

Soviet American Rivalry In The Middle East

This book deserves to be read carefully by scholars and laymen of foreign policy dealing with the former Soviet Union, Russia and South Asia, and particularly by the political leaders of India and Pakistan. The book is a multi-dimensional analysis of (a) Soviet-American rivalry; (b) Soviet determination to expand in the direction of South Asia and the Gulf; (c) the regional dynamics of the Middle East most especially Iran, Afghanistan and China, the major power in Asia.

This examination of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union for International Relations, U.S. - Soviet relations, and U.S. Foreign Policy courses is a work of synthesis and explanation written expressly for a student audience.

Throughout, the book provides an overall framework for understanding the state of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is organized according to 1) the conflicts of interest (real or imagine) between the two regimes: 2) the psychological perceptions, conceptions, and misconceptions each has of the other: and 3) the domestic political considerations that fuel the rivalry in each country.

Soviet-American Rivalry for Influence in Iran

Winning the Third World

The Origins of the Cold War in Europe

Soviet-American Rivalry for Mastery of the Seas

U.S. - Soviet Competition and Cooperation in Space

Soviet-American Regional Competition, 1976

Soviet-American Rivalry

When Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin walked on the moon in 1969, they personified an almost unimaginable feat—the incredibly complex task of sending humans safely to another celestial body. This extraordinary odyssey, which grew from the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War, was galvanized by the Sputnik launch in 1957. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of Sputnik, National Geographic recaptures this gripping moment in the human experience with a lively and compelling new account. Written by Smithsonian curator Von Hardesty and researcher Gene Eisman, Epic Rivalry tells the story from both the American and the Russian points of view, and shows how each space-faring nation played a vital role in stimulating the work of the other. Scores of rare, unpublished, and powerful photographs recall the urgency and technical creativity of

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both nations' efforts. The authors recreate in vivid detail the "parallel universes" of the two space exploration programs, with visionaries Wernher von Braun and Sergei Korolev and political leaders John F. Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev at the epicenters. The conflict between countries, and the tense drama of their independent progress, unfolds in vivid prose. Approaching its subject from a uniquely balanced perspective, this important new narrative chronicles the epic race to the moon and back as it has never been told before—and captures the interest of casual browsers and science, space, and history enthusiasts alike.

Although the Cold War is over, the writing of its history has only just begun. This book presents an analysis of the origins of the Cold War in the decade after the Second World War, discussing the development of the United States and the Soviet Union as superpowers and the reactions of the Western European states to the growing Soviet-American rivalry. Drawing on recently opened archives from the former Soviet

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Union as well as on existing research largely unavailable in English, distinguished authorities from each of the countries discussed provide new insight into the Cold War and into the Europe that has been molded by it. The book begins with an overview of United States Cold War policy after the war and a pioneering post-communist examination of Russian involvement. The next chapters focus on the other two members of the wartime alliance, Britain and France, for which the Cold War was interwoven with concerns such as the maintenance of empire and the continued fear of Germany. The book then examines the vanquished countries of World War II, Italy and Germany, who--particularly in the case of divided Germany--were struggling to recover their international status and come to terms with their past. The last part of the book considers how the small states--Benelux and Scandinavia--forged new groupings in the search for security, even though conflicts of national interest still persisted between them. The authors not only show the impact of superpower policies on each country but also reveal the

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many ways in which West European states were active participants in Cold War politics, trying to draw the Americans into Europe and shaping the blocs that emerged. The book sheds light on the European Community (in many ways a response to uneasiness about Germany) and on NATO, whose purpose was once described as keeping "the Russians out, the Americans in, and the Germans down."

A Comparative Study

The United States and the Soviet Union, 1917-1991

A New Cold War History

American-Russian Rivalry in the Far East

The U.S.-Soviet Rivalry in Perspective

Russia, China, Japan, and the United States in East Asia

"Eurocommunism

The relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States at the end of the 1970s was dominated by a series of conflicts over arms control issues and interventions in the Third World. In the end, the sum of these conflicts destroyed the framework of relaxation of superpower tension known as detente and ushered in a period of renewed Cold war rivalry in the early

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1980s. It is now possible to look more closely at what happened in the relationship between Washington and Moscow in this era through recently declassified Soviet and American documents. This volume contains a number of interpretative essays from leading Cold War historians, as well as some of the more important documents from Eastern Bloc and American archives. It centres on the SALT II negotiations, on conflicts in Africa, the Middle East and Afghanistan and on bilateral issues, such as trade and human rights.

