

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

Europe, see J. P. Harrison, *The Endless War: Vietnam's Struggle for Independence* (1989); M. B. Young, *The Vietnam Wars, 1945–1990* (1991), a valuable synthesis; and W. J. Duiker, *The Communist Road to Power in Vietnam* (rev. 1996). The American involvement is skillfully explored in G. McT. Kahin, *Intervention: How America Became Involved in Vietnam* (1986). European responses to America's involvement in Vietnam are described in J. P. Dunbabin, *The Cold War: The Great Powers and Their Allies* (rev. 2008), and in the previously cited work by M. A. Lawrence, *Assuming the Burden: Europe and the American Commitment to War in Vietnam* (2005).

The Nuclear Arms Buildup and the Limits of Détente

There are numerous books on the nuclear arms buildup, the apocalyptic dangers the world gradually learned to live with, and the contributions of strategic deterrence to the armed peace in the Cold War years. The great fear that followed the 1962 crisis is discussed in L. Scott, *The Cuban Missile Crisis and the Threat of Nuclear War: Lessons from History* (2007). An outstanding exhaustive study is M. Bundy, *Danger and Survival: Choices about the Bomb in the First Fifty Years* (1988); only gradually, he notes, was it recognized that the bomb could not be thought of as an instrument of war like other weapons. Another kind of literature called for a fundamental rethinking about nuclear arms. Representative are J. Schell's two books, *The Fate of the Earth* (1982) and *The Abolition* (1984), both now available in a one-volume edition (2000); the same author's *The Gift of Time: The Case for Abolishing Nuclear Weapons Now* (1998); and F. Dyson, *Weapons and Hope* (1984), by an eminent physicist. A thoughtful contribution to the discussion is J. Finnis, J. M. Boyle Jr., and G. Grisez, *Nuclear Deterrence, Morality, and Realism* (1987). The worldwide movement for nuclear disarmament is examined in A. Carter,

Peace Movements: International Protest and World Politics since 1945 (1992).

Books that illuminate the successes and failures of détente include R. L. Garthoff, *Détente and Confrontation* (rev. 1994); R. W. Stevenson, *The Rise and Fall of Détente* (1985); and W. Bundy, *A Tangled Web: The Making of Foreign Policy in the Nixon Presidency* (1998), an in-depth critical assessment. Also available are R. D. Schulzinger, *Henry Kissinger: Doctor of Diplomacy* (1989); W. Isaacson, *Kissinger: A Biography* (1992), and R. C. Thornton, *The Carter Years: Toward a New Global Order* (1991). N. Friedman, *The Fifty Years' War: Conflict and Strategy in the Cold War* (2000); C. Layne, *The Peace of Illusions: American Grand Strategy from 1940 to the Present* (2006); F. Gavin, *Nuclear Statecraft: History and Strategy in America's Atomic Age* (2012); and J. L. Harper, *The Cold War* (2011), an informative survey of conflicts and détente. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the altered international scene have brought additional books, cited for chapter 25.

Europe and the World Economy: Global Recession

To books on the global economy as it developed in the first four decades after 1945 may be added S. Pollard, *The International Economy since 1945* (1997). For the multinational corporations as they evolved in this era, one may turn to R. Vernon, *Storm over the Multinationals* (1977); and R. J. Barnett and J. Cavanagh, *Global Dreams: Imperial Corporations and the New World Order* (1994). The role of oil in the economy and in global politics is admirably described in D. Yergin, *The Prize: The Epic Quest for Oil, Money, and Power* (1991), and P. R. Odell, *Oil and World Power* (rev. 1986). The crisis sparked by the OPEC embargo of the 1970s is the subject of K. Merrill, *The Oil Crisis of 1973–1974: A Brief History with Documents* (2007); and A. É. Gfeller, *Building a European Identity: France, the United States, and the Oil Shock, 1973–1974* (2012).

The historic link between economic strength and political and military hegemony is traced masterfully in P. Kennedy, *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers: Economic Change and Military Conflict from 1500 to 2000* (1987), cited earlier; it may be read along with M. Olson, *The Rise and Decline of Nations* (1982); and I. Clark, *Hegemony in International Society* (2011). Kennedy's volume and other books in the 1970s and 1980s raised the question of America's relative decline in economic leadership. P. Golub, *Power, Profit and Prestige: A History of American Imperial Expansion* (2010), describes America's rise to global influence, while two books by J. S. Nye, *Bound to Lead: The Changing Nature of American Power* (1990) and *Power in the Global Information Age* (2004), reassess the global balance of power. The impact of the global recession that began in 1974 and the dilemmas it posed for policymakers are studied in several of the books on the global economy cited for chapter 22; to them should be added E. S. Einhorn and J. Logue, *Welfare States in Hard Times* (1982); and Niall Ferguson (ed.), *The Shock of the Global: The 1970s in Perspective* (2010).

In addition to books cited for chapter 22, the operations, accomplishments, and problems of the European Community may be studied in D. Swann, *The Economics of the Common Market* (rev. 1988) and *European Economic Integration* (1996); and H. Brugmans (ed.), *Europe: Dream, Adventure, Reality* (1987), assessing the first 30 years of West European integration. On progress toward closer unity and the transformation of the European Community (EC) into the European Union (EU) under the Maastricht treaty, there are two good books by J. Pinder, *European Community: The Building of a Union* (rev. 1995) and *The European Union: A Very Short Introduction* (2001). Other studies of European integration include A. Teasdale and T. Bainbridge, *The Penguin Companion to European Union* (rev. 2012), and D. Dinan, *Ever Closer*

Union: An Introduction to European Integration (rev. 2010). For the expansion of the organization, see George Vassiliou (ed.), *The Accession Story: The EU from Fifteen to Twenty-Five Countries* (2007). Other books on the European Union will be cited for chapter 26.

