

# Ebook free Chapter 31 the cold war study guide [PDF]

a critique of the anonymous article sources of soviet conduct introduction this is the first study to discuss in detail the implementation phase of policy decisions dr martel examines several related foreign policy decisions that contributed significantly to the coming of the cold war president truman s order to cut back lend lease to the ussr after the defeat of germany the termination of lend lease to the ussr after although in hindsight the end of the cold war seems almost inevitable almost no one saw it coming and there is little consensus over why it ended a popular interpretation is that the soviet union was unable to compete in terms of power especially in the area of high technology another interpretation gives primacy to the new ideas gorbachev brought to the kremlin and to the importance of leaders and domestic considerations in this volume prominent experts on soviet affairs and the cold war interrogate these competing interpretations in the context of five turning points in the end of the cold war process relying on new information gathered in oral history interviews and archival research the authors draw into doubt triumphal interpretations that rely on a single variable like the superior power of the united states and call attention to the importance of how multiple factors combined and were sequenced historically the volume closes with chapters drawing lessons from the end of the cold war for both policy making and theory building the 1950s were a vital time in the history of science in accordance with the intensification of the cold war many scientific talents were mobilized to several military related research and development projects not only in the united states but also in the soviet union contrary to the expectation of general leslie groves a leader of the manhattan project the soviet union succeeded in their nuclear weapon development in a very short time and then by the end of the decade mankind reached the dawn of the atomic age proper with the beginning of the operation of the world s first civil nuclear power plant in obninsk in 1954 the risky and costly developments of new weapons such as rockets jet warplanes and computers were achieved by the soviet union in a very short time after world war in spite of the heavy economic damage caused by the battles with german troops in soviet territory why were such a great number of scientific talents mobilized to various soviet cold war research and development projects what were the true natures and real consequences of the rushed cold war projects how did soviet scientists approach the nuclear age thanks to the study of formerly classified soviet archives a more nuanced view of soviet society has become possible to resolve the above mentioned questions ichikawa analyses the complicated interactions among various factors including the indigenous contradictions in the historical development of science in the soviet union conflicts among the related interest groups relationships with the political leadership and the military the role of ideology and others waging peace offers the first fully comprehensive study of eisenhower s new look program of national security which provided the groundwork for the next three decades of america s cold war strategy though the cold war itself and the idea of containment originated under truman it was left to eisenhower to develop the first coherent and sustainable strategy for addressing the issues unique to the nuclear age to this end he designated a decision making system centered around the national security council to take full advantage of the expertise and data from various departments and agencies and of the judgment of his principal advisors the result was the formation of a long haul strategy of preventing war and soviet expansion and of mitigating soviet hostility only now in the aftermath of the cold war can eisenhower s achievement be fully appreciated this book will be of much interest to scholars and students of the eisenhower era diplomatic history the cold war and contemporary foreign policy the documents in this volume were produced by the analytical arm of the central intelligence agency cia and its predecessor the central intelligence group

1946 and the end of 1950 during this formative period of the cold war president harry s truman struggled to understand the menacing behavior of the soviet union and his erstwhile ally joseph stalin the analysts of cig cia contributed to this process by providing the president with daily weekly and monthly summaries and interpretations of the most significant world events they also provided ad hoc papers that analyzed specific issues of interest to the administration because more than 450 national intelligence estimates dealing with the soviet union and international communism have been declassified since 1993 this volume features the current intelligence that went to the president in the daily and weekly summaries although some of this material has been available to scholars at the harry s truman library or has been previously released through the freedom of information act much of it is being made public for the first time taken as a whole this volume provides the first comprehensive survey of cia s early analysis of the soviet threat president truman s directive establishing cig on 22 january 1946 created the first civilian centralized nondepartmental intelligence agency in american history his purpose was to end the separate cabinet departments monopoly over intelligence information a longstanding phenomenon that he believed had contributed to japan s ability to launch the surprise attack against pearl harbor as he stated in his memoirs in those days the military did not know everything the state department knew and the diplomats did not have access to all the army and navy knew truman also was irked because reports came across his desk on the same subject at different times from the various departments and these reports often conflicted he intended that cia when it replaced cig in september 1947 also would address these concerns this volume focuses on the difficult yet important task of intelligence analysis although less glamorous to observers than either espionage or covert action it is the process of analysis that provides the key end product to the policymaker finished intelligence that can help the us government craft effective foreign and security policies during world war ii american academics and experts in the office of strategic services had virtually invented the discipline of intelligence analysis one of america s few unique contributions to the craft of intelligence although it was not a direct descendent of the research and analysis branch of oss cia s office of reports and estimates built upon this legacy in difficult circumstances for those who lived through the cold war period and for many of the historians who study it it seemed self evident that the critical incidents that determined its course took place in the northern hemisphere specifically in the face off between nato and the warsaw pact in europe in this view the berlin wall mattered more than the ho chi minh trail and the soviet intervention in hungary was vastly more significant than soviet intervention in korea it was only the fine balance of power in the northern theatre that redirected the attentions of the usa and the ussr elsewhere and resulted in outbreaks of proxy warfare elsewhere in the globe in korea in vietnam and in africa odd arne westad s triumph is to look at the history of these times through the other end of the telescope to reconceptualize the cold war as something that fundamentally happened in the third world not the first the thesis he presents in the global cold war is highly creative it upends much conventional wisdom and points out that the determining factor in the struggle was not geopolitics but ideology an ideology moreover that was heavily flavoured by elements of colonialist thinking that ought to have been alien to the mindsets of two avowedly anti colonial superpowers westad s work is a fine example of the creative thinking skill of coming up with new connections and fresh solutions it also never shies away from generating new hypotheses or redefining issues in order to see them in new ways since its inception six decades ago the rand corporation has been one of the key institutional homes for the study of deterrence this book examines much of this research for lessons relevant to the current and future strategic environment it is therefore part intellectual history and part policy recommendation intended to encourage debate and discussion on how deterrence can best be incorporated into u s strategy this critical examination of the origins of mass comm research from the perspective of an educational historian investigates the educational meaning of the mass media with the goal of understanding the essential connection between edu and comm the cross national analyses of western and russian

