

The Beria Papers

Draws on newly declassified intelligence files to examine one of the twentieth century's most influential spy cases as well as its role in generating the Cold War, discussing the defection of a cipher clerk who revealed a Soviet espionage network in North America less than a month after the atomic bombing of Japan.

For the first time in one place, Roger M. Sobin has compiled a list of nominees and award winners of virtually every mystery award ever presented. He has also included many of the "best of" lists by more than fifty of the most important contributors to the genre.; Mr. Sobin spent more than two decades gathering the data and lists in this volume, much of that time he used to recheck the accuracy of the material he had collected. Several of the "best of" lists appear here for the first time in book form. Several others have been unavailable for a number of years.; Of special note, are Anthony Boucher's "Best Picks for the Year." Boucher, one of the major mystery reviewers of all time, reviewed for The San Francisco Chronicle, Ellery Queen Mystery Magazine, and The New York Times. From these resources Mr. Sobin created "Boucher's Best" and "Important Lists to Consider," lists that provide insight into important writing in the field from 1942 through Boucher's death in 1968.? This is a great resource for all mystery readers and collectors.; ; Winner of the 2008 Macavity Awards for Best Mystery Nonfiction.

James Boggs (1919-1993) and Grace Lee Boggs (1915-2015) were two largely unsung but critically important figures in the black freedom struggle. Born and raised in Alabama, James Boggs came to Detroit during the Great Migration, becoming an automobile worker and a union activist. Grace Lee was a Chinese American scholar who studied Hegel, worked with Caribbean political theorist C. L. R. James, and moved to Detroit to work toward a new American revolution. As husband and wife, the couple was influential in the early stages of what would become the Black Power movement, laying the intellectual foundation for racial and urban struggles during one of the most active social movement periods in recent U.S. history. Stephen Ward details both the personal and the political dimensions of the Boggses' lives, highlighting the vital contributions these two figures made to black activist thinking. At once a dual biography of two crucial figures and a vivid portrait of Detroit as a center of activism, Ward's book restores the Boggses, and the intellectual strain of black radicalism they shaped, to their rightful place in postwar American history.

State-of-the-art reinterpretations of the reasons for Japan's decision to surrender, by distinguished historians of differing national perspectives and differing views.

In the first analysis of the start of the Cold War from a Soviet viewpoint, Caroline Kennedy-Pipe draws on Russian source material to reach some startling conclusions. She challenges the prevailing orthodoxy of Western historians to show how Moscow saw the presence of US troops in Europe in the 1940s and early 1950s as advantageous rather than as a check on Soviet ambitions. The author points to a complex web of concerns that fuelled Moscow's actions, and explores how the Soviet leadership, and Stalin in particular, responded to American policy. She shows how the Soviet experience of the United States and Europe, both before, during and after the Second World War, led Moscow to a policy that was not simply fuelled by anti-Americanism. Six chapters cover events from the wartime conferences of 1943 until the death of Stalin. A final chapter places the book in the context of the current debate over the causes of the Cold War.

This book examines Soviet Foreign Policy towards East Germany in the late 1980s. By focusing on the complex interaction between domestic political thought and developments in the international system, the author illustrates the hierarchical relationship between the GDR and the USSR and offers different perspectives for understanding Soviet foreign policy. The book demonstrates that shifts in Soviet policy towards the GDR stemmed, on the one hand, from the international level, in that Soviet security was legitimated by the existence of two full-fledged German states, and, on the other, may be best explained in terms of ideas and Gorbachev's new political philosophy.?

A rake's progress by one of publishing's great eccentrics--the memoirs of Anthony Blond. Richly entertaining...delightfully unstuffy...plenty of juicy gossip --Mail on Sunday

Imagine you could eavesdrop on a dinner party with three of the most fascinating historical figures of all time. In this landmark book, a gifted Harvard historian puts you in the room with Churchill, Stalin, and Roosevelt as they meet at a climactic turning point in the war to hash out the terms of the peace. The ink wasn't dry when the recriminations began. The conservatives who hated Roosevelt's New Deal accused him of selling out. Was he too sick? Did he give too much in exchange for Stalin's promise to join the war against Japan? Could he have done better in Eastern Europe? Both Left and Right would blame Yalta for beginning the Cold War. Plokhy's conclusions, based on unprecedented archival research, are surprising. He goes against conventional wisdom-cemented during the Cold War- and argues that an ailing Roosevelt did better than we think. Much has been made of FDR's handling of the Depression; here we see him as wartime chief. Yalta is authoritative, original, vividly-written narrative history, and is sure to appeal to fans of Margaret MacMillan's bestseller Paris 1919.

