

THE COLD WAR: YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The Cold War was a defining moment of the 20th century. For around 45 years, the dispute between the United States of America (USA) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) mobilized people all over the world in the fields of politics, economics, culture, ideology and sport. Each of the two superpowers used its best resources to demonstrate that its social formation – capitalist in the case of the USA, socialist in the case of the USSR – was more attractive to the eyes of its own society and the peoples under its influence, but also to the same extent to the eyes of the citizens of the other side.

From 1945 to 1991, the world lived with the systematic fear of nuclear war – something that seemed dormant until the outbreak of the Ukrainian War in early 2022. The conflict in Eastern Europe generated a great deal of interest in Cold War issues: NATO, the Missile Crisis and the role played by China at that time were topics that reappeared in the news and in public debate more than 30 years after the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

But other themes of the Cold War have also been the subject of research interest for many scholars in the field of history. A rich and significant sample of this can be found in the pages of this dossier, "**The Cold War: yesterday and today**", which *História: Debates e Tendências* offers its readers in this volume. The current issue opens with an article by **Leandro Morgenfeld**, Professor at the University of Buenos Aires (UBA), entitled "Argentina and the Monroe Doctrine: before and after the Cold War" in which the author discusses the re-signification of this doctrine drawn up by the United States in 1823, during the period of conflict between this country and the Soviet Union, in maintaining its imperialism towards the American continent. The author analyzes the case of the Falklands War, when the Argentine dictatorship, in conflict with Great Britain, invoked the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (TIAR) in search of regional support, which was denied by the United States.

Flávio Alves Combat's article entitled "The historiography of the Cold War: critical reflections on the thought of John Lewis Gaddis" sets out to critically analyze the central theses in the historiographical synthesis developed by John Lewis Gaddis. The author believes that the work of this American historian, with the initial purpose of overcoming the revisionist theses, ended up taking up the main orthodox theses on the Cold War, concluding that this post-revisionism, of which Gaddis is the main reference, ended up becoming an anti-revisionist historiographical current.

In "Political education and 'praxis literature' in travel writings to the USSR in the early of the Cold War: dimensions of clandestinity between testimony and 'autobiographical pact'", **Diego Orgel Dal Bosco Almeida** analyzes the travel reports produced by Brazilians who went to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the first half of the 1950s. Taking a close look at the concepts of clandestine education and political culture, Almeida demonstrates how Brazilian communists invested in political education at a time when they were living illegally in the USSR. Also, he analyzes the book *As Muralhas de Jericó*, written by Josué Guimarães, from Rio Grande do Sul, published in 2001 but written during the Cold War in the early 1950s.

In "Modernization, development and dependency in Brazil-United States relations during the Cold War: a debate based on the Aliança para o Progresso no Nordeste brasileiro (Alliance for Progress in the Brazilian Northeast) (1961-1964)", **Pedro Carvalho Oliveira** demonstrates, through diplomatic documentation produced by US consulates in Brazil, the link established between state governments and the United States, with the aim of avoiding the "Cubanization" of Brazil. In the Northeastern states, João Goulart's government was added to by the fear of future elections to the Pernambuco state government and the actions of the Ligas Camponesas (Peasant Leagues).

In "Antisemitism and Anticommunism in the thought of Julio Meinvielle", **Leonardo da Rocha Botega** presents the trajectory and thought of this Catholic priest who worked in Argentina between the 1930s and 1970s. As the paper shows, with anti-communism and anti-Semitism as the basis of his preaching over five decades of activity, Julio Meinvielle became one of the main names of Argentine Catholic nationalism, a conversational thought that influenced politics and the country's extreme military right in that context.

In "A best-seller for the Cold War: the political use of Boris Pasternak's novel *Dr. Jivago*", **Josiane Mozer** looks at the ways in which literature was used as an element of dispute in the Cold War. Based on a directive from the US National Security Council, Mozer carries out an in-depth historical investigation into the political uses of the novel *Dr. Jivago*. Originally published in

1957 in Italy, given the lack of interest from Soviet publishers, it was quickly published in English and French and released in Portuguese in Brazil the following year – all within an ideological propaganda network sponsored by the US through the CIA, which was banking on the anti-communist influence that the novel could achieve.

"The boycotts of the Olympic Games in Moscow (1980) and Los Angeles (1984) in the context of the Cold War" by **Gérson Wasen Fraga** closes this dossier with the historical context of the non-participation of the United States of America in the 1980 Olympics and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the 1984 Olympics. Starting with the 1948 London Olympics, Fraga analyzes the Olympic Games throughout the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s until he reaches the games played within the territories of the two Cold War superpowers, moments in which the author undertakes an accurate historical interpretation of the uses of sport in the context of the ideological disputes of that period.

In the Free Articles section, we have the paper by **Márcio Santos de Santana**, entitled "The social issue and youth in the process of transition of the Brazilian state (1926-1930)", which reflects on the structural transition from a Lockean (liberal) matrix to a Hobbesian (corporatist) matrix through an analysis of the Código de Menores (Minors' Code). In the article "Ethnomusicology, diversity and innovation: Africans and their descendants in Brazilian music", **Alzira Lobo de Arruda Campos, Juliana Figueira da Horta and Rafael Lopes de Sousa** focus on Brazil's historical inequalities from the point of view of ethnomusicology, which studies the conditions of production of musical genres that are peripheral to European standards of classical music. The section ends with the article by **Letícia Sabina Wermeier Krilow** and **Luis Carlos dos Passos Martins** with the title "João Goulart and the press in the presidential elections (1955 and 1961): from subversion to revolution", in which they analyze – through careful investigation carried out in *O Globo*, *Jornal do Brasil*, *Correio da Manhã* and *Última Hora* – how the newspapers of the major Rio press represented the image of the man who had been twice elected vice-president of the Republic.

We would like to thank the authors for their participation in the dossier and in this issue of the journal, as well as for sharing their knowledge, sources and work.

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