political cultures presented in this book are partly based on the 1990 evs data another data source comes from surveys that were conducted since the late 1980s by the department of social dynamics of the institute of socio political research of the russian academy of sciences ispr ras this volume pictures a wide variety of values in the social and political domain and reveals unique insights in russian culture it makes clear that despite many differences russian and westerners have also many things in common as far as basic values are concerned this is the fourth volume in the series the first book is the individualizing socitey 1993 1994 edited by peter ester loek halman and ruud de moor the second book is values in western societies 1995 edited by ruud de moor a third book is titled political value change in western democracies 1996 and is edited by loek halman and neil nevitte exam board international baccalaureate level ib diploma subject history first teaching september 2015 first exams summer 2017 reinforce knowledge and develop exam skills with revision of key historical content exam focussed activities and guidance from experts as part of the access to history series take control of revision with helpful revision tools and techniques and content broken into easy to revise chunks revise key historical content and practise exam technique in context with related exam focussed activities build exam skills with exam focus at the end of each chapter containing exam questions with sample answers and examiner commentary to show you what is required in the exam richard cottam served in the u s embassy in tehran from 1956 to 1958 and was consulted by the department of state during the 1979 hostage crisis this book draws upon his expert personal knowledge of iranian politics to describe the spiraling decline of u s iranian relations since the cold war and the political consequences of those years u s policy he argues is flawed by ignorance inertia the tenacity of a cold war mentality a quixotic tilt toward iraq and the blatant inconsistency of the reagan administration s arms for hostages scheme that produced the iran contra scandal this book describes how cold war researchers used expert opinions to construct foreknowledge of geopolitical relevance focusing on the rand corporation an american think tank with close relations to the armed forces dayé analyses the development of two techniques of prognosis the delphi technique and political gaming based on archival research and interviews the chapters explore the history of this series of experiments to understand how contemporary social scientists conceived of one of the core categories of the cold war the expert and uncover the systematic use of expert opinions to craft prognoses this consideration of the expert s role in cold war society and what that can tell us about the role of the expert today will be of interest to students and scholars across the history of science the sociology of knowledge future studies the history of the cold war social science methodology and social policy during the height of the wars in iraq and afghanistan the pentagon launched a controversial counterinsurgency program called the human terrain system the program embedded social scientists within military units to provide commanders with information about the cultures and grievances of local populations yet the controversy it inspired was not new decades earlier similar national security concerns brought the department of defense and american social scientists together in the search for intellectual weapons that could combat the spread of communism during the cold war in armed with expertise joy rohde traces the optimistic rise anguished fall and surprising rebirth of cold war era military sponsored social research seeking expert knowledge that would enable the united states to contain communism the pentagon turned to social scientists beginning in the 1950s political scientists social psychologists and anthropologists optimistically applied their expertise to military problems convinced that their work would enhance democracy around the world as rohde shows by the late 1960s a growing number of scholars and activists condemned pentagon funded social scientists as handmaidens of a technocratic warfare state and sought to eliminate military sponsored research from american intellectual life but the pentagon s social research projects had remarkable institutional momentum and intellectual flexibility instead of severing their ties to the military the pentagon s experts relocated to a burgeoning network of private consulting agencies and for profit research offices now shielded from public scrutiny they continued to influence national security affairs they also diversified their

