

Bookmark File Chapter 33 Section 1 Two Superpowers Face Off Read Pdf Free

Superpowers in the Post-Cold War Era The Superpowers, a New Detente Sad and Luminous Days The Superpowers in Crisis Superpower Illusions The United States and the Great Powers Cold Wars Beyond the Cold War The Rise And Fall of British Naval Mastery The Berlin Airlift and Berlin Wall Bombs Away Masterpieces of History The Berlin Airlift The Berlin Airlift Grave New World The Cold War: A Very Short Introduction SALT II agreement Shared Destiny Superpowers in Economic Decline Reaching Out to Moscow New Issues In International Crisis Management The Big Book of Superpowers Summits Moscow Nights NATO in the Post-Cold War Era Shadow Cold War Black Box The Rise and Fall of Soviet Influence in Egypt The Cold War Spy Pocket Manual Arms Races in International Politics Nuclear Weapons and Coercive Diplomacy The Military Budget and National Economic Priorities Hearings, Reports and Prints of the Joint Economic Committee USIA The Making of D é tente Hearings Hearings Childhood and Education in the United States and Russia Makers of Modern Strategy from Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age Military Law Review

Superpowers in the Post-Cold War Era Jan 05 2023 This book explores the question of where power lies in the post-Cold War world. The authors identify and discuss the factors which make the United States the world leader in the 1990s, and consider the strengths and weaknesses of countries which may be on the way to becoming leaders in Europe (Russia and the EU) and Asia (Japan and China).

The Military Budget and National Economic Priorities May 05 2020

New Issues In International Crisis Management Apr 15 2021 A comprehensive overview of the state of crisis management in international affairs, this book focuses primarily on the U.S.-USSR relationship. For most of the postwar period, the U.S. superiority in nuclear weapons shaped the political structure within which international crises occurred. This edge began to deteriorate by the late 1970s, leading to a new and potentially more dangerous structure within which the superpower rivalry is now conducted. Arguing that the shifting nuclear balance has created a new dimension for crisis management, the contributors analyze such issues as the informal norms of diplomatic behavior that have evolved during the extended superpower rivalry, the tendency of both superpowers to engage in activities that progressively reduce crisis stability, and various concrete measures such as risk reduction centers that might enhance the current system for crisis management. The book also includes case studies of crisis management among non-superpowers. Taken together, these papers address the important question of how human control can be maximized in situations of international crisis.

Shared Destiny Jul 19 2021 Essays concentrate on the central historical element of how cultural differences have shaped the relationship between the two superpowers and examines how strong traditions have impeded intercultural communication

The Cold War: A Very Short Introduction Sep 20 2021 Very Short Introductions: Brilliant, Sharp, Inspiring The Cold War dominated international life from the end of World War II to the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. But how did the conflict begin? Why did it move from its initial origins in Postwar Europe to encompass virtually every corner of the globe? And why, after lasting so long, did the war end so suddenly and unexpectedly? Robert McMahon considers these questions and more, as well as looking at the legacy of the Cold War and its impact on international relations today. The Cold War: A Very Short Introduction is a truly international history, not just of the Soviet-American struggle at its heart, but also of the waves of decolonization, revolutionary nationalism, and state formation that swept the non-Western world in the wake of World War II. McMahon places the 'Hot Wars' that cost millions of lives in Korea, Vietnam, and elsewhere within the larger framework of global superpower competition. He shows how the United States and the Soviet Union both became empires over the course of the Cold War, and argues that perceived security needs and fears shaped U.S. and Soviet decisions from the beginning—far more, in fact, than did their economic and territorial ambitions. He unpacks how these needs and fears were conditioned by the divergent cultures, ideologies, and historical experiences of the two principal contestants and their allies. Covering the years 1945-1990, this second edition uses recent scholarship and newly available documents to offer a fuller analysis of the Vietnam War, the changing global politics of the 1970s, and the end of the Cold War. ABOUT THE SERIES: The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

USIA Mar 03 2020

Makers of Modern Strategy from Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age Sep 28 2019 American military scholars discuss the evolution of modern war strategy, paying special attention to its nonmilitary phases in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries

Reaching Out to Moscow May 17 2021 Brement presents a radical and comprehensive program to transform the U.S.-Soviet relationship, in such a way as to achieve a genuine "new world order." He argues that Soviet and American security policies are so bound together that they must be changed together, not sequentially. The key stumbling block to cooperation and trust between the two superpowers is fear--a fear created by the nuclear arsenals of the two countries. Brement proposes a way to reduce, and perhaps even eliminate, those arsenals as the beginning of a new era of cooperation and peace.

