

## **The Decision To Intervene Soviet American Relations 1917 1920 Vol 2**

Afghanistan Studies JournalThe Palgrave Concise Historical Atlas of the First World WarSuperpower Detente and Future of AfghanistanThe Decision to InterveneLong GoodbyeUnited States Relations with Russia and the Soviet UnionSoviet Russia PictorialThe Rise and Fall of the Soviet UnionCanadian-American Slavic StudiesCuba's Policy in Africa, 1959-1980Decision to InterveneNo MiraclesThe Spanish Civil War, the Soviet Union, and CommunismThe Great GamblePolicy Papers in International AffairsArmament, Development, Human Rights, DisarmamentPredicting the Soviet Invasion of AfghanistanSoviet-American Relations, 1917-1920The Soviet Quest for Regional SecuritySoviet Strategy in South AsiaReport on the USSR.Soviet LifeSuperpowers and RevolutionWilliam C. Bullitt and the Soviet UnionSoviet Military Intervention in Hungary, 1956War and Peace Since 1945Afghanistan in CrisisHungary Under Soviet DominationSoviet Intervention in Czechoslovakia, 1968The Soviet UnionRussia Leaves the War. Vol. 1 of Soviet-American RelationsUSSR and Third WorldNordic journal of Soviet and East European studiesAmerica's Secret War against BolshevismProblems of CommunismSoviet RussiaNear East/North Africa ReportAmerican Intervention in the Russian Civil WarSoviet-American Relations, 1917-1920: The decision to interveneSoviet Foreign Policy, 1917-1990

### **Afghanistan Studies Journal**

This gripping historical analysis of cold war and detente relations between the West, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union, is based on declassified Western archival sources.

### **The Palgrave Concise Historical Atlas of the First World War**

A survey of Soviet and Chinese relations with Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

### **Superpower Detente and Future of Afghanistan**

### **The Decision to Intervene**

This first detailed account of Soviet military operations is based on access to unpublished material in

Soviet archives, which have recently been reclassified. The major contribution made by the book is its source material, which reveals new information on the organization, command, strategy, and tactics of the Soviet armed forces which invaded Hungary in 1956. Particularly interesting is the precise documentation of the irrationally large size of the forces. The volume is based on research in Soviet archives, and this alone makes it of unique scholarly importance.

### **Long Goodbye**

"Predicting the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan" by Douglas MacEachin. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten-or yet undiscovered gems-of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

### **United States Relations with Russia and the Soviet Union**

György Gyarmati and Tibor Valuch chronicle the significant years between the end of the Second World War and the game-changing events of 1989. During the so-called Rákosi Era, the Communist Party strictly controlled the operation of government and society, but everything changed with the revolution of 1956. The authors follow these events in depth and pay considerable attention to the Kádár Era (1957-1989) and the affect of "Hungarian Socialism."

### **Soviet Russia Pictorial**

### **The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Union**

### **Canadian-American Slavic Studies**

### **Cuba's Policy in Africa, 1959-1980**

## **Decision to Intervene**

### **No Miracles**

This study deals with three cases where the regional security aspect of Soviet decision-making was important. Firstly, the Baltic region will be considered. The Soviet strategy for promoting stability in the Baltic republics has been that of integration. The three republics have become politically and economically firmly integrated with the rest of the Soviet Union. Secondly, Soviet Central Asia will be analyzed. Here, the Soviet leaders decided that an intervention of Afghanistan would be the best measure to counteract alleged foreign influence. The third case deals with Soviet-Polish relations. During the Polish crisis of 1980-81 there was a definite possibility of the Soviet military invasion. One motive for an intervention would have been the destabilizing effects of the Western parts of the USSR that the Polish development had. However, another strategy was chosen, a strategy of non-intervention, namely that of martial law. The concerns for regional security could be studied both at the central and regional level. The republic level first party secretaries who supervise the political stability of their regions constitute an especially interesting source when studying the regional component in the Soviet decision-making. During the Brezhnev period the regional party secretaries became far more active in foreign policy matters than earlier. This fact has largely been overlooked in Western research on the Soviet Union.

### **The Spanish Civil War, the Soviet Union, and Communism**

Excerpt from Soviet-American Relations, 1917-1920: Russia Leaves the War When this study was first contemplated, the intention was not to re construct in detail the happenings of the initial months of the Soviet American relationship, but rather to attempt a critical appraisal of the actions and policies of the two governments in their relations with each other over a much longer span of time. It soon became apparent, however, ' that despite the existence of several valuable secondary works on individual phases of Soviet - American relations in the early period, there was no general treatment of this subject, tapping all the sources available today, that could serve as adequate foundation for critical judgment. In these circumstances there was no alternative but to delve into the original source materials and to attempt to unravel, if only for one's own instruction, the tangled web of what actually

occurred. The present volume brings the first fruits of these researches, relating to the period between the November Revolution of 1917 and Russia's final departure, in March 1918, from the ranks of the war ring powers. It is, admittedly, a heavily detailed account; some may think too much so. In attempting to bring together the available evidence on events at once so complex and so controversial, I have preferred to err on the side of explicitness rather than to run the risk, or invite the suspicion, of partiality in the selection of material. But beyond that: the more I saw of these records of the doings of an official generation slightly older than my own, the more it was borne in upon me that the genuine image of the diplomatic process is hardly to be recaptured in historical narrative unless the lens through which it is viewed is a sharp one and the human texture of which it consists becomes visible in considerable detail. The acts and decisions of statesmanship will seldom be found entirely intelligible if viewed apart from the immediate context of time and circumstance - information, associates, pressures, prejudices, impulses, and momentary necessities - in which they occur. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

