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2CQ8LR - ALLIE JANIYAH

A powerful text by an acclaimed historian, Give Me Liberty! delivers an authoritative, concise, and integrated American history. In the Sixth Edition, Eric Foner addresses a question that has motivated, divided, and stirred passionate debates: "Who is an American?" With new coverage of issues of inclusion and exclusion—reinforced by new primary source features in the text and a new secondary source tutorial online—Give Me Liberty! strengthens students' most important historical thinking skills. The Seagull Edition offers the complete text of the Full Edition in full color and a portable trim size with fewer illustrations and maps and an exceptionally low price.

Pt. I. Asymmetric international relationships. ch. 1. Recognition, deference, and respect : generalizing the lessons of an asymmetric Asian order. ch. 2. The United States, human rights, and moral autonomy in the post-Cold War world. ch. 3. Dissecting soft power : attention, attraction, persuasion. ch. 4. The dilemma of regional powers. ch. 5. Democratic defeatism : reconsidering the logic of asymmetric wars -- pt. II. Underpinnings of China's foreign policy. ch. 6. China between region and world. ch. 7. Traditional China and the globalization of international relations thinking. ch. 8. Sustainable international leadership : lessons from the Sino-Vietnamese relationship, 968-1885. ch. 9. China as a normative foreign policy actor. ch. 10. Asymmetry theory and China's concept of multipolarity -- pt. III. China and the United States. ch. 11. The brightest house : civilization and asymmetry. ch. 12. The reality and limits of American power. ch. 13. How size matters : the United States, China, and asymmetry. ch. 14. United States and China's rise : parity and the accommodation of civilizations -- pt. IV. China and Asia. ch. 15. Asymmetric triangles and the Washington-Beijing-Taipei relationship. ch. 16. The United States and Sino-Vietnamese relations. ch. 17. Asymmetry and systemic misperception : China, Vietnam, and Cambodia during the 1970s. ch. 18. China and Southeast Asia : asymmetry, leadership, and normalcy. ch. 19. Vietnam and China in an era of economic uncertainty. ch. 20. Korea and Vietnam : similarities and differences in their relationships to China

Harold "Hotsy" Hargan worked for the Atomic Energy Commission at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant where he encountered many problems that could possibly be a hazard to the public. Hotsy battled with supervisors over the neglect. The supervising contractor just moved Hotsy from site to site exposing him time and time again to radiation. Hotsy contracted cancer and finally decided to blow the whistle working with the Justice Department and the FBI which he soon found was just a whitewash for the government.

The history of wars caused by misjudgments, from Napoleon's invasion of Russia to America's invasion of Iraq, reveals that lead-

ers relied on cognitive models that were seriously at odds with objective reality. *Blinders, Blunders, and Wars* analyzes eight historical examples of strategic blunders regarding war and peace and four examples of decisions that turned out well, and then applies those lessons to the current Sino-American case.

This book explores how and why the dangerous yet seemingly durable and stable world order forged during the Cold War collapsed in 1989, and how a new order was improvised out of its ruins. It is an unusual blend of memoir and scholarship that takes us back to the years when the East-West conflict came to a sudden end and a new world was born. In this book, senior officials and opinion leaders from the United States, Russia, Western and Eastern Europe who were directly involved in the decisions of that time describe their considerations, concerns, and pressures. They are joined by scholars who have been able to draw on newly declassified archival sources to revisit this challenging period.

'An expert in probing mafia-type relationships in present-day Russia, Martin McCauley here offers a vigorously written scrutiny of Soviet politics and society since the days of Lenin and Stalin.' John Keep, Professor Emeritus, University of Toronto. The birth of the Soviet Union surprised many; its demise amazed the whole world. How did imperial Russia give way to the Soviet Union in 1917, and why did the USSR collapse so quickly in 1991? Marxism promised paradise on earth, but the Communist Party never had true power, instead allowing Lenin and Stalin to become dictators who ruled in its name. The failure of the planned economy to live up to expectations led to a boom in the unplanned economy, in particular the black market. In turn, this led to the growth of organized crime and corruption within the government. The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Union examines the strengths, weaknesses, and contradictions of the first Marxist state, and reassesses the role of power, authority and legitimacy in Soviet politics. Including first-person accounts, anecdotes, illustrations and diagrams to illustrate key concepts, McCauley provides a seminal history of twentieth-century Russia.

