

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

A comprehensive, well-organized listing of Web sites on every aspect of the Second World War may be found at *Hyperwar: A Hypertext History of the Second World War*, www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar. Additional materials on the war, focusing somewhat on Great Britain, are available at *BBC-History*, cited previously; and other resources may be consulted at the Belgian-based Centre for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society, at www.cegesoma.be/cms/index_en.php. Readers will find helpful links to diverse sources on France during the war and the Nazi occupation at *Vichy Web*, <http://artsweb.bham.ac.uk/vichy>, an excellent site maintained in Great Britain by S. Kitson at the University of Birmingham. The best starting point for Web-based materials on the Holocaust is the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, at www.ushmm.org; and Yad Vashem's site, at www.yadvashem.org.

22. COLD WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

The Cold War

Informative narratives for the global history of the post-1945 years include D. Reynolds, *One World Divisible: A Global History since 1945* (2000); W. M. Spellman, *A Concise History of the World since 1945: States and Peoples* (2006); M. Hunt, *The World Transformed: 1945 to the Present* (2004); W. R. Keylor, *A World of Nations: The International Order since 1945* (2009); and P. Calvocoressi, *World Politics since 1945* (2009). For the twentieth century as a whole, see J. M. Roberts, *Twentieth Century: The History of the World, 1901 to 2000* (2000); and W. R. Keylor, *The Twentieth-Century World and Beyond: An International History since 1900* (rev. 2006). Studies examining the Cold War with new historical perspectives after the collapse of the Soviet Union include R. Crockett, *The Fifty Years' War: The United States and the Soviet Union in World*

Politics, 1941–1991 (1995); S. J. Ball, *The Cold War: An International History, 1947–1991* (1998); J. L. Gaddis, *The Cold War: A New History* (2005); G. Barrass, *The Great Cold War: A Journey through the Hall of Mirrors* (2009); and J. L. Harper, *The Cold War* (2011). In addition to other books on the wartime origins of the Cold War, cited for the previous chapter, thoughtful works include W. LaFeber, *America, Russia, and the Cold War, 1945–2000* (rev. 2002); F. J. Harbutt, *The Cold War Era* (2002); C. Kennedy-Pipe, *The Origins of the Cold War* (2007); and M. McCauley, *Origins of the Cold War, 1941–1949* (2008). J. L. Gaddis has helped to evaluate interpretations of the Cold War, on the basis of archival evidence now available from the Soviet files, in *We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History* (1997), much of which confirms many earlier interpretations. For a judicious assessment of the Cold War compromises in Europe, one may read M. Trachtenberg, *A Constructed Peace: The Making of the European Settlement, 1945–1963* (1999).

Two early efforts to examine the tensions in broader historical perspective, going back to 1917, are L. Halle, *The Cold War as History* (1967), and A. Fontaine, *History of the Cold War* (2 vols.; trans. 1968–1969). A large revisionist literature blamed American postwar political and economic ambitions or miscalculations for the Cold War. One of the most cogent of such interpretations is W. A. Williams, *The Tragedy of American Diplomacy* (rev. 1988). For guidance to the literature as a whole, including the revisionist accounts, one may turn to J. L. Black, *Origins, Evolution and Nature of the Cold War: An Annotated Bibliography* (1986), and J. W. Young, *The Longman Companion to America, Russia, and the Cold War, 1941–1998* (rev. 1999). E. H. Judge and J. W. Langdon (eds.), *The Cold War: A History through Documents* (1999), provides a helpful selection of key documents.

The transition from the Second World War to the postwar years is explored in

H. Thomas, *Armed Truce: The Beginnings of the Cold War, 1945–1946* (1986); F. J. Harbutt, *The Iron Curtain: Churchill, America, and the Origins of the Cold War* (1986); K. Larres, *Churchill's Cold War: The Politics of Personal Diplomacy* (2002); C. Craig and S. Radchenk, *The Atomic Bomb and the Origins of the Cold War* (2008); and M. Dobbs, *Six Months in 1945: FDR, Stalin, Churchill, and Truman—From World War to Cold War* (2012). D. McCullough, *Truman* (1992), is a colorful, carefully researched biography; Secretary of State Dean Acheson is studied in biographies by J. Chace, *Acheson* (1998), a detached and comprehensive treatment, and R. Beisner, *Dean Acheson: A Life in the Cold War* (2006). On the diplomat who helped shape the American containment policy, one may read a comprehensive biography by J. Gaddis, *George F. Kennan: An American Life* (2011). Kennan, Acheson, and other key American foreign policy figures are studied in W. Isaacson and E. Thomas, *The Wise Men* (1986).

