

This bibliography is arranged in broadly geographical terms to allow concentration on particular aspects of world history in the twentieth century and the sub-themes within it. Some topics such as imperial expansion and decolonization are of world-wide scope, and contain works relating to more than one geographical area.

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i. Introductory works

The later sections of J. M. Roberts, *A History of the World* (1976) and W. H. McNeill, *A World History* (1967) are excellent introductions to the modern world. See also J. M. Roberts, *The Triumph of the West* (1985) for a principal theme of world history this century. H. A. S. Grenville, *A World History of the Twentieth Century, 1900-84* (2 vols., 1980-5) and P. Calvocoressi, *World Politics since 1945* (5th edn., 1987) deal exclusively with the present century. J. Major, *The Contemporary World: a historical introduction* (1970) and G. Barraclough, *An Introduction to Contemporary History* (1967) are useful analyses of some of the major themes, while D. C. Watt, F. Spencer and N. Brown, *A History of the World in the Twentieth Century* (1967) examines international relations. The development of the world beyond Europe is examined in P. Worsley, *The Third World* (1967) and C. E. Black, *The Dynamics of Modernization: a study in comparative history* (1967). Important studies of the development of the modern world are I. Wallerstein, *The Modern World System* (1974) and J. A. Hall, *Powers and Liberties: the causes and consequences of the rise of the West* (1985).

The economic history of the twentieth century is considered in W. Ashworth, *A Short History of the International Economy since 1850* (4th edn. 1987) and A. G. Kenwood and A. L. Longheed, *The Growth of the International Economy: an introductory text* (1971). The excellent Penguin series of the history of the world economy should also be consulted: G. Hardach, *The First World War, 1914-1918* (1977); D. H. Aldcroft, *From Versailles to Wall Street, 1919-1929* (1977); C. P. Kindleberger, *The World in Depression, 1929-1939* (1977); and A. S. Milward, *War, Economy and Society, 1939-1946* (1977).

For the world monetary system as a whole, see D. Calleo, *The Imperious Economy* (1982); on America's role and more generally, M. Moffitt, *The World's Money* (1945); L. Tson Kalis (ed.) *The Political Economy of International Money* (1985); C. P. Kindleberger, *Power and Money: the economics of international politics and the politics of international economics* (1970); S. E. Rolfe and J. L. Burkle, *The Great Wheel: the world monetary system: a reinterpretation* (1974); and A. Shonfield, *Modern Capitalism: the changing balance of public and*

private power (1966). The specific role of the multinational companies is discussed in L. Turner, *Invisible Empires: multinational companies and the modern world* (1970) and *Multinational Companies and the Third World* (1973), E. T. Penrose, *The Large International Firm in Developing Countries: the international petroleum industry* (1968), and M. Wilkins, *The Maturing of Multinational Enterprise: American business abroad from 1914 to 1970* (1974). P. Bairoch, *The Economic Development of the Third World since 1900* (1975); H. Myint, *The Economics of Developing Countries* (4th edn., 1973) and G. Myrdal, *The Challenge of World Poverty: a world anti-poverty programme in outline* (1970) specifically examine the world beyond the major industrial powers. The role of aid as part of the nexus linking the developed and less developed world is considered from various points of view in J. A. White, *The Politics of Foreign Aid* (1974), T. Hayter, *Aid as Imperialism* (1971), L. D. Black, *The Strategy of Foreign Aid* (1968) and M. I. Goldman, *Soviet Foreign Aid* (1967).

The energy question is considered in G. Foley and C. Nassim, *The Energy Question* (1976), P. R. Odell, *Oil and World Power* (4th edn., 1974), and G. C. Tugendhat and A. Hamilton, *Oil the Biggest Business* (rev. edn., 1975). The rise of OPEC is examined in M. S. Al-Otaiba, *OPEC and the Petroleum Industry* (1975), and Z. Mikdashi, *The Community of Oil Exporting Countries: a study in governmental co-operation* (1972). More recent concerns, such as the rise of Third World debt, are considered in H. Lever and C. Huhne, *Debt and Danger: the world financial crisis* (1985).

