



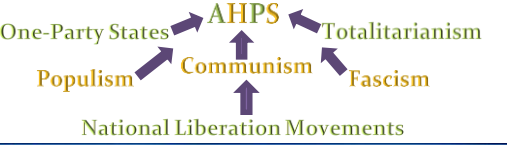
# Anti-Hegemonic Party States

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## Introduction

The research offers of a new concept aiming to bring together different political regimes that have never been connected before: Anti-Hegemonic Party State (AHPS). This concept encompasses many political regimes that are usually considered separate and only demarcated by region, e.g. Totalitarianism in Europe, Populism in Latin America; National Liberation Movements in Africa and Asia.



## Methods

- Step 1:** Find Sources from Keywords in PittCat+, Jstor and Historical Abstracts  
Keywords: *Centralized Economy*, *Planned Economy*, *Import Substitution Industrialization*, *5 Year Plans*, *Catch-Up Economy*
- Step 2:** Find Reviews on JStor and Project Muse and Create Abstracts
- Step 3:** Summarize Selected Books and Articles
- Step 4:** Contrast Findings with the Research Model

## Importance

By looking at these many political regimes in global context instead of regional ones, AHPS can help visualize broader trends in the politics, economy, society, culture, and international relations of the twentieth century. The regional separation of these regimes has stressed their differences while overlooked their similarities. This identification of regimes with particular regions is the problem that the unifying concept of AHPS would un-do by providing a global perspective and tracking the diffusion and emulation of certain policies around the world. It is in this global framework and under the umbrella concept of AHPS that scholars can revisit and assess multiple aspects of these political regimes. This new perspective can be also helpful in the classroom by underlying global trends and dynamics in the twentieth century for a generation of students born in a globalized world. My contribution to this project was tracking several economic institutions and strategies, such as centralized economy, planned economy, five years programs, and import substitution industrialization and their global adoption.

## Research

### Anti-Hegemonic Party States Attempts to Control the Economy and Industrialization by Region



**The Soviet Union:** This region was the main political state who implemented a centralized and planned economy. Key for the implementation of this economic model were the five years plans, which established the goals and means for economic development, i.e. industrialization. Interestingly, this system was adopted not only by many other socialist/communist regimes but also by non-communist and even anti-communist regimes. This commonality exemplify the need for a unifying concept bringing together political regimes usually understood as discrete or even antagonistic.



**Latin America:** After the Korean War, Latin American countries had a deterioration of terms of trade. Policy makers became interested in *Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI)* : policies that would freeze out imports from other countries and support industrialization, which would supposedly make up for the lack of imports. The control eventually led to Latin American countries having slow economic growth compared to the rest of the world or even a complete lack of economic growth depending on the country.

## Results

### Supporting Data

Findings both support and contrast the connections between certain economic policies of Anti-Hegemonic Party States. Some sources supported the claim that during the specific time period of 1917-1991, countries applied deliberate policies that implemented government control of the economy and industry. Five year planning was implemented in the Soviet Union and Latin America during this time period and many sources contended that this was done in an attempt to control development and industry within countries who wanted to catch up to the rest of the developed world.

### Contrasting Data

Some sources contrasted this however, with one noting that every country that industrialized since Great Britain went through a time of ISI strategies. Some other sources also suggested that instead of using ISI and other economic planning strategies as deliberate tools for economic development, these strategies were used out of necessity because of world economic shocks such as the Great Depression.

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