Cold Wars Jun 29 2022 A new interpretation of the Cold War from the perspective of the smaller and middle powers in Asia, the Middle East and Europe.

Arms Races in International Politics Jul 07 2020 This volume provides the first comprehensive history of the arms racing phenomenon in modern international politics, drawing both on theoretical approaches and on the latest historical research. Written by an international team of specialists, it is divided into four sections: before 1914; the inter-war years; the Cold War; and extra-European and post-Cold War arms races. Twelve case studies examine land and naval armaments before the First World War; air, land, and naval competition during the 1920s and 1930s; and nuclear as well as conventional weapons since 1945. Armaments policies are placed within the context of technological development, international politics and diplomacy, and social politics and economics. An extended general introduction and conclusion and introductions to each section provide coherence between the specialized chapters and draw out wider implications for policymakers and for political scientists. Arms Races in International Politics addresses two key questions: what causes arms races, and what is the connection between arms races and the outbreak of wars?

Bombs Away Feb 23 2022 In his acclaimed novels of alternate history, Harry Turtledove has scrutinized the twisted soul of the twentieth century, from the forces that set World War I in motion to the rise of fascism in the decades that followed. Now, this masterly storyteller turns his eyes to the aftermath of World War II and asks: In an era of nuclear posturing, what if the Cold War had suddenly turned hot? Bombs Away begins with President Harry Truman in desperate consultation with General Douglas MacArthur, whose control of the ground war in Korea has slipped disastrously away. MacArthur recognizes a stark reality: The U.S. military has been cut to the bone after victory over the Nazis—while China and the USSR have built up their forces. The only way to stop the Communist surge into the Korean Peninsula and save thousands of American lives is through a nuclear attack. MacArthur advocates a strike on Chinese targets in Manchuria. In actual history, Truman rejected his general's advice; here, he does not. The miscalculation turns into a disaster when Truman fails to foresee Russia's reaction. Almost instantly, Stalin strikes U.S. allies in Europe and Great Britain. As the shock waves settle, the two superpowers are caught in a horrifying face-off. Will they attack each other directly with nuclear weapons? What countries will be caught in between? The fateful global drama plays out through the experiences of ordinary people—from a British barmaid to a Ukrainian war veteran to a desperate American soldier alone behind enemy lines in Korea. For them, as well as Truman, Mao, and Stalin, the whole world has become a battleground. Strategic strikes lead to massive movements of ground troops. Cities are destroyed, economies ravaged. And on a planet under siege, the sounds and sights of nuclear bombs become a grim harbinger of a new reality: the struggle to survive man's greatest madness. Praise for Bombs Away "A fascinating and compelling story of real people caught in forces beyond their control . . . [Harry Turtledove is] the unrivaled monarch of alternate history."—Analog "Turtledove is an undisputed centerpiece of the alternate-history genre, and now, to his already grand display, he's adding the ambitious tale of a WWII that could have happened."—Booklist "This is Turtledove at his best."—SFRevu "Alternate-world warrior extraordinaire Turtledove delivers the opening barrage of a new speculative conflict."—Kirkus Reviews

Shadow Cold War Nov 10 2020 The conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War has long been understood in a global context, but Jeremy Friedman's Shadow Cold War delves deeper into the era to examine the competition between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China for the leadership of the world revolution. When a world of newly independent states emerged from decolonization desperately poor and politically disorganized, Moscow and Beijing turned their focus to attracting these new entities, setting the stage for Sino-Soviet competition. Based on archival research from ten countries, including new materials from Russia and China, many no longer accessible to researchers, this book examines how China sought to mobilize Asia, Africa, and Latin America to seize the revolutionary mantle from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union adapted to win it back, transforming the nature of socialist revolution in the process. This groundbreaking book is the first

to explore the significance of this second Cold War that China and the Soviet Union fought in the shadow of the capitalist-communist clash.