The Cold War shaped the world we live in today - its politics, economics, and military affairs. This book shows how the globalization of the Cold War during the last century created the foundations for most of the key conflicts we see today, including the War on Terror. It focuses on how the Third World policies of the two twentieth-century superpowers - the United States and the Soviet Union - gave rise to resentments and resistance that in the end helped topple one superpower and still seriously challenge the other. Ranging from China to Indonesia, Iran, Ethiopia, Angola, Cuba, and Nicaragua, it provides a truly global perspective on the Cold War. And by exploring both the development of interventionist ideologies and the revolutionary movements that confronted interventions, the book links the past with the present in ways

that no other major work on the Cold War era has succeeded in doing.

Here is the first in-depth analysis and comparison of U.S. policy in two seminal conflicts of our recent history: the Cold War and the Global War on Terrorism. Unlike previous publications, which deal with each conflict separately, *Two American Crusades* treats the two as a seamless web, from the passions of the medieval Crusades through the long twilight struggle of the Cold War to the campaign against al Qaeda and ISIS stemming from the rise of radical political Islam. National security and foreign policy professionals, members of the academic community, and general readers alike will benefit from the insights revealed in this book that exert a profound influence on current international affairs and America's role. *Two American Crusades* also illustrates why a peace dividend continues to elude the United States. **REVIEWS and WORDS OF PRAISE** A history of American foreign policy that is sweeping in scope and penetrating in its analysis. *Two American Crusades* makes two original contributions. First, it surveys and compares America's role in the Cold War and the Global War on Terrorism. Second, it argues that U.S. policy was driven by a crusading impulse to promote its democratic values around the world, incurring a high cost in blood, treasure, and moral authority. *Two Crusades* concludes by stating that the war on terrorism is veering away from the battlefield as America retrenches, re-evaluates its role in the world, and pursues a less aggressive foreign policy. --Benjamin B. Fischer, former Chief Historian of the Central Intelligence Agency A sweeping and valuable examination of the America's two momentous struggles since World War II—the Cold War against the Soviet Union and the Global War on Terrorism against al Qaeda and other networks. Dr. Leighton provides a sobering account of these protracted conflicts and the legacies they left behind. --Seth G. Jones, Harold Brown Chair at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and author of *A Covert Action: Reagan, the CIA, and the Cold War Struggle in Poland*. A meticulously researched and convincingly argued work that makes a major contribution to our understanding of the past 75 years of American history. Many have written about the Cold War and, separately, the Global War on Terrorism. Dr. Leighton takes an innovative approach and treats the two as a seamless continuum. --Igor Lukes, Professor of History and International Relations, Boston University, and author of *On the Edge of the Cold War: American Diplomats and Spies in Postwar Prague*. The demise of the Soviet Union dovetailed with the advent of Islamic terrorism. Dr. Leighton expertly describes these conflicts, provides experienced analyses about the past, and projects the difficulties ahead. --Richard R. Valcourt, Editor-in-Chief Emeritus, *International Journal of Intelligence and CounterIntelligence* Academe has long kept the Cold War and the Global War on Terrorism in separate silos. Dr. Leighton breaks new ground by revealing the nexus between the two crusades. She critiques a US strategy that defeated the Soviet army in Afghanistan but left the Islamist fighters there free to wage a jihad against the United States. The result was 9/11, which in turn triggered the Global War on Terrorism. --Dr. Leif Rosenberger, Adjunct Professor at the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh, former Chief Economist at CENTCOM and PACOM, and author of *Economic Statecraft and US Foreign Policy: Reducing the Demand for Violence*.

This volume examines the origins and early years of the Cold War in the first comprehensive historical reexamination of the period. A team of leading scholars shows how the conflict evolved from the geopolitical, ideological, economic and sociopolitical environments of the two world wars and interwar period.

