

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).

For Anglo-American relations in the post-colonial world, see P. F. Clarke, *The Last Thousand Days of the British Empire: Churchill, Roosevelt, and the Birth of the Pax Americana* (2008).

The Indian nationalist struggle, the British withdrawal from the Indian subcontinent, and the early years of independence are examined in H. V. Hodson, *The Great Divide: Britain–India–Pakistan* (rev. 1985, 1997); A. Read and D. Fisher, *The Proudest Day: India's Long Road to Independence* (1998); Y. Khan, *The Great Partition: The Making of India and Pakistan* (2007); and S. Wolpert, *Shameful Flight: The Last Years of the British Empire in India* (2006). For Pakistan and its founder, informative studies are A. S. Ahmed, *Jinnah, Pakistan, and Islamic Identity* (1997); and J. Singh, *Jinnah: India, Partition, Independence* (2010). The wars fought by the British in the Malay Peninsula and Burma are described in R. Jackson, *The Malayan Emergency: The Commonwealth Wars, 1948–1966* (1990); C. Bayly and T. Harper, *Forgotten Wars: The End of Britain's Asian Empire* (2007); and P. Webb, *The Peacock's Children: The Struggle for Freedom in Burma, 1885–Present* (2009). For the British success in attracting the newly independent states to membership in the transformed Commonwealth of Nations, one may read R. J. Moore, *Making the New Commonwealth* (1987), and V. Velde, *The Commonwealth Brand: Global Voice, Local Action* (2011).

In addition to works mentioned for chapter 22, the French response to anticolonial movements is examined in R. F. Betts, *France and Decolonization* (1991); and A. Clayton, *The Wars of French Decolonization* (1994). The origins of France's post-1945 campaign in Indochina are described in S. Tonnesson, *Vietnam 1946: How the War Began* (2010), and the connections between Vietnam and the Cold War are explored in M. A. Lawrence, *Assuming the Burden: Europe and the American Commitment to the War in Vietnam* (2005). For

an informative study of the key Vietnamese leader, see P. Brocheux, *Ho Chi Minh: A Biography* (trans. 2007), which places its subject in a wider historical context. The struggle against the Dutch in Indonesia and the early years of independence may be approached through D. Bernhard, *Sukarno and the Struggle for Indonesian Independence* (1969), and L. De Jong, *The Collapse of a Colonial Society: The Dutch in Indonesia during the Second World War* (2002).

The End of European Empires in Africa

To the histories of Africa cited for chapter 16 should be added the informative J. Iliffe, *Africans: The History of a Continent* (rev. 2007), which includes descriptions of decolonization. Two other informative surveys of modern African history are F. Cooper, *Africa since 1940: The Past of the Present* (2002), and P. Nugent, *Africa since Independence: A Comparative History* (rev. 2012). For decolonization, two indispensable volumes are P. Gifford and W. R. Louis (eds.), *The Transfer of Power in Africa: Decolonization, 1940–1960* (1982), and *Decolonization and African Independence: The Transfer of Power, 1960–1980* (1988). Good overviews are provided in J. D. Hargeaves, *Decolonization in Africa* (rev. 1996), H. S. Wilson, *African Decolonization* (1994), and D. Birmingham, *The Decolonization of Africa* (1995). An insightful survey for the years 1914 to the 1990s is available in B. Davidson, *Modern Africa: A Social and Political History* (rev. 1994). There is a comprehensive analysis of social changes in F. Cooper, *Decolonization and African Society: The Labor Question in French and British Africa* (1996); and the same historian has examined the legacy of imperial systems in *Colonialism in Question: Theory, Knowledge, History* (2005). Important perspectives by African historians are provided in A. A. Mazrui (ed.), *Africa since 1935* (1993). Assessments of the years after independence include B. Davidson, *The Black Man's Burden: Africa and*

the Curse of the Nation-State (1992), which sees the European model of the nation-state as an artificial importation into the continent; and two important books by C. Young, *The African Colonial State in Comparative Perspective* (1994) and *The Postcolonial State in Africa: Fifty Years of Independence, 1960–2010* (2012), both stressing the complex and often harmful legacy bequeathed by European colonialism; and M. Meredith, *The Fate of Africa: From the Hopes of Freedom to the Heart of Despair* (2005), a wide-ranging survey of postcolonial history. The obstacles to democracy are examined in L. A. Villalón and P. VonDoepp (eds.), *The Fate of Africa's Democratic Experiments: Elites and Institutions* (2005). Francophone Africa is studied in E. Mortimer, *France and the Africans, 1944–1960* (1969), and J. F. Clark and D. E. Gardinier (eds.), *Political Reform in Francophone Africa* (1997). The career of the poet-statesman of Senegal is portrayed in J. G. Vaillant, *Black, French, and African: A Life of Léopold Sédar Senghor* (1990).

Studies of specific anticolonial movements and key African leaders include the works by D. Birmingham, *Kwame Nkrumah: The Father of African Nationalism* (1998), and B. A. Ogot and W. R. Ochieng (eds.), *Decolonization and Independence in Kenya, 1940–93* (1998). The French experience in Algeria is examined in the previously cited book by M. Evans, *Algeria: France's Undeclared War* (2012), and in the comprehensive study of a key figure by D. Macey, *Frantz Fanon: A Biography* (rev. 2012).

Europe and the Middle East

Good introductions to the modern history of the Middle East and the legacies of European involvement in the region include M. Kammrava, *The Modern Middle East: A Political History since the First World War* (rev. 2011); W. L. Cleveland, *A History of the Modern Middle East* (rev. 2013); and J. L. Gelvin, *The Modern Middle East: A*

History (2012), cited earlier. Relations between Arab cultures and Europeans are discussed in B. Lewis, *Islam and the West* (1993). For the many events and crises punctuating modern Middle Eastern history, see N. Al-Rodhan, G. Herd, and L. Watanabe, *Critical Turning Points in the Middle East: 1915–2015* (2011).

