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2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910810559203321
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction : individuals and power -- Reagan reaches -- Stagnation

and choices -- Shultz engages -- Gorbachev adapts -- Recovery and statecraft -- Gorbachev's new world order -- Bush's new world order -- Conclusion : individuals and strategy.

Sommario/riassunto

In *The Triumph of Improvisation*, James Graham Wilson takes a long view of the end of the Cold War, from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979 to Operation Desert Storm in January 1991. Drawing on deep archival research and recently declassified papers, Wilson argues that adaptation, improvisation, and engagement by individuals in positions of power ended the specter of a nuclear holocaust. Amid ambivalence and uncertainty, Mikhail Gorbachev, Ronald Reagan, George Shultz, George H. W. Bush, and a host of other actors engaged with adversaries and adapted to a rapidly changing international environment and information age in which global capitalism recovered as command economies failed. Eschewing the notion of a coherent grand strategy to end the Cold War, Wilson paints a vivid portrait of how leaders made choices; some made poor choices while others reacted prudently, imaginatively, and courageously to events they did not foresee. A book about the burdens of responsibility, the obstacles of domestic politics, and the human qualities of leadership, *The Triumph of Improvisation* concludes with a chapter describing how George H. W. Bush oversaw the construction of a new configuration of power after the fall of the Berlin Wall, one that resolved the fundamental components of the Cold War on Washington's terms.