Two informative volumes on the nuclear dangers confronting the postwar world are D. Holloway, *Stalin and the Bomb: The Soviet Union and Atomic Energy, 1939–1956* (1994), and R. Rhodes, *Dark Sun: The Making of the Hydrogen Bomb* (1995), a sequel to his book on the atomic bomb cited for the previous chapter. The arms race is discussed in M. Gordin, *Red Cloud at Dawn: Truman, Stalin, and the End of the Atomic Monopoly* (2009); and R. Rhodes, *Arsenals of Folly: The Making of the Nuclear Arms Race* (2007). The revolutionary implications of nuclear weapons for the post-1945 world are discussed in M. Mandelbaum, *The United States and Nuclear Weapons, 1946–1976* (1979) and *The Nuclear Revolution: International Politics before and after Hiroshima* (1981). Additional books on nuclear arms and disarmament will be suggested for later chapters.

The origins, founding, and subsequent history of the United Nations are studied in T. Hoopes and D. Brinkley, *FDR and*

the Creation of the UN (1998); S. Meisler, *United Nations: The First Fifty Years* (1998); and S. C. Schlesinger, *Act of Creation: The Founding of the United Nations* (2003). The limitations of international cooperation are astutely assessed in T. M. Franck, *Nation against Nation* (1985), and A. Roberts, *United Nations, Divided World* (1988). An interesting recent analysis is developed in M. Mazower, *No Enchanted Palace: The End of Empire and the Ideological Origins of the United Nations* (2009).

Economic Reconstruction and the Reshaping of the World Economy

Informative studies of postwar economic reconstruction and of the economic growth that followed for close to three decades are H. van der Wee, *Prosperity and Upheaval: The World Economy, 1945–1980* (1986), and P. Armstrong, A. Glyn, and J. Harrison, *Capitalism since World War II: The Making and Breakup of the Great Boom* (1984). They may be supplemented by the analysis of European developments in D. H. Aldcroft, *The European Economy, 1914–2000* (rev. 2001); by the essays in S. A. Marglin and J. B. Schor (eds.), *The Golden Age of Capitalism: Reinterpreting the Postwar Experience* (1990); and by B. Eichengreen, *The European Economy since 1945: Coordinated Capitalism and Beyond* (2007).

The Bretton Woods monetary arrangements and their evolution are examined in R. Solomon, *The International Monetary System, 1945–1981* (1982) and, in a sequel volume, *Money on the Move: The Revolution in International Finance since 1980* (1999). More general studies, which include valuable information on the postwar era, include S. Pollard, *The International Economy since 1945* (1997); J. Mills, *Managing the World Economy* (2000), a useful survey of the twentieth century as a whole; and R. K. Schaeffer, *Understanding Globalization: The Social Consequences of Political, Economic, and Environmental Change* (rev. 2009).

For the immediate trauma of the war in Europe, see K. Lowe, *Savage Continent: Europe in the Aftermath of World War II* (2012). Thoughtful surveys of Europe for the first several decades of the postwar era include C. E. Black and others, *Rebirth: A Political History of Europe since World War II* (rev. 2000); P. Thody, *Europe since 1945* (2000); M. Fulbrook (ed.), *Europe since 1945* (2001), which includes helpful essays on politics, social history, economic changes, and culture; T. Judt, *Postwar: A History of Europe since 1945* (2005), an excellent, wide-ranging survey and analysis; and T. Buchanan, *Europe's Troubled Peace, 1945–2000* (2006). For a narrative that takes into account the challenges of the new millennium, see T. Buchanan, *Europe's Troubled Peace: 1945 to the Present* (2012).

