# THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF

## THE COLD WAR

**VOLUME II** 

Crises and Détente

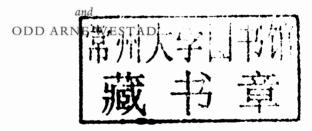
EDITED BY
MELVYN P. LEFFLER AND
ODD ARNE WESTAD

# THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF THE COLD WAR

## VOLUME II Crises and Détente

Edited by

MELVYN P. LEFFLER





#### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi, Tokyo, Mexico City

Cambridge University Press The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521837200

© Cambridge University Press 2010

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2010 Reprinted 2011 First Paperback edition 2011

Printed in the United Kingdom at the University Press, Cambridge

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data

The Cambridge history of the Cold War / edited by Melvyn P. Leffler and Odd Arne Westad.
p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references.

isbn 978-0-521-83720-0

Cold War.
 World politics – 1945–1989.
 International relations – History – 20th century.
 Leffler, Melvyn P., 1945– II. Westad, Odd Arne. III. Title.

D842.C295 2009 909.82'5-dc22 2009005508

ISBN 978-0-521-83720-0 Hardback ISBN 978-110760230-4 Paperback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.

T17420

## THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF THE COLD WAR

Volume II of *The Cambridge History of the Cold War* examines the developments that made the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union a long-lasting international system during the 1960s and 1970s. A team of leading scholars explains how the Cold War seemed to stabilize after the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 and how this sense of increased stability evolved into the détente era of the early 1970s. The authors outline how conflicts in the Third World, as well as the interests and ideologies of the superpowers, eroded the détente process. They delve into the social and economic roots of the conflict, illuminate processes of integration and disintegration, analyze the arms race, and explore the roles of intelligence, culture, and national identities. Discussing the newest findings on US and Soviet foreign policy as well as examining key crises inside and outside Europe, this authoritative volume will define Cold War studies for years to come.

MELVYN P. LEFFLER is Edward Stettinius Professor of American History at the Department of History, University of Virginia. His previous publications include *To Lead the World: American Strategy After the Bush Doctrine* (2008, as co-editor), *For the Soul of Mankind: The United States, the Soviet Union, and the Cold War* (2007, winner of the AHA George Louis Beer Prize), and *A Preponderance of Power: National Security, the Truman Administration and the Cold War* (1992, winner of the Bancroft Prize, the Robert Ferrell Prize, and the Herbert Hoover Book Award).

ODD ARNE WESTAD is Professor of International History at the London School of Economics and Political Science. His previous publications include *The Global Cold War: Third World Interventions and the Making of Our Times* (2005, winner of the Bancroft Prize, the APSA New Political Science Prize, and the Akira Iriye Award), *Decisive Encounters: The Chinese Civil War*, 1946–1950 (2003), and *Brothers in Arms: The Rise and Fall of the Sino-Soviet Alliance*, 1945–1963 (1999, as editor).

#### Contributors to volume II

CHRISTOPHER ANDREW is Professor of Modern and Contemporary History at Cambridge University. He has published *Secret Service: The Making of the British Intelligence Community; KGB: The Inside Story of Its Foreign Operations from Lenin to Gorbachev* (with Oleg Gordievsky), and *The Mitrokhin Archive* (with Vasili Mitrokhin).

FRÉDÉRIC BOZO is Professor of Contemporary History at the Sorbonne (University of Paris III). He has published *Two Strategies for Europe: De Gaulle, the United States, and the Atlantic Alliance,* and *Mitterrand, la fin de la guerre froide et l'unification allemande: De Yalta à Maastricht.* 

WILLIAM BURR, a senior analyst at the National Security Archive, George Washington University, directs the archive's project on Nuclear History Documentation. He edited *The Kissinger Transcripts* (1998) and has published on US nuclear history in scholarly journals.

RICHARD N. COOPER is Maurits C. Boas Professor of International Economics at Harvard University. He has served in the US government, including as chairman of the National Intelligence Council (1995–97). His most recent books include Boom, Crisis, and Adjustment and Environment and Resource Policies for the World Economy.

Frank Costigliola is Professor of History at the University of Connecticut. A former Guggenheim Fellow, he is the author of Awkward Dominion: American Political, Economic, and Cultural Relations with Europe, 1919–33 and The Cold Alliance: France and the United States Since World War II,

NICHOLAS J. CULL is Professor of Public Diplomacy at the Annenberg School for Communication, University of Southern California, and the current president of the International Association for Media and History. He is author of *The United States and the Cold War: American Propaganda and Public Diplomacy*, 1945–1989.