For population developments there is an excellent survey of world population from earliest times in C. McEvedy and T. Jones (eds), *Atlas of World Population History* (1978) and for more contemporary pre occupations see K. and A. F. K. Organski, *Population and World Power* (1961), T. McKeown, *The Modern Rise of Population* (1976), W. D. Barrie, *The Growth and Control of World Population* (1970) and R. Symonds and M. Carter, *The United Nations and the Population Question, 1945-70* (1973). For particular areas see S. Chandrasekhar (ed.) *Asia's Population Problems: with a discussion of population and immigration in Australia* (1967), D. Chaplin (ed.), *Population Policies and Growth in Latin America* (1971), W. A. Hance, *Population, Migration, and Urbanization in Africa* (1970) and J. I. Clarke and W. B. Fisher, *Populations of the Middle East and North Africa* (1971).

Urban development is considered generally in J. H. Lowry, *World City Growth* (1975), K. Davis, *World Urbanization, 1950-1970* (2 vols., 1969-72), P. M. Houser and L. F. Schnore (eds.) *The Study of Urbanization* (1965), T. H. Elkins, *The Urban Explosion* (1973), W. D. C. Wright and P. H. Steward, *The Exploding City* (1972) and P. Hall, *The World Cities* (2nd edn., 1977). Urban change in Europe and North America is considered in the last section of L. Mumford, *The City in History: its origins, its transformation, and its prospects* (1961) and his *The Urban Prospect* (1968), P. Hall (ed.), *Europe 2000* (1977), J. Gottman (ed.), *Megalopolis: the urbanized northeastern seaboard of the United States* (1962), and A. Sutcliffe (ed.), *Metropolis, 1890-1940* (1984) which includes an essay on the Tokyo area. Third-world studies

include D. J. Dwyer, *The City in the Third World* (1968) and *The City as a Centre of Change in Asia* (1972), T. G. McGee, *The Urbanization Process in the Third World: explorations in search of a theory* (1971), G. W. Breese, *Urbanisation in Newly-Developing Countries* (1966), W. A. Hance, *Population, Migration and Urbanization in Africa* (1970) and G. K. Payne, *Urban Housing in the Third World* (1977). P. Lloyd, *Slums of Hope? Shanty towns of the Third World* (1979) digests an enormous amount of literature on the processes and effects of urban migration and has an excellent bibliography. Also on the social effects of urbanization see W. Mangin (ed.), *Peasants in Cities: readings in the anthropology of urbanization* (1970), R. E. Pahl, *Patterns of Urban Life* (1970), A. Southall (ed.), *Urban Anthropology: cross-cultural studies of urbanization* (1973), and B. J. L. Berry, *The Human Consequences of Urbanization: divergent paths in the urban experience of the twentieth century* (1973).

Amongst the ideologies affecting twentieth century development, nationalism is of great importance. A. D. Smith, *Theories of Nationalism* (1971) looks at various approaches, see also his edited collection, *Nationalist Movements* (1976). E. Kedourie, *Nationalism* (1960) is an introduction to the ideology, see also H. Seton-Watson, *Nations and States: an enquiry into the origins of nations and the politics of nationalism* (1977) and E. Gellner, *Nations and Nationalism* (1983). Also valuable are B. Akzin, *States and Nations* (1964), K. W. Deutsch, *Nationalism and Social Communication: an inquiry into the foundations of nationality* (2nd edn., 1966) and the older F. O. Hertz, *Nationality in History and Politics* (1944). Nationalism as a phenomenon of particular regions can be studied in A. Cobban, *The Nation State and National Self-Determination* (1969) and R. Pearson, *National Minorities in Eastern Europe, 1848-1944* (1983), E. Kedourie (ed.), *Nationalism in Asia and Africa* (1971), F. R. Von der Mehden, *Religion and Nationalism in Southeast Asia: Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines* (1963), G. Antonius, *The Arab Awakening: the story of the Arab national movement* (1938), S. Haim (ed.), *Arab Nationalism: an anthology* (1962), T. Hodgkin, *Nationalism in Colonial Africa* (1956), D. A. Rustow, *A World of Nations: the problems of political modernization* (1967), A. P. Whitaker and D. C. Jordan, *Nationalism in Contemporary Latin America* (1966) and R. Emerson, *From Empire to Nation: the rise to self-assertion of Asian and African peoples* (1970).

