The World That Came in from the Cold: Perspectives from East and West on the Cold War

By Gabriel Partos

Royal Institute of International Affairs. Paperback. Book Condition: new. BRAND NEW, The World That Came in from the Cold: Perspectives from East and West on the Cold War, Gabriel Partos, A thorough examination of the Cold War, taken from interviews with leading participants on both sides of the Iron Curtain for a major ten-part radio programme to be broadcast by the BBC World Service and in abbreviated form by BBC Radio Four, later in 1993. This major work will provide an insight into what the Cold War was like for those who were involved in running it, and for others who detested it.

Reviews

A top quality publication as well as the font utilized was fascinating to read. It is among the most incredible pdf i actually have read through. I am easily could get a pleasure of looking at a created publication.
-- Scot Howe

Extensive manual for publication fans. It is actually filled with knowledge and wisdom You can expect to like how the author compose this pdf.
-- Alvina Runte PhD
The Cold War: A World History, Odd Arne Westad, Basic Books, 662 pages. In a new introduction to his classic novel, The Spy Who Came in from the Cold, John le Carré evokes memories of the early days of the era that came to be known as the Cold War, when he served in the intelligence service at the British Embassy in West Germany, located in what was then the capital city of Bonn. As the wall separating East and West was being erected in Berlin there was no real sense of a transition from the hot war that had ended in 1945 to the new cold one, he recalls. Thus does Westad place the Cold War into a hundred-year perspective that subsumes other seminal events of the last century, including World War II, into a rather neat framework. The world is on the brink of a new Cold War, and trust should be restored by dialogue with Russia, former Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has said. At an event to mark the 25th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall on Sunday, Mr Gorbachev said the West had "succumbed to triumphalism". He expressed alarm about recent Middle Eastern and European conflicts. From the Russian perspective, Nato has advanced in recent years almost to its borders. One by one nations once in its orbit have fallen into the Western camp, often joining the EU and Nato. On 9 November of that year East Germany opened its borders including the Wall, which separated East and West Berlin. Its collapse led to a mood of euphoria, as many East Germans got their first glimpses of the West.
The Cold War was a division between Russia and western countries (the US and its allies, like Britain), which started in the 1940s and lasted until 1991. It is hard to pinpoint an exact date for when it started. It was a war between two ideas and ways of ruling - communism (the east) and capitalism (the west). The Cold War started in the aftermath of World War Two, but its foundations came earlier than this. During World War Two, something unusual happened. After Hitler started to invade USSR-controlled territories, the Soviet Union joined forces with Britain - traditionally its political enemy - to fight against Germany. Nearly 2,000 refugees were escaping from the east and fleeing to the west every single day. Khruschev needed to take action to assert the USSR’s power. Cold War, the open yet restricted rivalry that developed after World War II between the United States and the Soviet Union and their respective allies. It was waged on political, economic, and propaganda fronts and had only limited recourse to weapons. The term was first used by writer George Orwell. The Cold War began after the surrender of Nazi Germany in 1945, when the uneasy alliance between the United States and Great Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other started to fall apart. The Soviet Union began to establish left-wing governments in the countries of eastern Europe, determined to safeguard against a possible renewed threat from Germany. The Americans and the British worried that Soviet domination in eastern Europe might be permanent. The last disastrous impact of Cold War Communism on the post-Cold War world has been on the democratic Left in other parts of the world. In the first decades of the Cold War, this effect was limited because capitalist elites themselves were still deeply influenced by the experience of the Great Depression and the disasters to which it led, and recognized the need for policies of social welfare and social solidarity. Republican presidents Eisenhower and Nixon were both in many ways to the left of President Obama in this regard. As these memories faded, however, in the United States at least, th In East Germany, the epicentre of Cold War division, popular unrest brought about a change in leadership and the collapse of the Berlin Wall (November 1989). Within a few months, the two Germanys were rejoined after 45 years of division. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union was also in its death throes. There was undoubtedly some truth in all three perspectives. In the tumultuous 1980s, however, the ordinary people of eastern Europe were the true engine of change. For decades, citizens in the Soviet bloc had lived under oppressive one-party regimes and had little or no say in government. The final years of the Cold War were defined by these ordinary people, who risked their lives to rejoin the free world. Their determination and heroism were noted by novelist John Le Carre.
A thorough examination of the Cold War, taken from interviews with leading participants on both sides of the Iron Curtain for a major ten-part radio programme to be broadcast by the BBC World Service and in abbreviated form by BBC Radio Four, later in 1993. This major work will provide an insight into what the Cold War was like for those who were involved in running it.

What was the Cold War? This term describes the tense relationship between the US and the Soviet Union from 1945 to 1989. Neither side ever fought the other directly because the fear of nuclear war, which gripped millions of people at the time, was too terrifying to contemplate.

The US and the West formed Nato, and the Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact with eastern European countries such as Poland and Hungary. Crucially, both sides feared the other and so they began to rapidly build and stockpile weapons. “The one thing the Cold War managed to do, at least until 1989, was keep the two sides quite far apart from one another. There was a kind of spheres of influence acceptance,” he says. “The demarcation zones seem to have broken down completely.” The Cold War world was separated into three groups. The United States led the West. This group included countries with democratic political systems. The changes came as both sides attempted to influence political and economic developments around the world. For example, the Soviet Union provided military, economic, and technical aid to communist governments in Asia. The United States then helped eight Asian nations fight communism by establishing the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, known as SEATO.

The Cold War also affected the Middle East. In the nineteen fifties, both East and West offered aid to Egypt to build the Aswan High Dam on the Nile River. The West cancelled its offer, however, after Egypt bought weapons from the communist government in Czechoslovakia. The Cold War was a division between Russia and western countries (the US and its allies, like Britain), which started in the 1940s and lasted until 1991. It is hard to pinpoint an exact date for when it started. It was a war between two ideas and ways of ruling - communism (the east) and capitalism (the west). The Cold War started in the aftermath of World War Two, but its foundations came earlier than this. During World War Two, something unusual happened. After Hitler started to invade USSR-controlled territories, the Soviet Union joined forces with Britain - traditionally its political enemy - to fight against Germany. Nearly 2,000 refugees were escaping from the east and fleeing to the west every single day. Khruschev needed to take action to assert the USSR's power.