Ennio Di Nolfo is Professor Emeritus of History of International Relations at the University of Florence. He has published *Dagli Imperi militari agli imperi tecnologici: La politica internazionale dal XX secolo a oggi and Storia delle relazioni internazionali 1919–1999.* 

xii

#### Contributors to volume II

JOHN LEWIS GADDIS is Robert A. Lovett Professor of History at Yale University. He is the author of Strategies of Containment: A Critical Appraisal of Postwar American National Security, The Long Peace: Inquiries into the History of the Cold War and We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History.

Francis J. Gavin is the Tom Slick Professor for International Affairs at the LBJ School of Public Affairs and the Director of Studies at the Robert S. Strauss Center for International Security and Law at the University of Texas. He is the author of *Gold, Dollars, and Power: The Politics of International Monetary Relations*, 1958–1971.

PIERO GLEIJESES is a professor of American foreign policy at Johns Hopkins University (SAIS). He is the author of Conflicting Missions: Havana, Washington, and Africa, 1959–1976 and Shattered Hope: The Guatemalan Revolution and the United States, 1944–1954.

Jussi Hanhimäki is Professor of International History and Politics at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland. He is the author of *The Flawed Architect: Henry Kissinger* and *American Foreign Policy* and *The United Nations: A Very Short Introduction*.

James G. Hershberg is Associate Professor of History and International Affairs at George Washington University and Director Emeritus of the Cold War International History Project. He is author of *James B. Conant: Harvard to Hiroshima and the Making of the Nuclear Age*.

ROBERT JERVIS is Adlai E. Stevenson Professor of International Politics at Columbia University. He is the author of American Foreign Policy in a New Era and The Politics and Psychology of Intelligence and Intelligence Failures.

ANTHONY KEMP-WELCH is Senior Lecturer at the School of History, University of East Anglia. He is author of *Poland under Communism: A Cold War History* and *Stalin and the Literary Intelligentsia*, 1928–39.

MICHAEL E. LATHAM is Associate Professor of History at Fordham University. He is the author of Modernization as Ideology: American Social Science and "Nation Building" in the Kennedy Era, and a co-editor of Staging Growth: Modernization, Development, and the Global Cold War.

MELVYN P. LEFFLER is Edward Stettinius Professor of American History at the University of Virginia. He is the author of A Preponderance of Power: National Security, the Truman Administration, and the Cold War and For the Soul of Mankind: The United States, the Soviet Union, and the Cold War.

Douglas Little is Professor of History at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts. He is the author of Malevolent Neutrality: The United States, Great Britain, and the Origins of the Spanish Civil War and American Orientalism: The United States and the Middle East since 1945.

#### Contributors to volume II

FREDRIK LOGEVALL is Professor of History at Cornell University. His publications include Choosing War: The Lost Chance for Peace and the Escalation of War in Vietnam, The Origins of the Vietnam War, and Terrorism and 9/11: A Reader.

WILFRIED LOTH is Professor of Modern and Contemporary History at the University of Duisburg-Essen. He is author of *The Division of the World 1941–1955* and *Overcoming the Cold War. A History of Détente, 1951–1991*.

N. PIERS LUDLOW is Reader in International History at the London School of Economics and Political Science. He is the author of *The European Community and the Crises of the 1960s: Negotiating the Gaullist Challenge* and the editor of *European Integration and the Cold War: Ostpolitik/Westpolitik*, 1965–73.

SERGEY RADCHENKO is Lecturer in History at the University of Nottingham, Ningbo. He is the author of *The Atomic Bomb and the Origins of the Cold War* (with Campbell Craig) and *Two Suns in the Heavens: The Sino-Soviet Struggle for Supremacy*.

DAVID ALAN ROSENBERG is Professorial Lecturer in History at Temple University. He has published widely on issues of strategic and nuclear planning.

SVETLANA SAVRANSKAYA is a research fellow at the National Security Archive in Washington, DC, where she directs cooperative projects with Russian archives and institutes and edits the Russian and East Bloc Archival Documents Database.

ROBERT D. SCHULZINGER is Professor of History and Director of the International Affairs Program at the University of Colorado, Boulder. He has publised *Henry Kissinger: Doctor of Diplomacy, Present Tense: The United States since 1945* and *A Time for Peace: The Legacy of the Vietnam War.* 

JEREMI SURI is Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin. He is the author of Power and Protest: Global Revolution and the Rise of Détente and Henry Kissinger and the American Century.

WILLIAM TAUBMAN is Bertrand Snell Professor of Political Science at Amherst College. He is the author of *Khrushchev: The Man and His Era* and *Stalin's American Policy: From Entente to Détente to Cold War*.

