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## KEY=INTERLUDE - THORNTON NOEMI

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### K BLOWS TOP

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#### A COLD WAR COMIC INTERLUDE STARRING NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, AMERICA'S MOST UNLIKELY TOURIST

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**PublicAffairs** Khrushchev's 1959 trip across America was one of the strangest exercises in international diplomacy ever conducted—"a surreal extravaganza," as historian John Lewis Gaddis called it. Khrushchev told jokes, threw tantrums, sparked a riot in a San Francisco supermarket, wowed the coeds in a home economics class in Iowa, and ogled Shirley MacLaine as she filmed a dance scene in Can-Can. He befriended and offended a cast of characters including Nelson Rockefeller, Richard Nixon, Eleanor Roosevelt, Elizabeth Taylor, and Marilyn Monroe. Published for the fiftieth anniversary of the trip, *K Blows Top* is a work of history that reads like a Vonnegut novel. This cantankerous communist's road trip took place against the backdrop of the fifties in capitalist America, with the shadow of the hydrogen bomb hanging over his visit like the Sword of Damocles. As Khrushchev kept reminding people, he was a hot-tempered man who possessed the power to incinerate America.

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### SPYMASTER

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#### MY THIRTY-TWO YEARS IN INTELLIGENCE AND ESPIONAGE AGAINST THE WEST

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**Basic Books** Oleg Kalugin oversaw the work of American spies, matched wits with the CIA, and became one of the youngest generals in KGB history. Even so, he grew increasingly disillusioned with the Soviet system. In 1990, he went public, exposing the intelligence agency's shadowy methods. Revised and updated in the light of the KGB's enduring presence in Russian politics, *Spymaster* is Kalugin's impressively illuminating memoir of the final years of the Soviet Union.

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#### JUNIUS AND ALBERT'S ADVENTURES IN THE CONFEDERACY

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#### A CIVIL WAR ODYSSEY

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**Public Affairs** Tells the story of two correspondents for the New York Tribune who escaped the Confederacy's most notorious prison after being captured at the Battle of Vicksburg and relied on secret signals and covert sympathizers to travel back to Union territory.

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#### VLADIMIR PUTIN AND RUSSIAN STATECRAFT

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**Potomac Books, Inc.** An interpretive biography of one of Russia's most formidable leaders

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#### THUNDER FROM THE RIGHT

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#### EZRA TAFT BENSON IN MORMONISM AND POLITICS

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**University of Illinois Press** Ezra Taft Benson's ultra-conservative vision made him one of the most polarizing leaders in the history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. His willingness to mix religion with extreme right-wing politics troubled many. Yet his fierce defense of the traditional family, unabashed love of country, and deep knowledge of the faith endeared him to millions. In *Thunder from the Right*, a group of veteran Mormon scholars probe aspects of Benson's extraordinary life. Topics include: how Benson's views influenced his actions as Secretary of Agriculture in the Eisenhower Administration; his dedication to the conservative movement, from alliances with Barry Goldwater and the John Birch Society to his condemnation of the civil rights movement as a communist front; how his concept of the principal of free agency became central to Mormon theology; his advocacy of traditional gender roles as a counterbalance to liberalism; and the events and implications of Benson's term as Church president. Contributors: Gary James Bergera, Matthew Bowman, Newell G. Bringhurst, Brian Q. Cannon, Robert A. Goldberg, Matthew L. Harris, J. B. Haws, and Andrea G. Radke-Moss

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### K BLOWS TOP

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#### A COLD WAR COMIC INTERLUDE, STARRING NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, AMERICA'S MOST UNLIKELY TOURIST

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**Public Affairs** Recounts Khrushchev's 1959 trip across America against the backdrop of the Cold War and a capitalist America living under the shadow of the hydrogen bomb.

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## THE LOST KHRUSHCHEV

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## A JOURNEY INTO THE GULAG OF THE RUSSIAN MIND

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**Tate Publishing & Enterprises** The author presents her personal memories and her research into her family's history, including the mysterious circumstances surrounding the fate of her grandfather, Leonid Khrushchev, as well as the legacy of her great grandfather, the Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev.