Of the other powerful ideologies, socialism and communism, there are introductory texts in D. McLellan, *Marx* (1975) and *Engels* (1975), G. Lichtheim, *Marxism, an Historical and Critical Study* (1961) and *A Short History of Socialism* (1969), R. N. C. Hunt, *The Theory and Practice of Communism* (1963), and F. Claudin, *The Communist Movement: from Comintern to Cominform* (1975). The anarchist tradition is discussed in G. Woodcock, *Anarchism* (1963) and J. Joll, *The Anarchists* (1969).

Liberalism is less well served, although it had an important legacy from the nineteenth century, but see H. J. Laski, *The Rise of European Liberalism* (2nd edn., 1947) and A. Arblaster, *The Rise and Decline of Western Liberalism* (1984). The important force of social democracy can be examined in R. J. Harrison, *Pluralism and Corporation: the*

political evolution of modern democracies (1980), J. Haywood, *Trade Unions and Politics in Western Europe* (1980), M. Kolinsky and W. Paterson (eds.), *Social and Political Movements in Western Europe* (1976), R. Miliband, *Parliamentary Socialism* (1961), I. Campbell and W. Paterson, *Social Democracy in Post-War Europe* (1974) and W. Paterson and A. Thomas, *Social Democratic Parties in Western Europe* (1977).

Two general works which deal with the nature of regimes are Barrington Moore, *Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy* (1966) and R. Ason, *Democracy and Totalitarianism* (1968). See also P. Wiles, *Economic Institutions Compared* (1977) and A. Ellis and K. Kumar (eds.), *Dilemmas of Liberal Democracies* (1983), T. Skocpol, *States and Social Revolutions* (1979), M. Olson, *The Rise and Decline of Nations* (1982) and J. H. Goldthorpe (ed.), *Order and Conflict in Contemporary Capitalism* (1984).

The role of revolution in the modern world is discussed in J. Dunn, *Modern Revolutions: an introduction to the analysis of a political phenomenon* (2nd edn., 1989), Chalmers Johnson, *Revolution and the Social System* (1964) and *Revolutionary Change* (1968), P. Calvert, *Revolution* (1970) and *A study of Revolution* (1970). Third world revolutions are specifically examined in F. J. Carrier, *The Third World Revolutions* (1976), G. Chaliand, *Revolution in the Third World: myths and prospects* (1977), J. S. Migdal, *Peasants, Politics and Revolution: pressures towards political and social change in the third world* (1975) and E. R. Wolf, *Peasant Wars of the Twentieth Century* (1969).

Almost inseparable from the idea of revolution in the less developed world is guerrilla warfare and terrorism. For the former, Che Guevara, *Guerrilla Warfare* (1969) and G. Fairbairn, *Revolutionary Warfare: the Countryside Version* (1974) are particularly relevant. For terrorism see G. Wardlaw, *Political Terrorism* (2nd edn., 1989.), W. Laqueur, *Terrorism* (1977), P. Wilkinson, *Political Terrorism* (1974) and S. Segaller, *Invisible Armies: terrorism into the 1990s* (2nd edn., 1987). The specific phenomenon of urban guerrilla warfare is considered in R. Moss *Urban Guerrillas* (1972), A. Burton *Urban Terrorism* (1975), and R. Clutterbuck, *Protest and the Urban Guerrilla* (1973), while the implications for societies are discussed in P. Wilkinson, *Terrorism and the Liberal State* (1977) and R. Clutterbuck, *Living with Terrorism* (1975).