Published by OpenStax College, U.S. History covers the breadth

of the chronological history of the United States and also provides the necessary depth to ensure the course is manageable for instructors and students alike. U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most courses. The authors introduce key forces and major developments that together form the American experience, with particular attention paid to considering issues of race, class and gender. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience).

The response of an autocratic nation's armed forces is crucial to the outcome of democratization movements throughout the world. But what exact internal conditions have led to real-world democratic transitions, and have external forces helped or hurt? Here, experts with military and policy backgrounds, some of whom have played a role in democratic transitions, present instructive case studies of democratic movements. Focusing on the specific domestic context and the many influences that have contributed to successful transitions, the authors write about democratic civil-military relations in fourteen countries and five world regions. The cases include Argentina, Chile, El Salvador, Egypt, Hungary, Indonesia, Lebanon, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Syria, and Thailand, augmented by regional overviews of Asia, Europe, Latin America, North Africa and the Middle East, and sub-Saharan Africa. Contributors: Richard Akum (Council for the Development of Social Sciences in Africa), Ecoma Alaga (African Security Sector Network), Muthiah Alagappa (Institute of Security and International Studies, Malaysia), Suchit Bunbongkarn (Institute of Security and International Studies, Thailand), Juan Emilio Cheyre (Center for International Studies, Catholic University of Chile), Biram Diop (Partners for Democratic Change—African Institute for Security Sector Transformation, Dakar), Raymundo B. Ferrer (Nickel Asia Corporation), Humberto Corado Figueroa (Ministry of Defense, El Salvador), Vilmos Hamikus (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hungary), Julio Hang (Argentine Council for International Relations), Marton Harsanyi (Stockholm University), Carolina G. Hernandez (University of the Philippines; Institute for Strategic and Development Studies), Raymond Maalouf (Defense expert, Lebanon), Tannous Mouawad (Middle East Studies, Lebanon), Matthew Rhodes (George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies), Martin Rupiya (African Public Policy and Research Institute), Juan C. Salgado Brocal (Academic and Consultant Council for Military Research and Studies, Chile), Narcís Serra (Barcelona Institute of International Studies), Rizal Sukma (Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta).

U.S. History by OpenStax (Print Version, Paperback, B&W, Volume 1 & 2) This is the grayscale (black and white) paperback edition, with a donation made to OpenStax from every new copy sold. Its list price is lower from the use of the latest in printing technology. U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most introductory courses. The 32 chapters provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events, and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience). U.S. History covers key forces that form the American experience, with particular attention to issues of race, class, and gender. Formats available of this material: (THIS ONE) B&W PAPERBACK BOOK REDUCED PRICE Edition ISBN-13 9781640323506 Other formats of the same material: Hardcover: ISBN-13: 9781938168369 Paperback: ISBN-13: 9781506698151 Digital: ISBN-13: 9781947172081 Students have access for free at OpenStax dot org of this material, though if the student prefers a paper edition, this edition is made at a low cost with a donation made to OpenStax from every new copy sold.

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With existing literature focusing largely on Western perspectives of peace and their applications, a global understanding of peace is much needed. Spurred by more recent debates and discourses that criticize the dominant realist and liberal approaches for crises in contemporary state- and peace-building, the contributors to this handbook emphasize not only the need to solve this eternal conundrum of humanity, but also demand—with the rise of increasingly more violent conflicts in international relations—the development of a global interpretive framework for peace and security. To this end, the present handbook examines conceptual, institutional and normative interpretive approaches for making, building and promoting peace in the context of roles played by state and non-state actors within local, national, regional, and global units of analysis.

This study reveals the hidden story of the secret book distribution program to Eastern Europe financed by the CIA during the Cold War. At its height between 1957 and 1970, the book program was one of the least known but most effective methods of penetrating the Iron Curtain, reaching thousands of intellectuals and professionals in the Soviet Bloc. Reisch conducted thorough research on the key personalities involved in the book program, especially the two key figures: S. S. Walker, who initiated the idea of a 'mailing project,' and G. C. Minden, who developed it into one of the most effective political and psychological tools of the Cold War. The book includes excellent chapters on the vagaries of censorship and interception of books by communist authorities based on personal letters and accounts from recipients of Western material. It will stand as a testimony in honor of the handful of imaginative, determined, and hard-working individuals who helped to free half of Europe from mental bondage and planted many of the seeds that germinated when communism collapsed and the Soviet bloc disintegrated.