For 35 years the Soviet Union has presented American political leaders with their most difficult foreign policy and defense problems. Throughout this period the Soviet Union, like other countries, has undergone constant change. Although this change has worked to reshape the perceptions of American leaders, it has not ended an ongoing debate in the United States about the "essential character" of the Soviet system and appropriate U.S. policies for dealing with the USSR. There remains no consensus on a long-term American strategy for dealing with the Soviet Union. In an effort to probe the roots of the ongoing dissension in the U.S. foreign policy community regarding Soviet policy, this report analyzes the three early postwar alternatives — termination by accommodation, termination by victory, and long-term management — and shows how the early debates on

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these alternatives influenced subsequent American policy thinking. In addition, the report suggests some of the underlying reasons why a termination approach appealed to those who were confronted for the first time with the Soviet problem, and why, despite the standoff of the past 35 years, termination continues to exert a residual appeal for both elites and the general public.

Soviet-American Rivalry and the Origins of the Chinese Civil War, 1944-1946

The Third Treat Communist Schism? : Soviet-U.S. Rivalry in Southern Europe. "Eurocommunism"

The Third Great Communist Schism? : Soviet - U.S. Rivalry in Southern Europe

Anatomy of Hostility

A Study in Diplomacy and Power Politics, 1895-1914

Epic Rivalry

From Rivalry to Reconciliation

This reinterpretation of the Chinese Revolution of the 1940s reveals how both the USA and the Soviet Union became involved in the momentous events unfolding in China between Jiang Jieshi's Guomindang and the Chinese Communist Party.

In The Strategic Quadrangle five experts on East Asia explore the new shape of power

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among the major players in the region - Russia, China, Japan, and the United States. The authors examine the web of alliances, historical rivalries, and conflicting worldviews that define the relations among these four powers and analyze how the interactions among them will affect East Asia and the international system as a whole. Robert Legvold, surveying the sweeping changes that have taken place in Russia and the rest of the former Soviet Union, contends that genuine integration into East Asia requires the kind of economic changes that have just begun in Russia and will take years to complete. David Lampton, in his chapter on China, examines the Chinese leadership's policy of military detente and economic cooperation with the other three powers in order to sustain the remarkable economic performance of the last two decades. In his chapter on Japan, Michael Mochizuki discusses the uncertainty that the end of the Soviet-American rivalry has produced in Japan's domestic politics and foreign policy. Michael Mandelbaum discusses the bilateral relationships between the United States and the three other countries and the differing issues that loom large for each: security, economics, and human rights. Finally, Richard Solomon attempts to answer the pivotal question of who will shape and wield power in the new East Asia.

U.S.-Soviet Rivalry in the Middle East

Soviet-American Rivalry in the Middle East

a simulation analysis of three policy alternatives

Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science

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Managing International Rivalry on High Technology Frontiers

Chinese Communist Expansion and Rivalry with the Soviet Union in Asia, Africa, and Latin America

Soviet-American Relations During the Carter Years

Winning the Third World examines afresh the intense and enduring rivalry between the United States and China during the Cold War. Gregg A. Brazinsky shows how both nations fought vigorously to establish their influence in newly independent African and Asian countries. By playing a leadership role in Asia and Africa, China hoped to regain its status in world affairs, but Americans feared that China's history as a nonwhite, anticolonial nation would make it an even more dangerous threat in the postcolonial world than the Soviet Union. Drawing on a broad array of new archival materials from China and the United States, Brazinsky demonstrates that disrupting China's efforts to elevate its stature became an important motive behind Washington's use of both hard and soft power in the "Global South." Presenting a detailed narrative of the diplomatic, economic, and cultural competition between Beijing and Washington, Brazinsky offers an important new window for understanding the impact of the Cold War on the Third World. With China's growing involvement in Asia

and Africa in the twenty-first century, this impressive new work of international history has an undeniable relevance to contemporary world affairs and policy making.

A discussion is presented on various aspects of the function in the cold war of the U.S. - U.S.S.R. rivalry in economic power and growth.

Strategic and Political Dimensions of Soviet-American Rivalry in the Middle East

A Simulation Analysis of 3 Policy Alternatives

The Cold War

Soviet-American Rivalry in Korea, 1945-1950

China and the United States

Iran's Response to Soviet-American Rivalry, 1951-1962

Soviet and American Perspectives

The Cold War focuses on the tumultuous relationship between the U.S. and the former Soviet Union, offering a new perspective on the great rivalry between the two countries. The text examines the crystallization of the Cold War between the two superpowers following the radically divergent paths they took after 1917, highlighting the domestic politics, diplomatic maneuvers, and even the psychological factors that bound the two countries in conflict. Powaski paints a