The political role of the military is discussed in S. E. Finer, *The Man on Horseback: the role of the military in politics* (2nd edn., 1976) and M. E. Howard (ed.), *Soldiers and Governments: nine studies in civil-military relations* (1957); specifically on the role of the military in the third world, see M. Janowitz, *Military Institutions and Coercion in the Developing Nations* (1977). S. Andreski, *Military Organisation and Society* (2nd edn., 1968) is a classic exposition of the role of warfare in society, but see also A. Marwick, *War and Social Change in the Twentieth Century* (1974), M. R. D. Foot (ed.), *War and Society* (1973), H. Brodie, *War and Politics* (1973) and A. Buchan, *War in Modern Society* (1968). Much of recent discussion has been focused on the

issue of 'total war', for which see Marwick (above) and N. F. Dreisziger (ed.), *Mobilisation for Total War: the Canadian, American and British Experience, 1914-1918, 1939-1945* (1981).

The influence of nuclear weapons upon the world scene is considered in J. Newhouse, *The Nuclear Age: a history of the arms race from Hiroshima to Star Wars* (1989), B. Brodie (ed.), *The Absolute Weapon: atomic power and world order* (1972), G. H. Quester, *Nuclear Diplomacy: the first twenty-five years* (1970), and L. Freedman, *The Evolution of Nuclear Strategy* (1981).

For the evolution of warfare, see J. F. C. Fuller, *The Conduct of War, 1789-1961: a study of the impact of the French, Industrial and Russian Revolutions on War and its Conduct* (1961). C. McInnes and G. D. Sheffield (eds.), *Warfare in the twentieth century: theory and practice* (1988) is a more recent collection of studies, while C. Cook and J. Stevenson, *The Atlas of Modern Warfare* (1978) provides an account and analysis of military history since 1945. There are excellent maps in T. Hartman (with J. Mitchell), *A World Atlas of Military History* (1984) and see also L. W. Martin, *Arms and Strategy: an international survey of modern defence* (1973). The geopolitics of military power is discussed over a long period in P. Kennedy, *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers: economic change and military conflict, 1500-2000* (1988).

There are now regular updates of world-wide armed conflicts in J. Laffin (ed.), *War Annual* (1986-) and in the Royal United Services and Brassey's *Defence Yearbook*. The definitive assessment of size of the world's armed forces and their composition, including nuclear armories, can be found in the International Institute for Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance*, published annually. L. A. Sobel (ed.), *Political Terrorism* (1975) contains a narrative of terrorist activity from 1968 to 1974.

A good atlas is essential to the understanding of twentieth century world affairs. G. Barraclough (ed.), *The Times Atlas of World History* (1978) and R. I. Moore (ed.), *The Newnes Historical Atlas* (1981) are two excellent examples though neither is concerned solely with the twentieth century. M. Gilbert, *Recent History Atlas: 1870 to the Present Day* (1966) is a useful supplement concentrating on the modern era. For reference purposes there is a wealth of statistical material in B. R. Mitchell, *European Historical Statistics, 1750-1975* (2nd edn., 1980) and *International Historical Statistics: Africa and Asia* (1986). There is a wide range of data in J. Paxton (ed.), *The Statesman's Yearbook*, published annually since 1864, while the United Nations *Statistical Yearbooks* (1945-) provide valuable additional material, and for the earlier period see the League of Nations *Statistical Yearbooks* (1920-). For demographic data, see the United Nations, *Demographic Yearbooks* (1945-). For chronological outlines of events see S. H. Steinberg, *Historical Tables, 58BC - AD1978* (10th edn., 1979) and D. Mercer (ed.), *Chronicle of the 20th Century* (1988).

ii European history

There are excellent overviews in J. M. Roberts, *Europe, 1880-1945* (1967), J. Joll, *Europe since 1870* (1973), F. Gilbert, *The End of the European Era, 1890 to the Present* (3rd edn., 1984) and A. Grant and H. Temperley, *Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* (7th edn., rev. A. Ramm, 2 vols., 1984). See also G. Lichtheim, *Europe in the Twentieth Century* (1972) and the two versions of the Cambridge Modern History, Vol XII, D. Thomson (ed.), *The Era of Violence* (1960) and G. L. Monat (ed.), *The Shifting Balance of World Forces, 1898-1945* (1968). W. Laqueur, *Europe since Hitler* (1970) and D. Urwin, *Western Europe since 1945* (1981 edn.) deal specifically with post-1945 developments, while F. Fejto, *A History of the People's Democracies* (1971) and Z. Brzezinski, *The Soviet Bloc* (1974) deal specifically with eastern Europe. For the economic history of the continent, see the later sections of D. Landes, *The Unbound Prometheus: technological change and industrial development in Western Europe from 1750 to the present* (1972) and C. Cipolla (ed.), *The Fontana Economic History of Europe* (1973). For social change, see D. Geary, *A Social History of Western Europe, 1848-1945* (1985), P. N. Stearns, *European Society in Upheaval* (1967) and G. Mosse, *The Culture of Western Europe: the nineteenth and twentieth centuries* (1961).