For the American role in reconstruction, M. J. Hogan, *The Marshall Plan: America, Britain, and the Reconstruction of Western Europe, 1947–1952* (1987), is outstanding. Other books that merit attention are A. S. Milward, *The Reconstruction of Western Europe, 1945–1951* (1984), which credits European initiative and skills as much as American aid; C. L. Mee, *The Marshall Plan and the Launching of the Pax Americana* (1980); D. W. Ellwood, *Rebuilding Europe: Western Europe, America, and Postwar Reconstruction, 1945–1955* (1992); the essays in M. Schain (ed.), *The Marshall Plan: Fifty Years After* (2001); and N. Mills, *Winning the Peace: The Marshall Plan and America's Coming of Age as a Superpower* (2008). An impressive synthesis on postwar reconstruction in all aspects is P. Duignan and L. H. Gann, *The Rebirth of the West: The Americanization of the Democratic World, 1945–1958* (1992). The same authors have extended their analysis of transatlantic relations in *The USA and the New Europe, 1945–1993* (1994).

Some of the social consequences of the economic changes in Europe are also explored in G. Therborn, *European Modernity and Beyond* (1995); and I. Berend,

An Economic History of Twentieth-Century Europe: Economic Regimes from Laissez-Faire to Globalization (2006). An important social issue receives attention in three books by S. Castles: *Here for Good: Western Europe's New Ethnic Minorities* (1984); *Migrant Workers in European Societies* (1989); and, with M. J. Miller, *The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World* (rev. 2009). Other works on the growing multiculturalism of European societies include G. Dale and M. Cole (eds.), *The European Union and Migrant Labour* (1999); and S. Castles and A. Davidson, *Citizenship and Migration: Globalization and the Politics of Belonging* (2000). For the effects of consumer culture on Europe, see the case study by R. Pulju, *Women and Mass Consumer Society in Postwar France* (2011).

The postwar welfare state is examined in D. E. Ashford, *The Emergence of the Welfare States* (1987); and S. Berman, *The Primacy of Politics: Social Democracy and the Making of Europe's Twentieth Century* (2006). On Keynes and Keynesianism, influential in the managed economies of the early postwar decades, one may read R. Lekachman, *The Age of Keynes* (1966) and books on Keynes cited for chapter 20. R. Skidelsky, *John Maynard Keynes: Fighting for Britain, 1937–1946* (2000), concludes his three-volume biography, which is also available in a concise one-volume edition (2005). On the postwar role of governments, one may also read S. Lieberman, *The Growth of the European Mixed Economies, 1945–1970* (1977), and the essays in A. Graham with A. Seldon (eds.), *Government and Economies in the Postwar World* (1990).

On western European economic integration, A. S. Milward, *The European Rescue of the Nation-State* (rev. 2000), is an outstanding study that explores and interprets the origins of the European Community, while J. Lukacs, *Decline and Rise of Europe* (1965, 1976), provides additional

historical background. Informative also for these years are J. Gillingham, *Coal, Steel, and the Rebirth of Europe, 1945–1955: The Germans and the French from Ruhr Conflict to Economic Community* (1991); A. Blair, *The European Union since 1945* (2010); and M. Gilbert, *European Integration: A Concise History* (2012). For a key architect of European unity, one may turn to M. Bromberger and S. Bromberger, *Jean Monnet and the United States of Europe* (trans. 1969); and S. B. Wells, *Jean Monnet: Unconventional Statesman* (2011). Additional books on European integration will be cited for chapter 26.

The Western Countries after 1945

BRITAIN. K. O. Morgan, *The People's Peace: British History since 1945* (rev. 2001). and D. Childs, *Britain since 1945: A Political History* (rev. 2001) provide good overviews. Two more recent studies are P. Addison, *No Turning Back: The Peaceful Revolutions of Post-War Britain* (2010); and G. O'Hara, *Governing Post-War Britain: The Paradoxes of Progress, 1951–1973* (2012). Britain's loss of primacy and world power is discussed in R. Blake, *The Decline of Power, 1915–1964* (1985); B. Porter, *Britain, Europe, and the World, 1850–1986: Delusions of Grandeur* (1987); and in two incisive analyses by C. Barnett: *The Collapse of British Power* (1986) and *The Pride and the Fall: The Dream and Illusion of Britain as a Great Nation* (1987). That the reasons for decline remained controversial, however, emerges from the discussion in A. Sked, *Britain's Decline: Problems and Perspectives* (1987), and from the essays in B. Collins and K. Robbins (eds.), *British Culture and Economic Decline* (1990).

