

Nicolae Ceausescu

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 For the Unity of the Democratic, Progressive, and Revolutionary Forces All Over the World
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 2014 marked the 25th anniversary of the collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe. The events of 1989 are widely seen as having ushered in new all-encompassing reforms in almost all areas of life. In few other places were reforms more contested and divisive than in Romania, a country that suffered greatly under the sultanistic-cum-totalitarian dictatorship of Nicolae Ceausescu, faced the region's only bloody anti-communist revolt, and as such had the longest to travel on the road from communism to democracy. We now have a generation's worth of experience with these wrenching reforms that have deeply affected Romania's political institutions and political culture, and ultimately allowed it to become a member of the coveted European Union club. This volume gathers key lessons for democratic theory and practice from Romania's first twenty-five years of post-communist transformation. Written by leading experts in the field of Romanian Studies, the chapters focus on the most important factors that have shaped the country's political transformation during the first 25 years of post-communism.
The Ceaușescu Cult M.E. Sharpe
 This account aims to explain not only the bloody course of recent events in Romania, from Timisoara to the miners, but also to analyze older and deeper trends which dominate Romanian politics, such as native fascism, inter-ethnic rivalry and a history of authoritarian rule.
Romanian Politics in the Ceaușescu Era Createspace Independent Publishing Platform
 Essential Ceausescu The Life of Romanian Communist Dictator Nicolae Ceausescu: Road to Hell Paved with Good Intentions A black dog licks at a puddle of blood in which two old people lie, executed on Christmas day in the Targoviste garrison, Romania. Following a kangaroo trial, a special tribunal sentenced them to death by shooting in December 1989 for "serious crimes against the people of Romania." He died instantly. The woman died a minute later, after the execution squad's paratroop captain furiously emptied another round in her. Thus Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu's five-decade journey together ended, after they started from the bottom, seized power, and grew old while ruling the country. Who Was That Man They Killed on Christmas Day Adulated for all of his 24 years in power, during which he came to personify Romania, Romanian communist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu - dethroned and replaced by some of his former barons - was turned into a scapegoat for all the evils done to Romanians. But the question remains: Between these two

extremes, who was the real Nicolae Ceausescu ? During his regime, Ceausescu's image had been painted in sparkling white. Once he was killed - everything turned to pitch black. This documentary aims to paint a portrait in color, with all shades of grey included, combining the good and bad, the light and the dark extremes of the life of Nicolae Ceausescu (aka Ceaucescu). This book is a concise journalistic style account of Ceausescu's life, following his path through:
 • A miserable childhood
 • A boyhood in prisons
 • A rising youth in the Romanian Communist Party
 • The honeymoon of his beginnings as the youngest ever political leader in Europe
 • Times of glory and seizing absolute power
 • The rough years of decline
 • A violent death
 Ceausescu 101 Dear reader - stop here for a second, please! You should know from the very beginning this is not an exhaustive, academic paper. Author Catalin Gruia is a veteran journalist who has written and reported for the Romanian edition of National Geographic for over 10 years. What you'll find here is a concise journalistic account of Ceausescu's life.* For behind the scenes information about Gruia's books -->www.catalingruia.com/
Nationalism And Communism In Romania Createspace Independent Pub
 Seeking the factors that account for Ceausescu's remarkable successes, as well as his disastrous failures, Fischer examines in detail his personal background before World War II, his development as a party official, and particularly, his methods of rule since 1965.
Ceausescu's Romania Random House (UK)
 The first extensive annotated bibliography of Western social science research on Romania in recent times and the only bibliography on the rule of Ceausescu from 1965 to 1989.
Red Horizons Taylor & Francis
 Pavel Campeanu was a cellmate in the political prison of Jilava of the man who was to become Romania's leader - Nicolae Ceausescu. Campeanu was himself a member of the Party during the years of illegality. Here he blends personal recollections with analysis to describe historical events from the perspective of an insider. At more than a decade since Ceausescu's death, the book is more than just another study of the Romanian variation of totalitarian societies. It focuses on the ascendance of Nicolae Ceausescu from a mere member of the Romanian Communist Party to that of leader of the monstrous Party and state apparatus that collapsed in 1989.
Nicolae Ceausescu Routledge
 A short biography of Nicolae Ceausescu, the last Romanian communist president. A brief description of his political carrier and also about his trial and execution.
After 14 years Nicolae Ceaușescu's double is ready to confess I.B. Tauris
 This volume offers a full account of the December 1989 revolution

that toppled the Communist dictatorship of Nicolae Ceausescu in Romania. Based on Ratesh's personal investigation and interviews, it offers a full and objective analysis of a complex, often puzzling series of events. Copyright © Libri GmbH. All rights reserved.