portfolios to include the study of domestic problems including urban violence and racial conflict in examining the controversies over cold war social science rohde reveals the persistent militarization of american political and intellectual life a phenomenon that continues to raise grave questions about the relationship between expert knowledge and american democracy in a new epilogue to this second edition he extends his analysis from the mccarthyism of the 1950s including its effects on the american and european intelligensia to the civil rights movement of the 1960s and beyond published in 1998 this text presents two theoretical frameworks for understanding the post cold war international systematic transition and indo us relational patterns the frameworks explain the casual determinants of the current international systematic transition and foreign policy in a comparative perspective it aims to provide tools not only to gauge the present transition but also to develop warning systems to decipher symptoms of any future international systematic transition of foreign policy behaviour this edited volume focuses on the use of necessary condition counterfactuals in explaining two key events in twentieth century history the origins of the first world war and the end of the cold war containing essays by leading figures in the field this book analyzes the causal logics of necessary and sufficient conditions demonstrates the variety of different ways in which necessary condition counterfactuals are used to explain the causes of individual events and identifies errors commonly made in applying this form of causal logic to individual events it includes discussions of causal chains contingency critical junctures and powder keg explanations and the role of necessary conditions in each explaining war and peace will be of great interest to students of qualitative analysis the first world war the cold war international history and international relations theory in general through a range of case studies spanning the post cold war period in iraq moldova and serbia this innovative book breaks new ground in its study of asymmetric conflicts where warring sides exhibit vast power differentials it uses multiple theories to examine the different pathways that encourage minor powers to engage in both offensive and defensive wars that they are likely to lose analysing domestic crisis as a key catalyst and considering ways to mitigate conditions that drive conflict the author provides an important framework that can be applied to contemporary conflicts elsewhere the second edition of this widely acclaimed book takes as its main theme the question of how states and societies pursue freedom from threat in an environment in which competitive relations are inescapable across the political economic military societal and environmental landscapes throughout attention is placed on the interplay of threats and vulnerabilities the policy consequences of overemphasising one or the other and the existence of contradictions within and between ideas about security barry buzan argues that the concept of security is a versatile penetrating and useful way to approach the study of international relations security provides an analytical framework which stands between the extremes of power and peace incorporates most of their insights and adds more of its own people states and fear is essential reading for all students and researchers of international politics and security studies the ecpr classics edition includes a new introduction from the author placing this classic text within a current context closing in the present day with a discussion of the 2017 march for science and the prospects for science and science diplomacy in the trump era the book demonstrates the continued hold of cold war thinking on ideas about science and politics in the united states the war in vietnam achieved almost none of the goals the american decision makers formulated and it cost more than 56 000 american lives yet until recently americans have preferred to ignore the causes and consequences of this disaster by treating the war as an aberration in united states foreign policy an unfortunate but unique mistake what are the lessons of vietnam many previous discussions have focused on narrow or misleading questions rehashing military decisions for example or offering blow by blow accounts of washington infighting or castigating foreign policy decision makers michael sullivan undertakes instead a broad and systematic treatment of the american experience in vietnam using a variety of theoretical perspectives to study several aspects of that experience including the decision making process and decision makers perceptions of the war public opinion and

mood before during and after the war and the vietnam war in relation to the cold war and to power structures and patterns of violence in the international system the major goal of the vietnam war a study in the making of american policy is to show that the american experience not only in vietnam but elsewhere in the world must be understood as an integral part of the processes of both american foreign policy and international politics sullivan demonstrates the importance of using a variety of empirical and quantitative evidence to study foreign policy and of relating a specific historical situation like the vietnam war to broader theories of international relations the most complete and intensive analysis of what lewis defines as the cold war or what might be described as the inquisitionalslaughter by federal and state un american committees on the integrity and independence of theamerican professorate during 1946 56 edward c mcdonagh the american journal ofeducation lewis s work reinforces a fundamental point administrators at over one hundred institutions share responsibility for actions that helpedstrike a tragic blow to academic freedom and intellectual culture during the 1950s they wereparticipants in a campaign of political expedience and aggression along with thousands ofnational leaders david r homes journal of highereducation cold war hot science presents an authoritative history of post war british defence research as related to the establishments that now form part of the defence evaluation and research agency dera the agency includes such well known centres as the royal aircraft establishment at farnborough the royal signals and radar establishment at malvern and the chemical and biological defence establishment at porton down collectively these have carried out a very high proportion of all the scientific research conducted in britain since the war study of these vast but traditionally secretive institutions is vital to understanding science in post war britain book jacket title summary field provided by blackwell north america inc all rights reserved a man of impressive mental powers of extraordinary intellectual range and last but not least of exceptional integrity george frost kennan 1904 2005 was an adviser to presidents and secretaries of state with a decisive role in the history of this country and of the entire world for a few crucial years in the 1940s after which he was made to retire but then he became a scholar who wrote seventeen books scores of essays and articles and a pulitzer prize winning memoir he also wrote remarkable public lectures and many thousands of incisive letters laying down his pen only in the hundredth year of his life having risen within the american foreign service and been posted to various european capitals and twice to moscow kennan was called back to washington in 1946 where he helped to inspire the truman doctrine and draft the marshall plan among other things he wrote the x or containment article for which he became and still is world famous an article which he regarded as not very important and liable to misreading john lukacs describes the development and the essence of kennan s thinking the perhaps unavoidable misinterpretations of his advocacies his self imposed task as a leading realist critic during the cold war and the importance of his work as a historian during the second half of his long life this new book examines the construction activities and impact of the network of us state and private groups in the cold war by moving beyond state dominated top down interpretations of international relations and exploring instead the engagement and mobilization of whole societies and cultures it presents a radical new approach to the study of propaganda and american foreign policy and redefines the relationship between the state and private groups in the pursuit and projection of american foreign relations in a series of valuable case studies examining relationships between the state and women s groups religious bodies labour internationalist groups intellectuals media and students this volume explores the construction of a state private network not only as a practical method of communication and dissemination of information or propaganda but also as an ideological construction drawing upon specifically american ideologies of freedom and voluntarism the case studies also analyze the power relationship between the state and private groups assessing the extent to which the state was in control of the relationship and the extent to which private organizations exerted their independence this book will be of great interest to students of intelligence studies cold war history and ir security studies in general the most

