

Abstracts and Keywords

Aleksey ALEKSANDROV

CRIMEAN CONFERENCE AND NUREMBERG TRIALS: LESSONS FROM HISTORY

Abstract. *The issues of the post-war world order discussed at the Crimean Conference in February 1945 included the qualification of crimes against humanity committed by the Nazi regime. Along with the idea of full trial, which was defended by the Soviets, other options were considered in Yalta — from “truncated” legal proceedings to extrajudicial execution of high-ranking Nazi officials, proposed by W. Churchill, but rejected by both I. Stalin and F. Roosevelt. The Yalta meeting of three world leaders can be rightfully considered a kind of prologue to the Nuremberg trials on Nazi war criminals (and Nazi ideology itself), which proceeded in accordance with the highest world standards of jurisprudence.*

Keywords: *Crimean Conference, Nuremberg Trials, war crimes, crimes against peace and humanity, Nazi Germany, International Military Tribunal.*

Mark ALMOND

CHURCHILL AND SUMMIT DIPLOMACY: WARTIME MODELS FOR KEEPING POST-WAR PEACE

Abstract. *Winston Churchill’s participation in the Yalta Conference became one of the most controversial episodes in his long career. However, the most prominent British statesman of the 20th century consistently argued before and after 1945 for summit diplomacy as a key tool for effective alliances and defusing the risk of war. After returning to power in 1951, Churchill had become the first proponent of détente, but as the Cold War intensified found his suggestions for a new summit rejected by both the White House and the Kremlin. There are lessons for today’s political leaders from Churchill’s subtle and realistic approach.*

Keywords: *World War II, summits, summit diplomacy, Yalta Conference, W. Churchill, Big Three, détente.*

Susan BUTLER**ROOSEVELT AND STALIN AT YALTA**

Abstract. *The article focuses on Franklin Roosevelt's aims and positions at the Yalta Conference of the Allied powers in February 1945. The American president was kind of the glue that kept W. Churchill and I. Stalin connected. When there were differences of opinion, Roosevelt typically worked by trying to find common ground and plaster over the differences. The most brilliant thing Roosevelt did at Yalta was to make Stalin and Churchill join in creating a world security organization before the war was won—while the allied nations were still in harness. At Yalta Roosevelt and Stalin worked together as partners for the mutual benefit of their nations. When Roosevelt died April 12 that partnership ended.*

Keywords: *F. Roosevelt, FDR, Yalta Conference, I. Stalin, W. Churchill, Allies of World War II, alliance, creation of the UN.*

Jacques HOGARD**75 YEARS LATER, WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE PRINCIPLES OF YALTA?**

Abstract. *One of the main goals of the Big Three meeting in Yalta was to guarantee the stability of a new postwar world order in a lasting way. In taking stock today, we can honestly recognize that for 75 years the world has been protected from the worst disaster of a third world war, even if it has been the scene of numerous conflicts. The "Yalta order" was, not without reason, criticized for a kind of "dividing of the world" among the USSR and the Anglo-Saxon Powers. Nevertheless, it was more respectful of nations, of their identity, of their independence than the new globalist order that has gradually replaced it. Today it is necessary to return to some essential principles of Yalta, at least to go back to the Yalta's spirit, so that the vision of a multipolar world is imposed on all, while respecting sovereignties, identities, and nations.*

Keywords: *Yalta Conference, legacy of Yalta, principles of Yalta, world order, conflicts, globalist order, sovereignty, identity, nations.*

Vladimir PECHATNOV**YALTA DECISIONS: WAS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE FOR THE WEST?**

Abstract. *The concluding results of the anti-Hitler coalition meeting in Yalta have long been criticized in the United States by the antagonists of Franklin Roosevelt's policy. In recent decades, they have raised renewed criticism in Central and Eastern Europe and across the West. Though, the decisions of Yalta Conference were fully determined by the balance of power and the real military situation on the war theatre by spring 1945. Each of the Allies pursued their own interests, but they appeared able to achieve a mutually acceptable compromise of these interests for the sake of final victory over common enemy. The Yalta Conference manifested the last upsurge of the Allied cooperation and in no way it served a prologue to the Cold War as it is now being asserted.*

Keywords: *Yalta Conference, World War II, post-war settlement, F. Roosevelt, I. Stalin, W. Churchill, Allies of World War II, Anti-Hitler coalition, balance of forces, Declaration of Liberated Europe, secret protocol on the Far East.*

Vladimir KONDRATEV**PROSPECTS FOR NEOLIBERALISM**

Abstract. *In recent years, the future of neoliberal capitalism is being questioned across Western countries. The dominant neoliberal model, which prioritizes indirect methods of regulation, a modest role for the State, maximum freedom of trade and investment, has drawn criticism from both the left and the right. Many emerging markets, for their part, have been abandoning neoliberalism. Varied experiences across the globe allow us to foresee further developments and future economic policymaking in a post-neoliberal world.*