NATO in the Post-Cold War Era Dec 12 2020 Established in 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) performed its assigned mission exceedingly well as it secured peace for its member states and avoided military confrontation between the superpowers during the remaining four decades of the Cold War. But with the dramatic changes that began in 1989, an identity crisis has plagued NATO. Whereas the Cold War years had essentially defined who would be fighting whom in a future conflict, the uncertain post-1989 years are introducing new and possibly calamitous variables. Despite the fact that hardly a voice has been heard calling for its dissolution and that states from the former Warsaw Pact are seeking membership, NATO's members face the demanding task of defining the new strategic challenges and formulating appropriate policies and responses. The articles in this volume combine to present a comprehensive investigation of the diverse problems confronting NATO. The contributions each provide relevant historical background before analyzing current conditions and projecting into the future. An opening essay offers an overview of NATO after forty-five years and is followed by others dealing with NATO's structural changes for the 1990s, NATO's shifting strategy, and NATO's developing connections with other international organizations, such as the United Nations, CSCE, and the European Community. The concluding part of the volume includes essays focusing on NATO's associations with the United States, the Anglo-American "special relationship," the Balkans, the former Warsaw Pact states, and the Middle East.

The Cold War Spy Pocket Manual Aug 08 2020 "Some twenty-five years after its conclusion, yet with its echoes resonating once more in contemporary East-West relations, the rigors and detail of many aspects of the Cold War are becoming increasingly of interest. Furthermore, at the very same time many of the records of the period are beginning to become accessible for the first time. At the forefront of this unique conflict, that divided the world into two opposing camps for over four decades, were the security services and the agents of these secretive organizations. The Cold War Pocket Manual presents a meticulously compiled selection of recently unclassified documents, field-manuals, briefing directives and intelligence primers that uncover the training and techniques required to function as a spy in the darkest periods of modern history. Material has been researched from the CIA, MI5 and MI6, the KGB, the STASI as well as from the Middle East security services and on into China and the East. As insightful as any drama these documents detail, amongst many other things, the directives that informed nuclear espionage, assassinations, interrogations and the ÔturningÕ of agents and impacted upon the Suez Crisis, the Hungarian Uprising, the ÔCambridge FiveÕ and the most tellingly the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962. ¥ Full introduction and commentary provided by leading historian and former diplomat Philip Parker. ¥ Complete with a catalogue of, and often instructions for, genuine espionage devices including lock decoders, bugging equipment, a 4.5mm single-shot lipstick gun, microfilm concealing coins and cameras mounted in clothing or pens and shoe-concealed tracking devices. ¥ Presents for the first time the insightful documents, many of which inspired Cold War novelists including John Le Carr , Len Deighton and Ian Fleming, and many of which they would never have seen. "

The Making of D é tente Jan 31 2020 In The Making of Detente, historian Keith Nelson details the circumstances and traces the steps that led to the first significant accommodation and easing of tension between the superpowers during the Cold War. He shows that this occurred because historical developments combined in both countries to create a scarcity of the resources needed to maintain the existing activities of their societies, economies, and governments. Given ample means and apparent success, each nation would have almost certainly been inclined to continue established policies, even if these had meant perpetuation of the Cold War. But in the face of substantial shortages - deriving from setbacks with regard to domestic unity and morale, the performance of the economy, and relations with allies - realistically conservative leaders on both sides (those with little interest in transcendent change) found themselves irresistibly attracted by the possibility of an arrangement with their foreign opponent that would reduce the demands being put on them.

SALT II agreement Aug 20 2021

Hearings Nov 30 2019

Hearings, Reports and Prints of the Joint Economic Committee Apr 03 2020

Moscow Nights Jan 13 2021 Gripping narrative nonfiction that tells the dramatic story of a remarkable young Texan pianist, Van Cliburn, who played his way through the wall of fear built by the Cold War, won the hearts of the American and Russian people, and eased tensions between two superpowers on the brink of nuclear war. In 1958, an unheralded twenty-three-year-old piano prodigy from Texas named Van Cliburn traveled to Moscow to compete in the First International Tchaikovsky Competition. The Soviets had no intention of bestowing their coveted prize on an unknown American; a Russian pianist had already been chosen to win. Yet when the gangly Texan with the shy grin began to play, he instantly captivated an entire nation. The Soviet people were charmed

by Van Cliburn's extraordinary talent and fresh-faced innocence, but it was his palpable love for the music that earned their devotion; for many, he played more like a Russian than their own musicians. As enraptured crowds mobbed Cliburn's performances, pressure mounted to award him the competition prize. "Is he the best?" Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev demanded of the judges. "In that case . . . give him the prize!" Adored by millions in the USSR, Cliburn returned to a thunderous hero's welcome in the USA and became, for a time, an ambassador of hope for two dangerously hostile superpowers. In this thrilling, impeccably researched account, Nigel Cliff recreates the drama and tension of the Cold War era, and brings into focus the gifted musician and deeply compelling figure whose music would temporarily bridge the divide between two dangerously hostile powers.