complete and intensive analysis of what lewis defines as the cold war or what might be described as the inquisitional onslaught by federal and state un american committees on the integrity and independence of the american professorate during 1946 56 edward c mcdonagh the american journal of education lewis s work reinforces a fundamental point administrators at over one hundred institutions share responsibility for actions that helped strike a tragic blow to academic freedom and intellectual culture during the 1950s they were participants in a campaign of political expedience and aggression along with thousands of national leaders david r homes journal of higher education the question of what causes war has concerned statesmen since the time of thucydides the steps to war utilizes new data on militarized interstate disputes from 1816 to 2001 to identify the factors that increase the probability that a crisis will escalate to war in this book paul senese and john vasquez test one of the major behavioral explanations of war the steps to war by identifying the various factors that put two states at risk for war focusing on the era of classic international politics from 1816 to 1945 the cold war and the post cold war period they look at the roles of territorial disputes alliances rivalry and arms races and show how the likelihood of war increases significantly as these risk factors are combined senese and vasquez argue that war is more likely in the presence of these factors because they increase threat perception and put both sides into a security dilemma the steps to war calls into question certain prevailing realist beliefs like peace through strength demonstrating how threatening to use force and engaging in power politics is more likely to lead to war than to peace after stalin s death in march 1953 the cold war changed almost overnight the soviet union embarked on a course of reconciliation and greater openness however despite an end to the korean war and progress on many other outstanding east west questions the western world remained mistrustful of soviet motives and policies and soviet leaders remained suspicious of western intentions less than a decade after stalin s death the berlin wall was erected and the cuban missile crisis brought the world close to nuclear annihilation was this development unavoidable was an opportunity missed to overcome and terminate the cold war was there a possibility for the creation of a more stable less threatening and less costly world in both human and material terms it is only now after the end of the cold war and based on recently declassified western documents and revelations from once closed archives in the former soviet union eastern europe and china that new light can be shed on the nature of international cold war policies in the years after stalin s death the essays in this book offer a historical understanding of this crucial period of the cold war assessing both the possibilities for change and the obstacles to d tente the book draws on the collective talents of an international group of scholars with a wide range of historical geographical and linguistic expertise all of the essays are based on original research many of them drawing from previously inaccessible archival documents from both the east and west this book should be read by everyone interested in the final stage of the defining conflict that was the cold war contributions by csaba b k s g nter bischof jeffrey brooks ira chernus jerald a combs lloyd gardner jussi m hanhim ki hope m harrison tsuyoshi hasegawa mark kramer klaus larres vojtech mastny kenneth osgood kathryn c statler and qiang zhai this book offers the first account of the foundation organisation and activities of the nato information service natis during the cold war during the cold war natis was pivotal in bringing national delegations together to discuss their security information and intelligence concerns and when appropriate or possible to devise a common response to the communist threat at the same time natis liaised with bodies like the atlantic institute and the bilderberg group in the attempt to promote a coordinated western response the nato archive material also shows that natis carried out its own information and intelligence activities propaganda and intelligence in the cold war provides the first sustained study of the history of natis throughout the cold war examining the role of natis as a forum for the exchange of ideas and techniques about how to develop and run propaganda programmes this book presents a sophisticated understanding of the extent to which national information agencies collaborated by focusing on the degree of cooperation on cultural and information activities this analysis of natis also

contributes to the history of nato as a political alliance and reminds us that nato was and still is primarily a political organisation this book will be of much interest to students of nato cold war studies intelligence studies and in general this book offers an interdisciplinary historically grounded study of asian cinemas complex responses to the cold war conflict it situates the global ideological rivalry within regional and local political social and cultural processes while offering a transnational and cross regional focus this volume makes a major contribution to constructing a cultural and popular cinema history of the global cold war its geographical focus is set on east asia southeast asia and south asia in adopting such an inclusive approach it draws attention to the different manifestations and meanings of the connections between the cold war and cinema across asian borders many essays in the volume have a transnational and cross regional focus one that sheds light on cold war influenced networks such as the circulation of socialist films across communist countries and on the efforts of american agencies such as the united states information service and the asia foundation to establish a transregional infrastructure of free cinema to contain the communist influences in asia with its interdisciplinary orientation and broad geographical focus the book will appeal to scholars and students from a wide variety of fields including film studies history especially the burgeoning field of cultural cold war studies asian studies and us asian cultural relations

## **The Cold War**

1947

a critique of the anonymous article sources of soviet conduct introduction

## **The Cold War**

1972

this is the first study to discuss in detail the implementation phase of policy decisions dr martel examines several related foreign policy decisions that contributed significantly to the coming of the cold war president truman s order to cut back lend lease to the ussr after the defeat of germany the termination of lend lease to the ussr after

## **Lend-lease, Loans, And The Coming Of The Cold War**

2019-04-11

although in hindsight the end of the cold war seems almost inevitable almost no one saw it coming and there is little consensus over why it ended a popular interpretation is that the soviet union was unable to compete in terms of power especially in the area of high technology another interpretation gives primacy to the new ideas gorbachev brought to the kremlin and to the importance of leaders and domestic considerations in this volume prominent experts on soviet affairs and the cold war interrogate these competing interpretations in the context of five turning points in the end of the cold war process relying on new information gathered in oral history interviews and archival research the authors draw into doubt triumphal interpretations that rely on a single variable like the superior power of the united states and call attention to the importance of how multiple factors combined and were sequenced historically the volume closes with chapters drawing lessons from the end of the cold war for both policy making and theory building