On individual countries, for France see A. Cobban, *A History of Modern France, 1715-1945, vol. III: 1870-1945* (1965), D. Johnson, *France 1914-1983: The Twentieth Century* (1986), P. Bernard and H. Dubief, *The Decline of the Third Republic, 1914-1938* (1985) and J. F. McMillan, *Dreyfus to De Gaulle: Politics and Society in France* (1985). Also helpful is G. Dupeaux, *French Society, 1848-1945* (1976). On Spain, the standard history is R. Carr, *Spain, 1808-1975* (rev. edn., 1980) and for Italy, see D. Mack Smith, *Italy* (1959) and M. Clark, *Modern Italy 1871-1982* (1984). German history is examined in W. Carr, *A History of Germany, 1815-1985* (rev. edn., 1987), W. R. Berghahn, *Modern Germany: Society, Economy and Politics in the Twentieth Century* (1982), and G. A. Craig, *Germany: 1866-1945* (1978). For Russia, see H. Rogger, *Russia in the Age of Modernisation and Revolution, 1881-1917* (1983), M. McCauley, *The Soviet Union since 1917* (1981) and G. Hosking, *A History of the Soviet Union* (1985). Eastern Europe is discussed in C. A. Macartney, *The Hapsburg Empire, 1790-1918* (1971), R. A. Kann, *The Multi-National Empire* (2 vols., 1950), A. Sked, *The Decline and Fall of the Hapsburg Empire, 1815-1918* (1989), and R. Pearson, *National Minorities in Eastern Europe, 1848-1945* (1983). For the British Isles, see R. K. Webb, *Modern England: From the Eighteenth Century to the Present* (1969) as an overview, and specifically on the twentieth century M. Beloff, *Wars and Welfare, Britain 1914-1952* (1984); R. Blake, *The Decline of Power, 1915-1970* (1985), A. Sked and C. Cook, *Post-War Britain: a political history* (1984) and D. Childs, *Britain since 1945* (1979). For Ireland see F. S. L. Lyons, *Ireland since the Famine* (rev. edn., 1973) and R. Foster, *Modern Ireland, 1600-1972* (1988).

