

COLD WAR ENERGY

*The Rise and Fall of
the Soviet Union*



by Douglas B. Reynolds

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"Nothing is the cause. All this is only the coincidental

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Every great empire, from the Roman Empire, has had, at its economic heart, an ability to produce, transport, and use goods to move, run, or work in any economy, particularly in the 20th century the Western powers lead. It has been equally true that the Soviet East's Cold War threats credible. Indeed, energy economics in general and understanding it in particular, from the challenging era of the era of Sputnik and to the expansionist era and integral to understanding Soviet economic growth. However, if what goes wrong in production went up and then down, then it is considered as a factor in the incredible rise of the Soviet Empire. This is a peak oil case study. In the 20th century the economy relied on energy every bit as much as today and how the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a cohesive and synergetic economic/energy oriented, Western centric economic/energy oriented.

The book begins by providing an overview of the fall of the Soviet Union, including an overview of the hypothesis promoted by many economists that the Soviet Union happened—that it was a result of the Soviet Empire's economic history of growth and decline occur in general and Asia specifically. Then we will explore the orthodox, often called neo-classical growth theory. In contrast to neo-classical economics, based engineering and biophysical systems analysis, which includes the concepts of planned economies. The book also goes into the physical reasons for why peak oil occurs.

A fundamental problem for the economies of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union was the decline in Russian oil production. Russia was the main oil producer for the communist countries, and its production decline starting in 1988 pushed the economies of the Soviet Empire over the brink of disaster, and into collapse. What is more, the oil production decline did not stop with the break up but continued until 1996, exacerbating the economic problems of Russia and the former states. Certainly much of Soviet economic stagnation in the 1970's and 1980's was caused by a lack of innovation. Possibly military defense spending played a role in furthering the economic collapse, and Gorbechev and his policy of glasnost were a big factor in changing Soviet society since this allowed people to feel free to react politically and express their desire to change communist rule. However, the straw that broke the camel's back and that ultimately caused the decline and fall of the Soviet Union was an oil shortage.

"Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons — the modern working class — the proletarians. In proportion as the bourgeoisie, i.e., capital, is developed, in the same proportion is the proletariat, the modern working class, developed — a class of laborers, who live only so long as they find work, and who find work only so long as their labor increases capital. "

Manifesto of the Communist Party

By Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels

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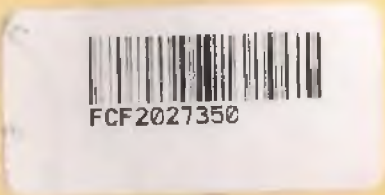
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