## **Ending the Cold War**

2004-04-02

the 1950s were a vital time in the history of science in accordance with the intensification of the cold war many scientific talents were mobilized to several military related research and development projects not only in the united states but also in the soviet union contrary to the expectation of general leslie groves a leader of the manhattan project the soviet union succeeded in their nuclear weapon development in a very short time and then by the end of the decade mankind reached the dawn of



the atomic age proper with the beginning of the operation of the world's first civil nuclear power plant in Obninsk in 1954 the risky and costly developments of new weapons such as rockets jet warplanes and computers were achieved by the Soviet Union in a very short time after World War in spite of the heavy economic damage caused by the battles with German troops in Soviet territory why were such a great number of scientific talents mobilized to various Soviet Cold War research and development projects what were the true natures and real consequences of the rushed Cold War projects how did Soviet scientists approach the nuclear age thanks to the study of formerly classified Soviet archives a more nuanced view of Soviet society has become possible to resolve the above mentioned questions Ichikawa analyses the complicated interactions among various factors including the indigenous contradictions in the historical development of science in the Soviet Union conflicts among the related interest groups relationships with the political leadership and the military the role of ideology and others

## **Can We End the Cold War?**

1960

Waging Peace offers the first fully comprehensive study of Eisenhower's New Look program of national security which provided the groundwork for the next three decades of America's Cold War strategy though the Cold War itself and the idea of containment originated under Truman it was left to Eisenhower to develop the first coherent and sustainable strategy for addressing the issues unique to the nuclear age to this end he designated a decision making system centered around the National Security Council to take full advantage of the expertise and data from various departments and agencies and of the judgment of his principal advisors the result was the formation of a long haul strategy of preventing war and Soviet expansion and of mitigating Soviet hostility only now in the aftermath of the Cold War can Eisenhower's achievement be fully appreciated this book will be of much interest to scholars and students of the Eisenhower era diplomatic history the Cold War and contemporary foreign policy

## **China and the Cold War**

1981

the documents in this volume were produced by the analytical arm of the Central Intelligence Agency CIA and its predecessor the Central Intelligence Group CIG between the latter's founding in 1946 and the end of 1950 during this formative period of the Cold War President Harry S. Truman struggled to understand the menacing behavior of the Soviet Union and his erstwhile ally Joseph Stalin the analysts of CIG CIA contributed to this process by providing the president with daily weekly and monthly summaries and interpretations of the most significant world events they also provided ad hoc papers that analyzed specific issues of interest to the administration because more than 450 national intelligence estimates dealing with the Soviet Union and international communism have been declassified since 1993 this volume features the current intelligence that went to the president in the daily and weekly summaries although some of this material has been available to scholars at the Harry S. Truman Library or has been previously released through the Freedom of Information Act much of it is being made public for the first time taken as a whole this volume provides the first comprehensive survey of CIA's early analysis of the Soviet threat president

truman s directive establishing cig on 22 january 1946 created the first civilian centralized nondepartmental intelligence agency in american history his purpose was to end the separate cabinet departments monopoly over intelligence information a longstanding phenomenon that he believed had contributed to japan s ability to launch the surprise attack against pearl harbor as he stated in his memoirs in those days the military did not know everything the state department knew and the diplomats did not have access to all the army and navy knew truman also was irked because reports came across his desk on the same subject at different times from the various departments and these reports often conflicted he intended that cia when it replaced cig in september 1947 also would address these concerns this volume focuses on the difficult yet important task of intelligence analysis although less glamorous to observers than either espionage or covert action it is the process of analysis that provides the key end product to the policymaker finished intelligence that can help the us government craft effective foreign and security policies during world war ii american academics and experts in the office of strategic services had virtually invented the discipline of intelligence analysis one of america s few unique contributions to the craft of intelligence although it was not a direct descendent of the research and analysis branch of oss cia s office of reports and estimates built upon this legacy in difficult circumstances

## **Modern Power Politics: Cold War**

1970

for those who lived through the cold war period and for many of the historians who study it it seemed self evident that the critical incidents that determined its course took place in the northern hemisphere specifically in the face off between nato and the warsaw pact in europe in this view the berlin wall mattered more than the ho chi minh trail and the soviet intervention in hungary was vastly more significant than soviet intervention in korea it was only the fine balance of power in the northern theatre that redirected the attentions of the usa and the ussr elsewhere and resulted in outbreaks of proxy warfare elsewhere in the globe in korea in vietnam and in africa odd arne westad s triumph is to look at the history of these times through the other end of the telescope to reconceptualize the cold war as something that fundamentally happened in the third world not the first the thesis he presents in the global cold war is highly creative it upends much conventional wisdom and points out that the determining factor in the struggle was not geopolitics but ideology an ideology moreover that was heavily flavoured by elements of colonialist thinking that ought to have been alien to the mindsets of two avowedly anti colonial superpowers westad s work is a fine example of the creative thinking skill of coming up with new connections and fresh solutions it also never shies away from generating new hypotheses or redefining issues in order to see them in new ways

## ***Soviet Science and Engineering in the Shadow of the Cold War***

2018-09-27

since its inception six decades ago the rand corporation has been one of the key institutional homes for the study of deterrence this book examines much of this research for lessons relevant to the current and future strategic environment it is therefore

part intellectual history and part policy recommendation intended to encourage debate and discussion on how deterrence can best be incorporated into u s strategy