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portrait of each new development and how it added to their rivalry. He looks at the Marshall Plan, the communist coup in Czechoslovakia, the Berlin blockade, the formation of NATO, and the first Soviet nuclear test. Throughout, Powaski stresses the events of special interest to America, including the Vietnam War, the Arms Race, and the domestic effects of the superpower competition. He challenges students to think of the Cold War in new ways, arguing that the roots of the conflict are centuries old, going back to Czarist Russia and the very infancy of the American nation. He explains that while both Russia and America were expansionist nations, each believed it possessed a unique mission in history. Because Americans perceived the Russian government (whether Czarist or Bolshevik) as despotic and Russians saw the United States as conspiring to prevent it from reaching its goals, Soviet American relations, difficult before World War II, escalated dramatically after both nations emerged as the world's major military powers. Powaski discusses the onset of the Cold War under Truman and Stalin, its globalization under Eisenhower and Khrushchev, and the latter-day episodes of confrontation and detente. Powaski gives credit to Reagan and especially to Bush in facilitating the Soviet collapse, but also notes that internal economic failure, not outside pressure, proved decisive in the Communist failure. He also offers a clear assessment of the lasting distortions the struggle wrought upon American institutions, raising the important question

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of whether anyone really won the war. With clarity, fairness, and insight, Powaski offers the most comprehensive survey to date of the Cold War, exploring its origin in the early 20th century to its resolution under Gorbachev and Bush. Ideal for courses in world history and U.S. and Soviet foreign policy, this text is the definitive account of our century's longest international struggle.

This essay collection presents a new examination and fresh insight into Sino-American relations from the end of World War II to the 1960s. The compilation breaks new ground by exploring some of the untouched Chinese and Soviet Communist sources to document the major events and crises in East Asia. It also identifies a new pattern of confrontations between China and America during the Cold War. Based on extensive multi-archival research utilizing recently-released records, the authors move the study away from the usual Soviet-American rivalry and instead focus on the relatively unknown area of communists' interactions and conflicts in order to answer questions such as why Beijing sent troops to Korea, what role China played in the Vietnam War, and why Mao caused crises in the Taiwan Straits. The articles in the book examine Chinese perceptions and positions, and discuss the nature and goals of China's foreign policy and its impact on Sino-American relations during this crucial period.

Russian and American Perspectives on the Post-Cold War Era
Iran's response to Soviet-American rivalry, 1951-1962

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The Strategic Quadrangle

Russo-American Rivalry in Asia

The Case of Iranian Option

SOVIET-AMERICAN RIVALRY IN THE MIDDLE EAST- PROCEEDINGS OF THE
CONFERENCE- ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The Sino-Soviet Rivalry in Asia

As the Cold War draws to a close, new issues inevitably have begun to surface in U.S.-Soviet relations. This reader brings together Soviet and U.S. perspectives on the broad range of challenges that both nations now face. Within the context of a "debate" format that presents parallel U.S. and Soviet views, these timely readings illustrate areas of cooperation and conflict and weigh policy similarities and differences. Topics covered include Soviet-U.S. relations after the Cold War, military and national security debates, and the changing international economic environment. The selections also consider the impact that the evolving Soviet-U.S. interaction is having on the "new" Europe and the developing world. The volume concludes by considering the direction the superpower relationship may take in the future. Students of Soviet and U.S. foreign policy will find this text invaluable in unraveling the complexities of U.S.-Soviet relations.

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This collection explores various responses to the question – how did the great confrontation between East and West end? Both Russian and American foreign policy analysts present their views and prognosis for the future. An important focus of the book is how the two countries learned to co-operate.

Soviet-Pakistan Relations and Post-Soviet Dynamics, 1947-92

From Rivalry to Cooperation

Cold War and Revolution

The Inside Story of the Soviet and American Space Race

U.S. Leadership Perceptions of the Soviet Problem Since 1945

Implications for U.S. Policy

Growth, Rivalry, and Balance

Chronicles the epic race to the moon between the United States and the Soviet Union, discussing both countries' space exploration programs, the scientists and political leaders involved, and the key achievements and disasters of both.

As we move into the post-Cold War era, American and Russian leaders need to rethink their basic assumptions about security, about foreign policy priorities, and about essential political alignments, including, first and foremost, their relationship with one another. This volume, intended for anyone interested in international affairs as well as for classroom use, examines a range of critical issues and their implications for U.S.-Russian relations.

The Fall of Detente

The Secret War for the Ocean Depths

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Inside the Soviet and American Space Race

"Reagan revisionism" and the Soviet American rivalry

The Sino-Soviet-American Triangle of Conflict

International Perspectives

Sino-American Rivalry during the Cold War

Beskrivelse af "middel/modmiddel-kapløbet" vedrørende U-både og U-bådsbekæmpelse

This book deals particularly with the vital question: the control of Manchuria. It describes in detail the struggle between Russia and America, checked and counterchecked by nearly all the other governments of Europe and Asia, for domination of this rich and strategic area.

"Reagan Revisionism" and the Soviet-American Rivalry

Russia and America

Sino-Soviet Rivalry

The United States and the USSR in a Changing World

Economic Growth and Soviet-American Rivalry

Circle of Fear : Report