The Soviet Union and the Middle East: The Post World War II Era

Vernor V. Vatsky

A History of the Soviet Union from the Revolutionary Era to the Post-Soviet Period

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The picture that emerges is an unprecedented account of the distribution of power in the Soviet Union. Moreover, he constantly moves beyond a description of these institutions to probe the way they work. Two chapters are devoted to the question of individual political leaders; whereas another deals with the development of the party's apparatus, looking at party politics and the organization of the party state. The book makes a powerful case for understanding the Cold War as a struggle between the two superpowers, but it also shows that the Soviet Union was not as unified as it appeared. The author provides a vivid picture of Russian society in the era of Stalin, Lenin, and the imperial tsars, and his analysis of the domestic politics, diplomatic maneuvers, and even the psychological factors that bound the two countries in conflict. Powaski paints a portrait of each new 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 ultimate culmination of the Cold War under Gorbachev and Bush.

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 superpowers. The book offers a comprehensive account of the Cold War, from its origins in the 1930s to its end in the 1990s. The author provides a clear and accessible introduction to the key events of the Cold War, such as the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Vietnam War, and the collapse of the Soviet Union. The book also explores the impact of the Cold War on global politics and society, including its influence on the development of nuclear weapons, the arms race, and international law.

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The dissolution of the Soviet Union has aroused much interest in the USSR’s role in world politics during its 74-year history and in how the international relations of the great power as well as the major regional powers were shaped by the USSR during the Cold War. The Soviet Union played a key role in the international relations of the region, particularly in the Middle East, and the collapse of the USSR led to major changes in the region.

Pipes tells how the Communists exploited the new nationalism of the peoples of the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and the Volga-Ural area--first to seize power and then to expand into the borderlands. The Formation of the Soviet Union acquires special relevance in the post-Soviet era, when the ethnic groups that made up the Soviet Union are being reconstituted into new states. Here is the history of the disintegration of the Russian Empire, and the emergence, on its ruins, of a multinational Communist state. In this revealing account, Richard Pipes tells how the Communist revolution of 1917 changed the course of world history. It was the first of the Marxist revolutions that sought to overthrow the existing order and establish a new socialist society. This book offers an in-depth analysis of the major events and figures that shaped the history of the Soviet Union, from its founding to its dissolution.

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The post-World War II era
A Failed Empire

Leonid I. Zubok offers the first work in English to cover the entire Cold War from the Soviet side. A Failed Empire provides a history quite different from those written on the Soviet Union. This book presents a new picture of the politics, economics and process of government in the Soviet Union under the leadership of Nikita Khrushchev. Based in large part on previously untranslated Russian and Ukrainian sources, the book describes the character of the Soviet empire, demonstrates the ecumenomy of the nation's policies, and uses a narrative history to show that the Soviet Union's failure was foreordained. The book's central contribution is to reveal the confluence of politics and economics that led to the character of the Soviet empire. The book also explains the role of the women in the promotion of ethnic ties among the other people in the empire and how the empire was largely comprised of the people from the Soviet empire. From these, Zubok offers a unique perspective on the Soviet Union and the post-World War II era.

The genius of the Soviet Union

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Enthusiasm of foreign observers and Bolshevik revolutionaries—then takes a piercing look at the totalitarian nature of the Soviet Union. We see how Communist society stagnated during the 1960s and ’70s, as the economy wobbled to the brink; we also see how Western observers, from academic experts to CIA analysts, made wildly optimistic estimates of Moscow’s economic and political strength. Just weeks before the U.S.S.R. disappeared from the earth, scholars were confidently predicting the survival of the Soviet Union. But in underscoring the rot and repression, he also notes that the Communist state did not necessarily have to fall when it did, and he examines the many factors behind the collapse (the pressure from Reagan’s Star Wars arms program, for instance, and ethnic nationalism). Some of these same problems, he believes, continue to shape the future of Russia and the other successor states. Only now, in the rubble of this lost empire, are we coming to grips with just how wrong our assumptions about the U.S.S.R. had been. In The Dream That Failed, an internationally renowned historian provides a new understanding of the Soviet experience, from the rise of Communism to its sudden fall. The result of years of research and reflection, it sheds fresh light on a central episode in our turbulent century.

Cold War Frequencies - Richard H. Cummings - 2021-03-26
Published for the first time, the history of the CIA’s clandestine short-wave radio broadcasts to Eastern Europe and the USSR during the early Cold War to covered in-depth. Chapters describe the “gray” broadcasting of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty in Munich; clandestine or “black” radio broadcasts from Radio Nacional de España in Madrid to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Ukraine; transmissions to Bulgaria, Romania and Albania, and the USSR from a secret site near Athens; and broadcasts to Byelorussia and Slovakia. Infiltrated behind the Iron Curtain through dangerous air drops and boat landings, CIA and other intelligence service agents faced counterespionage, kidnapping, assassination, arrest and imprisonment. Excerpts from broadcasts taken from monitoring reports of Eastern Europe intelligence agencies are included.