## ***Understanding the Cold War***

1976

this critical examination of the origins of mass comm research from the perspective of an educational historian investigates the educational meaning of the mass media with the goal of understanding the essential connection between educ and comm

## ***Waging Peace***

1998-02-12

the cross national analyses of western and russian political cultures presented in this book are partly based on the 1990 evs data another data source comes from surveys that were conducted since the late 1980s by the department of social dynamics of the institute of socio political research of the russian academy of sciences ispr ras this volume pictures a wide variety of values in the social and political domain and reveals unique insights in russian culture it makes clear that despite many differences russian and westerners have also many things in common as far as basic values are concerned this is the fourth volume in the series the first book is the individualizing socitey 1993 1994 edited by peter ester loek halman and ruud de moor the second book is values in western societies 1995 edited by ruud de moor a third book is titled political value change in western democracies 1996 and is edited by loek halman and neil nevitte

## **Assessing the Soviet Threat**

2005

exam board international baccalaureate level ib diploma subject history first teaching september 2015 first exams summer 2017 reinforce knowledge and develop exam skills with revision of key historical content exam focussed activities and guidance from experts as part of the access to history series take control of revision with helpful revision tools and techniques and content broken into easy to revise chunks revise key historical content and practise exam technique in context with related exam focussed activities build exam skills with exam focus at the end of each chapter containing exam questions with sample answers and examiner commentary to show you what is required in the exam

## **The Global Cold War**

2017-07-05

richard cottam served in the u s embassy in tehran from 1956 to 1958 and was consulted by the department of state during the 1979 hostage crisis this book draws upon his expert personal knowledge of iranian politics to describe the spiraling decline of u s iranian relations since the cold war and the political consequences of those years u s policy he argues is flawed by ignorance inertia the tenacity of a cold war mentality a quixotic tilt toward iraq and the blatant inconsistency of the reagan administration s arms for hostages scheme that produced the iran contra scandal

## **The Unsettled Peace**

1974

this book describes how cold war researchers used expert opinions to construct foreknowledge of geopolitical relevance focusing on the rand corporation an american think tank with close relations to the armed forces dayé analyses the development of two techniques of prognosis the delphi technique and political gaming based on archival research and interviews the chapters explore the history of this series of experiments to understand how contemporary social scientists conceived of one of the core categories of the cold war the expert and uncover the systematic use of expert opinions to craft prognoses this consideration of the expert s role in cold war society and what that can tell us about the role of the expert today will be of interest to students and scholars across the history of science the sociology of knowledge future studies the history of the cold war social science methodology and social policy

## **Deterrenceâ€”From Cold War to Long War**

2008-10-27

during the height of the wars in iraq and afghanistan the pentagon launched a controversial counterinsurgency program called the human terrain system the program embedded social scientists within military units to provide commanders with information about the cultures and grievances of local populations yet the controversy it inspired was not new decades earlier similar national security concerns brought the department of defense and american social scientists together in the search for intellectual weapons that could combat the spread of communism during the cold war in armed with expertise joy rohde traces the optimistic rise anguished fall and surprising rebirth of cold war era military sponsored social research seeking expert knowledge that would enable the united states to contain communism the pentagon turned to social scientists beginning in the 1950s political scientists social psychologists and anthropologists optimistically applied their expertise to military problems convinced that their work would enhance democracy around the world as rohde shows by the late 1960s a growing number of scholars and activists

condemned pentagon funded social scientists as handmaidens of a technocratic warfare state and sought to eliminate military sponsored research from american intellectual life but the pentagon s social research projects had remarkable institutional momentum and intellectual flexibility instead of severing their ties to the military the pentagon s experts relocated to a burgeoning network of private consulting agencies and for profit research offices now shielded from public scrutiny they continued to influence national security affairs they also diversified their portfolios to include the study of domestic problems including urban violence and racial conflict in examining the controversies over cold war social science rohde reveals the persistent militarization of american political and intellectual life a phenomenon that continues to raise grave questions about the relationship between expert knowledge and american democracy

## **Origins of Mass Communications Research During the American Cold War**

1999-12

in a new epilogue to this second edition he extends his analysis from the mccarthyism of the 1950s including its effects on the american and european intelligensia to the civil rights movement of the 1960s and beyond

## **From Cold War to Cold Peace?**

1997-01-01

published in 1998 this text presents two theoretical frameworks for understanding the post cold war international systematic transition and indo us relational patterns the frameworks explain the casual determinants of the current international systematic transition and foreign policy in a comparative perspective it aims to provide tools not only to gauge the present transition but also to develop warning systems to decipher symptoms of any future international systematic transition of foreign policy behaviour

## **Access to History for the IB Diploma: The Cold War: Superpower tensions and rivalries (20th century) Study and Revision Guide: Paper 2**

2018-09-10

this edited volume focuses on the use of necessary condition counterfactuals in explaining two key events in twentieth century history the origins of the first world war and the end of the cold war containing essays by leading figures in the field this book analyzes the causal logics of necessary and sufficient conditions demonstrates the variety of different ways in which necessary condition counterfactuals are used to explain the causes of individual events and identifies errors commonly made in applying this form of causal logic to individual events it includes discussions of causal chains contingency critical junctures

and powder keg explanations and the role of necessary conditions in each explaining war and peace will be of great interest to students of qualitative analysis the first world war the cold war international history and international relations theory in general

