

# journal of cold war studies

Journal of Cold War Studies: Exploring the Complexities of a Defining Era

**journal of cold war studies** stands as a pivotal resource for historians, political scientists, and enthusiasts keen on understanding one of the most decisive periods of the 20th century. This scholarly publication delves into the multifaceted aspects of the Cold War, offering in-depth analyses, critical interpretations, and fresh perspectives on the geopolitical tensions that shaped the modern world. Whether you are a researcher seeking comprehensive articles on nuclear diplomacy or a curious reader interested in the ideological struggles between East and West, the journal provides a treasure trove of knowledge.

## What Is the Journal of Cold War Studies?

The Journal of Cold War Studies is a peer-reviewed academic journal dedicated to exploring the political, military, social, and cultural dimensions of the Cold War era. Published by leading experts in the field, it covers topics ranging from espionage and intelligence operations to economic policies and international relations during the roughly 45-year period of global tension following World War II.

Unlike popular history books or documentaries, the journal offers rigorous research backed by primary sources such as declassified documents, government archives, and firsthand accounts. It serves as a platform for scholars to debate and interpret events like the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Berlin Airlift, and the Vietnam War, providing nuanced insights that go beyond surface-level narratives.

## Why the Journal of Cold War Studies Matters

The Cold War was more than just a rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union; it was a complex web of ideological battles, proxy wars, technological races, and cultural exchanges. Understanding this period is essential not only for grasping 20th-century history but also for interpreting many contemporary global issues.

## Bridging Past and Present

Many conflicts and diplomatic tensions today have roots in Cold War dynamics. The journal's articles help readers connect historical events with modern-day foreign policy challenges, such as NATO relations, nuclear non-proliferation, and US-Russia interactions. By studying these links, policymakers and academics can gain valuable lessons to inform current decisions.

## **Encouraging Critical Thinking**

The journal promotes critical engagement with sources and interpretations, encouraging readers to question widely accepted narratives. It highlights the complexity of Cold War events, showing how multiple factors—political, economic, cultural—intersected to influence outcomes. This multifaceted approach enriches our understanding of history and prevents oversimplification.

## **Key Themes Explored in the Journal of Cold War Studies**

The breadth of topics covered in the journal reflects the diverse nature of the Cold War itself. Here are some of the prominent themes regularly addressed:

### **Geopolitical Strategies and Diplomacy**

One of the journal's main focuses is on the strategic maneuvers and diplomatic negotiations that defined the era. Articles often analyze summit meetings, treaties like the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), and the role of international organizations. This theme sheds light on how the superpowers managed confrontation and cooperation.

### **Intelligence and Espionage**

The cloak-and-dagger world of spies and secret operations is a rich subject within the journal. Detailed case studies explore agencies such as the CIA and KGB, uncovering how intelligence shaped military and political decisions. These accounts reveal the shadowy underpinnings of Cold War conflicts.

### **Economic Competition and Development**

Beyond military might, the Cold War was also fought through economic influence. Articles investigate how the US and USSR competed to extend their economic models globally, including aid programs, trade policies, and technological innovation. This theme helps readers understand the economic dimensions of Cold War rivalry.

### **Culture and Propaganda**

The journal also delves into the cultural fronts of the Cold War, examining propaganda, media, film, literature, and sports as tools of ideological influence. These studies demonstrate how culture was weaponized to promote values and sway public opinion on

both sides.

## How to Access and Utilize the Journal of Cold War Studies

If you are interested in diving into detailed Cold War scholarship, here are some tips for accessing and making the most of the journal:

- **University Libraries:** Many academic institutions provide access to the journal via their digital collections. If you're a student or faculty member, check your library's electronic databases.
- **Online Academic Platforms:** Platforms like JSTOR, Project MUSE, or Cambridge University Press often host the journal's issues. Some articles may be open access, while others require a subscription.
- **Reading for Research:** When using the journal for research, pay attention to the cited primary sources and bibliographies. These can lead you to valuable archival materials and other related studies.
- **Cross-Referencing Topics:** The journal's archives allow you to follow evolving scholarly debates and different interpretations over time, providing a dynamic view of Cold War historiography.

## Contributing to the Journal of Cold War Studies

For historians and researchers specializing in Cold War history, the journal offers a prestigious venue for publishing original work. Prospective authors should focus on producing well-researched, original articles that contribute new insights or challenge existing paradigms. Peer review processes ensure that published content meets high academic standards.