The best account of the postwar Labour governments and the emergence of the welfare state is K. O. Morgan, *Labour in Power, 1945–1951* (1984), a balanced study with in-depth portraits of Clement Attlee and other key figures; informative also is H. Pelling, *The Labour Governments,*

1945–1951 (1984). The creation and consolidation of the welfare state is studied in T. O. Lloyd, *Empire, Welfare State, Europe: History of the United Kingdom, 1906–2001* (rev. 2002); and D. Fraser, *The Evolution of the British Welfare State: A History of Social Policy since the Industrial Revolution* (2009). For the social impact, one may read A. Marwick, *British Society since 1945* (rev. 2003), and A. Sampson, *The Changing Anatomy of Britain* (rev. 1983). Special subjects are explored in two books by Z. A. Layton-Henry: *The Politics of Race in Britain* (1984) and *The Politics of Immigration: Immigration, "Race" and "Race" Relations in Post-War Britain* (1992).

FRANCE. Concise surveys are available in R. Gildea, *France since 1945* (rev. 2002); H. Drake, *Contemporary France* (2011); and T. E. Stovall, *France since the Second World War* (2002); and a useful reference tool is W. Northcutt (ed.), *Historical Dictionary of the French Fourth and Fifth Republics, 1946–1991* (1991). The best syntheses for the short-lived Fourth Republic are J. P. Rioux, *The Fourth Republic, 1944–1958* (trans. 1987), and F. Giles, *The Locust Years: The Story of the French Fourth Republic, 1946–1958* (1996). I. M. Wall's *The United States and the Making of Post-war France, 1945–1954* (1991) and *France, the United States, and the Algerian War* (2001); R. Kuisel, *Seducing the French: The Dilemma of Americanization* (1993); and B. A. McKenzie, *Remaking France: Americanization, Public Diplomacy, and the Marshall Plan* (2005), are insightful on American political and cultural influences. A. Brogi, *Confronting America: The Cold War between the United States and the Communists in France and Italy* (2011), addresses the Cold War tension between foreign alliances and domestic politics in Western Europe. Kuisel's *Capitalism and the State in Modern France* (1981), cited for chapter 20, places government direction of the postwar economy in historical

perspective. Pierre Mendès-France's efforts to bring about reforms in the early 1950s are sympathetically portrayed in J. Lacouture, *Pierre Mendès-France* (trans. 1984). Incisive on the cultural and political scene are T. Judt, *Past Imperfect: French Intellectuals, 1944–1956* (1992), a critique of the political influence of Sartre and other intellectuals in the early postwar years, and *The Burden of Responsibility: Blum, Camus, Aron and the French Twentieth Century* (1998), on three influential figures who he believes made more positive contributions.

The colonial wars that helped bring down the Fourth Republic have attracted wide historical attention. The war in Indochina is graphically portrayed in B. B. Fall, *Street without Joy: Indochina at War, 1946–1954* (rev. 1964) and *Hell in a Very Small Place: The Siege of Dien Bien Phu* (1967), and in M. Woodrow, *The Last Valley: Dien Bien Phu and the French Defeat in Vietnam* (2004). Readers interested in the process of Americanizing the war may turn to F. Logevall, *Embers of War: The Fall of an Empire and the Making of America's Vietnam* (2012). Other books on Vietnam and Indochina will be cited for chapter 23. The ill-fated effort to retain Algeria is described in A. Horne, *A Savage War of Peace: Algeria, 1954–1962* (rev. 1987); J. Talbott, *The War without a Name: France in Algeria, 1954–1962* (1980); and M. Evans, *Algeria: France's Undeclared War* (2012). Subsequent relationships with Algeria are traced in J. Reudy, *Modern Algeria: The Origins and Development of a Nation* (rev. 2005). The effect of the war on French culture and society is covered in the excellent book by T. Shepard, *The Invention of Decolonization: The Algerian War and the Remaking of France* (2006). For the Fifth Republic, there are available S. Bernstein, *The Republic of de Gaulle, 1958–1969* (trans. 1993), an excellent synthesis; S. Hoffmann's informative *Decline or Renewal? France since the Popular Front: Government and People, 1936–1986* (1988); and M. Larkin, *France since*

the Popular Front: Government and People, 1936–1996 (rev. 1997). J. Lacouture's authoritative biography of de Gaulle (2 vols.; trans. 1992) has been mentioned for chapter 21; there are also biographical accounts by B. Ledwidge (1983), D. Cook (1984), A. Shennan (1993), C. Williams (1997), and J. Jackson (2003).