Keywords: *neoliberalism, economic policies, economic policymaking, economic regulation, role of State, globalization, inequality of opportunities.*

Anton KRUTIKOV**"LET US LIVE IN PEACE". THE UKRAINIAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY 1917–1918**

Abstract. *In the era of revolutionary turmoil in 1917, the Ukrainian Constituent Assembly turned out to be one of many attempts to resolve the national question in accordance with the ideals of revolutionary democracy so popular in post-February Russia. Contrary to the hopes of their organizers, the elections to the Constituent Assembly did not lead to parliamentary discussion and political compromise, giving way to other, more radical methods of struggle. The history of this institution illustrated the defeat of Russian liberal messianism, which proved its inconsistency under the conditions of the Russian Revolution and Civil War.*

Keywords: *Russian Revolution, Russia, Ukraine, Constituent Assembly, Central Rada, Provisional government, Civil War.*

Alexey TIMOFEEV**THE “GRAND BARGAIN” OF THE YALTA CONFERENCE AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION ON THE GROUND: THE CASE OF YUGOSLAVIA. BORDER INSURGENCY 1945–1948**

Abstract. *At the highest level, Yalta’s “grand bargain” became a diplomatic form of recognition of the Red Army’s combat capabilities, but at the local level, the agreement was far from being observed. The rise of the anti-communist insurgency in post-war Yugoslavia relied, ideologically, and in border areas also financially, on the Anglo-American support. Besides the Serbian Chetniks, other rebel groups actively operated in Yugoslavia in the final months of the war and the first post-war years, including Slovenian units of the “Matthias’s Army”, Croatian Crusaders, Albanian ballists. Josip Broz Tito was no more considered a threat after his split with the USSR in 1948 and the number of rebels started to diminish rapidly. Some “pro-Soviet” rebellions which occasionally occurred did not receive real support and faded away thus giving Yugoslavia four decades of peace.*

Keywords: *Yalta Conference, Yugoslavia, insurgency, guerrilla tactics, counterinsurgency operations, interethnic relations in the Balkans.*

Vladimir VASILIEV**AT THE TURN OF A NEW AXIAL AGE: THE CRISIS OF 2020 AND MACRO CYCLES IN AMERICAN HISTORY**

Abstract. *The perception of American history within a paradigm of alternating cycles of conservative and liberal waves is being proved as valid for political prognoses, as it has been widely accepted in academic research since A. Schlesinger Jr.’s book “The Cycles of American History”. Accordingly, there are now identified eight political cycles 30–33 years long each. Though towards the end of the XX century American analysts introduced and started promoting a concept of 80 year-long macro cycles. Within this pattern the US since their emergence have experienced three macro cycles entering at present into the fourth. The transition has been marked by severe crises and turmoil in American society with implications comparable to those of the War for Independence (1775–1783), Civil War (1861–1865) and American involvement in World War II.*

Keywords: *political cycles, cycles in American history, historical macro cycles, A. Schlesinger Jr, Strauss–Howe generational theory, crisis of 2020, S. Bannon, new axial age.*

Petr YAKOVLEV**EFFECT OF COVID-19: SPAIN FACES THE CHALLENGE OF CORONA CRISIS**

Abstract. *The article dwells on the complex and ambivalent developments in political, social and economic life of Spain, where the detrimental effects of the Covid-19 pandemic produced a full fledged crisis crucially challenging the “Progressive Coalition” government as the major existential factor of the Spanish state. The new Spanish leadership, formed by left and center-left forces in early 2020, started with initiating a political reset designed to boost economic growth and to raise living standards of people. However, the coronavirus has ruined these plans sharply aggravating the socio-economic situation. Exiting the new crisis and overcoming its dramatic consequences has become the foremost task for the Spanish left government.*

Keywords: *Spain, general (parliamentary) elections, “progressive coalition”, political reset, economic and social problems, COVID-19 pandemic, way out of the corona crisis.*

Sergey YURCHENKO**THE SOVIET DELEGATION AT THE 1945 YALTA CONFERENCE: COMPONENTS OF SUCCESS**

Abstract. *The article analyzes the external and internal conditions that enabled the Soviet delegation’s successful work at the Yalta Conference in 1945. The military balance on the war fronts was of decisive importance, and above all the successes of the Soviet troops, which significantly strengthened the position of the USSR within the anti-Hitler coalition. Factors of personal understanding among I. Stalin, F. Roosevelt and W. Churchill, acting on a solid foundation of geopolitics, and their working together played a major role. Intensive informational and analytical work, in preparation for a postwar settlement, greatly contributed to the Soviet delegation’s success. Other elements included, for instance, Stalin’s strengths as a negotiator, as well as a number of infrastructural advantages and opportunities which the host country always possesses during negotiations, and which were effectively used during the Crimean conference.*

Keywords: *Yalta Conference, Crimean Conference, Soviet delegation, negotiations, The Big Three, I. Stalin, W. Churchill, F. Roosevelt.*