MARC TRACHTENBERG, a historian by training, is a professor of political science at UCLA. He is the author of *History and Strategy* and *A Constructed Peace: The Making of the European Settlement*, 1945–1963.

ODD ARNE WESTAD is Professor of International History at the London School of Economics and Political Science. Among his publications are *Decisive Encounters: The Chinese Civil War, 1946–1950* and *The Global Cold War: Third World Interventions and the Making of Our Times.* 

#### Preface to volumes I, II, and III

Since the beginning of the twenty-first century, the Cold War has gradually become history. In people's memories, the epoch when a global rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union dominated international affairs has taken on a role very much like that of the two twentieth-century world wars, as a thing of the past, but also as progenitor of everything that followed. As with the two world wars, we now also have the ability to see developments from the perspectives of the different participants in the struggle. Declassification, however incomplete, of a suggestive body of archival evidence from the former Communist world as well as from the West makes this possible. The time, therefore, is ripe to provide a comprehensive, systematic, analytic overview of the conflict that shaped the international system and that affected most of humankind during the second half of the twentieth century.

In this three-volume *Cambridge History*, the contributors seek to illuminate the causes, dynamics, and consequences of the Cold War. We want to elucidate how it evolved from the geopolitical, ideological, economic, and sociopolitical environment of the two World Wars and the interwar era. We also seek to convey a greater appreciation of how the Cold War bequeathed conditions, challenges, and conflicts that shape developments in the international system today.

In order to accomplish the above goals, we take the *Cambridge History of the Cold War (CHCW)* far beyond the narrow boundaries of diplomatic affairs. We seek to clarify what mattered to the greatest number of people during the Cold War. Indeed, the end of the conflict cannot be grasped without understanding how markets, ideas, and cultural interactions affected political discourse, diplomatic events, and strategic thinking. Consequently, we shall deal at considerable length with the social, intellectual, and economic history of the twentieth century. We shall discuss demography and consumption, women and youth, science and technology, culture and race. The evolution of the Cold War cannot be comprehended without attention to such matters.

The *CHCW* is an international history, covering the period from a wide variety of geographical and national angles. While some chapters necessarily center on an individual state or a bilateral relationship, there are many more chapters that deal with a wider region or with global trends. Intellectually, therefore, the *CHCW* aspires to contribute to a transformation of the field from national – primarily American – views to a broader international approach.

The authors of the individual chapters have been selected because of their academic standing in the field of Cold War studies, regardless of their institutional affiliation, academic discipline, or national origin. Although the majority of contributors are historians, there are chapters written by political scientists, economists, and sociologists. While most contributors come from the main research universities in North America and Britain – where Cold War studies first blossomed as a field – the editors have also sought to engage scholars working in different universities and research centers around the globe. We have included a mixture of younger and more established scholars in the field, thereby seeking to illuminate how scholarship has evolved as well as where it is heading.

The *CHCW* aims at being comprehensive, comparative, and pluralist in its approach. The contributors have deliberately been drawn from various 'schools' of thought and have been asked to put forward their own – often distinctive – lines of argument, while indicating the existence of alternative interpretations and approaches. Being a substantial work of reference, the *CHCW* provides detailed, synthetic accounts of key periods and major thematic topics, while striving for broad and original interpretations. The volumes constitute a scholarly project, written by academics for fellow academics as well as for policymakers, foreign affairs personnel, military officers, and analysts of international relations. But we also hope the *CHCW* will serve as an introduction and reference point for advanced undergraduate students and for an educated lay public in many countries.

The present *Cambridge History* was first conceived in 2001 and has therefore been almost ten years in the making. It has been a large, multinational project, with seventy-three contributors from eighteen different countries. We have met for three conferences and had a large number of hours on the phone and in conference-calls. Most chapters have been through three, if not four, different versions, and have been read and commented upon – in depth – not only by the editors, but also by other participants in the project. In the end, it was the spirit of collaboration among people of very different backgrounds and very different views that made it possible to bring this *Cambridge History* to completion in the form that it now has.

While the editors' first debt of gratitude therefore is to the contributors, a large number of others also deserve thanks. Jeffrey Byrne, our editorial assistant, did a remarkable job organizing meetings, keeping track of submissions, and finding maps and illustrative matter, all while completing his own doctoral thesis. He has been a model associate. Michael Watson, our editor at Cambridge University Press, helped keep the project on track throughout. Michael Devine, the director of the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library, worked hard to set up the conferences and provide essential funding for the project. At the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), the wonderful administrative staff of the International History Department, the Cold War Studies Centre, and LSE IDEAS provided help far beyond the call of duty; Arne Westad is especially grateful to Carol Toms and Tiha Franulovic for all the assistance rendered him during a difficult period when he juggled the CHCW editorship with being head of department and research center director.