### Tips for Aspiring Contributors

1. **Focus on Primary Sources:** Utilizing declassified documents or archival materials can significantly strengthen your article's credibility.
2. **Engage with Current Scholarship:** Familiarize yourself with recent debates in Cold War studies to position your work within ongoing conversations.

3. **Maintain Clarity and Accessibility:** While the journal is scholarly, writing that is clear and engaging can reach a broader audience.

## **The Evolving Landscape of Cold War Studies**

One of the exciting aspects of the journal is its reflection of how Cold War studies have evolved. With the opening of archives in former Soviet states and advances in digital research tools, new evidence and interpretations continually emerge. This dynamic field benefits from interdisciplinary approaches, incorporating political science, sociology, international law, and cultural studies.

Researchers are increasingly attentive to global perspectives, moving beyond US-Soviet binaries to explore the Cold War's impact on Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East. This broadened lens enriches our understanding of the Cold War as a truly global phenomenon.

Exploring the journal's recent issues reveals this trend toward inclusivity and complexity, illustrating how Cold War studies remain relevant and vital to contemporary historical inquiry.

Whether you are a seasoned scholar or a history enthusiast, the Journal of Cold War Studies is an invaluable resource for unpacking the intricacies of a world forever shaped by cold conflict and ideological rivalry. Its blend of rigorous research and engaging narrative invites readers to appreciate the depth and significance of this transformative epoch.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What is the focus of the Journal of Cold War Studies?**

The Journal of Cold War Studies focuses on the history, politics, and international relations of the Cold War era, providing scholarly articles that analyze various aspects of the Cold War from multiple perspectives.

### **Who publishes the Journal of Cold War Studies?**

The Journal of Cold War Studies is published by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Press.

### **How often is the Journal of Cold War Studies published?**

The Journal of Cold War Studies is a quarterly publication, releasing four issues each year.

## Can I access the Journal of Cold War Studies online?

Yes, the Journal of Cold War Studies is available online through the MIT Press website and various academic databases, often requiring a subscription or institutional access.

## What types of articles are featured in the Journal of Cold War Studies?

The journal features peer-reviewed articles, book reviews, archival research, and essays that explore the political, military, diplomatic, and cultural dimensions of the Cold War period.

## Additional Resources

Journal of Cold War Studies: A Scholarly Hub for Understanding a Defining Era

**Journal of Cold War Studies** stands as a pivotal academic publication dedicated to exploring one of the most complex and transformative periods of the 20th century. As the Cold War shaped global politics, economies, and societies for nearly half a century, the journal serves as an essential resource for historians, political scientists, and international relations experts seeking nuanced insights into the era's multifaceted dynamics. With its rigorous peer-reviewed articles, critical analyses, and archival research, the Journal of Cold War Studies has positioned itself as a leading platform to dissect the ideological, diplomatic, military, and cultural dimensions of the Cold War.

## Overview of the Journal of Cold War Studies

Established in the late 1990s, the Journal of Cold War Studies offers a scholarly forum that bridges historical inquiry with contemporary relevance. Published quarterly, it is affiliated with the Harvard Project on Cold War Studies and distributed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press. This institutional backing ensures both academic rigor and wide accessibility among scholars worldwide.

The journal's scope encompasses a broad array of topics related to the Cold War period, typically defined from the end of World War II in 1945 to the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. Articles cover political strategies, intelligence operations, ideological conflicts, economic policies, and the cultural ramifications of Cold War tensions. Moreover, the journal frequently addresses lesser-known theaters of the Cold War, shedding light on regional conflicts and diplomatic engagements beyond the traditional U.S.-Soviet binary.

## Content and Thematic Focus

Researchers publishing in the Journal of Cold War Studies often draw on newly declassified documents, memoirs, and foreign archives, enriching scholarly debates with fresh evidence. This commitment to original research distinguishes the journal from more

generalist history or political science publications. Its editorial standards emphasize methodological transparency and critical engagement with primary sources.

Key themes frequently explored include:

- **Superpower relations:** Analyses of U.S.-Soviet diplomatic, military, and intelligence interactions.
- **Proxy wars and regional conflicts:** Studies on Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan, and Africa's Cold War battlegrounds.
- **Arms race and nuclear diplomacy:** Insights into disarmament negotiations, nuclear strategy, and deterrence theory.
- **Espionage and intelligence:** Investigations into the secretive world of spies, counterintelligence, and covert operations.
- **Ideological influence and propaganda:** Research on cultural diplomacy, media, and ideological competition.