Ceaușescu and the Securitate Spokesman Books
 Deletant (Romanian studies, U. of London) provides an extensive history and examination of the Securitate, Ceausescu's secret police. The first two chapters address the methods used to impose Communist rule in Romania and revolutionize Romanian society. Subsequent chapters deal with Transylvania and Ceaucescu's appeals to national sentiment, the role of Bessarabia in cultivating support, compliance and dissent, central planning, repression in the years 1978 to 1989, and the present state of affairs. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR
Nicolae Ceausescu Prabhat Prakashan
 Twenty-five years ago, the Communist leaders of Eastern Europe were falling like dominoes. And on Christmas Day in 1989, Romanian dictator Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife, Elena, were executed by firing squad. The deaths of the despised couple ended a quarter-century of iron-fisted rule that translated into oppression and misery for most Romanians. Yet many in that country - including some of their opponents - question the summary nature of the Ceausescus' trial and sentence. One is the commander of the military base in Targoviste, some 50 miles northwest of the capital Bucharest, where the couple spent their final four days. He is retired Gen. Andrei Kemenici, and he lives with his wife in a small apartment a short drive away. The 78-year-old jokes with a visitor about how he and other retired public servants would have fared better if Romania had remained communist. "I would have had four rooms instead of two," he says. But his smile fades when asked about Ceausescu and his legacy.
Romania on the Way of Completing Socialist Construction: Reports, Speeches, Articles: November 1974-September 1975 Cornell University Press
 We have read with great interest the article "The Revolt of the Romanians" by Pavel Campeanu published in The New York Review of February 1, 1990, and we were pleased to learn that he also is the anonymous author of "Birth and Death in Romania," a thoughtful and harrowing account of the hardships of living under the Ceausescu regime, published in the October 23, 1986, issue of The New York Review. The events of the dramatic last few weeks in Romania, and particularly the indiscriminate violence against the population unleashed by the Securitate on behalf of the deposed dictator, as a result of which thousands died, explains why Mr. Campeanu had to withhold his authorship of the courageous 1986 indictment of the Ceausescu regime. Mr. Campeanu's new article about the fall of Ceausescu contains

valuable information about, and some shrewd insights into, the psychology of one of the worst dictators of our time. What Mr. Campeanu has to say about Ceausescu's character-based on first-hand knowledge, since both he and Ceausescu were political prisoners for anti-Nazi activities during World War II, sharing a cell for some time and then being inmates in the same Special Penitentiary near Timisoara for two years-is of great interest and might serve for a more extensive moral portrait of a Communist tyrant.

Nicolae Ceaușescu and the Romanian Road to Socialism Praeger

Nicolae Ceausescu - The Genius of the Carpathians is the biography of Nicolae Ceausescu, the leader of Romania from 1965 until December 1989, when a revolution and coup removed him from power. The revolutionaries held a two-hour trial and sentenced him to death for crimes against the state, genocide, and "undermining the national economy." The hasty trial has been criticized as a kangaroo court. Ceausescu's subsequent execution marked the final act of the Revolutions of 1989. Initially, Ceausescu was a popular figure in Romania, due to his independent foreign policy, challenging the supremacy of the Soviet Union in Romania. In the 1960s, he ended Romania's active participation in the Warsaw Pact (though Romania formally remained a member); he refused to take part in the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact forces, and openly condemned that action. Although the Soviet Union largely tolerated Ceausescu's recalcitrance, his seeming independence from Moscow earned Romania maverick status within the Eastern Bloc. It is alleged that Ceausescu was supported overtly and covertly by the United States throughout the 1970s and 1980s. Romania gained most favoured nation trading status in 1975, six years after a favourable visit by President Richard Nixon. Nicolae Ceausescu - The Genius of the Carpathians is highly recommended for those interested in learning more about this controversial leader of Romania.