[The Superpowers, a New Detente](#) Dec 04 2022

[The Berlin Airlift](#) Dec 24 2021 *Includes pictures*Includes accounts of the blockade and airlift by Berliners, American officials, and pilots*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading*Includes a table of contents"Here in Berlin, one cannot help being aware that you are the hub around which turns the wheel of history. ... If ever there were a people who should be constantly sensitive to their destiny, the people of Berlin, East and West, should be they." - Martin Luther King, Jr. In the wake of World War II, the European continent was devastated, and the conflict left the Soviet Union and the United States as uncontested superpowers. This ushered in over 45 years of the Cold War, and a political alignment of Western democracies against the Communist Soviet bloc that produced conflicts pitting allies on each sides fighting, even as the American and Soviet militaries never engaged each other. Though it never got "hot" between the two superpowers, the Cold War was a tense era until the dissolution of the USSR, and nothing symbolized the split more than the division of Berlin. Berlin had been a flashpoint even before World War II ended, and the city was occupied by the different Allies even as the close of the war turned them into adversaries. If anyone wondered whether the Cold War would dominate geopolitics, any hopes that it wouldn't were dashed by the Soviets' blockade of West Berlin in April 1948, ostensibly to protest the currency being used in West Berlin but unquestionably aiming to extend their control over Germany's capital. By cutting off all access via roads, rail, and water, the Soviets hoped to force the Allies out, and at the same time, Stalin's action would force a tense showdown that would test their mettle. In response to the blockade, the British, Americans, Canadians, and other Allies had no choice but to either acquiesce or break the blockade by air, hoping (correctly) that the Soviets wouldn't dare shoot down planes being used strictly for civilian purposes. Over the course of the next year, over 200,000 flights were made to bring millions of tons of crucial supplies to West Berlin, with the Allies maintaining a pace of landing a plane in West Berlin every 30 seconds at the height of the Airlift.As the success of the Berlin Airlift became clear, the Soviets realized the blockade was ineffective, and both sides were able to save face by negotiating an end to the blockade in April 1949, with the Soviets ending it officially on May 12. The Airlift would technically continue until September, but for all intents and purposes, the first crisis of the Cold War had come to an end, and most importantly, the confrontation remained "cold." For the next decade, West Berlin remained a haven for highly-educated East Germans who wanted freedom and a better life in the West, and this "brain drain" was threatening the survival of the East German economy. In order to stop this, access to the West through West Berlin had to be cut off, so in August 1961, Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev authorized East German leader Walter Ulbricht to begin construction of what would become known as the Berlin Wall. The wall, begun on Sunday August 13, would eventually surround the city, in spite of global condemnation, and the Berlin Wall itself would become the symbol for Communist repression in the Eastern Bloc. The Berlin Airlift: The History and Legacy of the First Major Crisis of the Cold War chronicles the history that led to the Soviet blockade and the famous relief efforts undertaken to beat it. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Berlin Airlift like never before, in no time at all.

[Beyond the Cold War](#) May 29 2022 Since the rise to power of Mikhail Gorbachev, observers increasingly ask, 'Is the Cold War over? What do these changes mean for foreign policy? How confident can we be about anyone's ability to foresee the future?' This volume brings together a representative group of interpreters of the Cold War to address some of the recurrent questions. Responses divide both scholars and politicians. Critics of the Bush administration charge it has shown more nostalgia for the familiar patterns of the Cold War than energy in responding to changes in Soviet-American relations. Serious scholars who often agree on foreign policy assessments differ on key issues concerning the end of the Cold War and what will take its place. Contributors: William D. Anderson, Clay Clemens, Michael Cox, Anton W. Deporte, R. Bates Gill, Norman Graebner, Sterling Kernek, Shao-Chuan Leng, Peter Rutland, Peter Shearman, Steve Smith, Jack Spence, and Kenneth W. Thompson. Co-Published with the Miller Center of Public Affairs.

[The Rise and Fall of Soviet Influence in Egypt](#) Sep 08 2020

[Nuclear Weapons and Coercive Diplomacy](#) Jun 05 2020 Are nuclear weapons useful for coercive diplomacy?