The First World War

The origins of the First World War have attracted a vast literature, of which J. Joll, *The Origins of the First World War* (1985) is a good overview. The diplomatic background to war and its repercussions have received recent analysis in D. Stevenson, *The First World War and International Politics* (1988), while the older A. J. P. Taylor, *The Struggle for Mastery in Europe, 1848–1918* (1954) remains valuable. R. J. W. Evans and H. Pogge von Strandman (eds.), *The Coming of the First World War* (1988) is a series of essays on the views of the belligerents in 1914. B. Schmitt, *The Outbreak of War in 1914* (Historical Association pamphlet, 1964) is a brief account of the traditional interpretation that the alliance system was to blame for the outbreak of the war. See also his longer study, *The Coming of the War* (2 vols., 1930). The great classic of this school of thinking is L. Albertini, *The Origins of the War of 1914* (3 vols., 1952–57). Shorter and more recent accounts are L. C. F. Turner, *The Origins of the First World War* (1970) and H. W. Koch, *The Origins of the First World War* (1984 edn.). Also useful is the short account of the break-up of the nineteenth century international system, R. Langhorne, *The Collapse of the Concert of Europe, 1890–1914* (1981), while M. S. Anderson, *The Eastern Questions, 1774–1923* (1966) provides a wider perspective on that particular problem. Amongst the most important recent interpretations has been F. Fischer, *Germany's War Aims in the First World War* (1967) which sees the war as a result of Germany's pre-war expansionism, see also his *War of Illusion* (1972). On Germany see also I. Geiss, *German Foreign Policy, 1871–1914* (1976) and G. Ritter, *The Schlieffen Plan* (1958). On France see J. Keiger, *France and the Origins of the First World War* (1983) and on Russia D. Lieves, *Russia and the Origins of the First World War* (1983). Z. S. Steiner, *Britain and the Origins of the First World War* (1977) is the most detailed account of British involvement. The classic study of Anglo-German naval rivalry is E. L. Woodward, *Great Britain and the German Navy* (1935), but now updated on the naval side by A. J. Marder, *From the Dreadnought to Scapa Flow, vol. i: The road to war, 1904–14* (1961) and on the political by P. Kennedy, *The Rise of the Anglo-German Antagonism, 1860–1914* (1980). Broader interpretations of the social and psychological factors have gained some currency in recent years, see for example M. Howard, 'Reflections on the First World War' in his *Studies in War and Peace* (1970). There are numerous general histories of the war but among the most approachable are A. J. P. Taylor, *The First World War: an illustrated history* (1966), invaluable because of its illustrations, C. Falls, *The First World War* (1960) and B. H. Liddell-Hart, *History of the First World War* (1970). M. Ferro, *The Great War* (1963) is another short, readable introduction. See also, J. Terraine, *The Western Front, 1914–18* (1964). For works which place the military aspects of the war in a broader context see K. Robbins, *The First World War* (1984), B. Bond, *War and Society in Europe, 1870–1970* (1984) and G. Hardach, *The First World War* (1977). The nature of warfare is discussed in J. Ellis, *Eye-Deep in Hell* (1976) and A. E. Ashworth, *The Trench Warfare* (1980), while A. Horne, *The Price of Glory: Verdun, 1916* (1964), L. Macdonald, *They Called it Paschendaele* (1983) and M. Middlebrook,

The First Day on the Somme (1971) and *The Kaiser's Battle* (1983) (on Germany's 1918 offensive) give full treatment of individual battles, as does J. Keegan, *The Face of Battle* (1979).

The effect of the war on individual societies can be traced in J. Kocka, *Facing Total War: German Society, 1914–1918* (1985), A. J.-J. Becker, *The Great War and the French People* (Eng. edn. 1985), A. Marwick, *The Deluge: British Society and the First World War* (1965), A. J. May, *The Passing of the Habsburg Monarchy* (2 vols., 1966), L. Kochan, *Russia in Revolution, 1890–1918* (1966), and N. Stone, *The Eastern Front* (1978). General coverage of such issues is provided by A. Marwick, *War and Social Change in the Twentieth Century* (1974).

The revolutionary effects of the war are discussed in C. L. Bertrand (ed.) *Revolutionary Situations in Europe, 1917–1922* (1977) and F. L. Carsten, *Revolution in Central Europe, 1918–1919* (1972). For Germany, see A. J. Ryder, *The German Revolution* (1966) and D. Geary, 'Radicalism and the Worker: Metalworkers and Revolution, 1914–1923' in R. J. Evans (ed.), *Society and Politics in Wilhelmine Germany* (1978).

War aims and the failure of early peace attempts are discussed in F. Fischer, *Germany's aims in the First World War* (1967), V. Rothwell, *British War Aims and Peace Diplomacy* (1971), C. Andrew and A. Kanya-Forstner, *France Overseas* (1981), as well as A. J. P. Taylor, *The Struggle for Mastery* and D. Stevenson, *The First World War*. See also, M. Kitchen, *The Silent Dictatorship* (1976), on the growing role of the German General Staff.