The Second World War had been won, but relationships between the Western allies and the Soviet Union were becoming increasingly strained, as the nuclear arms race made world peace precarious. It was vital that Britain knew the Soviets' intentions and military capabilities, both offensive and defensive. As a Military Attaché in Sofia, and Commandant of an Intelligence Centre in the Balkans, it was SIS officer Lieutenant Colonel John Sanderson's job to find out. Sanderson handled agents who operated secretly behind the Iron Curtain at the height of the Cold War and organised hidden arms depots for stay-behind agents in case of a Red Army invasion. Based on Sanderson's letters and personal accounts of his time with MI4 and MI6, we learn how he was sent to observe sessions of the Paris UNO Security Council in 1948 and to recruit émigrés for infiltration behind the Iron Curtain, into Communist Bulgaria. Fluent in French and Bulgarian, in 1949 Captain Sanderson was posted to Sofia as a Press Attaché with diplomatic immunity, reporting on the Communist show trials. Lieutenant Colonel Sanderson returned there twelve years later as the Military, Naval and Air Attaché. In 1961, having been tasked by London with photographing the latest MIG fighter, he was driven at night to Sofia airport's perimeter by a CIA colleague. Closely followed by the Bulgarian secret police, he parachute-rolled, unobserved, out of the car with his camera. Arrested at daylight, he escaped to the border and drove across Europe, still pursued by the ruthless Bulgarian Security Services. John Sanderson's early service life was equally challenging, from helping defend Britain's coastline in 1940, picking up shot-down pilots around Dover on a motorbike during the Battle of Britain, to fighting the Japanese in the Burmese and Indian jungles, before returning to London to join the Secret Intelligence Services. In parallel with Sanderson's SIS career, living with Russian émigrés in Paris, posted to SIS headquarters in the Berlin Olympic stadium, and later working together in the Intelligence Division of NATO headquarters Paris during the Cuban Missile Crisis, was his SIS friend RAF Squadron Leader John Aldwinckle, a veteran of SOE wartime operations in Halifax bombers. All Aldwinckle's agents were betrayed by the traitor George Blake, as were all Sanderson's by Kim Philby. In John Sanderson's biography we get the detailed inside story of the Berlin Air Lift, the Suez Invasion, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the fall of the Berlin Wall. We see the results of Philby and Blake's treachery and the effects which the courageous actions of the two 'Olegs', the Russian Colonels Penkovsky and Gordievsky, had on the international politics of Khrushchev, Kennedy, Gorbachev, Thatcher and Reagan - and the consequences their decisions had for the course of world history. For over thirty years, John Sanderson worked for the British Secret Services - with his last mission, aged 74, as exciting as his first, being helicoptered into Sarajevo with an SAS team at the height of the Balkan War.

Writing the perfect complement to their bestseller, *Introducing Public Administration*, Shafritz and Borick highlight the great drama inherent in public policy -- and the ingenuity of its makers and administrators -- in this new casebook that brings thrilling, true life adventures in public administration to life in an engaging, witty style. Drawing on a unique assortment of literary, historic, and modern examples, *Cases in Public Policy and Administration* exposes students to public administration in practice by telling the tales of: How Thurgood Marshall led the legal fight for civil rights and made it possible for Barack Obama to become president How the ideas of an academic economist and a famous novelist led to the recession that started in 2008 How Al Gore really deserves just a little bit of credit for inventing the Internet How the decision was made by President Harry Truman to drop the first atomic bomb on Japan in order to end World War II How the current American welfare state was inspired by a German chancellor How a Nazi war criminal inadvertently provided the world with a lesson

in bureaucratic ethics How Napoleon Bonaparte encouraged the job of chief of staff to escape from the military and live in contemporary civilian offices How an obscure state department bureaucrat wrote the policy of containment that allowed the United States to win the Cold War with the Soviet Union How Dwight D. Eisenhower was started on the road to the presidency by a mentor he found in the Panamanian rain forest How Florence Nightingale gathered statistics during the Crimean War that helped lead to contemporary program evaluation.