Western Europe: Politics and Society since 1974

For Britain, Margaret Thatcher's conservative leadership and the changes in Britain in the decade after 1979 are assessed in P. Jenkins, *Mrs. Thatcher's Revolution: The Ending of the Socialist Era* (1988); P. Riddell, *The Thatcher Era and Its Legacy* (rev. 1991); H. Young, *The Iron Lady: A Biography of Margaret Thatcher* (1989); A. Seldon and D. Collings, *Britain under Thatcher* (2000); and R. Vinen, *Thatcher's Britain: The Politics and Social Upheaval of the Thatcher Era* (2009). The historical legacy of Conservative rule is examined in E. A. Reitan, *The Thatcher Revolution: Margaret Thatcher, John Major, and Tony Blair, 1979–2001* (2003); and G. Fry, *The Politics of the Thatcher Revolution: An Interpretation of British Politics, 1979–1990* (2008). Two comparative studies of the conservative efforts in the United States and Britain in the 1980s to curb the welfare state, encourage entrepreneurial spirit, and revive national pride are A. Gamble, *The Free Economy and the Strong State* (rev. 1994), and P. Pierson, *Dismantling the Welfare State? Reagan, Thatcher, and the Politics of Retrenchment* (1994). For the Labour prime ministers who followed the conservative regimes of Thatcher and Major, see F. Faucher-King and P. Le Galès, *The New Labour Experiment: Change and Reform under Blair and Brown* (trans. 2010).

For France, Mitterrand's leadership of the Socialist Party and his presidency are assessed in J. W. Friend, *Seven Years in France: François Mitterrand and the Unintended Revolution, 1981–1988* (1989) and *The Long Presidency: France in the*

Mitterrand Years, 1981–1995 (1998); in M. Mclean (ed.), *The Mitterrand Years: Legacy and Evaluation* (1998); and in D. S. Bell, *François Mitterrand: A Political Biography* (2005). France's response to the reunification of Germany is the subject of T. Schabert, *How World Politics Is Made: France and the Reunification of Germany* (trans. 2009).

For the evolution of European socialism, one may read S. Padgett and W. Patterson, *A History of Social Democracy in Postwar Europe* (1991), the previously cited D. Sasson, *One Hundred Years of Socialism: The West European Left in the Twentieth Century* (1997), and G. Eley, *Forging Democracy: The History of the Left in Europe, 1850–2000* (2002); and a discussion of recent ideas for socialist revisionism can be found in M. Harnecker, *Rebuilding the Left* (2007).

There are informative accounts of the evolving political and social systems in other European nations in P. McCarthy (ed.), *Italy since 1945* (2000), cited earlier, and L. Kettenacker, *Germany since 1945* (1997). On developments in Spain one may read J. Hooper, *The New Spaniards* (rev. 2006); and the Portuguese revolution of 1974, leading to the gradual emergence of political stability in that nation, is analyzed in H. G. Ferreira and M. W. Marshall, *Portugal's Revolution: Ten Years On* (1986).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars provides a helpful Web site with materials on all regions of the contemporary world and on themes such as international security and the global economy, accessible through a link to “programs” at www.wilsoncenter.org. Current debates on international conflicts and security issues may be explored through the Web site of Stanford University's Center for International Security and Cooperation, at <http://cisac.stanford.edu>. There are helpful links to resources on the global economy

at www4.uwm.edu/cie, a site developed by A. Dye at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. Readers will find current information on the EU and other aspects of contemporary Europe at the UCLA Center for European and Eurasian Studies, www.international.ucla.edu/euro/; and additional information is available at the EU Web site, *Europa—The European Union On-Line*, http://europa.eu/index_en.htm.

25. THE INTERNATIONAL REVOLT AGAINST SOVIET COMMUNISM

Books on the recent past inevitably face limitations in their perspectives and sources as historians and journalists seek to analyze events that are often still developing. It can thus be difficult to assess the durable value of historical writing about the most recent two or three decades, and yet historians begin to write about the very recent past almost as quickly as it recedes from current events. Readers should therefore continue to look for new books on recent events in the reviews and bibliographies that are published constantly in periodicals, professional journals, and the contemporary electronic media.

The Soviet Union: Crisis, Reform, and Collapse

Efforts to assess the Gorbachev reforms in their historical context include A. Nove, *Glasnost in Action: Cultural Renaissance in Russia* (1989); A. Aslund, *Gorbachev's Struggle for Economic Reform* (rev. 1991); B. Kerblay, *Gorbachev's Russia* (1989); and G. Hosking, *The Awakening of the Soviet Union* (1991). For analyses of the key transitions, see A. Brown, *The Gorbachev Factor* (1996), a convincing assessment; G. W. Breslauer, *Gorbachev and Yeltsin as Leaders* (2002); and A. Brown, *Seven Years That Changed the World: Perestroika in Perspective* (2007). The final phase of the Cold War is examined in J. F. Matlock, *Reagan and Gorbachev: How the Cold War Ended* (2004), an important work by a for-