Versailles and international relations, 1919–39

For the Versailles settlement, A. Adamthwaite, *The Lost Peace* (1980) provides a valuable documentary source for the whole inter-war period, while J. M. Keynes, *The Economic Consequences of the Peace* (1919) remains a powerful criticism of the settlement. E. H. Carr, *The Twenty Years Crisis* (new edn., 1981) remains a stimulating account of the period. G. N. Gathorne Hardy, *A Short History of International Affairs, 1920–39* (1950) has aged less well and, among general accounts, H. Gatzke, *European Diplomacy between the Two World Wars* (1972) is to be preferred, and R. Albrecht-Carrié, *A Diplomatic History of Europe from the Congress of Vienna* (1961) provides the wider background. R. A. C. Parker, *Europe, 1919–1945* (1969) is also a good general introduction. On 1919 and its immediate aftermath A. J. Mayer, *The Policy and Diplomacy of Peacemaking* (1968), G. Shulz, *Revolution and Peace Treaties* (1972) and S. Marks, *The Illusion of Peace* (1976) are useful, whilst F. P. Walters, *A History of the League of Nations* (1960) remains the most thorough account of that body.

On the origins of war in 1939, A. J. P. Taylor, *The Origins of the Second World War* (1963) is still exciting and very readable, though its views have been challenged. P. Bell, *The Origins of the Second World War in Europe* (1986) is a recent overview of the issues, but see also D. C. Watt, *The Coming of War, 1938–9* (1989),

A. Adamthwaite, *The Making of the Second World War* (1977), and W. Carr, *Poland to Pearl Harbour: the Making of the Second World War* (1985). On specific events and issues, N. Rostow, *Anglo-French Relations, 1934–6* (1984) analyses western policies at a key period, whilst K. Robbins, *Munich* (1968) and T. Taylor, *Munich* (1979) look at the most criticized episode in 1930s diplomacy. S. Newman, *March, 1939* (1976) concentrates on the British guarantee to Poland, which was so vital in the outbreak of war. On French policy see especially, A. Adamthwaite, *France and the Coming of the Second World War* (1977) and on Germany, G. L. Weinberg, *The Foreign Policy of Hitler's Germany* (1970) and W. Carr, *Arms, Autarky and Aggression* (1972). And on British appeasement in general see especially M. Gilbert, *The Roots of Appeasement* (1966), K. Middlemas, *Diplomacy of Illusion* (1972) and W. R. Rock, *British Appeasement in the 1930s* (1976). See also the essays by N. Medicott and M. Howard in D. Dilks (ed.) *Retreat from Power: Studies of Britain's Foreign Policy of the Twentieth-Century: Volume One, 1906–1939* (1981).

The Russian Revolution

Good starting points for the breakdown of the regime are H. Seton-Watson, *The Russian Empire, 1801–1917* (1967), J. N. Westwood, *Endurance and Endeavour: Russian History, 1812–1971* (1973) and L. Kochan and P. Abraham, *The Making of Modern Russia* (1983). R. B. McKean, *The Russian Constitutional Monarchy, 1907–1917* (Historical Association, 1977) synthesizes much recent research. There are also useful essays in R. Pipes (ed.), *Revolutionary Russia* (1968) and a short interpretative essay in J. Dunn, *Modern Revolutions* (2nd edn., 1989), ch. 1. B. Williams, *The Russian Revolution, 1917–1921* (1987) and R. Service *The Russian Revolution* (1989) are introductory volumes, while E. H. Carr, *A History of Soviet Russia: The Bolshevik Revolution* (3 vols., 1966) provides the standard account of these years, although his *The Russian Revolution from Lenin to Stalin* (1980) is shorter. Other accounts on aspects of this period are provided by G. Katkov, *Russia, 1917: the February Revolution* (1967), R. Pipes, *The Formation of the Soviet Union* (1954) and M. Ferro, *October 1917: a social history of the Russian Revolution* (1980), while M. Wood, *The Russian Revolution* (1979) provides a short analysis and some documents.

Several works approach the period from a biographical viewpoint including B. Wolfe, *Three who made a revolution* (1966), on Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin, D. Shub, *Lenin* (1966), C. Hill, *Lenin and the Russian Revolution* (1971), A. B. Ulam, *Lenin and the Bolsheviks* (1965), I. Deutscher, *Stalin* (1966), and *The Prophet Armed: Trotsky, 1879–1921* (1963). On the Marxist background to Bolshevik thinking, see E. Wilson, *To the Finland Station* (1947).

