1. *The Berlin Wall was an ideological defeat of colossal proportions for the Soviet Union and*

*world Communism. The Wall became a symbol of the Cold War, concrete evidence of the*

*inability of East Germany to win the loyalty of its inhabitants. It was also seen as hard proof*

*that Soviet-style socialism was losing its economic competition with Capitalism. Although*

*the Wall ended the mass emigration that had been destabilizing East Germany and also led*

*to a period of prolonged stability in Europe, no one at the time knew that this would be the*

*outcome. When a crisis arose in October 1962 over Soviet missiles in Cuba, the initial U.S.*

*reaction was that the Soviets had put the missiles there as a way of forcing the West out of*

*Berlin.*

**David Painter, *The Cold War: An International History* (Routledge 1999)**

1. ***NSC 68--Secret statement in National Security Council Report 68, State and Defense Department, Washington, April 1950:***

*[We advocate] an immediate and large scale build-up in our military and general strength and*

*that of our allies with the intention of righting the power balance and in the hope that through*

*means other than all-out war we could induce a change in the nature of the socialist system …*

*The United States … can strike out on a bold and massive program of rebuilding the West’s*

*defensive potential to surpass that of the Soviet world, and of meeting each fresh challenge*

*promptly and unequivocally …*

1. ***Marxism–Leninism*** *gave the Russian leaders a view of the world in which the existence of any*

*non-Communist state was by defi nition a threat to the Soviet Union … An analysis of the origins*

*of the Cold War which leaves out these factors – the intransigence of Leninist ideology, the sinister*

*dynamics of a totalitarian society and the madness of Stalin – is obviously incomplete.*

**Arthur M Schlesinger, Jr, ‘Origins of the Cold War’, *Foreign A\_ airs* (October 1967)**

1. *Nixon did not believe that one could end a war into which his predecessors had sent 500,000*

*American soldiers halfway across the world by pulling out unconditionally … Nixon knew that*

*whatever the agony of its involvement in Vietnam, the United States remained the strongest*

*country in the alliance against Communist aggression around the world, and American*

*credibility was critical. The Nixon administration … therefore sought a staged withdrawal from*

*Indochina … In this design China played a key role.*

**Henry Kissinger, *On China* (Allen Lane 2011)**

1. *Reagan’s armament program, accompanied as it was by a boom in the US economy, had a*

*demoralising e\_ ect on the Soviet elite* [who saw that] *the attempt to out-arm and*

*out-perform the West was hopeless. A new way had to be found, and its direction lay in*

*internal reform of a fundamental nature.*

**Paul Johnson, ‘Europe and the Reagan Years’, in Foreign A\_ airs 68 (1988)**

1. *… in Afghanistan, a large covert operation was mounted to arm the Mujahedin rebels through*

*Pakistan. It was, however, only in Reagan’s second term, after 1985, that the crucial Stinger*

*anti-aircraft missiles were provided. Easily portable and fi red by a single soldier, the Stingers*

*turned the tide of the Afghan War by challenging the Soviet command of the air.*

**Martin Walker, *The Cold War* (Vintage 1995)**

1. “Both the United States and the Soviet Union had been born in revolution. Both embraced ideologies with global aspirations: what worked at home, their leaders assumed, would also do so for the rest of the world.”

**John Lewis Gaddis,**[**The Cold War: A New History**](https://www.goodreads.com/work/quotes/832201)

1. “Stalin’s postwar goals were security for himself, his regime, his country, and his ideology, in precisely that order.”   
   **John Lewis Gaddis,**[**The Cold War: A New History**](https://www.goodreads.com/work/quotes/832201)