## **Iran and the United States**

1989-01-15

through a range of case studies spanning the post cold war period in iraq moldova and serbia this innovative book breaks new ground in its study of asymmetric conflicts where warring sides exhibit vast power differentials it uses multiple theories to examine the different pathways that encourage minor powers to engage in both offensive and defensive wars that they are likely to lose analysing domestic crisis as a key catalyst and considering ways to mitigate conditions that drive conflict the author provides an important framework that can be applied to contemporary conflicts elsewhere

## **Experts, Social Scientists, and Techniques of Prognosis in Cold War America**

2019-12-16

the second edition of this widely acclaimed book takes as its main theme the question of how states and societies pursue freedom from threat in an environment in which competitive relations are inescapable across the political economic military societal and environmental landscapes throughout attention is placed on the interplay of threats and vulnerabilities the policy consequences of overemphasising one or the other and the existence of contradictions within and between ideas about security barry buzan argues that the concept of security is a versatile penetrating and useful way to approach the study of international relations security provides an analytical framework which stands between the extremes of power and peace incorporates most of their insights and adds more of its own people states and fear is essential reading for all students and researchers of international politics and security studies the ecpr classics edition includes a new introduction from the author placing this classic text within a current context

## **Armed with Expertise**

2013-08-09

closing in the present day with a discussion of the 2017 march for science and the prospects for science and science diplomacy in the trump era the book demonstrates the continued hold of cold war thinking on ideas about science and politics in the united states

## **The Culture of the Cold War**

1996-05-19

the war in vietnam achieved almost none of the goals the american decision makers formulated and it cost more than 56 000 american lives yet until recently americans have preferred to ignore the causes and consequences of this disaster by treating the war as an aberration in united states foreign policy an unfortunate but unique mistake what are the lessons of vietnam many previous discussions have focused on narrow or misleading questions rehashing military decisions for example or offering blow by blow accounts of washington infighting or castigating foreign policy decision makers michael sullivan undertakes instead a broad and systematic treatment of the american experience in vietnam using a variety of theoretical perspectives to study several aspects of that experience including the decision making process and decision makers perceptions of the war public opinion and mood before during and after the war and the vietnam war in relation to the cold war and to power structures and patterns of violence in the international system the major goal of the vietnam war a study in the making of american policy is to show that the american experience not only in vietnam but elsewhere in the world must be understood as an integral part of the processes of both american foreign policy and international politics sullivan demonstrates the importance of using a variety of empirical and quantitative evidence to study foreign policy and of relating a specific historical situation like the vietnam war to broader theories of international relations

## ***Understanding Global Political Earthquake***

2019-05-23

the most complete and intensive analysis of what lewis defines as the cold war or what might be described as the inquisitionalonslaught by federal and state un american committees on the integrity and independence of the american professorate during 1946 56 edward c mcdonagh the american journal of education lewis s work reinforces a fundamental point administrators at over one hundred institutions share responsibility for actions that helped strike a tragic blow to academic freedom and intellectual culture during the 1950s they were participants in a campaign of political expedience and aggression along with thousands of national leaders david r homes journal of higher education

## **Explaining War and Peace**

2007-06-18

cold war hot science presents an authoritative history of post war british defence research as related to the establishments that now form part of the defence evaluation and research agency dera the agency includes such well known centres as the royal aircraft establishment at farnborough the royal signals and radar establishment at malvern and the chemical and biological

defence establishment at porton down collectively these have carried out a very high proportion of all the scientific research conducted in britain since the war study of these vast but traditionally secretive institutions is vital to understanding science in post war britain book jacket title summary field provided by blackwell north america inc all rights reserved

## **Why Minor Powers Risk Wars with Major Powers**

2019-10-23

a man of impressive mental powers of extraordinary intellectual range and last but not least of exceptional integrity george frost kennan 1904 2005 was an adviser to presidents and secretaries of state with a decisive role in the history of this country and of the entire world for a few crucial years in the 1940s after which he was made to retire but then he became a scholar who wrote seventeen books scores of essays and articles and a pulitzer prize winning memoir he also wrote remarkable public lectures and many thousands of incisive letters laying down his pen only in the hundredth year of his life having risen within the american foreign service and been posted to various european capitals and twice to moscow kennan was called back to washington in 1946 where he helped to inspire the truman doctrine and draft the marshall plan among other things he wrote the x or containment article for which he became and still is world famous an article which he regarded as not very important and liable to misreading john lukacs describes the development and the essence of kennan s thinking the perhaps unavoidable misinterpretations of his advocacies his self imposed task as a leading realist critic during the cold war and the importance of his work as a historian during the second half of his long life

## **The Berlin Blockade**

1958

this new book examines the construction activities and impact of the network of us state and private groups in the cold war by moving beyond state dominated top down interpretations of international relations and exploring instead the engagement and mobilization of whole societies and cultures it presents a radical new approach to the study of propaganda and american foreign policy and redefines the relationship between the state and private groups in the pursuit and projection of american foreign relations in a series of valuable case studies examining relationships between the state and women s groups religious bodies labour internationalist groups intellectuals media and students this volume explores the construction of a state private network not only as a practical method of communication and dissemination of information or propaganda but also as an ideological construction drawing upon specifically american ideologies of freedom and voluntarism the case studies also analyze the power relationship between the state and private groups assessing the extent to which the state was in control of the relationship and the extent to which private organizations exerted their independence this book will be of great interest to students of intelligence studies cold war history and ir security studies in general