## Impact and Relevance in Contemporary Scholarship

The enduring relevance of the Journal of Cold War Studies lies in its ability to contextualize the Cold War's legacy in today's geopolitical landscape. As contemporary tensions between major powers echo Cold War rivalries, understanding the historical precedents becomes critical for policymakers and analysts alike. The journal's articles often prompt reflections on how Cold War-era policies continue to influence international relations, security doctrines, and diplomatic norms.

Furthermore, the Journal of Cold War Studies provides a comparative framework that deepens our comprehension of ideological conflicts and power struggles beyond the Cold War itself. By examining the strategies and outcomes of the U.S. and Soviet contest, scholars derive lessons applicable to current global issues such as nuclear proliferation, cyber warfare, and international alliances.

## Accessibility and Academic Influence

The journal's accessibility varies depending on institutional subscriptions, but many universities and research libraries provide access to its archives. Additionally, select articles and excerpts are sometimes made available for broader audiences, enhancing public engagement with Cold War history.

In terms of academic influence, the Journal of Cold War Studies is frequently cited in both

historical monographs and policy analysis papers. Its interdisciplinary approach attracts contributors and readers from history, political science, international relations, and security studies, fostering a rich dialogue across fields.

## Strengths and Limitations

While the journal's strengths are evident in its scholarly rigor and comprehensive coverage, certain limitations are worth noting. The specialized nature of its content may present a steep learning curve for casual readers or those new to Cold War studies. Moreover, given the complexity of Cold War history, some critics argue that the journal occasionally prioritizes detailed case studies over broader thematic syntheses, which might limit accessibility for general audiences.

On the other hand, this depth is precisely what makes the journal invaluable for experts seeking in-depth analysis backed by solid evidence. Its role in promoting archival research and challenging established narratives contributes significantly to the evolving scholarship on the Cold War.

## Comparisons with Other Cold War Publications

In the landscape of Cold War scholarship, the Journal of Cold War Studies stands alongside several notable publications, such as Cold War History and the International Journal of Cold War Studies. Compared to these, the Journal of Cold War Studies often distinguishes itself through:

- **Institutional affiliation:** Its connection with Harvard and MIT lends considerable academic prestige.
- **Archival emphasis:** A stronger focus on declassified materials and primary source analysis.
- **Interdisciplinary reach:** Engaging historians, political scientists, and intelligence scholars alike.

These features contribute to its reputation as a premier outlet for cutting-edge research on the Cold War, attracting high-quality submissions and readership.

## Future Directions and Emerging Trends

As Cold War archives continue to open and new generations of scholars engage with the subject, the Journal of Cold War Studies is poised to expand its horizons. Emerging areas of interest include the environmental impact of Cold War policies, the role of non-state actors,

and the influence of the Cold War on technological innovation.

The journal is also increasingly incorporating digital humanities methods, such as data visualization and network analysis, to interpret complex Cold War phenomena. This integration of traditional historical methods with modern analytical tools reflects the evolving nature of Cold War scholarship.

In summary, the Journal of Cold War Studies remains an indispensable resource for anyone devoted to understanding a period that profoundly shaped the modern world. Its commitment to rigorous, evidence-based research ensures that the complexities of the Cold War continue to be explored with the depth and nuance they deserve.

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**journal of cold war studies:** *Journal of Cold War Studies* , 1999

**journal of cold war studies: Hollywood's Cold War** Tony Shaw, 2007 Published at a time when American filmmakers are deeply involved in the War on Terror, this authoritative and timely book offers the first comprehensive account of Hollywood's propaganda role during the defining ideological conflict of the 20th century: the Cold War.

**journal of cold war studies: Culture, the Soviet Union, and the Cold War** , 2002

**journal of cold war studies:** Human Rights Activism and the End of the Cold War Sarah B. Snyder, 2011-06-20 Two of the most pressing questions facing international historians today are how and why the Cold War ended. Human Rights Activism and the End of the Cold War explores how, in the aftermath of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act in 1975, a transnational network of activists committed to human rights in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe made the topic a central element in East-West diplomacy. As a result, human rights eventually became an important element of Cold War diplomacy and a central component of détente. Sarah B. Snyder demonstrates how this network influenced both Western and Eastern governments to pursue policies that fostered the rise of organized dissent in Eastern Europe, freedom of movement for East Germans and improved human rights practices in the Soviet Union - all factors in the end of the Cold War.