Uses statistical tables, charts, photographs, maps, and illustrations to explore everyday life in the United States during the Cold War period.

In this new edition of his classic 1970 memoir about the notorious U-2 incident, pilot Francis Gary Powers reveals the full story of what actually happened in the most sensational espionage case in Cold War history. After surviving the shoot-down of his reconnaissance plane and his capture on May 1, 1960, Powers endured sixty-one days of rigorous interrogation by the KGB, a public trial, a conviction for espionage, and the start of a ten-year sentence. After nearly two years, the U.S. government obtained his release from prison in a dramatic exchange for convicted Soviet spy Rudolph Abel. The narrative is a tremendously exciting suspense story about a man who was labeled a traitor by many of his countrymen but who emerged a Cold War hero.

Submarines had a vital, if often unheralded, role in the superpower navies during the Cold War. Their crews carried out intelligence-collection operations, sought out and stood ready to destroy opposing submarines, and, from the early 1960s, threatened missile attacks on their adversary's homeland, providing in many respects the most survivable nuclear deterrent of the Cold War. For both East and West, the modern submarine originated in German U-boat designs obtained at the end of World War II. Although enjoying a similar technology base, by the 1990s the superpowers had created submarine fleets of radically different designs and capabilities. Written in collaboration with the former Soviet submarine design bureaus, Norman Polmar and K. J. Moore authoritatively demonstrate in this landmark study how differing submarine missions, antisubmarine priorities, levels of technical competence, and approaches to submarine design organizations and management caused the divergence.

The Oxford Handbook of the Cold War offers a broad reassessment of the period war based on new conceptual frameworks developed in the field of international history. Nearing the 25th anniversary of its end, the cold war now emerges as a distinct period in twentieth-century history, yet one which should be evaluated within the broader context of global political, economic, social, and cultural developments. The editors have brought together leading scholars in cold war history to offer a new assessment of the state of the field and identify fundamental questions for future research. The individual chapters in this volume evaluate both the extent and the limits of the cold war's reach in world history. They call into question orthodox ways of ordering the chronology of the cold war and also present new insights into the global dimension of the conflict. Even though each essay offers a unique perspective, together they show the interconnectedness between cold war and national and transnational developments, including long-standing conflicts that preceded the cold war and persisted after its end, or global transformations in areas such as human rights or economic and cultural globalization. Because of its broad mandate, the volume is structured not along conventional chronological lines, but thematically, offering essays on conceptual frameworks, regional perspectives, cold war instruments and cold war challenges. The result is a rich and diverse accounting of the ways in which the cold war should be positioned within the

broader context of world history.

After the end of WWII and the partition of Hitler's Germany into zones of occupation, a large Soviet military force - the Western Group of Forces - was deployed in the Soviet sector. Even after the foundation of the communist-led German Democratic Republic (GDR), this Soviet force at the orders of Moscow acted independently from the local regular army. Hidden behind the Iron Curtain, this strong force kept direct control of many military facilities in what is today the northeastern part of Federal Germany. Following the fall of the Berlin Wall (1989) and the collapse of the USSR (1991), most of these facilities were abandoned, leaving behind training grounds, entire airports, nuclear bunkers, missile launch pads and ghost towns - where more than 200'000 Soviet-then-Russian troops and their families had been living and operating for many years. This book is the result of the search and exploration of mostly deserted places, to be found in extremely high density on the former territory of the GDR. It retraces this forgotten chapter of recent German history by means of hundreds of color pictures from former Soviet military installations. Most of these sites are now totally wild and difficult to reach, where a few of them are more easily accessible to the general public. Some are really good examples of Soviet art and craftsmanship, whereas others strike for the size, or simply for the fact that they exist - as is the case for depots of nuclear ordnance, reportedly installed by the Soviets without even notifying the fellow communist government of the GDR. This book may appeal to Cold War historians, curious travelers and Urbex photographers as well. The book is articulated in 18 chapters, dealing with the following contents: Vögelsang, Neuthymen, Fürstenberg, Lychen-II, Wittstock, Lärz, Wünsdorf, Sperenberg, Rangsdorf, Brand, Finsterwalde, Jüterbog & Niedergörsdorf, Stolzenhain, Zeithain & Riesa, Bischofswerda, Forst Zinna, Altenburg, Großenhain, Damgarten, Berlin. The last chapter in particular features aerial pictures taken on a purpose-planned scenic flight over several former Soviet installations in the GDR. Carlo R. is a researcher in the faculty of aerospace engineering of a prominent European University. He runs a well-established website - sightraider.com - documenting mostly military places, currently active or historically significant, as well as places evoking less known traces of recent history.