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## DIPLOMACY SHOT DOWN

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## THE U-2 CRISIS AND EISENHOWER'S ABORTED MISSION TO MOSCOW, 1959-1960

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**University of Oklahoma Press** The history of the Cold War is littered with what-ifs, and in *Diplomacy Shot Down*, E. Bruce Geelhoed explores one of the most intriguing: What if the Soviets had not shot down the American U-2 spy plane and President Dwight D. Eisenhower had visited the Soviet Union in 1960 as planned? In August 1959, with his second term nearing its end, Eisenhower made the surprise announcement that he and Soviet premier Nikita S. Khrushchev would visit each other's countries as a means of "thawing some of the ice" of the Cold War. Khrushchev's trip to the United States in September 1959 resulted in plans for a four-power summit involving Great Britain and France, and for Eisenhower's visit to Russia in early summer 1960. Then, in May 1960, the Soviet Union shot down an American U-2 surveillance plane piloted by Francis Gary Powers. The downing of Powers's plane was, in Geelhoed's recounting of this episode in Cold War history, not just a diplomatic crisis. The ensuing collapse of the summit and the subsequent cancelation of Eisenhower's trip to the Soviet Union amounted to a critical missed opportunity for improved US-Soviet relations at a crucial juncture in the Cold War. In a blow-by-blow description of the diplomatic overtures, the U-2 incident, and the aftermath, *Diplomacy Shot Down* draws upon Eisenhower's projected itinerary and unmade speeches and statements, as well as the American and international press corps' preparations for covering the aborted visit, to give readers a sense of what might have been. Eisenhower's prestige within the Soviet Union was so great, Geelhoed observes, that the trip, if it had happened, could well have led to a détente in the increasingly dangerous US-Soviet relationship. Instead, the cancelation of Ike's visit led to an escalation in hostilities that played out around the globe and nearly guaranteed that the "missile gap" would reemerge as an issue in the 1960 presidential campaign. A detailed account of an episode that defined the Cold War for a generation, *Diplomacy Shot Down* is, in its insights and revelations, something rarer still—a behind-the-scenes look at history in the unmaking.

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## ODESSA: GENIUS AND DEATH IN A CITY OF DREAMS

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**W. W. Norton & Company** "Rich and riveting, complex and compelling, powerful and poetic."—Peter M. Gianotti, *Newsday* In Odessa, the greatest port on the Black Sea, a dream of cosmopolitan freedom inspired geniuses and innovators, from the writers Alexander Pushkin and Isaac Babel to Zionist activist Vladimir Jabotinsky and immunologist Ilya Mechnikov. Yet here too was death on a staggering scale, as World War II brought the mass murder of Jews carried out by the city's Romanian occupiers. Odessa is an elegy for the vibrant, multicultural tapestry of which a thriving Jewish population formed an essential part, as well as a celebration of the survival of Odessa's dream in a diaspora reaching all the way to Brighton Beach.

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## AMERICAN CAESARS

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## LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS FROM FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT TO GEORGE W. BUSH

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**Yale University Press** An insightful portrait of U.S. presidents from Franklin D. Roosevelt to George W. Bush. Hamilton examines their unique characters, their paths to Pennsylvania Avenue, their effectiveness as global leaders, and their lessons in governance, both good and bad.

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## MASTER OF SHADOWS

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## THE SECRET DIPLOMATIC CAREER OF THE PAINTER PETER PAUL RUBENS

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**Anchor Books** Reconstructs the life of the painter and diplomat who traveled from his home in Antwerp to the courts of London, Madrid, Paris, and Rome.

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## THE LAST DAYS OF STALIN

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**Yale University Press** Monografie over de laatste maanden in het leven van Stalin en de periode daarna.

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## CORN CRUSADE

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## KHRUSHCHEV'S FARMING REVOLUTION IN THE POST-STALIN SOVIET UNION

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**Oxford University Press, USA** Scarcely making ends meet -- Industrial agriculture, the logic of corn -- Corn politics -- Better living through corn -- Growing corn, raising citizens -- From Kolkhoznik to wage earner -- American technology, Soviet practice -- Battles over corn

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## LOSS OF INNOCENCE

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## AMERICA'S SCANDALS IN THE POST-WAR YEARS

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**Algora Publishing** America was certainly the big winner of World War II, being the last major country intact. Euphoria, hubris, and a naive self-confidence became hallmarks of the people. This hubris was dented a bit in the 1950s when scandals erupted around the TV quiz shows that made everyone feel so smart, and the U-2 spy incident of 1960 that revealed Americans were being lied to by the government. The book argues that these two events began the credibility gap that engulfed the nation later in the 1960s and continues to haunt us to this day. When the War ended, the United States still had its economy, infrastructure and industry intact. Taking up where the British Empire left off, the powerful new America expanded its influence around the globe. Suddenly light years ahead of any competitor, Americans abandoned themselves to a haze of consumerism and entertainment, trusting that they were safe and could not be harmed. The contestants on the big-money quiz shows turned out to be fakes, and the respected TV executives were also revealed to be liars and cheats. Far worse was yet to come. The United States government was caught in a lie regarding the CIA's U-2 reconnaissance planes overflying the Soviet Union. On the eve of a crucial summit meeting in 1960, the USSR knocked Gary Powers out of the sky, along with plenty of incriminating hardware and data. Moscow delayed revealing what it knew, and Washington spent ten days denying it was a spy plane, then denying that President Eisenhower was aware of it. The world was turning into a very scary place, and soon, American schoolchildren were being taught to duck under their desks if a bomb should strike. Fear began to percolate into the heart of the nation.