**journal of cold war studies: World War II and the Cold War** Martin J. Medhurst, 2018-09-01 This volume examines crucial moments in the rhetoric of the Cold War, beginning with an exploration of American neutrality and the debate over entering World War II. Other topics include the long-distance debate carried on over international radio between Hitler and Franklin D. Roosevelt; understanding and interpreting World War II propaganda; domestic radio following the war and the use of Abraham Lincoln narratives as vehicles for American propaganda; the influence of foreign policy agents Dean Acheson, Paul Nitze, and George Kennan; and the rhetoric of former presidents John F. Kennedy and Ronald Reagan. Ultimately, this volume offers a broad-based look at the rhetoric framing the Cold War and in doing so offers insight into the political climate of today.

**journal of cold war studies:** Historical Dictionary of the Cold War Joseph Smith, Simon Davis, 2017-03-15 "Cold war" was a term coined in 1945 by left-leaning British writer George Orwell to predict how powers made unconquerable by having nuclear weapons would conduct future relations.



It was popularized in 1947 by American journalist Walter Lippmann amid mounting tensions between the erstwhile World War II Allies - the capitalist democracies - the United States of America and Britain - versus the Soviet Union, a communist dictatorship. As the grand alliance of the "Big Three" they had defeated Nazi Germany, its satellites and Japan in World War II but became rivals who split the world into an American-led Western "bloc" and Soviet-led Eastern "bloc." Both were secured from direct attack by arraying ever-greater nuclear and conventional forces against the other while seeking global supremacy by other means. The 45-year Cold War lasted until the Soviet Union collapsed between 1989 and 1991. This second edition of *Historical Dictionary of the Cold War* contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 400 cross-referenced entries on important personalities, crucial countries and peripheral conflicts, the increasingly lethal weapons systems, and the various political and military strategies. This book is an excellent resource for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about this crucial period in history.

**journal of cold war studies: Die SAW en Cuito Cuanavale** Leopold Scholtz, 2020-02-15 In 1987-1988 was die stowwerige Angolese dorpie Cuito Cuanavale die toneel van die laaste gevegte van die Grensoorlog. Sedertdien is dit die fokuspunt van 'n openbare debat oor wie eintlik hierdie oorlog gewen het. Die leierskorps van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag (SAW) hou vol hulle is nooit verslaan nie, terwyl die alliansie van die Angolese MPLA-regering, Kuba en Swapo beweer hulle het die SAW uit Angola en Suidwes-Afrika verdryf. Hulle glo voorts die SAW wou Cuito Cuanavale beset en as afspringplek gebruik om Luanda in te neem. Maar was Cuito Cuanavale ooit regtig 'n doelwit vir die Suid-Afrikaners? Dit is die vraag wat Leopold Scholtz vra wanneer hy onlangs gedeklassifiseerde dokumente in die weermagargief bestudeer en die taktiese en strategiese besluite ondersoek wat 'n bepalende rol in die ses groot veldslae van dié veldtog gespeel het. Sy kritiese ontleding wys hoe maklik propaganda en politiek in die pad van feite kan staan.

**journal of cold war studies: Yalta 1945** Fraser J. Harbutt, 2010-02-15 This book examines Allied diplomacy from 1941 to 1946, challenging Americocentric views and highlighting the significance of Europe's diplomatic role. Harbutt argues that the Yalta conference of February 1945 was a pivotal moment that signaled a shift from a pre-existing Europe/America framework to the East/West conception that led to the Cold War.

**journal of cold war studies: Military Doctrine** Bert Chapman, 2009-09-03 This comprehensive volume provides a thorough overview of 20th- and 21st-century military doctrines worldwide. *Military Doctrine: A Reference Handbook* takes a thorough look at 20th- and 21st-century military doctrines around the world. It excerpts relevant English-language scholarly and governmental literature to paint a picture of how military doctrine has developed in recent history, what military doctrines are currently operating on the world stage, and where military doctrine is heading in the near future. The book casts a wide net, scanning the relevant government documents, international agreements, monographs, journals, conference papers, and Internet resources to present a thorough overview of the importance of military doctrine in today's highly unstable world. Because military institutions are important formulators of national military doctrine and not merely implementers, this book examines the roles played by military organizations around the world. With the proliferation of independent military scholars and the widespread influence of their work in the Internet age, the book also scans the gray literature and describes its effects on military doctrine.