[Romania](#) Lexington Books

*Includes pictures *Includes quotes *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading The World War II era produced many leaders of titanic determination, men whose strengths and weaknesses left an extraordinary imprint on historical affairs. The struggle between massively divergent ideologies, exacerbated by huge social changes affected by the world's technological metamorphosis into the machine age, catapulted some individuals unexpectedly onto the world stage. Josip Broz Tito, better known to history as Marshal Tito, was undoubtedly one of these figures. Originally a machinist, Tito leveraged his success in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY) and a number of extraordinary strokes of luck into dictatorial rule over Yugoslavia for a span of 35 years. World War II proved the watershed that enabled him to secure control of the country, leading an ever more powerful army of communist partisans against both the Germans and other Yugoslav factions. During the war, SS leader Heinrich Himmler himself begrudgingly stated, "He has really earned his title of Marshal. When we catch him we shall kill him at once... but I wish we had a dozen Titos in Germany, men who were leaders and had such resolution and good nerves, that, even though they were forever encircled, they would never give in." During his reign, Tito managed to quash the intense national feelings of the diverse groups making up the Yugoslavian population, and he did so through several methods. He managed to successfully play the two superpower rivals, the United States and Soviet Union, off against each other during the Cold War, and in doing so, he maintained a considerable amount of independence from both, even as he additionally received foreign aid to keep his regime afloat. All the while he remained defiant, once penning a legendary letter to Joseph Stalin warning the Soviet dictator, "To Joseph Stalin: Stop sending people to kill me! We've already captured five of them, one of them with a bomb and another with a rifle... If you don't stop sending killers, I'll send a very fast working one to Moscow and I certainly won't have to send another." Nicolae Ceaușescu, one of the 20th century's most

notorious dictators, was both typical and unusual. Outwardly he resembled a standard leader of a communist country in Eastern Europe during the Cold War, yet he was even more repressive and opulent than his contemporaries. In Romania itself, Ceaușescu led a life as an isolated outsider, notably less urbane than the Bucharest elite, and given that he was born in rural poverty to peasant parents, his rise was perhaps the unlikeliest of any of the communists of that generation. As it turned out, circumstances presented themselves in a manner that led to his elevation, including the acquaintances he made whilst serving time in prison in the 1930s and 1940s, the rise of communism after World War II, and the Soviet occupation of a country that had previously banned the ideology. Ceaușescu was a compromise candidate when Romanian leader Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej died in 1965, and he initially appeared to be a liberal-minded, nationalist-orientated reformer. Ceaușescu did fit very easily into one stereotype, however, by proving that absolute power corrupts absolutely. From the early 1970s, he and his wife Elena constructed the most grotesquely personalized cult of dictatorship in the region, and while operating at the pinnacle of a highly corrupt pyramid, the couple bled their country dry with a succession of incompetent and warped policies. Ceaușescu's own father would say of him, "He tells nothing but lies." His son wasn't much more charitable, saying, "The new kind of politicians lie all the time. But my father was one of the old kind, more of a fanatic. He was driven by some kind of fanaticism. This belief that you can do good. It's a sort of madness."

[The Rise and Fall of Nicolae and Elena Ceaușescu](#) Univ of California Press

Nicolae Ceausescu by Kalyani Mookherji: A biography that examines the life and dictatorship of Nicolae Ceausescu, the communist leader of Romania from 1965 to 1989. The book delves into Ceausescu's rise to power, his repressive regime, and the eventual downfall that led to his execution. Key Aspects of the Book "Nicolae Ceausescu": Dictatorship and Repression: Mookherji explores Ceausescu's authoritarian rule, the suppression of political dissent, and the human rights abuses committed under his regime. Social and Economic Policies: The biography delves into Ceausescu's policies, including his attempt to rapidly industrialize Romania and the disastrous consequences it had on the economy and the lives of ordinary citizens. Revolution and Downfall: Mookherji provides insights into the social and political factors that led to Ceausescu's downfall, examining the popular uprising and the subsequent trial and execution of Ceausescu and his wife. Kalyani Mookherji is an author known for her biographical works that offer in-depth explorations of notable historical figures. "Nicolae Ceausescu" showcases her ability to navigate complex political landscapes and shed light on the lives and legacies of individuals who have shaped the course of history.