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## COMMON NONSENSE

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**PublicAffairs** "Andy Rooney's Sunday evening observations on 60 Minutes are an American institution, shaping the way people see everything from coffee percolators to the state of the nation. Rooney's books, most rece"

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## THE KREMLINOLOGIST

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### LLEWELLYN E THOMPSON, AMERICA'S MAN IN COLD WAR MOSCOW

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**JHU Press** "The Kremlinologist chronicles major events of the Cold War through the prism of the life of one of its top diplomats, Llewellyn Thompson. His life went from the wilds of the American West to the inner sanctums of the White House and the Kremlin. As the ambassador to Moscow, he became an important advisor to presidents and a key participant in major twentieth-century events, including the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Vietnam War. Yet, unlike his contemporaries McGeorge Bundy and George C. Marshall—who considered Thompson one of the most crucial actors in the Cold War and the "unsung hero" of the Cuban Missile Crisis—he has not been the subject of a major biography until now. Thompson's daughters Jenny Thompson Vukacic and Sherry Thompson set out to document their father's life as thoroughly as possible. Relying on primary sources and interviews, they received generous assistance from archivists, historians, and colleagues of their father. They also acquired documents and information from Russian archives, including the KGB archives. As family, they had unprecedented access to his FBI dossier, State Department personnel files, family archives, letters, diaries, speeches, and documents. Their original research brings new material to light including important information on the U-2, Kennan's containment policy, and Thompson's role in US covert operations machinery. The book refutes historical misinterpretations of events in the Berlin Crisis, the Austrian State Treaty, and the Cuban Missile Crisis."--Provided by publisher.

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### WASHINGTON SCHLEPPED HERE

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### WALKING IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

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**Crown** The father of our country slept with Martha, but schlepped in the District. Now in the great man's footsteps comes humorist and twenty-year Washington resident Christopher Buckley with the real story of the city's founding. Well, not really. We're just trying to get you to buy the book. But we can say with justification that there's never been a more enjoyable, funny, and informative tour guide to the city than Buckley. His delight as he points out things of interest is contagious, and his frequent digressions about his own adventures as a White House staffer are often hilarious. In *Washington Schlepped Here*, Buckley takes us along for several walks around the town and shares with us a bit of his "other" Washington. They include "Dante's Paradiso" (Union Station); the "Zero Milestone of American democracy" (the U.S. Capitol); the "Almost Pink House" (the White House); and many other historical (and often hysterical) journeys. Buckley is the sort of wonderful guide who pries loose the abalone-like clichés that cling to a place as mythic as D.C. Wonderfully insightful and eminently practical, *Washington Schlepped Here* shows us that even a city whose chief industry is government bureaucracy is a lot funnier and more surprising than its media-ready image might let on. From the Hardcover edition.

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### BUILDING A NEW NEW WORLD

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### AMERIKANIZM IN RUSSIAN ARCHITECTURE

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**Yale University Press** An essential exploration of how Russian ideas about the United States shaped architecture and urban design from the czarist era to the fall of the U.S.S.R. Idealized representations of America, as both an aspiration and a menace, played an important role in shaping Russian architecture and urban design from the American Revolution until the fall of the Soviet Union. Jean-Louis Cohen traces the powerful concept of "Amerikanizm" and its impact on Russia's built environment from early czarist interest in Revolutionary America, through the spectacular World's Fairs of the 19th century, to department stores, skyscrapers, and factories built in Russia using American methods during the 20th century. *Visions of America* also captivated the Russian avant-garde, from El Lissitzky to Moisei Ginzburg, and Cohen explores the ongoing artistic dialogue maintained between the two countries at the mid-century and in the late Soviet era, following a period of strategic competition. This first major study of Amerikanizm in the architecture of Russia makes a timely contribution to our understanding of modern architecture and its broader geopolitics.