Since 1945, most strategic thinking about nuclear weapons has focused on deterrence - using nuclear threats to prevent attacks against the nation's territory and interests. But an often overlooked question is whether nuclear threats can also coerce adversaries to relinquish possessions or change their behavior. Can nuclear weapons be used to blackmail other countries? The prevailing wisdom is that nuclear weapons are useful for coercion, but this book shows that this view is badly misguided. Nuclear weapons are useful mainly for deterrence and self-defense, not for coercion. The authors evaluate the role of nuclear weapons in several foreign policy contexts and present a trove of new quantitative and historical evidence that nuclear weapons do not help countries achieve better results in coercive diplomacy. The evidence is clear: the benefits of possessing nuclear weapons are almost exclusively defensive, not offensive.

The Berlin Airlift and Berlin Wall Mar 27 2022 *Includes pictures *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading In the wake of World War II, the European continent was devastated, and the conflict left the Soviet Union and the United States as uncontested superpowers. This ushered in over 45 years of the Cold War, and a political alignment of Western democracies against the Communist Soviet bloc that produced conflicts pitting allies on each side fighting, even as the American and Soviet militaries never engaged each other. Though it never got "hot" between the two superpowers, the Cold War was a tense era until the dissolution of the USSR, and nothing symbolized the split more than the division of Berlin. Berlin had been a flashpoint even before World War II ended, and the city was occupied by the different Allies even as the close of the war turned them into adversaries. If anyone wondered whether the Cold War would dominate geopolitics, any hopes that it wouldn't were dashed by the Soviets' blockade of West Berlin in April 1948, ostensibly to protest the currency being used in West Berlin but unquestionably aiming to extend their control over Germany's capital. By cutting off all access via roads, rail, and water, the Soviets hoped to force the Allies out, and at the same time, Stalin's action would force a tense showdown that would test their mettle. As the success of the Berlin Airlift became clear, the Soviets realized the blockade was ineffective, and both sides were able to save face by negotiating an end to the blockade in April 1949, with the Soviets ending it officially on May 12. The Airlift would technically continue until September, but for all intents and purposes, the first crisis of the Cold War had come to an end, and most importantly, the confrontation remained "cold." After the Soviets' blockade of West Berlin was prevented by the Berlin Airlift, the Eastern Bloc and the Western powers continued to control different sections of the city, and by the 1960s, East Germany was pushing for a solution to the problem of an enclave of freedom within its borders. West Berlin was a haven for highly-educated East Germans who wanted freedom and a better life in the West, and this "brain drain" was threatening the survival of the East German economy. In order to stop this, access to the West through West Berlin had to be cut off, so in August 1961, Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev authorized East German leader Walter Ulbricht to begin construction of what would become known as the Berlin Wall. The wall, begun on Sunday August 13, would eventually surround the city, in spite of global condemnation, and the Berlin Wall itself would become the symbol for Communist repression in the Eastern Bloc. It also ended Khrushchev's attempts to conclude a peace treaty among the Four Powers (the Soviets, the Americans, the United Kingdom, and France) and the two German states. The fall of the Berlin Wall is often considered the end of the Cold War, and the following month both President Bush and Gorbachev declared the Cold War over, but the Cold War had been thawing for most of the 1980s. President Reagan is remembered for calling the Soviet Union an "evil empire" and demanding that Gorbachev tear down the wall, but he spent the last several years of his presidency working with the Soviet leader to improve relations. The end of the Soviet Union came when Gorbachev resigned on December 25, 1991. The Soviet Union formally dissolved the next day, and the Cold War was over, with the United States outlasting its long-time adversary. The Berlin Airlift and Berlin Wall: The History and Legacy of the Fight Over the Occupied City during the Cold War chronicles the history that led to the Soviet blockade, the famous relief efforts undertaken to beat it, and the construction of the 20th century's most notorious wall.

Black Box Oct 10 2020 On September 1, 1983, a Soviet fighter plane shot down a South Korean commercial airliner, KAL 007, killing all 269 persons aboard. Why did the jet stray hundreds of miles off course and fly for hours over Soviet territory, including sensitive nuclear and submarine installations? And why did the Soviets decide that that plane had to be brought down? These are the major questions this book addresses. It is the first book-length exploration of all the available information, and it weighs each of the hypotheses that has been advanced here and abroad to explain the dramatic episode, which led to a Soviet-American confrontation just as relations between the two super powers seemed to be on the verge of improvement. This title is part of UC Press's Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology.