James B. Conant (1893-1978) was one of the giants of the American establishment in the twentieth century. President of Harvard University from 1933 to 1953, he was also a scientist who led the US government's effort to develop weapons of mass destruction, and his story mirrors the transition of the United States from isolationism to global superpower at the dawn of the nuclear age. 'This splendid portrait of Conant ... illuminates the life of a pivotal figure in the making of US nuclear, scientific, educational, and foreign policy for almost half a century. But the book is much more: it is not only an insightful narration of Conant's life, it is also a brilliant and important account of the making of the nuclear age, a chronicle that contains much that is new.'

TheWashington Post 'The bomb would be as much Conant's as it was anyone's in government. His inner response to that burden of responsibility has long been obscured, but it is illumined here ... This is a model of historiography that is evocative reading.' The New York Times Book Review 'Vibrantly written and compelling, it breaches Conant's shield of public discretion in masterly fashion ...

This is the first comprehensive biography of Lavrentii Beria, Stalin's notorious police chief and for many years his most powerful lieutenant. Beria has long symbolized all the evils of Stalinism, haunting the public imagination both in the West and in the former Soviet Union. Yet because his political opponents expunged his name from public memory after his dramatic arrest and execution in 1953, little has been previously published about his long and tumultuous career.

Stalin, like Hitler and other tyrants, won and held power because he had collaborators - hangmen. Drawing on newly released archival material, Donald Rayfield gives us a fuller and more

colourful picture of Stalin's inner circle than ever before. Stalin was not the sole author of Stalinism. What motivated his chiefs of police, Feliks Dzierzynski, Viacheslav Manzhinsky, Genrikh Iagoda, Nikolai Ezhov and Lavrenti Beria? What did they want? What were their relations with the regime and its ruler? How did their upbringing and experience mould them? And how does the terror they create connect with the terror they felt? Stalin and His Hangmen reconstructs the psychological mechanism of a whole regime and what it held together. The extent of the misery caused by Stalin and his Hangmen can be compared in Europe only to that brought about by Hitler and his henchmen. But Stalin's heritage is, if possible, even worse than Hitler's. His rule enslaved three generations, not one, the horror of what he did has not yet been fully understood and his countrymen have not yet found the strength to disavow him. All the more important, then, that this diabolical tale should be told.

"This article [examines] ... recent disclosures about Soviet decisionmaking towards Germany in the period from Stalin's death in March 1953 until Beria's arrest in late June of that same year. Many historians and political scientists have wondered if there might have been a chance during this short period to reunify Germany more than thirty years before Gorbachev came to power"--Page 1.

New York magazine was born in 1968 after a run as an insert of the New York Herald Tribune and quickly made a place for itself as the trusted resource for readers across the country. With award-winning writing and photography covering everything from politics and food to theater and fashion, the magazine's consistent mission has been to reflect back to its audience the energy and excitement of the city itself, while celebrating New York as both a place and an idea.

There are some figures in modern history who stand out not just for their amoral conduct but their cruelty. This book explores the life of the notorious Beria, Stalin's henchman. The first part provides an outline of the turbulent history of Russia from 1900 to 1953, in order to set the background from which Beria emerged. The second section presents a biography of Beria from his youth, his early education, and his obsequious behaviour towards Stalin to his rise to be the head of the NKVD (KGB) and later to be amongst the most senior leaders of the Communist structure in the USSR. He was responsible for the deaths of millions (and for organising the Katy? massacre), infamous for murdering colleagues, and a sexual predator, and became the most feared man in the USSR next to Stalin. The third and fourth parts move away from history and biography to moral philosophy, in order to understand from where such evil conduct arises. The question of free-will is explored in the light of human insight, and these sections also discuss the most recent scientific claims concerning human behaviour, as well as the factors which influence people in decision making.

At the midpoint of the "high" cold war, when most people in North America and Europe thought catastrophic nuclear onslaught was almost inevitable, an unprecedented and unrepeated event took place in Geneva in July 1955. The heads of state from the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, and France came together in an attempt at diplomatic dialogue, primarily over the questions of German unification, European security, and nuclear disarmament. Although the summit ended with no tangible results, its ramifications were extensive, and it provided the world with a brief repose from escalating East-West tension. In *Cold War Respite* twelve scholars writing from several national perspectives investigate in riveting detail how that event—examined only in passing until now—came about, why its "spirit" was so short-lived, and what its subsequent impact was on the development of the cold war. Making use of newly -declassified archives in the United States, France, Britain, and Russia, the authors provide some of the latest research and insights into early cold-war history as they track the crucial period from Stalin's death in 1953 until the summit. They consider John Foster Dulles's policy at Geneva and the meeting of the four foreign ministers that followed the summit. As the essayists attest, the psychological effects of the summit were of immense significance to the history of international relations and reveal the complexity and dynamism of foreign affairs during the decades following World War II. While some argue that the series of international crises beginning in 1958 and culminating in 1962 might have been averted if the Geneva conference had been pursued more eagerly, others argue that it is a credit to the summit that those events are studied today as examples of crisis management and not of nuclear war. Present day Russia is the setting for this new thriller by the author of *Fatherland*.

