

## Cold Wars

What was the Cold War that shook world politics for the second half of the twentieth century? Standard narratives focus on the Soviet–American rivalry as if the superpowers were the exclusive driving forces of the international system. Lorenz M. Lüthi offers a radically different account, restoring agency to regional powers in Asia, the Middle East, and Europe, and revealing how regional and national developments shaped the course of the global Cold War. Despite their elevated position in 1945, the United States, Soviet Union, and United Kingdom quickly realized that their political, economic, and military power had surprisingly tight limits given the challenges of decolonization, Asian–African Internationalism, pan-Arabism, pan-Islamism, Arab–Israeli antagonism, and European economic developments. A series of Cold Wars ebbed and flowed as the three world regions underwent structural changes which weakened or even severed their links to the global ideological clash, leaving the superpower Cold War as the only major conflict that remained by the 1980s.

Lorenz M. Lüthi is Associate Professor at McGill University and a leading historian of the Cold War. His first book, *The Sino-Soviet Split: Cold War in the Communist World*, won the 2008 Furniss Award and the 2010 Marshall Shulman Book Prize. His publications on the Vietnam War, Asian–African Internationalism, and Non-Alignment have broken new ground in Cold War history.

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# Cold Wars

*Asia, the Middle East, Europe*

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Lorenz M. Lüthi

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## Note on Names, Transliterations, and References

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For reasons of space, the full bibliography appears online at [www.cambridge.org/luthi](http://www.cambridge.org/luthi) and the author's institutional website, but full references are also given when a reference is first cited in each chapter.

Names appear according to historical custom. Usually, for Korean, Chinese, and Vietnamese individuals, they occur in the sequence of last name – first name, and for the rest in the reverse order. I tried to keep exceptions to a minimum. Any name with a widespread English spelling that diverges from the correct transliteration is exempt from the below-mentioned transcription rules, as for example: Warsaw (Warszawa), Khrushchev (Khrushcheyev), Gamal Abdel Nasser (Gamal abd al-Nasir), Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi), etc. For Vietnamese names, I follow the inconsistent but customary usage, which can be confusing: For example, Ho Chi Minh appears as Ho (last name) in the short version, but Vo Nguyen Giap appears as Giap (first name) in the short version, etc. Some country names have changed since 1945, but they will appear in their historical form as well, such as Burma (Myanmar) and Ceylon (Sri Lanka). I applied the following transcription conventions for the multitude of languages used in this book:

All European languages using the Latin alphabet (English, German, Polish, Czech, Hungarian, Romanian, Italian, and French) keep their diacritical marks.

For Cyrillic languages, I followed the transliteration tables generally used by the Library of Congress (ALA-LC Romanization table; see [www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsd/roman.html](http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsd/roman.html)), with the following exceptions: 1. Soft vowels such as ю, я, and ë are transliterated as *yu* (not *iu*), *ya* (not *ia*), and *ye* (not *ě*). 2. The following signs and diacritical marks are dropped: ' for the soft sign ь, " for the Russian hard sign ь, ù for the Bulgarian unstressed vowel ь, ˘ on ï (й), ˘ on é (э), and ˘ above a cluster of Latin letters (*ts*, *yu*, *ya*),

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indicating that they jointly stand for one transliterated Cyrillic letter (ц, ю, я).

Vietnamese and Korean names lose their diacritical marks, due to publishing constraints and because they often appear without any in numerous documents.

For Chinese, the Pinyin system applies.

For Arabic and Persian, common spellings of names in English-language sources are used.

## Abbreviations

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AAPSO	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
ABM	Anti-Ballistic Missile (Treaty, 1972)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CCP	Chinese Communist Party
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization (Baghdad Pact)
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
CoCom	Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls
Cominform	Communist Information Bureau
Comintern	Communist International (Third International)
CPSU	Communist Party of the Soviet Union
CSCE	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
DRV	Democratic Republic of Vietnam (1945-76; North Vietnam)
EC	European Communities (1967-93; ECSC, EEC, and EURATOM)
ECHR	European Court of Human Rights (since 1959)
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community (1951-93)
EDC	European Defense Community
EEC	European Economic Community (1957-67)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association (since 1960)
EPC	European Political Cooperation
EU	European Union (since 1993)
EURATOM	European Atomic Energy Community (since 1957)
Fatah	Palestinian National Liberation Movement (reverse acronym)
FLN	Front de libération nationale (National Liberation Front of Algeria)
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)
G-77	Group of 77
GDR	German Democratic Republic (East Germany)

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GMD	<i>Guomindang</i> (Nationalist Party of China)
IBEC	International Bank of Economic Cooperation (CMEA)
ICP	Indochinese Communist Party
ICSC	International Commission for Supervision and Control (Vietnam)
ICWA	Indian Council of World Affairs
IDF	Israel Defense Forces
IIB	International Investment Bank (CMEA)
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INF	Intermediate Nuclear Forces
KGB	Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti (Committee for State Security)
KOR	Komitet Obrony Robotników (Workers' Defense Committee)
LTBT	Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963)
MAD	Mutual Assured Destruction
MLF	Multi-Lateral Force
MNF	Multinational Force (Lebanon)
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEFA	North-East Frontier Agency (after 1954)
NEFT	North-East Frontier Tracts (until 1954)
NEP	New Economic Policy
NLF	National Liberation Front (South Vietnam)
NPT	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968)
OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OEEC	Organization for European Economic Cooperation
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
<i>Panchsheel</i>	Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence (1954)
PCF	Parti Communiste Français (French Communist Party)
PCI	Partito Comunista Italiano (Italian Communist Party)
PFLP	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
PLA	People's Liberation Army (China)
PLA	Palestinian Liberation Army
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
PRC	People's Republic of China
PRG	Provisional Revolutionary Government (South Vietnam)
ROC	Republic of China



## List of Abbreviations

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ROPCiO	Ruch Obrony Praw Człowieka i Obywatela (Movement for Defense of Human and Civic Rights)
RVN	Republic of Vietnam (1955–76; South Vietnam)
SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (1972)
SALT II	Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (1979)
SDI	Strategic Defense Initiative
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SED	Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands (Socialist Unity Party of Germany)
<i>sihua</i>	<i>si xiandaihua</i> (Four Modernizations; PRC)
SRV	Socialist Republic of Vietnam (since 1976)
START	Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (1991)
START II	Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (1993)
START III	Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (2010)
SVN	State of Vietnam (until 1955)
UAR	United Arab Republic
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force (Sinai)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
US	United States (of America)
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VCP	Vietnamese Communist Party
VWP	Vietnamese Workers Party (since 1951)
WAPA	Warsaw Pact

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