This title was originally published in 1985.

The Big Book of Superpowers Mar 15 2021 Superheroes have superpowers, abilities like strength or invisibility or flight. But did you know that ordinary kids have superpowers too? From dancing to reading to persistence and optimism, all of us have a superpower that makes us special and unique, a special ability that enables us to make a difference in the world. What's your superpower? With eighteen stories of kids with everyday superpowers, *The Big Book of Superpowers* will inspire kids to look inside and find what makes them extraordinary

Hearings Jan 01 2020

The Berlin Airlift Nov 22 2021 *Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the blockade and airlift by Berliners, American officials, and pilots *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading *Includes a table of contents "Here in Berlin, one cannot help being aware that you are the hub around which turns the wheel of history. ... If ever there were a people who should be constantly sensitive to their destiny, the people of Berlin, East and West, should be they." - Martin Luther King, Jr. In the wake of World War II, the European continent was devastated, and the conflict left the Soviet Union and the United States as uncontested superpowers. This ushered in over 45 years of the Cold War, and a political alignment of Western democracies against the Communist Soviet bloc that produced conflicts pitting allies on each sides fighting, even as the American and Soviet militaries never engaged each other. Though it never got "hot" between the two superpowers, the Cold War was a tense era until the dissolution of the USSR, and nothing symbolized the split more than the division of Berlin. Berlin had been a flashpoint even before World War II ended, and the city was occupied by the different Allies even as the close of the war turned them into adversaries. If anyone wondered whether the Cold War would dominate geopolitics, any hopes that it wouldn't were dashed by the Soviets' blockade of West Berlin in April 1948, ostensibly to protest the currency being used in West Berlin but unquestionably aiming to extend their control over Germany's capital. By cutting off all access via roads, rail, and water, the Soviets hoped to force the Allies out, and at the same time, Stalin's action would force a tense showdown that would test their mettle. In response to the blockade, the British, Americans, Canadians, and other Allies had no choice but to either acquiesce or break the blockade by air, hoping (correctly) that the Soviets wouldn't dare shoot down planes being used strictly for civilian purposes. Over the course of the next year, over 200,000 flights were made to bring millions of tons of crucial supplies to West Berlin, with the Allies maintaining a pace of landing a plane in West Berlin every 30 seconds at the height of the Airlift. As the success of the Berlin Airlift became clear, the Soviets realized the blockade was ineffective, and both sides were able to save face by negotiating an end to the blockade in April 1949, with the Soviets ending it officially on May 12. The Airlift would technically continue until September, but for all intents and purposes, the first crisis of the Cold War had come to an end, and most importantly, the confrontation remained "cold." For the next decade, West Berlin remained a haven for highly-educated East Germans who wanted freedom and a better life in the West, and this "brain drain" was threatening the survival of the East German economy. In order to stop this, access to the West through West Berlin had to be cut off, so in August 1961, Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev authorized East German leader Walter Ulbricht to begin construction of what would become known as the Berlin Wall. The wall, begun on Sunday August 13, would eventually surround the city, in spite of global condemnation, and the Berlin Wall itself would become the symbol for Communist repression in the Eastern Bloc. *The Berlin Airlift: The History and Legacy of the First Major Crisis of the Cold War* chronicles the history that led to the Soviet blockade and the famous relief efforts undertaken to beat it. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Berlin Airlift like never before, in no time at all.

Military Law Review Aug 27 2019

Childhood and Education in the United States and Russia Oct 29 2019 This book considers the place of education in childhood, and provides a cross-country and cross-cultural perspective on the importance of education in childhood - comparing experiences in the US and Russia. It conceptualizes the discussion in sociological theory, particularly theories pertaining to the sociology of education.

