Revisionist historians have also presented the view that the origins of the Cold War date to the Allied intervention in the Russian Civil War.[1] Some reach back even further as Wisconsin School historian Walter LaFeber in his study America, Russia, and the Cold War, first published in 1972, argued that the Cold War had its origins in 19th century conflicts between Russia and the United States over the opening of East Asia to American trade, markets and influence.[1] LaFeber argued that the United States commitment at the close of World War II to ensuring a world in which every state was open witham, ND; (2010) Confronting a “crisis in historical perspective”: Walter LaFeber, Gabriel Kolko and the Functions of Revisionist Historiography during the Reagan Era. Left History, 15 (1) pp. 65-86. Joyce Kolko and Gabriel Kolko, The Limits of Power: the World and the United States Foreign Policy 1945-1954, (New York: Harper and Row, 1972), 619, 710-717; J.L. Richardson, “Cold War Revisionism, A Critique,” World Politics 24, No. 4, (July, 1972), 587-589. 10. people by Washington, but postrevisionists had issue with this simplification as well. 11. revisionist Melvyn Leffler asserted the beginning years of conflict after WWII were largely in response to American policies, not Soviet; he saw the Soviets like the revisionists did as defensive actors who eventually had enough. Bottom up and new top down approaches revealed insight into policymaking in the post-WWII
era formerly unexplored.