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Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Maps -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- 1. The Ideological and Political Foundations of Soviet Foreign Policy -- 2. Internationalizing the October Revolution -- 3. Revolutionary Russia and Islamic Asia -- 4. First Détente -- 5. Soviet Russia and the British Empire -- 6. The Challenges of Capitalist Stabilization -- 7. Narkomindel and the Diplomacy of European Security -- 8. Russia, Europe, and Asia after Locarno -- 9. The Drive for Industrialization and the War Scare -- 10. Economy, Politics, and Diplomacy in Crisis -- 11. Foreign Relations During "The Great Turn" -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Glossary -- Soviet Government, Communist Party, and Comintern Officials -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	The dissolution of the Soviet Union has aroused much interest in the USSR's role in world politics during its 74-year history and in how the international relations of the twentieth century were shaped by the Soviet Union. Jon Jacobson examines Soviet foreign relations during the period from the end of the Civil War to the beginning of the first Five-Year Plan, focusing on the problems confronting the Bolsheviks as they sought to promote national security and economic development. He demonstrates the central importance of foreign relations to the political imagination of Soviet leaders, both in their plans for industrialization and in the struggle for supremacy among Lenin's successors. Jacobson adopts a post-Cold War interpretative stance, incorporating glasnost and perestroika-era revelations. He also considers Soviet

relations with both Europe and Asia from a global perspective, integrating the two modes of early Soviet foreign relations--revolution and diplomacy--into a coherent discussion. Most significantly, he synthesizes the wealth of information that became available to scholars since the 1960s. The result is a stimulating work of international history that interfaces with the sophisticated existing body of scholarship on early Soviet history.

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