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### THE VIENNA SUMMIT AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

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**Lexington Books** At the beginning of June 1961, the tensions of the Cold War were supposed to abate as both sides sought a resolution. The two most important men in the world, John F. Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev, met for a summit in Vienna. Yet the high hopes were disappointed. Within months the Cold War had become very hot: Khrushchev built the Berlin Wall and a year later he sent missiles to Cuba to threaten the United States directly. Despite the fact that the Vienna Summit yielded barely any tangible results, it did lead to some very important developments. The superpowers came to see for the first time that there was only one way to escape from the atomic hell of their respective arsenals: dialogue. The "peace through fear" and the "hotline" between Washington and Moscow prevented an atomic confrontation. Austria successfully demonstrated its new role as neutral state and host when Vienna became a meeting place in the Cold War. In *The Vienna Summit and Its Importance in International History* international experts use new Russian and Western sources to analyze what really happened during this critical time and why the parties had a close shave with catastrophe.

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### RED PLENTY

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**Graywolf Press** "Spufford cunningly maps out a literary genre of his own . . . Freewheeling and fabulous." —The Times (London) Strange as it may seem, the gray, oppressive USSR was founded on a fairy tale. It was built on the twentieth-century magic called "the planned economy," which was going to gush forth an abundance of good things that the lands of capitalism could never match. And just for a little while, in the heady years of the late 1950s, the magic seemed to be working. *Red Plenty* is about that moment in history, and how it came, and how it went away: about the brief era when, under the rash leadership of Khrushchev, the Soviet Union looked forward to a future of rich communists and envious capitalists, when Moscow would out-glint Manhattan and every Lada would be better engineered than a Porsche. It's about the scientists who did their genuinely brilliant best to make the dream come true, to give the tyranny its happy ending. *Red Plenty* is history, it's fiction, it's as ambitious as Sputnik, as uncompromising as an Aeroflot flight attendant, and as different from what you were expecting as a glass of Soviet champagne.

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### JFK AND HIS ENEMIES

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### A PORTRAIT OF POWER

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**Rowman & Littlefield** The famed 19th century humorist Finely Peter Dunne once commented that life "would not be worth living if we didn't keep our enemies." Certainly John F. Kennedy could appreciate the wisdom behind this observation. At nearly every stage of his noteworthy political career, which stretched from the dank, run-down tenement houses of Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1946 to the gleaming downtown skyscrapers of Dallas, Texas in 1963, Kennedy had collected his fair share of enemies. Some, like Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. in 1952 and Lyndon Johnson in 1960, presented formidable political obstacles to his attaining higher office. Others, like Nikita Khrushchev during the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962, threatened the very survival of the human race itself. Regardless of the stakes, Kennedy always seemed to rise to the level of the domestic or international challenge presented. "Our problems are man-made, therefore they may be solved by man," he said. To those who knew him best, this single-mindedness was not surprising. "He clearly wanted to establish a place in history," insisted Robert McNamara, Kennedy's Secretary of Defense. But being an historian himself, Kennedy realized that political success did not come easily or cheaply. It required individual strength of character, clarity of thought, and the ability to act decisively. "There are risks and costs to action," he allowed. "But they are far less than the long range risks of comfortable inaction."

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### HAPPY HOUR IS FOR AMATEURS

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### A LOST DECADE IN THE WORLD'S WORST PROFESSION

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**Harper Collins** A memoir inspired by the popular anonymous blog presents a lawyer's drunken and debauched strategy for surviving inside the American legal system, in a work that satirizes office culture, exposes fraudulent practices that mark his profession, and describes his hedonistic nightlife. 25,000 first printing.

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### GAMBLING WITH ARMAGEDDON

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### NUCLEAR ROULETTE FROM HIROSHIMA TO THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

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**Vintage** From the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *American Prometheus* comes the first effort to set the Cuban Missile Crisis, with its potential for nuclear holocaust, in a wider historical narrative of the Cold War-how such a crisis arose and why, at the very last possible moment, it never happened. "Fresh and thrilling.... A fascinating work of history that is very relevant to today's politics." -Walter Isaacson, bestselling author of *The Code Breaker* Pulitzer Prize-winning author Martin J. Sherwin introduces a dramatic new view of how luck and leadership avoided a nuclear holocaust during the October

1962 Cuban missile crisis. Set within the sweep of the Cold War and its nuclear history, every chapter of this gripping narrative of the origins and resolution of history's most dangerous thirteen days offers lessons and a warning for our time. Gambling with Armageddon presents a riveting, page turning account of the crisis as well as an original exploration of the evolving place of nuclear weapons in the Post-World War II world.