NATO's decision to open itself to new members and new missions is one of the most contentious and least understood issues of the post-Cold War world. This book, an unusual and intriguing blend of memoirs and scholarship, takes us back to the decade when those momentous decisions were made. Former senior officials from the United States, Russia, Western and Eastern Europe who were directly involved in the decisions of that time describe their considerations, concerns, and pressures. They are joined by scholars who have been able to draw on newly declassified archival sources to revisit NATO's evolving role in the 1990s.

As Anthony Tucker-Jones shows in this highly illustrated, wide-ranging history, for most of the Cold War the tank retained its pre-eminence on the battlefield. The Arab-Israeli wars witnessed some of the biggest tank battles of all time, and tanks played key roles in conflicts in Korea, Vietnam and Afghanistan as well as in the Iran-Iraq War and the wars fought between India and Pakistan. But then in the mid-1960s anti-tank weapons became ever deadlier and the Mechanised Infantry Fighting Vehicle (MIFV), which was designed to support infantry and fight tanks, emerged and the heyday of the tank was over. Chapters cover each major phase in the evolution of the tank and of tank warfare during the period, from the battles fought in the late 1940s and 1950s with Second World War armoured vehicles like the T-34 and the Sherman, through to the designs common in the 1960s and 1970s like the T-55, Centurion, Challenger and M60 Patton, to the confronta-

tion between the M1 Abrams and the T-72 during the Gulf War in 1991. Technical and design developments are important elements throughout the story, but so are dramatic changes in tactics and armaments which mean the tank has an increasingly uncertain role in modern warfare.

In Russia after the Cold War the editors provide an accessible and comprehensive survey of the state of Russia at the end of the twentieth century, as it seeks to come to terms with its new status in the world community, the pressures and tensions arising from economic and social change and with the problems of ensuring a democratic future. Written by a specially commissioned team of internationally respected experts on contemporary Russia, *Russia after the Cold War* is ideally suited as a main text for introductory courses on modern Russia within a politics, Area Studies or combined social science degree. Contributors: Alexei Avtonomov, Edwin Bacon, John Berryman, Christoph Bluth, Michael Cox, Nadia Davidova, Mark Galeotti, James Hughes, Roger E. Kanet, Julie A. Lund, Nick Manning, Andrew Patmore, Anthony Phillips, Richard Sakwa, Peter Shearman, Mark Webber, Stephen Webber, Stephen White, Matthew Wyman.

Based on extensive archival research, the contributions in this collection examine the nuances of neutrality leading up to and during the Cold War. The contributors demonstrate the importance of the Soviet Union to the neutral states of Europe during the Cold War and vice versa.

Civilization in the West blends social and political history with an exceptional map and image program to engage students and bring history to life. The authors tell a compelling story of Western Civilization that is enhanced by an image-based approach. "The Visual Record" chapter opens drawing students in by using illustrations that underscore a dominant theme of the chapter. New "Image Discovery" features guide students to interrogate images, understand their contexts, and unpack their multiple meanings. The dramatic, changing contours of the West are explored through an exceptional map program, through Map Discovery features, and through Geographical Tours of Europe.