GERMANY. For West Germany during the years of partition, an impressive comprehensive narrative is D. L. Bark and D. R. Gress, *A History of West Germany* (2 vols.; rev. 1993). A briefer account is M. Balfour, *West Germany: A Contemporary History* (rev. 1982). For the West German "economic miracle," one may read J. C. Van Hook, *Rebuilding Germany: The Creation of the Social Market Economy, 1945–1957* (2004), and A. Kramer, *The West German Economy, 1945–1955* (1991); and for the powerful economy that emerged, E. Hartrich, *The Fourth and Richest Reich* (1980). For analysis of the postwar reconstruction of German civil society, see K. H. Jarausch, *After Hitler: Recivilizing Germans, 1945–1995* (trans. 2006); and the political transformations of West Germany are described in A. Grünbacher, *The Making of German Democracy: West Germany during the Adenauer Era, 1945–65* (2010). Of special interest is V. R. Berghahn, *The Americanization of West German Industry, 1945–1973* (1986). Konrad Adenauer's accomplishments are assessed in biographical studies by R. Irving, *Adenauer* (2002), and C. Williams, *Adenauer: The Father of the New Germany* (2000); and the career of another important German leader is examined in B. Marshall, *Willy Brandt* (1990).

For West and East Germany, including the relationship of the two states over the four postwar decades of partition, three informative accounts are H. A. Turner Jr., *Germany from Partition to Reunification* (rev. 1992); M. Fulbrook, *History of Germany, 1918–2008: The Divided Nation* (rev. 2009); and M. Gehler, *Three Germa-*

nies: *West Germany, East Germany and the Berlin Republic* (2011). For the formation of the national divide and its impact, see E. Sheffer, *Burned Bridge: How East and West Germans Made the Iron Curtain* (2011); P. Major, *Behind the Berlin Wall: East Germany and the Frontiers of Power* (2010); and J. Palmowski, *Inventing a Socialist Nation: Heimat and the Politics of Everyday Life in the GDR, 1945–1990* (2009). T. Garton Ash, *In Europe's Name: Germany and the Divided Continent* (1993), incisively reassesses Willy Brandt's efforts to improve East–West relations. For the formation and early years of the German Democratic Republic, one should read N. M. Naimark, *The Russians in Germany* (1995). The East German Communist state is examined in P. Major and J. Osmond (eds.), *The Workers' and Peasants' State: Communism and Society in East Germany under Ulbricht* (2002); and the history of Berlin and the Berlin Wall is the subject of A. Tusa, *The Last Division: A History of Berlin, 1945–1989* (1997).

There are provocative insights into the German search for self-understanding in R. Dahrendorf, *Society and Democracy in Germany* (1967); F. Stern, *Dreams and Delusions: The Drama of German History* (1987, 1999); and two books cited earlier: G. A. Craig, *The Germans* (1982), and H. James, *A German Identity, 1770–1990* (1990).

ITALY AND SPAIN. Three insightful studies of Italian political life are F. Spotts and T. Wieser, *Italy: A Difficult Democracy* (1986); J. LaPalombara, *Democracy, Italian Style* (1987); and R. Putman, *Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy* (1993). All three describe the paradox whereby the country has known remarkable social and economic progress despite political difficulties. For the postwar years, one may also read N. Kogan, *A Political History of Postwar Italy* (2 vols.; 1966–1981); P. Ginsborg, *A History of Contemporary Italy: Society and Politics, 1943–1988* (1990, 2003); and the essays in P. McCarthy, *Italy*

since 1945 (2000). The special role of the Italian Communist Party from liberation to the mid-1980s is examined in J. B. Urban, *Moscow and the Italian Communist Party: From Togliatti to Berlinguer* (1986); A. De Grand, *The Italian Left in the Twentieth Century: A History of the Socialist and Communist Parties* (1989); and E. Agarossi and V. Zaslavsky, *Stalin and Togliatti: Italy and the Origins of the Cold War* (2011).

For Spain, changes under Franco are well conveyed in J. Grugel and T. Rees, *Franco's Spain* (1997); and S. Black, *Spain since 1939* (2010). For daily life in a Western European postwar authoritarian system, see A. C. Sánchez, *Fear and Progress: Ordinary Lives in Franco's Spain, 1939–1975* (2010). The transition to a modern democracy after Franco is described in K. Maxwell and S. Spiegel, *The New Spain: From Isolation to Influence* (1994), and V. Pérez-Díaz, *Spain at the Crossroads* (1999).