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### THE DAILY SHOW (THE BOOK)

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### AN ORAL HISTORY AS TOLD BY JON STEWART, THE CORRESPONDENTS, STAFF AND GUESTS

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**Grand Central Publishing** NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER The complete, uncensored history of the award-winning The Daily Show with Jon Stewart, as told by its correspondents, writers, and host. For almost seventeen years, The Daily Show with Jon Stewart brilliantly redefined the borders between television comedy, political satire, and opinionated news coverage. It launched the careers of some of today's most significant comedians, highlighted the hypocrisies of the powerful, and garnered 23 Emmys. Now the show's behind-the-scenes gags, controversies, and camaraderie will be chronicled by the players themselves, from legendary host Jon Stewart to the star cast members and writers-including Samantha Bee, Stephen Colbert, John Oliver, and Steve Carell - plus some of The Daily Show's most prominent guests and adversaries: John and Cindy McCain, Glenn Beck, Tucker Carlson, and many more. This oral history takes the reader behind the curtain for all the show's highlights, from its origins as Comedy Central's underdog late-night program to Trevor Noah's succession, rising from a scrappy jester in the 24-hour political news cycle to become part of the beating heart of politics-a trusted source for not only comedy but also commentary, with a reputation for calling bullshit and an ability to effect real change in the world. Through years of incisive election coverage, passionate debates with President Obama and Hillary Clinton, feuds with Bill O'Reilly and Fox, and provocative takes on Wall Street and racism, The Daily Show has been a cultural touchstone. Now, for the first time, the people behind the show's seminal moments come together to share their memories of the last-minute rewrites, improvisations, pranks, romances, blow-ups, and moments of Zen both on and off the set of one of America's most groundbreaking shows.

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### IRON CURTAIN TWITCHERS

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### RUSSO-AMERICAN COLD WAR RELATIONS

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**Lexington Books** This study examines cases of rhetorical antagonisms and collaborations between the United States and the Soviet Union throughout the Cold War. The author analyzes relations from cultural and political angles and investigates mutual perspectives at both the government and grassroots levels.

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### A BROTHERHOOD OF SPIES

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### THE U-2 AND THE CIA'S SECRET WAR

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**Anchor** A thrilling dramatic narrative of the top-secret Cold War-era spy plane operation that transformed the CIA and brought the U.S. and the Soviet Union to the brink of disaster On May 1, 1960, an American U-2 spy plane was shot down over the Soviet Union just weeks before a peace summit between the two nations. The CIA concocted a cover story for President Eisenhower to deliver, assuring him that no one could have survived a fall from that altitude. And even if pilot Francis Gary Powers had survived, he had been supplied with a poison pin with which to commit suicide. But against all odds, Powers emerged from the wreckage and was seized by the KGB. He confessed to espionage charges, revealing to the world that Eisenhower had just lied to the American people--and to the Soviet Premier. Infuriated, Nikita Khrushchev slammed the door on a rare opening in Cold War relations. In A Brotherhood of Spies, award-winning journalist Monte Reel reveals how the U-2 spy program, principally devised by four men working in secret, upended the Cold War and carved a new mission for the CIA. This secret fraternity, made up of Edwin Land, best known as the inventor of instant photography and the head of Polaroid Corporation; Kelly Johnson, a hard-charging taskmaster from Lockheed; Richard Bissell, the secretive and ambitious spymaster; and ace Air Force flyer Powers, set out to replace yesterday's fallible human spies with tomorrow's undetectable eye in the sky. Their clandestine successes and all-too-public failures make this brilliantly reported account a true-life thriller with the highest stakes and tragic repercussions.

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### GLOBALIZATION OF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

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### CHANGING INTERNATIONAL STRUCTURES, ADAPTIVE STRATEGIES, AND THE IMPACT ON INSTITUTIONS : REPORT OF THE AACSB INTERNATIONAL GLOBALIZATION OF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION TASK FORCE

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**Emerald Group Publishing** Rarely, if ever, have business schools experienced change as far-reaching and powerful as during the current wave of globalization. Understanding these changes, and their implications, was the charge given to an AACSB Task Force on Globalization of Management Education. In this comprehensive report, the Task Force explores broad globalization trends in management education that command the attention of any individual or institution striving to navigate in today's environment. Then, by exploring individual business school strategies, it provides valuable insights into how business schools can and should respond. The report aims to encourage and guide business schools to embrace globalization in ways that are mission-appropriate, manageable given available resources, and meaningful to the stakeholders being served. For organizations serving business schools, it will be a catalyst for action that elevates and improves business schools' capabilities. Readers will be left with the conviction that great opportunities exist for business schools to move from keeping pace with the sweeping changes of globalization, to leading the way.