[Romania After Tyranny](#) Routledge

This book analyzes Ceausescu's tools and goals, that is, party structure and how it was transformed in order to implement Ceausescu's concept of modernization which became interchangeable with the concept of building communism. [Marshal Tito and Nicolae Ceaușescu](#) Nicolae Ceausescu Nicolae CeausescuBiographiq [Nicolae Ceaușescu](#) Regnery Publishing Communism has cast a long shadow over Romania. The passage of little over a quarter of a century since the overthrow in December 1989 of Romania's last Communist leader, Nicolae Ceaușescu, offers a symbolic standpoint from which to penetrate that shadow and to throw light upon the entire period of Communist rule in the country. An appropriate point of departure is the observation that Romania's trajectory as a Communist state within the Soviet bloc was unlike that of any other. That trajectory has its origins in the social structures, attitudes and policies in the pre-Communist period. The course of that trajectory is the subject of this inquiry.

[The Life and Evil Times of Nicolae Ceausescu](#) Hyperion Books

*Includes pictures *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading "Esteemed chairman of the court, today we have to pass a verdict on the defendants Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceaușescu who have committed the following offenses: Crimes against the people. They carried out acts that are incompatible with human dignity and social thinking; they acted in a despotic and criminal way; they destroyed the people whose leaders they claimed to be. Because of the crimes they committed against the people, I plead, on behalf of the victims of these two tyrants, for the death sentence for the two defendants." - An excerpt of chief prosecutor Dan Voinea's statements during Ceaușescu's trial Nicolae Ceaușescu, one of the 20th century's most notorious dictators, was both typical and unusual. Outwardly he resembled a standard leader of a communist country in Eastern Europe during the Cold War, yet he was even more repressive and opulent than his contemporaries. In Romania itself, Ceaușescu led a life as an isolated outsider, notably less urbane than the Bucharest elite, and given that he was born in rural poverty to peasant parents, his rise was perhaps the unlikeliest of any of the communists of that generation. As it turned out, circumstances presented themselves in a manner that led to his elevation, including the acquaintances he made whilst serving time in prison in the 1930s and 1940s, the rise of communism after World War II, and the Soviet occupation of a country that had previously banned the ideology. Ceaușescu was a compromise candidate when Romanian leader Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej died in 1965, and he initially appeared to be a liberal-minded, nationalist-orientated reformer. Ceaușescu did fit very easily into one stereotype, however, by proving that absolute power corrupts absolutely. From the early 1970s, he and his wife Elena constructed the most grotesquely personalized cult of dictatorship in the region, and while operating at the pinnacle of a highly corrupt pyramid, the couple bled their country dry with a succession of incompetent and warped policies. Ceaușescu's own father would say of him, "He tells nothing but lies." His son wasn't much more charitable, saying, "The new kind of politicians lie all the time. But my father was one of the old kind, more of a fanatic. He was driven by some kind of fanaticism. This belief that you can do good. It's a sort of madness." By the end of the 1980s, communism was collapsing across Central Europe and Eastern Europe, but whereas the popular unrest that toppled the authoritarian regimes in other countries triggered a peaceful transition of power, in Romania, the anger and frustration was so acute that the Ceausescu's were captured, tried, and executed within the space of a few tumultuous days in December 1989. True to form, he made wild statements in his defense, insisting during the trials, "It is a lie that I made the people starve. A lie, a lie in my face. This shows how little patriotism there is, how many treasonable offenses were committed.... At no point was there such an upswing, so much construction, so much consolidation in the Romanian provinces. I guaranteed that every village has its schools, hospitals and doctors. I have done everything to create a decent and rich life for the people in the country, like in no other country in the world." Ultimately, by the end of his life, Ceaușescu had already left his mark as one of the 20th century's most infamous despots. Nicolae Ceaușescu: The Life and Legacy of Romania's Notorious Dictator during the Cold War examines the rise and reign of the Romanian leader. Along with pictures of important people and places, you will learn about Ceaușescu like never before.

Greenwood

First Published in 1988. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

[Decline Without Fall](#) Biographiq

The current transformation of many Eastern European societies is impossible to understand without comprehending the intellectual struggles surrounding nationalism in the region. Anthropologist Katherine Verdery shows how the example of Romania suggests that current ethnic tensions come not from a resurrection of pre-Communist Nationalism but from the strengthening of national ideologies under Communist Party rule.

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