For the impact of the Middle East on the Cold War, and vice versa, see C. Daigle, *The Limits of Détente: The United States, the Soviet Union, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, 1969–1973* (2012). The economic importance of the region for the postwar world is discussed in S. Galpern, *Money, Oil, and Empire in the Middle East: Sterling and Postwar Imperialism, 1944–1971* (2009). Readers interested in the postwar decline of French and British influence in the region should consult J. Barr, *A Line in the Sand: The Anglo-French Struggle for the Middle East, 1914–1948* (2012); S. Smith, *Ending Empire in the Middle East: Britain, the United States and Post-War Decolonization, 1945–1973* (2012); and M. Woolacott, *After Suez: Adrift in the American Century* (2006). Recent perspectives on the British-French intervention in the Suez crisis may be found in S. Smith, *Reassessing Suez 1956: New Perspectives on the Crisis and Its Aftermath* (2008), and in B. Turner, *Suez 1956* (2006).

Soviet and Russian interests in the region are the focus of Y. Primakov, *Russia and the Arabs: Behind the Scenes in the Middle East from the Cold War to the Present* (trans. 2009). For the history of Israel in the Cold War, see L. Stein, *The Making of Modern Israel, 1948–1967* (2009). The Arab-Israeli wars from 1948 to 1973 are traced in D. Lesch, *The Arab-Israeli Conflict: A History* (2008); B. Morris, *1948: A History of the first Arab-Israeli War* (2008); A. Bregman, *Israel's Wars: A History since 1947* (2002); and in a concise survey by T. G. Fraser, *The Arab-Israeli Conflict* (rev. 2008). For the long-standing source of tensions in the region, see C. D. Smith,

Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (rev. 2010); and B. Morris, *A History of the Zionist-Arab Conflict, 1881–1999* (1999), synthesizing his earlier books on Arab-Israeli relations and the Palestinian refugees.

The revolutionary events in Iran and their effect on global politics may be studied in N. R. Keddie, *Modern Iran: Roots and Results of Revolution* (rev. 2006); and R. Mottahedeh, *The Mantle of the Prophet: Religion and Politics in Iran* (1985, 2000). For the American involvement, one may read K. M. Pollack, *The Persian Puzzle: The Conflict between Iran and America* (2004), informative for the historical background on Iran and on the years since 1979.

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

Readers will find excellent materials on decolonization at the specialized sites for Africa, India, Asia, and Latin America housed at Fordham's *Internet History Sourcebook*, at www.fordham.edu/Halsall/index.asp, cited previously, and at links on that site for documents pertaining to European nations, the United States, and the Cold War. Links to diverse sources of information on the modern history of all Middle Eastern nations and societies are maintained at *The Middle East Network Information Center*, <http://menic.utexas.edu/menic/>, a site at the University of Texas.

24. COEXISTENCE, CONFRONTATION AND THE NEW EUROPEAN ECONOMY

International Relations: Confrontation and Détente

To the books described for chapters 21 and 22 that focus on the postwar decades of Soviet-American relations may be added R. Levering, *The Cold War* (1994), and G. A. Craig and F. Loewenheim (eds.), *The Diplomats, 1939–1979* (1994), a valuable set of essays. Recent contributions to the literature on this era include N. Saul, *Historical Dictionary of United States–Russian/Soviet Relations* (2009); W. LaFeber, *America, Russia, and the Cold War, 1945–2006*

(2008); and M. Leffler, *For the Soul of Man-kind: The United States, the Soviet Union, and the Cold War* (2007).

The global dimensions of the Soviet-Western confrontation are explored in G. Kolko, *Confronting the Third World: U.S. Foreign Policy, 1945–1980* (1988), critical of U.S. policies; B. D. Porter, *The U.S.S.R. in Third World Conflicts: Soviet Arms and Diplomacy in Local Wars, 1945–1980* (1984); G. Lundestad, *East, West, North, South: Major Developments in International Politics since 1945* (rev. 2010); O. A. Westad, *The Global Cold War: Third World Interventions and the Making of our Times* (2005); and P. Muehlenbeck, *Betting on the Africans: John F. Kennedy's Courting of African Nationalist Leaders* (2012). For the background and international significance of Castro's revolution in Cuba, one may read L. A. Perez Jr., *Cuba: Between Reform and Revolution* (rev. 2011); and M. Pérez-Stable, *The Cuban Revolution: Origins, Course and Legacy* (2012).

A helpful introduction to the global crises of the Kennedy years is M. R. Beschloss, *The Crisis Years: Kennedy and Khrushchev, 1960–1963* (1991). The missile crisis of 1962 is studied in L. Brune, *The Missile Crisis* (rev. 1996); G. T. Allison and P. D. Zelikow, *Essence of Decision: Explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis* (rev. 1999); S. M. Stern, *The Week the World Stood Still: Inside the Secret Cuban Missile Crisis* (2005); and A. Fursenko and T. Naftali, *"One Hell of a Gamble": Khrushchev, Castro, and Kennedy, 1958–1964* (1997), by a Russian and an American scholar with access to Khrushchev's papers. On the American relationship with its European allies in the Cold War years, one may read R. J. Barnet, *The Alliance* (1983); D. P. Calleo, *Beyond American Hegemony* (1987); and L. S. Kaplan, *NATO and the United States* (rev. 1994) and *NATO 1948: The Birth of the Transatlantic Alliance* (2007).

For the American conflict in Vietnam and its effect on American relations with