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### FIRST STEPS TOWARD DÉTENTE

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### AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN THE BERLIN CRISIS, 1958-1963

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**Lexington Books** Richard Williamson's First Steps toward Détente provides a history of negotiations conducted from 1958-1963 between the United States, its Western allies in Europe, and the Soviet Union, in order to resolve the Berlin crisis. These negotiations established ongoing patterns of backchannel, ambassadorial, foreign minister and heads of state discussions. From Khrushchev's visit to the United States in 1959 and the difficult Paris 1960 and Vienna 1961 summits to the construction of the Berlin Wall, disarmament remained a parallel concern dependent on Berlin's resolution. Throughout most of 1962, the United States and Soviets made rigorous attempts to break a stalemate at Checkpoint Charlie, though neither side was truly ready to forfeit. Ultimately, the renewal of Berlin harassments and the Cuban missile crisis put an end to these efforts, but the closer relations that had developed through Berlin talks helped to enable the Limited Test Ban Treaty in 1963. The Berlin Crisis signaled a transition away from multilateral East-West relations to a bilateral U.S.-Soviet relationship, remaining oriented to military positions in Germany. In this book, Williamson explores the significance of these events and shows how the negotiations held between 1958 and 1963 provided the templates for détente.

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### THE BROTHERS: JOHN FOSTER DULLES, ALLEN DULLES, AND THEIR SECRET WORLD WAR

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**Macmillan** A joint biography of John Foster Dulles and Allen Dulles, who led the United States into an unseen war that decisively shaped today's world During the 1950s, when the Cold War was at its peak, two immensely powerful brothers led the United States into a series of foreign adventures whose effects are still shaking the world. John Foster Dulles was secretary of state while his brother, Allen Dulles, was director of the Central Intelligence Agency. In this book, Stephen Kinzer places their extraordinary lives against the background of American culture and history. He uses the framework of biography to ask: Why does the United States behave as it does in the world? The Brothers explores hidden forces that shape the national psyche, from religious piety to Western movies—many of which are about a noble gunman who cleans up a lawless town by killing bad guys. This is how the Dulles brothers saw themselves, and how many Americans still see their country's role in the world. Propelled by a quintessentially American set of fears and delusions, the Dulles brothers launched violent campaigns against foreign leaders they saw as threats to the United States. These campaigns helped push countries from Guatemala to the Congo into long spirals of violence, led the United States into the Vietnam War, and laid the foundation for decades of hostility between the United States and countries from Cuba to Iran. The story of the Dulles brothers is the story of America. It illuminates and helps explain the modern history of the United States and the world. A Kirkus Reviews Best Nonfiction Book of 2013

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### THE FIRE IS UPON US

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## JAMES BALDWIN, WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR., AND THE DEBATE OVER RACE IN AMERICA

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**Princeton University Press** "A great read."—Whoopi Goldberg, *The View* How the clash between the civil rights firebrand and the father of modern conservatism continues to illuminate America's racial divide On February 18, 1965, an overflowing crowd packed the Cambridge Union in Cambridge, England, to witness a historic televised debate between James Baldwin, the leading literary voice of the civil rights movement, and William F. Buckley Jr., a fierce critic of the movement and America's most influential conservative intellectual. The topic was "the American dream is at the expense of the American Negro," and no one who has seen the debate can soon forget it. Nicholas Buccola's *The Fire Is upon Us* is the first book to tell the full story of the event, the radically different paths that led Baldwin and Buckley to it, the controversies that followed, and how the debate and the decades-long clash between the men continues to illuminate America's racial divide today. Born in New York City only fifteen months apart, the Harlem-raised Baldwin and the privileged Buckley could not have been more different, but they both rose to the height of American intellectual life during the civil rights movement. By the time they met in Cambridge, Buckley was determined to sound the alarm about a man he considered an "eloquent menace." For his part, Baldwin viewed Buckley as a deluded reactionary whose popularity revealed the sickness of the American soul. The stage was set for an epic confrontation that pitted Baldwin's call for a moral revolution in race relations against Buckley's unabashed elitism and implicit commitment to white supremacy. A remarkable story of race and the American dream, *The Fire Is upon Us* reveals the deep roots and lasting legacy of a conflict that continues to haunt our politics.