### **The Great Gamble**

### **Policy Papers in International Affairs**

### **Armament, Development, Human Rights, Disarmament**

### **Predicting the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan**

The Soviet war in Afghanistan was a grueling debacle that has striking lessons for the twenty-first century. In *The Great Gamble*, Gregory Feifer examines the conflict from the perspective of the soldiers

on the ground. During the last years of the Cold War, the Soviet Union sent some of its most elite troops to unfamiliar lands in Central Asia to fight a vaguely defined enemy, which eventually defeated their superior numbers with unconventional tactics. Although the Soviet leadership initially saw the invasion as a victory, many Russian soldiers came to view the war as a demoralizing and devastating defeat, the consequences of which had a substantial impact on the Soviet Union and its collapse. Feifer's extensive research includes eye-opening interviews with participants from both sides of the conflict. In gripping detail, he vividly depicts the invasion of a volatile country that no power has ever successfully conquered. Parallels between the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the U.S. invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq are impossible to ignore—both conflicts were waged amid vague ideological rhetoric about freedom. Both were roundly condemned by the outside world for trying to impose their favored forms of government on countries with very different ways of life. And both seem destined to end on uncertain terms. A groundbreaking account seen through the eyes of the men who fought it, *The Great Gamble* tells an unforgettable story full of drama, action, and political intrigue whose relevance in our own time is greater than ever.

## **Soviet-American Relations, 1917–1920**

### **The Soviet Quest for Regional Security**

Basic guide to the best English-language literature on the Soviet Union.

### **Soviet Strategy in South Asia**

### **Report on the USSR.**

The Soviet experience in Afghanistan provides a compelling perspective on the far-reaching hazards of military intervention. In 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev decided that a withdrawal from Afghanistan should occur as soon as possible. The Soviet Union's senior leadership had become aware that their strategy was unraveling, their operational and tactical methods were not working, and the sacrifices they were demanding from the Soviet people and military were unlikely to produce the forecasted results. Despite this state of affairs, operations in Afghanistan persisted and four more years passed before the Soviets

finally withdrew their military forces. In *No Miracles*, Michael Fenzel explains why and how that happened, as viewed from the center of the Soviet state. From that perspective, three sources of failure stand out: poor civil-military relations, repeated and rapid turnover of Soviet leadership, and the perception that Soviet global prestige and influence were inexorably tied to the success of the Afghan mission. Fenzel enumerates the series of misperceptions and misjudgments that led to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, tracing the hazards of their military intervention and occupation. Ultimately, he offers a cautionary tale to nation states and policymakers considering military intervention and the use of force.

### **Soviet Life**

The First World War continues to fascinate. Its profound effect on politics and society is still felt today. Yet it remains a greatly misunderstood conflict, shrouded in myths and misperceptions. In *The Palgrave Concise Historical Atlas of the First World War* Philpott and Hughes, leading young historians of the conflict, draw on recent scholarship to present a clear introduction to the war. In fifty maps, accompanied by supporting text and statistical tables, they survey the main battles and political features of the war. This concise volume will give students and general readers important insights into the nature and effects of world war.

### **Superpowers and Revolution**

From the Russian revolutions of 1917 to the end of the Civil War in 1920, Woodrow Wilson's administration sought to oppose the Bolsheviks in a variety of covert ways. Drawing on previously unavailable American and Russian archival material, David Foglesong chronicles both sides of this secret war and reveals a new dimension to the first years of the U.S.-Soviet rivalry. Foglesong explores the evolution of Wilson's ambivalent attitudes toward socialism and revolution before 1917 and analyzes the social and cultural origins of American anti-Bolshevism. Constrained by his espousal of the principle of self-determination, by idealistic public sentiment, and by congressional restrictions, Wilson had to rely on secretive methods to affect the course of the Russian Civil War. The administration provided covert financial and military aid to anti-Bolshevik forces, established clandestine spy networks, concealed the purposes of limited military expeditions to northern Russia and Siberia, and delivered ostensibly humanitarian assistance to soldiers fighting to overthrow the Soviet government. In turn, the Soviets developed and secretly funded a propaganda campaign in the United States designed to mobilize

public opposition to anti-Bolshevik activity, promote American-Soviet economic ties, and win diplomatic recognition from Washington.

### **William C. Bullitt and the Soviet Union**

### **Soviet Military Intervention in Hungary, 1956**

Collection of papers.

### **War and Peace Since 1945**

Covering the period from the eighteenth century to the present, this volume includes entries on events and policies, summit meetings and treaties, people, organizations and institutions, and businesses involved in the gamut of U.S. relations with Russia and the Soviet Union.