**journal of cold war studies: America in the World** Frank Costigliola, Michael J. Hogan, 2013-12-23 This volume includes historiographical surveys of American foreign relations since 1941 by some of the country's leading historians. Some of the essays offer sweeping overviews of the major trends in the field of foreign/international relations history. Others survey the literature on US relations with particular regions of the world or on the foreign policies of presidential administrations. The result is a comprehensive assessment of the historical literature on US foreign policy that highlights recent developments in the field.

**journal of cold war studies: Army, Empire, and Cold War** David French, 2012-01-26 David

French explores Britain's post-war defence policy, placing the army centre-stage. He sheds new light on this critical period by drawing from a range of primary sources and explains why we should remember the forgotten post-war British army.

**journal of cold war studies: Ocean Science and the British Cold War State** Samuel A. Robinson, 2018-05-03 This book focuses on the activities of the scientific staff of the British National Institute of Oceanography during the Cold War. Revealing how issues such as intelligence gathering, environmental surveillance, the identification of 'enemy science', along with administrative practice informed and influenced the Institute's Cold War program. In turn, this program helped shape decisions taken by Government, military and the civil service towards science in post-war Britain. This was not simply a case of government ministers choosing to patronize particular scientists, but a relationship between politics and science that profoundly impacted on the future of ocean science in Britain.

**journal of cold war studies: Reviewing Britain's Presence East of Suez** Maike Hausen, 2022-06-14 Maike Hausen presents a transnational, multi-perspective review of strategic and security discussions among the former British white settler colonies Australia, Canada and New Zealand in the 1960s. Focusing on the foreign policy debate surrounding the British decision to withdraw their military 'East of Suez' from Southeast Asia, she reviews extensive source material to examine the transformation of political, diplomatic and strategic ties between Great Britain and Australia, Canada and New Zealand. By embedding the East of Suez discussion into a larger framework of long-term postcolonial transformations and developments of the Cold War and decolonization, the study traces how the British decision upset the traditional conduct of concerted foreign policy and led to notions of crisis and uncertainty as well as to reviews that would ultimately contribute to more independent national outlooks and policies.

**journal of cold war studies: Confronting the Colonies** Rory Cormac, 2014-03-01 Moving the debate beyond the place of tactical intelligence in counterinsurgency warfare, *Confronting the Colonies* considers the view from Whitehall, where the biggest decisions were made. It reveals the evolving impact of strategic intelligence upon government understandings of, and policy responses to, insurgent threats. *Confronting the Colonies* demonstrates for the first time how, in the decades after World War Two, the intelligence agenda expanded to include non-state actors, insurgencies, and irregular warfare. It explores the challenges these emerging threats posed to intelligence assessment and how they were met with varying degrees of success. Such issues remain of vital importance today. By examining the relationship between intelligence and policy, Cormac provides original and revealing insights into government thinking in the era of decolonisation, from the origins of nationalist unrest to the projection of dwindling British power. He demonstrates how intelligence (mis-)understood the complex relationship between the Cold War, nationalism, and decolonisation; how it fuelled fierce Whitehall feuding; and how it shaped policymakers' attempts to integrate counterinsurgency into broader strategic policy.

**journal of cold war studies: Turkish Intelligence and the Cold War** Egemen Bezci, 2019-10-31 *Turkish Intelligence and the Cold War* examines the hitherto unexplored history of secret intelligence cooperation between three asymmetric partners – specifically the UK, US and Turkey – from the end of the Second World War until the Turkey's first military coup d'état on 27 May 1960. The book shows that our understanding of the Cold War as a binary rivalry between the two blocs is too simple an approach and obscures important characteristics of intelligence cooperation among allies. Egemen Bezci shows that a pragmatic approach offers states new opportunities to protect national interests, by conducting "intelligence diplomacy" to influence crucial areas such as nuclear weapons and to exploit cooperation in support of their own strategic imperatives. This study not only reveals previously-unexplored origins of secret intelligence cooperation between Turkey and West, but also contributes to wider academic debates on the nature of the Cold War by highlighting the potential agency of weaker states in the Western Alliance.