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## MASTERING THE ART OF SOVIET COOKING

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### A MEMOIR OF FOOD AND LONGING

**Crown** A James Beard Award-winning writer captures life under the Red socialist banner in this wildly inventive, tragicomic memoir of feasts, famines, and three generations Born in 1963, in an era of bread shortages, Anya grew up in a communal Moscow apartment where eighteen families shared one kitchen. She sang odes to Lenin, black-marketeered Juicy Fruit gum at school, watched her father brew moonshine, and, like most Soviet citizens, longed for a taste of the mythical West. It was a life by turns absurd, naively joyous, and melancholy—and ultimately intolerable to her anti-Soviet mother, Larisa. When Anya was ten, she and Larisa fled the political repression of Brezhnev-era Russia, arriving in Philadelphia with no winter coats and no right of return. Now Anya occupies two parallel food universes: one where she writes about four-star restaurants, the other where a taste of humble kolbasa transports her back to her scarlet-blazed socialist past. To bring that past to life, Anya and her mother decide to eat and cook their way through every decade of the Soviet experience. Through these meals, and through the tales of three generations of her family, Anya tells the intimate yet epic story of life in the USSR. Wildly inventive and slyly witty, *Mastering the Art of Soviet Cooking* is that rare book that stirs our souls and our senses.

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## COMMUNIST PIGS

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### AN ANIMAL HISTORY OF EAST GERMANY'S RISE AND FALL

**University of Washington Press** The pig played a fundamental role in the German Democratic Republic's attempts to create and sustain a modern, industrial food system built on communist principles. By the mid-1980s, East Germany produced more pork per capita than West Germany and the UK, while also suffering myriad unintended consequences of this centrally planned practice: manure pollution, animal disease, and rolling food shortages. The pig is an incredibly adaptive animal, and historian Thomas Fleischman uncovers three types of pig that played roles in this history: the industrial pig, remade to suit the conditions of factory farming; the wild boar, whose overpopulation was a side effect of agricultural development rather than a conservation success story; and the garden pig, reflective of the regime's growing acceptance of private, small-scale farming within the planned economy. Fleischman chronicles East Germany's journey from family farms to factory farms, explaining how communist principles shaped the adoption of industrial agriculture practices. More broadly, Fleischman argues that agriculture under communism came to reflect standard practices of capitalist agriculture, and that the pork industry provides a clear illustration of this convergence. His analysis sheds light on the causes of the country's environmental and political collapse in 1989 and offers a warning about the high cost of cheap food in the present and future.

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## BECOMING RONALD REAGAN

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### THE RISE OF A CONSERVATIVE ICON

**U of Nebraska Press** A fresh look at Ronald Reagan's transition from Hollywood actor to political celebrity.

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## VOICE OF THE SILENCED PEOPLES IN THE GLOBAL COLD WAR

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### THE ASSEMBLY OF CAPTIVE EUROPEAN NATIONS, 1954-1972

**Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG** According to its members, exiled political leaders from nine east European countries, the ACEN was an umbrella organization—a quasi-East European parliament in exile—composed of formerly prominent statesmen who strove to maintain the case of liberation of Eastern Europe from the Soviet yoke on the agenda of international relations. Founded by the Free Europe Committee, from 1954 to 1971 the ACEN tried to lobby for Eastern European interests on the U.S. political scene, in the United Nations and the Council of Europe. Furthermore, its activities can be traced to Latin America, Asia and the Middle East. However, since it was founded and sponsored by the Free Europe Committee (most commonly recognized as the sponsor of the Radio Free Europe), the ACEN operations were obviously influenced and monitored by the Americans (CIA, Department of State). This book argues that despite the émigré leadership's self-restraint in expressing criticism of the U.S. foreign policy, the ACEN was vulnerable to, and eventually fell victim of, the changes in the American Cold War policies. Notwithstanding the termination of Free Europe's support, ACEN members reconstituted their operations in 1972 and continued their actions until 1989. Based on a through archival research (twenty different archives in the U.S. and Europe, interviews, published documents, memoirs, press) this book is a first complete story of an organization that is quite often mentioned in publications related to the operations of the Free Europe Committee but hardly ever thoroughly studied.

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## SINATRA

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### THE CHAIRMAN

**Anchor** Presents a behind-the-scenes examination of the life and career of the legendary performer that offers insight into his prolific accomplishments, multidimensional character, and complex relationships.