The practise of outlining principles for the conduct of US security policy in so-called doctrines is a characteristic feature of US foreign policy. From an international lawyer's point of view two aspects of these doctrines are of particular interest. First, to what degree are the criteria for the use of force, as laid down in these doctrines, consistent with the limitations for the use of force in international law? Second, which law-creating effects do these doctrines have? Furthermore, the legal nature of these doctrines remains uncertain. These matters are examined, beginning with the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 and taking into account the Stimson Doctrine of 1932, the doctrines of the Cold-War period and the Bush Doctrine of 2002. The Bush Doctrine in particular has generated controversies concerning its compatibility with Article 51 of the UN Charter, due to its principle of preventive self-defence.

The political tension of the Cold War bled into the Olympic Games when each side engaged in psychological warfare, exploiting sport for political ends. In Helsinki, the Soviet Union nearly overtook the United States in the medal count. Caught off guard, the U.S. hastened to respond, certain that the Soviets would use a victory at the next Olympics to broadcast their superiority over the Western world. Following the 1956 suppression of the Hungarian uprising, a Soviet athlete struck a Hungarian opponent in the Melbourne water polo semifinals, turning the pool red. The United States covertly encouraged Eastern Bloc athletes to defect, communist Chinese agents nearly succeeded in goading their government into withdrawing from the games, and a forbidden romance between an American and Czech athlete resulted in a politically complex marriage. This history describes those stories and more

that resulted from the complicated relationship between Cold War politics and the Olympics.

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Vividly written and based on up-to-date scholarship, this title provides an interpretive overview of the international history of the Cold War.

DIVS - ISL, 3 (International Studies Library, 27) This book discusses the history of Arab integration attempts from the late Ottoman period to the creation of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Although there is significant scholarship on the history of pan-Arab nationalism and the drive for disparate Arab nations to integrate, there is precious little literature that seeks to understand the development of closer integration in the Gulf in the context of the long history amongst Arabs of the awareness that a common cultural and social nation exists that should politically and economically collaborate. This book reassesses the history of Arab integration, and argues convincingly, that while the more politically charged "unionist" attempts of Arab political integration may have failed, instead what we can anticipate, based on the illustration of the GCC, is deeper and closer economic, financial, political and social coordination amongst various Arab countries. Table of Contents Preface Introduction Part I: The Birth of the Arab Revolt Chapter 1: Early Stirrings: The Formation of Arab Nationalism Chapter 2: Heeding the Call: Christian and Muslim Arab Intellectuals Conceptualize the Arab Nation Chapter 3: The Birth of the Arab Resistance Chapter 4: Europe's Great Powers promote Independence from the Ottomans Chapter 5: Europe's Great Powers oppose the Arab quest for independence Chapter 6: Returning to the Fold- The Birth of Arab Ottoman Resistance Turkey deserts the "non progressive" Islamic/Arabic World Chapter 7: Germany's influence on Arab political thought Chapter 8: The British creation of the Gulf Status-quo Chapter 9: The German-Arab alliance confronts the Mandatory system Part II: A Region Aflame-Post War Integration Attempts Chapter 10: The New Arab Modernity Chapter 11: The Harbinger of Change: Arab Nationalism in the Gulf Chapter 12: Nasser and the Cold War Era Chapter 13: The Yemeni Gateway: Nasser's Proxy War with Saudi Arabia Chapter 14: The '67 War / The Egyptian "anti-hegemon" falters Chapter 15: Arab Authoritarianism and Economic Development Part III: The Gulf and Structural Arab Integration Chapter 16: A Requiem for Arabism: The GCC and Laying the Foundation for Gulf Arab Integration Chapter 17: The Evolving Geopolitical Environment: The Fall of Pan-Arabism and the Rise of the Shi'ite Lazarus Chapter 18: Towards a more perfect union: Creeping Gulf Integration Chapter 19: A New Security Paradigm? Chapter 20: Transportation Chapter 21: Economic Integration Epilogue: The End of Arab 'Isms' and the Death of Ideology About the Author Justin Dargin is a research fellow at the Dubai Initiative at Harvard University. He specializes in Middle Eastern geopolitics, the Gulf energy sector

and the global energy market. He has published extensively on the Gulf and its energy and economic sectors, including, *The Dolphin Project: The Development of a Gulf Gas Initiative* (OIES Press Jan. 2008). He completed his graduate studies at Georgetown University Law Center with distinction.

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