in Central, Eastern, and Southeastern Europe. It challenges the idea of diverging paths towards modernity of Europe’s western and eastern countries by not only identifying ideas, discourses and practices of “solving” public health issues that were shared among political regimes in the region; it also uncovers the ways in which, since the late nineteenth century, the biopolitical organization of the state both originated from and shaped an emerging common European framework.

The broad range of local case studies stretches from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Greece, and Hungary, to Poland, Serbia, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia. Taking a time span that begins in the late nineteenth century and ends in the post-socialist era, the book makes an original contribution to scholarship examining the relationship between public health, medicine, and state- and nation building in Europe’s long twentieth century. Close readings and dense descriptions of local discourses and practices of “public” health help to reflect on the transnational and global entanglements in the sphere of public health. In doing so, this volume facilitates comparisons on the regional, European, and global level.

Malaria has existed in Greece since prehistoric times. Its prevalence fluctuated depending on climatic, socio-economic and political changes. The book focuses on the factors that contributed to the spreading of the disease in the years between independent statehood in 1830 and the elimination of malaria in the 1970s.
As conventional understanding would have it, the sometimes brutal business of governing can only be carried out at the price of distance from art, while poetic beauty best flourishes at a distance from actions executed at the pole of power. Dramatically contradicting this idea is the fact that violent rulers are often the greatest friends of art, and indeed draw attention to themselves as artists.

Why do tyrants of all people often have a particularly poetic vein? Where do terror and fiction meet? The cultural history of totalitarian regimes is unwrapped in ten case studies, in a comparative perspective. The book focuses on the phenomenon that many of the great despots in history were themselves writers. By studying the artistic ambitions of Nero, Mussolini, Stalin, Hitler, Mao Zedong, Kim Il-sung, Gaddafi, Saddam Hussein, Saparmurat Nyyazow and Radovan Karadzic, the studies explore the complicated relationship between poetry and political violence, and open our eyes for the aesthetic dimensions of total power.

The essays make an important contribution to a number of fields: the study of totalitarian regimes, cultural studies, biographies of 20th century leaders. They underscore the frequent correlation between tyrannical governance and an excessive passion for language, and prove that the merging of artistic and political charisma tends to justify the claim to absolute power.

WE ARE ALWAYS INTERESTED...

… to receive proposals for new books. Please write or send an e-mail to us and ask for a manuscript information sheet. It is also available on our website where you can read further information about the procedure: http://www.ceupress.com/submission.html

Please send all postal submission to:
CEU Press, H-1051 Budapest, Nádor utca 11, Hungary,
Or by email to ceupress@press.ceu.edu
This is the first comprehensive study that systematically covers all synagogues in Hungary from the Edict of Tolerance by Joseph II to the end of World War I. Unlike prior attempts, dealing with post-World-War-II Hungary only, the geographical range of this study includes historic Hungary, today Austro-Hungarian successor states, within the mentioned chronological timespan.

The study presents the architecture of Hungarian synagogues in a chronological order; the author gives special attention to the boom of synagogue architecture and art from 1867 to 1918, a time also called “the modern Jewish Renaissance”. However, the greatest contribution of this book is the innovative matrix method, which the author applies to determine the basic types of synagogues by using eight basic criteria.

The book also deals with the problem of urban context, the position of the synagogue in the city and its immediate environment. There are two detailed case studies how communities built their synagogues and how these were received by the general public. A theoretical summary tries to determine the role of post-emancipation period synagogues in general architectural history.

This book praises Hungarian heroes of earlier generations in the hope that it contributes to the raising of new cohorts of ordinary citizens who will perform extraordinary deeds of daily heroism, of compassion and caring for others, of standing up and speaking out against injustice, and taking wise and effective action in support of humanity—in all its forms.

The eleven heroes in this engaging book come from many backgrounds. Some of them have acquired fame across the world like György Cziffra, the pianist, or László Papp, three times Olympic champion in boxing, and Ignác Semmelweis, a 19th century pioneer in antiseptic procedures in medicine. And there are a few who are little known even among their compatriots and have gained their deserved notoriety thanks to the highly popular Hungarian original of Nyáry’s book. The personalities include an oil explorer, a writer, a physician, a translator, a horse-breeder, a swimmer, a colonel, and a bishop.

One thing is common about all the eleven individuals: they should serve as inspiring role-models for everyone, young and old, men and women alike.