First published in 1997, Glenn Meade's first internationally bestselling thriller is back and better than ever, as it takes you on a riveting ride into the heart of a Cold War plot to assassinate Joseph Stalin. It's 1953—the middle of the Cold War. Joseph Stalin is a major threat—with his deteriorating mental stability, reports that he's about to resume his horrifying purges, and the Soviet Union on the cusp of developing nuclear weapons, it's a risk the US government is unwilling to take. Operation Snow Wolf is created to eliminate Stalin before it's too late. CIA agent Jake Massey is chosen to run the operation and he recruits Alex Slanski—AKA Wolf—to do the deed, along with Anna, who recently escaped from a Soviet gulag, to be his guide. But someone knows their plan, and the KGB have dispatched their own deadly Major Yuri Lukin to hunt down the hunters. As circumstances quickly unravel, Jake must somehow put an end to the mission he had set into motion—before the entire situation explodes into World War III. Filled with breathtaking action and nail-biting thrills, this classic bestseller proves that despite being over, the Cold War can "still freeze readers' attention and chill their blood" (*Publishers Weekly*).

The ABA Journal serves the legal profession. Qualified recipients are lawyers and judges, law students, law librarians and associate members of the American Bar Association.

What if the head of the Soviet secret police had kept a diary of his murders and sexual exploits? If published it would cause a scandal. Two journalists have the knowledge and the contacts to put together such a diary, and offer the rights to a publisher in the West for a million dollars in an unnamed Swiss bank account. Secrecy is everything. Featuring spies Philby, Burgess and McClean, drunken dinners in dachas on the Black Sea, and all the excesses of the *Aprachiks* in the Politbureau, this is an exotic romp through Cold War Russia, with tension high throughout. Allan Williams has made this one of the most sensational thrillers of our time. Spy fiction from the same stable as Ian Fleming's James Bond.

Analyzes how government secrets, such as President Truman's decision to make a sacred secret of the Venona intercepts, distort politics and our understanding of history

Fieldwork Conducted Among The Berias Of Loohari (Hawla) Gram Panchayat Of Rahatgarh Block Of Sagar District Of Madhya Pradesh, India. Most Of The Women Of This Community Are Traditionally Involved In Prostitution And Rai Dance. Beria Women, Known As Berani, Are The Village Dancing Girls Are Employed To Give Performance In Could Weather Especially At The Holi Festival And Other Occasions Like Marriage, Etc. Where They Dance The Whole Night Through, Fortified By Continuous Of Liquor. This Dance Is Called Rai , Accompanied By Most Obscene Songs And Gestures. The Present Study Is Conducted Among The Beria Women, Who Engaged In Prostitution. The Objective Of The Study Is To Assess The Reproductive And Child Health Care Practices Among The Berias, Loohai (Hawla) Gram Panchayat Of Rahatgarh. The Authors Highlight The Socio-Demographic, Reproductive And Child Health Care Practices, Source Of Income And Living Standard, Problems And Solutions Of Prostitution, Environmental Sanitation, Sanitary Habits And Personal Hygiene, Fertility Aspects, Morbidity And Mortality, Indigenous Health Practices, Antenatal Care And Delivery Health Practices, Dietary Habits, Feeding Practices And Child Immunization, Utilization Of Health And Family Welfare Services, Etc. The Book Contains Fifteen Chapters; In Which Approximate Twelve Different Aspects Of Berias Life

Have Been Covered. In View Of Its Multidisciplinary Nature, The Book Is Unique, Would Be Of Immense Help And Use To General Readers, Academicians, Socio-Cultural Anthropologists, Medical Anthropologists And Researchers.

"This detailed study moves swiftly in the telling and will more than likely be considered the standard work on the subject for years to come. Highly recommended."--Library Journal

This authoritative volume analyzes the state of Russia's power transfer crises throughout time, taking aim at Russia's unpredictable leadership changes and the consequent crises that result from the absence of a mechanism for legitimate succession. Leading scholars analyze this problem from the power struggles in the Kremlin immediately following Stalin's death to the rise of Putin. Shedding new light on Russia's systemic flaws and resulting instability, this work is essential for practitioners and students of policy, especially as the country reemerges as an international power with a leader who shows disconcerting tendencies to revert to authoritarian and imperial habits.