Both editors are grateful to those who helped fund and organize the three *CHCW* conferences, at the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library in Independence, Missouri; at the Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library in Austin, Texas; and at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, DC. Besides the Truman Library director, Michael Devine, we wish to thank the director of the Johnson Library, Betty Sue Flowers, the director of the History and Public Policy Program at the Wilson Center, Christian Ostermann, and the director of the National Security Archive, Thomas S. Blanton. We are also grateful to Philip Bobbitt, H. W. Brands, Diana Carlin, Francis J. Gavin, Mark Lawrence, William Leogrande, Robert Littwak, William Roger Louis, Dennis Merrill, Louis Potts, Elspeth Rostow, Mary Sarotte, Strobe Talbott, Alan Tully, Steven Weinberg, and Samuel Wells.

Being editors of such a large scholarly undertaking has been exhausting and exhilarating in turns (and roughly by equal measure). The editors want to thank each other for good comradeship throughout, and our families, students, and colleagues for their patience, assistance, and good cheer. It has been a long process, and we hope that the end product will serve its audiences well.

Melvyn P. Leffler and Odd Arne Westad

#### Note on the text

All three volumes use the simplified form of the Library of Congress system of transliteration for Cyrillic alphabets (without diacritics, except for Serbian and Macedonian), Arabic, and Japanese (modified Hepburn), Pinyin (without diacritics) for Chinese, and McCune-Reischauer (with diacritics) for Korean. Translations within the text are those of the individual contributors to this volume unless otherwise specified in the footnotes.

xviii

#### Contents

List of illustrations page viii

List of maps x

List of graphs xi

List of contributors to volume II xii

Preface to volumes I, II, and III xv

Note on the text xviii

- I · Grand strategies in the Cold War JOHN LEWIS GADDIS
  - 2 · Identity and the Cold War 22 ROBERT JERVIS
- 3 · Economic aspects of the Cold War, 1962–1975 44
  - 4 · The Cuban missile crisis 69

    JAMES G. HERSHBERG
- 5 · Nuclear competition in an era of stalemate, 1963–1975 88
  WILLIAM BURR AND DAVID ALAN ROSENBERG
  - 6 · US foreign policy from Kennedy to Johnson 112
    FRANK COSTIGLIOLA
  - 7 · Soviet foreign policy, 1962–1975 134

    SVETLANA SAVRANSKAYA AND WILLIAM TAUBMAN

#### Contents

- 8 · France, "Gaullism," and the Cold War 158
- 9 · European integration and the Cold War 179
  N. PIERS LUDLOW
  - 10 · Détente in Europe, 1962–1975 198
- II · Eastern Europe: Stalinism to Solidarity 219
- 12 · The Cold War and the transformation of the Mediterranean,
  1960–1975 238
  ENNIO DI NOLFO
  - 13 · The Cold War in the Third World, 1963–1975 258
  - 14 · The Indochina wars and the Cold War, 1945–1975 281
    FREDRIK LOGEVALL
    - 15 · The Cold War in the Middle East: Suez crisis to Camp David Accords 305 DOUGLAS LITTLE
      - 16 · Cuba and the Cold War, 1959–1980 327
        PIERO GLEIJESES
        - 17 · The Sino-Soviet split 349
    - 18 · Détente in the Nixon–Ford years, 1969–1976 373
    - 19 · Nuclear proliferation and non-proliferation during the Cold War 395 FRANCIS J. GAVIN

#### Contents

#### 20 · Intelligence in the Cold War 417 CHRISTOPHER ANDREW

- 21 · Reading, viewing, and tuning in to the Cold War 438 NICHOLAS J. CULL
- 22 · Counter-cultures: the rebellions against the Cold War order,
  1965–1975 460
  JEREMI SURI
  - 23 · The structure of great power politics, 1963–1975 482

    MARC TRACHTENBERG
  - $24 \cdot$  The Cold War and the social and economic history of the twentieth century 503 WILFRIED LOTH