Masterpieces of History Jan 25 2022 "With some irony, the way the USSR separated itself from its empire and its own peaceful end may seem to be its most beneficial contributions to history. These episodes are, in any case, masterpieces of history."-Jacques Levesque, *The Enigma* of 1989 "When, where, why did the Cold War end? How did it manage to end peacefully? The answers are in this wonderful collection of crucial historical documents, penetrating essays by experts, plus the record of a revealing symposium including former Soviet and American officials. An invaluable source book on the end of the 20th century."-William C. Taubman, Amherst College, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *Khrushchev: The Man and His Era* "Evocative, illuminating, insightful: This volume is a brilliant collection of documents, conversations, and essays. It is absolutely indispensable for understanding the end of the Cold War."-Melvyn Leffler, University of Virginia, G.L. Beer Prize-winning author of

For the Soul of Mankind "The National Security Archive ... deserves the highest praise for its dedication to work and truth, and for overcoming numerous obstacles created by bureaucrats and other excessively cowardly and greedy custodians of the truth about the past." (From the Foreword)-Anatoly S. Chernyaev, adviser to Mikhail Gorbachev, author of *My Six Years with Gorbachev* "The conference held at ... Musgrove [included in this volume]...illuminated one of the most important periods in 20th century history ... The National Security Archive [has] rendered a service to historians and the public as a whole." (From the Foreword)-Jack F. Matlock Jr., Former U.S. Ambassador, author of *Autopsy on an Empire* About The Editors Svetlana Savranskaya is Director of Russia/Eurasia Programs at the National Security Archive. Thomas Blanton is Executive Director of the National Security Archive. Vladislav Zubok is Professor of history at Temple University. Twenty years in the making, this collection presents 122 top-level Soviet, European and American records on the superpowers role in the annus mirabilis of 1989. Consisting of Politburo minutes; diary entries from Gorbachev's senior aide, Anatoly Chernyaev; meeting notes and private communications of Gorbachev with George H.W. Bush, Margaret Thatcher, Helmut Kohl and Francois Mitterrand; and high-level CIA analyses, this volume offers a rare insider's look at the historic, world-transforming events that culminated in the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the end of the Cold War. Most of these records have never been published before. Complementing the documents are the proceedings of an extraordinary face-to-face mutual interrogation of Russian and American former senior officials from 1998. Anchored by scholars and documents, the meeting - featuring Gorbachev advisers Anatoly Chernyaev and Georgy Shakhriazarov, Shevardnadze aide Sergei Tarasenko, U.S.Ambassador Jack Matlock and CIA chief Soviet analyst Douglas MacEachin - produced fascinating insights into superpower policy-making during the miraculous year of 1989.

Summits Feb 11 2021 The Cold War dominated world history for nearly half a century, locking two superpowers in a global rivalry that only ended with the Soviet collapse. The most decisive moments of twentieth-century diplomacy occurred when world leaders met face to face--from the mishandled summit in Munich, 1938, which brought on the Second World War, to Ronald Reagan's remarkable chemistry with Mikhail Gorbachev at Geneva in 1985. In *Summits*, eminent diplomatic historian David Reynolds takes us alongside the statesmen who stood, if only briefly, on top of the world, offering valuable lessons as we find ourselves confronting once again a war without end.

Grave New World Oct 22 2021 From Central America to Iran, from Poland to Lebanon, both the United States and the Soviet Union have in recent years shown a growing confusion and unpredictability. Michael A. Ledeen, drawing on his first-hand experience as a foreign correspondent and Special Advisor to Secretary of State Alexander Haig, offers an original and challenging analysis of the current East-West crisis, explaining what went wrong and why. "Instead of a direct confrontation between the two power blocs," Ledeen writes, "we now witness striking indecision on both sides." The failures of Soviet and American leadership, he contends, have encouraged leaders elsewhere--in Cuba and Israel, for example--to take risks and embark on international adventures they would never have attempted a decade ago, thereby increasing the risk of conflict between the superpowers. Ledeen looks at the reasons behind the super-powers' confusion and finds markedly different explanations in each case. The Soviet Union, he says, faces an internal structural crisis of potentially explosive magnitude, while the United States seems unable to produce a policy-making elite equal to the challenge of the modern world. As he isolates the specific factors in the increasingly dangerous world situation, Ledeen also considers "ways out" of the quandary, and suggests that the United States should pull together talent from throughout the Western world in its effort to construct sensible and durable approaches to foreign policy. About the Author Michael A. Ledeen is Senior Fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University, and Consultant to the Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs and the office of the secretary of Defense. He is the co-author of the widely acclaimed book *Debate*, former editor of the *Washington Quarterly*, and author of five works on twentieth-century Europe.

Sad and Luminous Days Nov 03 2022 In tracing the developments of the Missile Crisis and beyond, this text presents and interprets a secret speech that Castro delivered to the Cuban leadership in 1968.