The Soviet Union: From Stalin to Brezhnev

Of the many volumes for the Stalin years listed for chapter 18, one of the best assessments is A. B. Ulam, *Stalin: The Man and His Era* (1987). Stalin in the Cold War is covered in G. Roberts, *Stalin's Wars: From World War to Cold War, 1939–1953* (2006); A. Weeks, *Assured Victory: How "Stalin the Great" Won the War but Lost the Peace* (2011); and E. Pollock, *Stalin and the Soviet Science Wars* (2006). The evolution of the Soviet system after Stalin is explored in A. Nove, *Stalinism and After: The Road to Gorbachev* (rev. 1989); and A. Fursenko and T. Naftali, *Khrushchev's Cold War: The Inside Story of an American Adversary* (2006). Foreign policy is examined in R. Edmonds, *Soviet Foreign Policy: The Brezhnev Years* (1983), and V. Mastny, *The Cold War and Soviet Insecurity* (1996); and the origins and nature of the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan are studied in G. Feifer, *The Great Gamble: The Soviet War in Afghanistan* (2009).

For the Soviet dissenters, one may turn to R. T. Tökes (ed.), *Dissent in the U.S.S.R.: Politics, Ideology, and People* (1975); and M. Shatz, *Soviet Dissent in Historical Perspective* (2008). M. Scammell, *Solzhenitsyn* (1984), provides a balanced assessment of the controversial novelist. A. Knight, *The KGB: Police and Politics in the Soviet Union* (rev. 1990), carries the story of the secret police to the mid-1980s. Anti-Semitism in these years may be studied in L. Rapoport, *Stalin's War against the Jews: The Doctors' Plot and the Soviet Solution* (1990), and R. O. Freedman (ed.), *Soviet Jewry in the Decisive Decade, 1971–1980* (1987). For the international Communist movement in the postwar years, A. Westoby, *Communism since World War II* (rev. 1989) provides in-depth coverage. An initial effort to assess Soviet archival material is V. Zubak and C. Pleshakov, *Inside the Kremlin's Cold War: From Stalin to Khrushchev* (1996). For an engaging study of people who grew up in Soviet society during this era, see D. J. Raleigh, *Soviet Baby Boomers: An Oral History of Russia's Cold War Generation* (2011).

Eastern Europe under Soviet Domination

The imposition of Communism on eastern Europe was explored in an early work by H. Seton-Watson, *The East European Revolution* (rev. 1956). The years of Communist domination and the mounting restiveness in eastern Europe are studied in J. Rothschild and N. M. Wingfield, *Return to Diversity: A Political History of East Central Europe since World War II* (rev. 2008), and G. Schöpflin, *Politics in Eastern Europe, 1945–1992* (1993). For a compelling narrative of the transformation of postwar eastern Europe, see A. Applebaum, *Iron Curtain: The Crushing of Eastern Europe, 1944–1956* (2012). The work of G. Swain and N. Swain, *Eastern Europe since 1945* (2009), offers a more prosaic account.

For Hungary and the uprising of 1956, one may read C. Gati, *Hungary and the Soviet Bloc* (1988); P. Lendvai, *One Day That*

Shook the Communist World: The 1956 Hungarian Uprising and Its Legacy (trans. 2008); L. Eörsi, *The Hungarian Revolution of 1956: Myths and Realities* (2006); and for the martyred leader, J. Rainer, *Imre Nagy: A Biography* (trans. 2009). Czechoslovakia as victim, first of Hitler, then of Stalin, is examined in E. Toborsky, *President Eduard Benes: Between East and West, 1938–1948* (1981). The crisis of 1968 is described in K. N. Skoug Jr., *Czechoslovakia's Lost Fight for Freedom, 1967–1969* (1999), by a former American diplomat who was in Prague at the time; and in other books by V. Kusin (1971), Z. A. B. Zeman (1969), and K. Dawisha (1984). More recent analysis of the Czech events may be found in G. Bischof, S. Karner, and P. Ruggenthaler (eds.), *The Prague Spring and the Warsaw Pact Invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968* (2010), and in M. Klimke, J. Pekelder, and J. Scharloth (eds.), *Between Prague Spring and French May: Opposition and Revolt in Europe, 1960–1980* (2011), which places the events of 1968 in a wider European context.

