

The CRCE Newsletter

Autumn 2016 No.58

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News

In September Lisl Biggs-Davison and Katie Gorka had lunch in Oxford. Katie was visiting her PhD supervisor. Lisl then met Elizabeth Teague for tea at the Randolph.

Lisl Biggs-Davison attended a Chatham House meeting, *Russian Politics after the Elections: Beyond Politburo* with Evgeny Minchenko. He discussed the political scene after Russia's recent election, and shared his views on the election results and which emerging politicians to watch.

Leontief Institute, St Petersburg

Congratulations to all at the Leontief Institute which celebrated the 110th anniversary of Nobel Prize winner, Wassily Leontief, and the Institute's 25th birthday. <http://www.leontief-centre.ru/content430&lang=12>

Chris Cviic Memorial Lecture

This year's lecture, "The One Belt, One Road Initiative in History: the construction of foreign and economic policy in the Adriatic in the Middle Ages" was delivered by Peter Frankopan, Director, Oxford Centre for Byzantine Research.

In his talk, the author of *Silk Roads: A New History of the World*, looked at parallels between past and present and at what lessons could be learned from history. Lisl was in the audience with Simona Bennett, of the British-Slovene Society, and Prof James Pettifer. Joint hosts for the lecture, on 3 October, were the EBRD and British Croatian Society.

Post-Communist Economies

In the September issue there are articles on Russia, Kazakhstan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Poland Slovenia and Estonia. Further information at: www.tandf.co.uk/journals

A Day in History - November 4th 1956



Image: Hungarian American Federation

A spontaneous national uprising that began 12 days before in Hungary is viciously crushed by Soviet tanks and troops on this day in 1956. Thousands were killed and wounded and nearly a quarter-million Hungarians fled the country. In October, thousands of protesters took to the streets demanding a more democratic political system and freedom from Soviet oppression. In response, Communist Party officials appointed Imre Nagy, a former premier who had been dismissed from the party for criticising Stalinist policies, as the new premier. Nagy tried to restore peace and asked the Soviets to withdraw their troops, which they did. But Nagy then tried to push the Hungarian revolt forward by abolishing one-party rule. He also announced that Hungary was withdrawing from the Warsaw Pact. On November 4, 1956, Soviet tanks rolled into Budapest to crush, once and for all, the national uprising....

Read more in Sebastian Gorka's CRCE Briefing Paper written for the 50th anniversary.

<http://www.crce.org.uk/publications/hungarian-uprising/>



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