## **People, States & Fear**

2007

the most complete and intensive analysis of what lewis defines as the cold war or what might be described as the inquisitional onslaught by federal and state un american committees on the integrity and independence of the american professorate during 1946 56 edward c mcdonagh the american journal of education lewis s work reinforces a fundamental point administrators at over one hundred institutions share responsibility for actions that helped strike a tragic blow to academic freedom and intellectual culture during the 1950s they were participants in a campaign of political expedience and aggression along with thousands of national leaders david r homes journal of higher education

## **Freedom's Laboratory**

2018-11-15

the question of what causes war has concerned statesmen since the time of thucydides the steps to war utilizes new data on militarized interstate disputes from 1816 to 2001 to identify the factors that increase the probability that a crisis will escalate to war in this book paul senese and john vasquez test one of the major behavioral explanations of war the steps to war by identifying the various factors that put two states at risk for war focusing on the era of classic international politics from 1816 to 1945 the cold war and the post cold war period they look at the roles of territorial disputes alliances rivalry and arms races and show how the likelihood of war increases significantly as these risk factors are combined senese and vasquez argue that war is more likely in the presence of these factors because they increase threat perception and put both sides into a security dilemma the steps to war calls into question certain prevailing realist beliefs like peace through strength demonstrating how threatening to use force and engaging in power politics is more likely to lead to war than to peace

## **The Vietnam War**

2021-09-15

after stalin s death in march 1953 the cold war changed almost overnight the soviet union embarked on a course of reconciliation and greater openness however despite an end to the korean war and progress on many other outstanding east west questions the western world remained mistrustful of soviet motives and policies and soviet leaders remained suspicious of western intentions less than a decade after stalin s death the berlin wall was erected and the cuban missile crisis brought the world close to nuclear annihilation was this development unavoidable was an opportunity missed to overcome and terminate the cold war was there a possibility for the creation of a more stable less threatening and less costly world in both human and material terms it is only now after the end of the cold war and based on recently declassified western documents and revelations from once closed

archives in the former soviet union eastern europe and china that new light can be shed on the nature of international cold war policies in the years after stalin s death the essays in this book offer a historical understanding of this crucial period of the cold war assessing both the possibilities for change and the obstacles to d tente the book draws on the collective talents of an international group of scholars with a wide range of historical geographical and linguistic expertise all of the essays are based on original research many of them drawing from previously inaccessible archival documents from both the east and west this book should be read by everyone interested in the final stage of the defining conflict that was the cold war contributions by csaba b k s g nter bischof jeffrey brooks ira chernus jerald a combs lloyd gardner jussi m hanhim ki hope m harrison tsuyoshi hasegawa mark kramer klaus larres vojtech mastny kenneth osgood kathryn c statler and qiang zhai

## **Cold War on Campus**

1989-01-01

this book offers the first account of the foundation organisation and activities of the nato information service natis during the cold war during the cold war natis was pivotal in bringing national delegations together to discuss their security information and intelligence concerns and when appropriate or possible to devise a common response to the communist threat at the same time natis liaised with bodies like the atlantic institute and the bilderberg group in the attempt to promote a coordinated western response the nato archive material also shows that natis carried out its own information and intelligence activities propaganda and intelligence in the cold war provides the first sustained study of the history of natis throughout the cold war examining the role of natis as a forum for the exchange of ideas and techniques about how to develop and run propaganda programmes this book presents a sophisticated understanding of the extent to which national information agencies collaborated by focusing on the degree of cooperation on cultural and information activities this analysis of natis also contributes to the history of nato as a political alliance and reminds us that nato was and still is primarily a political organisation this book will be of much interest to students of nato cold war studies intelligence studies and ir in general

## **Cold War, Hot Science**

1999

this book offers an interdisciplinary historically grounded study of asian cinemas complex responses to the cold war conflict it situates the global ideological rivalry within regional and local political social and cultural processes while offering a transnational and cross regional focus this volume makes a major contribution to constructing a cultural and popular cinema history of the global cold war its geographical focus is set on east asia southeast asia and south asia in adopting such an inclusive approach it draws attention to the different manifestations and meanings of the connections between the cold war and cinema across asian borders many essays in the volume have a transnational and cross regional focus one that sheds light on cold war influenced networks such as the circulation of socialist films across communist countries and on the efforts of american agencies such as the united states information service and the asia foundation to establish a transregional infrastructure of

free cinema to contain the communist influences in asia with its interdisciplinary orientation and broad geographical focus the book will appeal to scholars and students from a wide variety of fields including film studies history especially the burgeoning field of cultural cold war studies asian studies and us asian cultural relations

## **George Kennan**

2007-04-24

## **The US Government, Citizen Groups and the Cold War**

2006-11-22

## **Cold War on Campus**

1988

## ***The Steps to War***

2008-08-10

## ***The Cold War After Stalin's Death***

2006

## **Propaganda and Intelligence in the Cold War**

2014-01-10

**At Cold War's End**

2011-03-01

***The Cold War and Asian Cinemas***

2019-11-28

**The United States, Japan, and the Future of Nuclear Weapons**

1995

**Brainpower for the Cold War**

1981-12-21

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