The world first heard of Klaus Fuchs, the head of theoretical physics at the British Research Establishment at Harwell in February 1950 when he appeared at the Old Bailey, accused of passing secrets to the Soviet Union. For over sixty years disinformation and lies surrounded the story of Klaus Fuchs as the Governments of Britain, the United States and Russia all tried to cover up the truth about his treachery. Piecing together the story from archives in Britain, the United States, Russia and Germany, *The Spy Who Changed the World* unravels the truth about Fuchs and reveals for the first time his long career of espionage. It proves that he played a pivotal role in Britain's bomb programme in the race to keep up with the United States in the atomic age, and that he revealed vital secrets about the atom bomb, as well as the immensely destructive hydrogen bomb to the Soviet Government. It is a dramatic tale of clandestine meetings, deadly secrets, family entanglements and illicit love affairs, all set against the tumultuous years from the rise of Hitler to the start of the Cold War.

A concise, briskly-written over-view of the Cold War, drawing on the latest archival evidence and scholarly research and including a discussion of Cold War historiography and an introductory section containing primary documents. Harper illuminates the deep-seated behaviour patterns influencing both the Soviet Union and the United States: the search for security through expansion and military might, the belief in a "messianic" mission to uplift humanity, but also areadiness to live and let live based on membership in a common state system and a shared interest in survival. He stresses ways in which internal competitions for political power biased both the U.S. and Soviet systems towards bellicosity and obsessive preparation for a hot war that no one seriously intended to begin. And he addresses major questions such as how it began, why it never developed into a major 'hot' war, and the reasons why it came to an end.

This is a literary "detective story" in the form of an interesting travel book, with penetrating observations on Soviet life today and the bewildering Soviet policy gyrations attendant upon de-Stalinization and Red China's challenge to the Kremlin leadership. The author breaks new ground in his explorations of the great Soviet enigma, and the result is a work truly unique among the innumerable studies of the Soviet power.

The history of secret intelligence, like secret intelligence itself, is fraught with difficulties surrounding both the reliability and completeness of the sources, and the motivations behind their release—which can be the product of ongoing propaganda efforts as well as competition among agencies. Indeed, these difficulties lead to the Scylla and Charybdis of overestimating the importance of secret intelligence for foreign policy and statecraft and also underestimating its importance in these same areas—problems that generally beset the actual use of secret intelligence in modern states. But in recent decades, traditional perspectives have given ground and judgments have been revised in light of new evidence. This volume brings together a collection of essays avoiding the traditional pitfalls while carrying out the essential task of analyzing the recent evidence concerning the history of the European state system of the last century. The essays offer an array of insight across countries and across time. Together they highlight the critical importance of the prevailing domestic circumstances—technological, governmental, ideological, cultural, financial—in which intelligence operates. A keen interdisciplinary eye focused on these developments leaves us with a far more complete understanding of secret intelligence in Europe than we've had before.

Russian rethinking of the past has immense political significance. The author of the acclaimed *Soviet History in the Gorbachev Revolution* now examines the impact of the collapse of Communism and of the subsequent disillusionment with capitalism on Soviet history. The uses of history after the 1991 coup and in the 1995 and 1996 elections are considered in detail. Part two evaluates the unfinished revolution which has partly opened the archives, while part three offers reflections on the future of the Soviet past.

Synthesizing different understandings of trust and mistrust from the theoretical traditions of economics, psychology, and game theory, Larson analyzes five cases that might have been turning points in U.S.-Soviet relations.

_____ 'With Archangel, Robert Harris confirms his position as Britain's pre-eminent literary thriller writer' *The Times* 'He has a talent for heart-poundingly tense story-telling, and an ability to conjure up atmospheres almost palpable with menace' *Sunday Times* _____ Deadly secrets lurk beneath the Russian ice Historian Fluke Kelso is in Moscow attending a conference on recently unclassified Soviet papers, when an old veteran of the Soviet secret police visits his hotel room in the dead of night. He tells Kelso about a secret notebook belonging to Josef Stalin, stolen on the night of his death. Though Kelso expects little, he agrees to investigate. But in the new Russia, swirling with dark money and falling into the grip of anonymous oligarchs, a man seeking the truth is a dangerous quantity. Eyes are turning his way. Kelso must survive the violent political intrigue and decadence of Moscow before he can venture to the icy north. There, in the vast forests surrounding the White Sea port of Archangel, Kelso's quest soon becomes a terrifying encounter with Russia's unburied past - and Stalin's last secret.

Presents the authors' theory about the sovietization of Eastern Europe, and examines the communications between Mao, Stalin, and Kim Il Sung that brought about the Korean War

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