Bibliographical essay 525 Index 571

#### Illustrations

Ι.	Plans for NATO unveiled by Leslie Gilbert Illingworth, March 20, 1949.	age 32
	By permission of Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru / The National Library	
	of Wales	
2.	Communism and capitalism compete for attention on walls in Calcutta.	35
	© Frédéric Soltan/Corbis	
3.	Distances from Cuba of various major US cities. © Bettmann/Corbis	74
4.		84
5.	Minuteman III in silo. © Jim Sugar/Corbis	94
	President Kennedy delivering his inauguration speech, January 20, 1961.	115
	© Bettmann/Corbis	
7.	President Johnson reacting to news about the Vietnam War from Secretary of	127
	Defense Robert McNamara in December 1964. © Corbis	
8.	Fidel Castro with Leonid Brezhnev and Nikita Khrushchev at Khrushchev's	137
	dacha in April 1963. © Bettmann/Corbis	
9.	President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev at the signing of the SALT II agreement	151
	in Vladivostok in November 1974. © Wally McNamee/Corbis	
0.	Charles de Gaulle and Konrad Adenauer shaking hands during their first	167
	meeting in Bad Kreuznach, West Germany, in December 1958. © Bettmann/	
	Corbis	
II.	De Gaulle visiting the Polish city of Gdańsk in 1967. © Bruno Barbey/Magnum	169
	Photos	
[2.	De Gaulle and British prime minister Harold Wilson meeting in London	189
	in 1965. © Bettmann/Corbis	
13.	West German Chancellor Willy Brandt kneeling at the monument to those	211
	killed by German troops in the uprising in Warsaw during World War II.	
	© Bettmann/Corbis	
[4.	A Soviet tank in Prague, August 1968. © Josef Koudelka/Magnum Photos	226
	Strike at Gdańsk shipyard, 1980. © Alain Keler/Sygma/Corbis	235
	A Greek-Cypriot woman looking for a lost relative. $\ensuremath{\mathbb{C}}$ David Rubinger/Corbis	253
17.	Mário Soares, the leader of the Portuguese Socialist Party, campaigning	254
	in Lisbon in 1975. © Henri Bureau/Sygma/Corbis	
	The body of Che Guevara. © Bettmann/Corbis	270
19.	The image of Che Guevara, already dead for four years, decorating a Chilean	279
	slum in 1971. © Raymond Depardon/Magnum Photos	

#### Illustrations

20.	French prisoners of war and their Vietnamese captors, July 1954. © Bettmann/ Corbis	291
21.	Vietnamese try to get on-board a US helicopter sent to evacuate CIA personnel from a building in Saigon, April 29, 1975. © Buffon-Darquennes/Sygma/Corbis	301
22.	Egyptian president Anwar Sadat and Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin with US president Jimmy Carter at the White House, March 26, 1979, after	323
23.	signing a peace treaty. © Bettmann/Corbis Fidel Castro, Raúl Castro, and Che Guevara in October 1963, finalizing the plan to send Cuban troops to Algeria to protect it from Moroccan aggression.	333
24.	From the archives of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party Four heads of state – Agostinho Neto of Angola, Fidel Castro of Cuba, Luís Cabral of Guinea-Bissau, and Ahmed Sékou Touré of Guinea – at the grave of Amílcar Cabral, who led the independence movement of Guinea-Bissau. From the	337
	archives of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party	
25.	Mao Zedong and the man he purged twice, but who lived to succeed him, Deng Xiaoping. © Bettmann/Corbis	353
26.	Soviet border guards at the Chinese border on the Ussuri river, May 1969. ©  Bettmann/Corbis	370
27.	US president Richard Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, June 1973. © Corbis	381
28.	Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi visiting nuclear testing sites in Rajasthan. © Kapoor Baldev/Sygma/Corbis	411
29.	U2 spy plane in flight. © Aero Graphics, Inc./Corbis	421
	Iurii Vladimirovich Andropov. © Bettmann/Corbis	427
	William Casey, Director of US Central Intelligence from 1981 to 1987.  © Bettmann/Corbis	428
32.	Foreign students at the newly opened Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University in Moscow, 1961. © Bettmann/ Corbis	441
33.	A still from Robert Wise's 1951 The Day the Earth Stood Still. © John Springer Collection/Corbis	453
34.	A crowd of activists give the Black Power salute at a rally for the US Black	472
35.	Panther Party, 1969. © Flip Schulke/Corbis French police using force during the student demonstrations in Paris in May	475
36.	1968. © Jacques Haillot/Sygma/Corbis US secretary of state Henry Kissinger and West German chancellor Willy	485
37.	Brandt in Bonn, March 1974. © Heinrich Sanden/dpa/Corbis US president Richard Nixon meets Chairman Mao Zedong in Beijing, February 21, 1972. © Corbis	498
	· Communication of the communi	

### Maps

Ι.	The expansion of European integration	page 196
2.	The Mediterranean Basin	240
3.	Indochina	285
4.	Territories occupied by Israel after 1967	316
5.	Sino-Soviet border clashes on the eastern and western sectors of the frontier,	368
	March and August 1060	