The United States and the Great Powers Jul 31 2022 The idea that world politics can be understood in terms of a US dominated unipolarity became generally accepted during the 1990s. Following the September 11 attacks, however, US foreign policy took an imperial turn and many began to question the form, style and substance of US leadership at the start of the 21st Century. But why is the US behaving as if it lived in a world of enemies? What can other great powers do to change the behaviour of the US, and what will be the consequences if they fail? Could the EU and China become superpowers alongside the US? And what would happen if the US stepped down from its superpowers role creating a world with only great powers and no superpowers? In this important new book, Barry Buzan seeks to provide answers to these pressing questions. He begins by introducing the core

concepts of polarity and identity in world politics, which he uses to develop three possible scenarios for the future development of the international political system. Buzan contends that we are not living in a strictly unipolar world, where the great powers are helpless in the face of the US. Instead he argues that the existence of great powers alongside an American superpower plays a crucial role in creating both opportunities and responsibilities which will shape the way in which world politics unfolds in the coming decades. What the great powers do or don't do will be crucial to how long US dominance lasts. It will also help determine whether the period of American hegemony will develop or destroy the unique multilateral international society built up by US foreign policy over the last half century.

Superpower Illusions Sep 01 2022 "This persuasive, occasionally provocative book corrects a number of pervasive myths about the Cold War"—from the former U.S. ambassador to the USSR (Publishers Weekly). In *Superpower Illusions*, Jack F. Matlock refutes the enduring idea that the United States forced the collapse of the Soviet Union by applying military and economic pressure—with wide-ranging implications for U.S. foreign policy. Matlock argues that Gorbachev, not Reagan, undermined Communist Party rule in the Soviet Union and that the Cold War ended in a negotiated settlement that benefited both sides. He posits that the end of the Cold War diminished rather than enhanced American power; with the removal of the Soviet threat, allies were less willing to accept American protection and leadership that seemed increasingly to ignore their interests. Matlock shows how, during the Clinton and particularly the Bush-Cheney administrations, the belief that the United States had defeated the Soviet Union led to a conviction that it did not need allies, international organizations, or diplomacy, but could dominate and change the world by using its military power unilaterally. *Superpower Illusions* is "a truly remarkable book, both wise and provocative, telling a sad yet instructive story of how the United States failed to exploit a triumph in the Cold War to build a new international order reflecting U.S. interests and principles" (Dimitri Simes, President and CEO, The Center for the National Interest). "A well written, clearly reasoned and thoroughly informed tour of the past half century of American diplomacy—including the roots of its successes and failures—led by a superbly qualified participant. A brilliant book."—Sidney Drell, Stanford University

Superpowers in Economic Decline Jun 17 2021 This book, first published in 1990, evaluates what future policy adjustments the US will have to make in order to successfully navigate through a national security environment radically altered from that of the past and one determined more than at any point in the post-war period by the economic performance of both superpowers. The structure of the book centres around two issues that will determine the future national security environment facing the US. Discussed are stakes of the threat, the response of the Soviet Union to the challenge of economic and related social/political decline and its implications for the Soviet national defence effort. Also studied are the resources available to the US to meet the threat, the status of the US economic performance and the magnitude of resource stress it is likely to face in the future and its probable impact on the US national defence effort.

The Superpowers in Crisis Oct 02 2022

The Rise And Fall of British Naval Mastery Apr 27 2022 Paul Kennedy's classic naval history, now updated with a new introduction by the author This acclaimed book traces Britain's rise and fall as a sea power from the Tudors to the present day. Challenging the traditional view that the British are natural 'sons of the waves', he suggests instead that the country's fortunes as a significant maritime force have always been bound up with its economic growth. In doing so, he contributes significantly to the centuries-long debate between 'continental' and 'maritime' schools of strategy over Britain's policy in times of war. Setting British naval history within a framework of national, international, economic, political and strategic considerations, he offers a fresh approach to one of the central questions in British history. A new introduction extends his analysis into the twenty-first century and reflects on current American and Chinese ambitions for naval mastery. 'Excellent and stimulating' Correlli Barnett 'The first scholar to have set the sweep of British Naval history against the background of economic history' Michael Howard, Sunday Times 'By far the best study that has ever been done on the subject ... a sparkling and apt quotation on practically every page' Daniel A. Baugh, International History Review 'The best single-volume study of Britain and her naval past now available to us' Jon Sumida, Journal of Modern History