**journal of cold war studies: Switzerland and Sub-Saharan Africa in the Cold War, 1967-1979** Sabina Widmer, 2021-10-25 *In Switzerland and Sub-Saharan Africa in the Cold War*,

1967-1979, Sabina Widmer analyses Swiss foreign policy in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and Somalia in the late 1960s and 1970s, at the crossroads of the global East-West confrontation and decolonisation. Focusing on the independence wars in Angola and Mozambique, the Angolan War and the Ogaden War as well as regime changes that brought Soviet-allied governments to power, this book sheds new light on Switzerland's role in the Third World during the Cold War. Based on extensive multi-archival research, it exposes the limits of neutrality in North-South relations, reveals the growing *marge de manoeuvre* of small states during *Détente*, and highlights the role of non-state actors in the making of foreign policy.

**journal of cold war studies: *The Post Cold War World*** Michael Cox, 2018-12-14 This book by a leading scholar of international relations examines the origins of the new world disorder – the resurgence of Russia, the rise of populism in the West, deep tensions in the Atlantic alliance, and the new strategic partnership between China and Russia – and asks why so many assumptions about how the world might look after the Cold War – liberal, democratic and increasingly global – have proven to be so wrong. To explain this, Michael Cox goes back to the moment of disintegration and examines what the Cold War was about, why the Cold War ended, why the experts failed to predict it, and how different writers and policy-makers (and not just western ones) have viewed the tumultuous period between 1989 when the liberal order seemed on top of the world through to the current period when confidence in the western project seems to have disappeared almost completely.

**journal of cold war studies: *Atomic Assurance*** Alexander Lanoszka, 2018-11-15 Do alliances curb efforts by states to develop nuclear weapons? *Atomic Assurance* looks at what makes alliances sufficiently credible to prevent nuclear proliferation; how alliances can break down and so encourage nuclear proliferation; and whether security guarantors like the United States can use alliance ties to end the nuclear efforts of their allies. Alexander Lanoszka finds that military alliances are less useful in preventing allies from acquiring nuclear weapons than conventional wisdom suggests. Through intensive case studies of West Germany, Japan, and South Korea, as well as a series of smaller cases on Great Britain, France, Norway, Australia, and Taiwan, *Atomic Assurance* shows that it is easier to prevent an ally from initiating a nuclear program than to stop an ally that has already started one; in-theater conventional forces are crucial in making American nuclear guarantees credible; the American coercion of allies who started, or were tempted to start, a nuclear weapons program has played less of a role in forestalling nuclear proliferation than analysts have assumed; and the economic or technological reliance of a security-dependent ally on the United States works better to reverse or to halt that ally's nuclear bid than anything else. Crossing diplomatic history, international relations, foreign policy, grand strategy, and nuclear strategy, Lanoszka's book reworks our understanding of the power and importance of alliances in stopping nuclear proliferation.

**journal of cold war studies: *Ice and Snow in the Cold War*** Julia Herzberg, Christian Kehrt, Franziska Torma, 2018-10-19 The history of the Cold War has focused overwhelmingly on statecraft and military power, an approach that has naturally placed Moscow and Washington center stage. Meanwhile, regions such as Alaska, the polar landscapes, and the cold areas of the Soviet periphery have received little attention. However, such environments were of no small importance during the Cold War: in addition to their symbolic significance, they also had direct implications for everything from military strategy to natural resource management. Through histories of these extremely cold environments, this volume makes a novel intervention in Cold War historiography, one whose global and transnational approach undermines the simple opposition of "East" and "West."

**journal of cold war studies: *Collapse*** Vladislav M. Zubok, 2021-11-30 A major study of the collapse of the Soviet Union—showing how Gorbachev's misguided reforms led to its demise "A deeply informed account of how the Soviet Union fell apart."—Rodric Braithwaite, *Financial Times* "[A] masterly analysis."—Joshua Rubenstein, *Wall Street Journal* In 1945 the Soviet Union controlled half of Europe and was a founding member of the United Nations. By 1991, it had an army four million strong with five thousand nuclear-tipped missiles and was the second biggest producer of oil

in the world. But soon afterward the union sank into an economic crisis and was torn apart by nationalist separatism. Its collapse was one of the seismic shifts of the twentieth century. Thirty years on, Vladislav Zubok offers a major reinterpretation of the final years of the USSR, refuting the notion that the breakup of the Soviet order was inevitable. Instead, Zubok reveals how Gorbachev's misguided reforms, intended to modernize and democratize the Soviet Union, deprived the government of resources and empowered separatism. Collapse sheds new light on Russian democratic populism, the Baltic struggle for independence, the crisis of Soviet finances—and the fragility of authoritarian state power.

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