For the emergence of communism in Yugoslavia, A. Djilas, *The Contested Country: Yugoslav Unity and Communist Revolution, 1919–1953* (1991), is an outstanding study. Informative on Tito's efforts to govern the multinational state are H. Lydall, *Yugoslavia in Crisis* (1989); J. Ridley, *Tito* (1994); and H. K. Haug, *Creating a Socialist Yugoslavia: Tito, Communist Leadership and the National Question* (2012). Additional books for the former Yugoslavia and other East European countries after communism will be described for chapter 25.

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

Helpful resources for the international history of the postwar era have been compiled by V. Ferraro at *Documents Relating to American Foreign Policy, The Cold War*, www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/coldwar.htm, and at the useful *Cold War International History Project*, which is one of the numerous programs at the Woodrow Wilson

International Center for Scholars, www.wilsoncenter.org/. There are also informative interviews, images, and other sources at the Cold War Museum, which may be visited at www.coldwar.org. The best gateway to materials on the Soviet Union and all of eastern Europe in this period is the University of Pittsburgh's *Russian and East European Studies Virtual Library*, www.ucis.pitt.edu/reesweb, which was cited for chapter 18. Numerous documents and other materials on the postwar history of all the larger European nations are available at the previously cited Fordham University *Internet Modern History Sourcebook*, www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/modsbook.asp.

23. DECOLONIZATION AND THE BREAKUP OF THE EUROPEAN EMPIRES

Anticolonial Movements in the European Empires

Many of the books mentioned for chapters 16 and 19 should also be consulted for the background to the anticolonial revolutions after 1945. There are useful introductions in two works by R. F. Betts, *Uncertain Dimensions: Western Overseas Empires in the Twentieth Century* (1985) and *Decolonization* (rev. 2004). The end of colonial rule is comprehensively treated in F. Ansprenger, *The Dissolution of Colonial Empires* (1989), while informative briefer accounts are available in M. E. Chamberlain, *Decolonization: The Fall of the European Empires* (rev. 1999), and J. Springhall, *Decolonization since 1945* (2001). There is a useful collection of essays by historians in James D. Le Sueur (ed.), *The Decolonization Reader* (2003). Books that examine colonial administration in the final phases before independence include F. Furedi, *Colonial Wars and the Politics of Third World Nationalism* (1994); and H. Spruyt, *Ending Empire: Contested Sovereignty and Territorial Partition* (2005). On nationalism and the emergent nations, many of the

books cited for chapter 11 on the older nationalism should also be consulted. To them should be added A. D. Smith, *Nationalism in the Twentieth Century* (1979), *Nations and Nationalism in a Global Era* (1995), and *Nationalism: Theory, Ideology, History* (2001); and B. Anderson, *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism* (rev. 2006), cited earlier. A challenging work by D. Chakrabarty, *Provincializing Europe: Postcolonial Thought and Historical Difference* (2000), examines postcolonial efforts to define national cultures in opposition to European cultural traditions. The struggle for independence of action in the bipolar world of the Cold War is the subject of C. Lee (ed.), *Making a World after Empire: The Bandung Moment and Its Political Afterlives* (2010).

The End of European Empires in Asia

The disintegration of the British empire is studied in J. Darwin, *Britain and Decolonization: The Retreat from Empire in the Post-War World* (1988), and his briefer accounts, *End of Empire* (1991) and *The End of the British Empire: The Historical Debate* (1991); D. W. McIntyre, *British Decolonization, 1946–1997* (1998); and for wider perspectives, see D. Judd, *Empire: The British Imperial Experience from 1765 to the Present* (1996); J. Lawrence, *The Rise and Fall of the British Empire* (1996); and P. Brendon, *The Decline and Fall of the British Empire, 1781–1997* (2007). There are valuable essays in vol. 5 of the *Oxford History of the British Empire*: J. M. Brown (ed.), *The Twentieth Century* (1999). Of special interest for Britain's continuing global role are P. J. Cain and A. G. Hopkins, *British Imperialism: Crisis and Deconstruction, 1914–1990* (1993), and J. G. A. Pocock, *The Discovery of Islands: Essays in British History* (2005), which analyzes Britain's enduring global influence. British and French reactions to the loss of empire are compared in M. Kahler, *Decolonization in Britain and France* (1984).