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## THE PRESIDENT AND THE APPRENTICE

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### EISENHOWER AND NIXON, 1952-1961

**Yale University Press** More than half a century after Eisenhower left office, the history of his presidency is so clouded by myth, partisanship, and outright fraud that most people have little understanding of how Ike's administration worked or what it accomplished. We know—or think we know—that Eisenhower distrusted his vice president, Richard Nixon, and kept him at arm's length; that he did little to advance civil rights; that he sat by as Joseph McCarthy's reckless anticommunist campaign threatened to wreck his administration; and that he planned the disastrous 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba. None of this is true. *The President and the Apprentice* reveals a different Eisenhower, and a different Nixon. Ike trusted and relied on Nixon, sending him on many sensitive overseas missions. Eisenhower, not Truman, desegregated the military. Eisenhower and Nixon, not Lyndon Johnson, pushed the Civil Rights Act of 1957 through the Senate. Eisenhower was determined to bring down McCarthy and did so. Nixon never, contrary to recent accounts, saw a psychotherapist, but while Ike was recovering from his heart attack in 1955, Nixon was overworked, overanxious, overmedicated, and at the limits of his ability to function.

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## THE CONSEQUENCES OF HUMILIATION

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### ANGER AND STATUS IN WORLD POLITICS

**Cornell University Press** *The Consequences of Humiliation* explores the nature of national humiliation and its impact on foreign policy. Joslyn Barnhart demonstrates that Germany's catastrophic reaction to humiliation at the end of World War I is part of a broader pattern: states that experience humiliating events are more likely to engage in international aggression aimed at restoring the state's image in its own eyes and in the eyes of others. Barnhart shows that these states also pursue conquest, intervene in the affairs of other states, engage in diplomatic hostility and verbal discord, and pursue advanced weaponry and other symbols of national resurgence at higher rates than non-humiliated states in similar foreign policy contexts. Her examination of how national humiliation functions at the individual level explores leaders' domestic incentives to evoke a sense of national humiliation. As a result of humiliation on this level, the effects may persist for decades, if not centuries, following the original humiliating event.

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### CULTURE, POWER, AND SECURITY

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#### NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE HISTORY OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

**Cambridge Scholars Publishing** *Culture, Power, and Security* provides a timely collection of essays by a diverse group of historians grappling with the notion of "security" in different temporal and geographical contexts. The authors, ranging from senior scholars – including an award-winning military historian – to relative newcomers, examine a variety of new topics or ask new questions of older ones in the areas of religious, political, intelligence, military and foreign relations history. Drawing upon new approaches or archival sources, each author offers fresh perspectives and insight into the nature of national or international security, broadly conceived. This unique collection of essays, engagingly written and reflecting state-of-the-art scholarship, will be of value both to general readers and students of military history, diplomatic history and national and international security studies.

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### THE LAST BRAHMIN

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#### HENRY CABOT LODGE JR. AND THE MAKING OF THE COLD WAR

**Yale University Press** *The first biography of a man who was at the center of American foreign policy for a generation* Few have ever enjoyed the degree of foreign-policy influence and versatility that Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. did—in the postwar era, perhaps only George Marshall, Henry Kissinger, and James Baker. Lodge, however, had the distinction of wielding that influence under presidents of both parties. For three decades, he was at the center of American foreign policy, serving as advisor to five presidents, from Dwight Eisenhower to Gerald Ford, and as ambassador to the United Nations, Vietnam, West Germany, and the Vatican. Lodge's political influence was immense. He was the first person, in 1943, to see Eisenhower as a potential president; he entered Eisenhower in the 1952 New Hampshire primary without the candidate's knowledge, crafted his political positions, and managed his campaign. As UN ambassador in the 1950s, Lodge was effectively a second secretary of state. In the 1960s, he was called twice, by John F. Kennedy and by Lyndon Johnson, to serve in the toughest position in the State Department's portfolio, as ambassador to Vietnam. In the 1970s, he paved the way for permanent American ties with the Holy See. Over his career, beginning with his arrival in the U.S. Senate at age thirty-four in 1937, when there were just seventeen Republican senators, he did more than anyone else to transform the Republican Party from a regional, isolationist party into the nation's dominant force in foreign policy, a position it held from Eisenhower's time until the twenty-first century. In this book, historian Luke A. Nichter gives us a compelling narrative of Lodge's extraordinary and consequential life. Lodge was among the last of the well-heeled Eastern Establishment Republicans who put duty over partisanship and saw themselves as the hereditary captains of the American state. Unlike many who reach his position, Lodge took his secrets to the grave—including some that, revealed here for the first time, will force historians to rethink their understanding of America's involvement in the Vietnam War.