### **Afghanistan in Crisis**

### **Hungary Under Soviet Domination**

### **Soviet Intervention in Czechoslovakia, 1968**

### **The Soviet Union**

In this compelling book Stanley G. Payne offers the first comprehensive narrative of Soviet and Communist intervention in the revolution and civil war in Spain. He documents in unprecedented detail Soviet strategies, Comintern activities, and the role of the Communist party in Spain from the early 1930s to the end of the civil war in 1939. Drawing on a very broad range of Soviet and Spanish primary sources, including many only recently available, Payne changes our understanding of Soviet and Communist

intentions in Spain, of Stalin's decision to intervene in the Spanish war, of the widely accepted characterization of the conflict as the struggle of fascism against democracy, and of the claim that Spain's war constituted the opening round of World War II. The author arrives at a new view of the Spanish Civil War and concludes not only that the Democratic Republic had many undemocratic components but also that the position of the Communist party was by no means counterrevolutionary.

### **Russia Leaves the War. Vol. 1 of Soviet-American Relations**

This absorbing volume explores the complexities of the Soviet-American relationship between the November Revolution of 1917 and Russia's final departure in March 1918 from the ranks of the warring powers. Originally published in 1986. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

### **USSR and Third World**

### **Nordic journal of Soviet and East European studies**

In this new edition of his highly acclaimed work, Jiri Valenta adds his assessment of Soviet military decisionmaking in the 1980s to his earlier analysis of decisionmaking and crisis management in the Soviet bureaucracy and Warsaw Pact. Comparing the events of 1968 to the Kremlin's very different reaction to reforms now under way in Czechoslovakia and the rest of Eastern Europe, Valenta shows that Soviet politics were never simple. The USSR's foreign policy response to the "Prague Spring," he contends, was the result of a complex political process conditioned by bureaucratic inertia, coalition politics, and East European pressures.

### **America's Secret War against Bolshevism**

In 1918 the U.S. government decided to involve itself with the Russian Revolution by sending troops to

Siberia. This book re-creates that unhappily memorable story—the arrival of British marines at Murmansk, the diplomatic maneuvering, the growing Russian hostility, the uprising of Czechoslovak troops in central Siberia which threatened to overturn the Bolsheviks, the acquisitive ambitions of the Japanese in Manchuria, and finally the decision by President Wilson to intervene with American troops. Of this period Kennan writes, "Never, surely, in the history of American diplomacy, has so much been paid for so little."

## **Problems of Communism**

## **Soviet Russia**

## **Near East/North Africa Report**

## **American Intervention in the Russian Civil War**

In 1918 the United States Government decided to involve itself in the Russian Revolution by sending troops to Siberia. This book recreates that unhappily memorable story—the arrival of British marines at Murmansk, the diplomatic maneuvering, the growing Russian hostility, the uprising of the Czechoslovak troops in central Siberia which threatened to overturn the Bolsheviks, the acquisitive ambitions of the Japanese in Manchuria, and finally the decision by President Wilson to intervene with American troops. The Decision to Intervene is the second of three volumes in Mr. Kennan's distinguished chronicle of Soviet-American relations. Mr. Kennan's method is to view a small but crucial segment of history in all its developing intricacy and detail. With rare literary skill he shows distinct individuals acting in an unfolding drama which they understand only partially and on which their influence is limited. Only by such a method can one learn how events seemed to those who took part in them, and how such momentous decisions (as Wilson's decision to intervene in Russia surely was), are actually made. Originally published in 1958. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access

to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

**Soviet-American Relations, 1917-1920: The decision to intervene**

**Soviet Foreign Policy, 1917-1990**

Why did the USSR linger so long in Afghanistan? What makes this account of the Soviet-Afghan conflict both timely and important is its focus on the factors that prevented the Soviet leadership from ending a demoralizing and costly war and on the long-term consequences for the Soviet Union and the region.

[Read More About The Decision To Intervene Soviet American Relations 1917 1920 Vol 2](#)

[Arts & Photography](#)  
[Biographies & Memoirs](#)  
[Business & Money](#)  
[Children's Books](#)  
[Christian Books & Bibles](#)  
[Comics & Graphic Novels](#)  
[Computers & Technology](#)  
[Cookbooks, Food & Wine](#)  
[Crafts, Hobbies & Home](#)  
[Education & Teaching](#)  
[Engineering & Transportation](#)  
[Health, Fitness & Dieting](#)  
[History](#)  
[Humor & Entertainment](#)  
[Law](#)  
[LGBTQ+ Books](#)  
[Literature & Fiction](#)  
[Medical Books](#)  
[Mystery, Thriller & Suspense](#)  
[Parenting & Relationships](#)  
[Politics & Social Sciences](#)  
[Reference](#)  
[Religion & Spirituality](#)  
[Romance](#)  
[Science & Math](#)  
[Science Fiction & Fantasy](#)  
[Self-Help](#)  
[Sports & Outdoors](#)  
[Teen & Young Adult](#)  
[Test Preparation](#)  
[Travel](#)