The civil war period and Allied intervention are discussed in J. Bradley, *Allied Intervention in Russia* (1968), R. Ullman, *Intervention and the War: Anglo-Soviet Relations, 1917–21* (1961), whilst R. Service, *The Bolshevik Party in Revolution, 1917–23* (1979) and T.

Rigby, *Lenin's Government* (1979) look at Soviet institutions in this period.

A work looking beyond 1924, and rather general, is S. Fitzpatrick, *The Russian Revolution, 1917–32* (1982). The long-term development of foreign policy is considered in A. B. Ulam, *Expansion and Coexistence, Soviet Foreign Policy, 1917–73* (1968).

Stalin

For the Stalin era, M. McCauley, *Stalin and Stalinism* (1983) has some useful documents and a brief appraisal. There is excellent testimony from the period in memoirs such as V. Serge, *Memoirs of a Revolutionary* (1963) and E. Ginsberg, *Into the Whirlwind* (1968). On Stalin himself, see I. Deutscher, *Stalin* (1966) A. B. Ulam, *Stalin* (1973) and R. H. McNeal, *Stalin; Man and Ruler* (1988).

The aftermath of Lenin's death is discussed in E. H. Carr, *The Interregnum, 1923–4* (1978), *Socialism in one Country 1924–6* (1978) and his *The Russian Revolution from Lenin to Stalin, 1917–29* (1970). The demise and exile of Trotsky are dealt with in I. Deutscher, *The Prophet Outcast* (1963) and R. Segal, *The Tragedy of Leon Trotsky* (1983). For the debates after Lenin's death, see A. Erlich, *The Soviet Industrialization Debate, 1924–1928* (1960).

On 'Stalinism' in the 1930s see A. Nove, *An Economic History of the U.S.S.R.* (1972), as an introduction, and the work by R. W. Davies, *The Socialist Offensive* (1980) on the collectivization of agriculture and H. Kuromiya, *Stalin's Industrial Revolution: Politics and Workers 1928–1932* (1988). R. Conquest, *The Great Terror* (1968) concentrates on the purges, but see also J. Arch Getty, *Origins of the Great Purges: the Soviet Communist Party reconsidered, 1933–1938* (1988). L. Schapiro, *The Communist Party of the Soviet Union* (1970) is excellent and more wide-ranging than the title suggests.

For the war period see A. Werth, *Russia at War* (1965) and A. Dallin, *German Rule in Russia, 1941–5* (1957).

Stalin's foreign policy is discussed in G. F. Kennan, *Russia and the West under Lenin and Stalin* (1961), A. B. Ulam, *Expansion and Co-existence* (1967), J. Haslam, *Soviet Foreign Policy, 1930–3* (1983) and *The Soviet Union and the Struggle for Collective Security* (1984).

France and the fall of the Third Republic

J. F. McMillan, *Dreyfus to De Gaulle: Politics and Society in France, 1898–1969* (1985) is the most recent study, see also the older J. P. T. Bury, *France, 1870–1940* (1951), A. Cobban, *A History of Modern France, vol. 3* (1965); and D. W. Brogan, *The Development of Modern France* (1940). There is also a short account by P. Williams, 'From Dreyfus to Vichy' in J. M. Wallace-Hadrill (ed.) *France, Government and Society* (1957). For the Popular Front see J. Jackson, *The Popular Front in France* (1988), D. Levy, 'The French Popular Front, 1936–37'

in H. D. Graham and P. Preston (eds.), *The Popular Front in Europe* (1987) and J. Coulton, *Leon Blum* (1974). For working-class responses see R. McGraw 'France' in S. Salter and J. Stevenson (eds.), *The Working Class and Politics in Europe and North America, 1929-45* (1990) and D. Brower, *The New Jacobins: the French Communist Party and the Popular Front* (1968). For other political groupings see P. Larmour, *The French Radical Party in the 1930s* (1964), W. D. Irvine, *French Conservatism in Crisis* (1979), C. A. Micaval, *The French Right and Nazi Germany, 1933-9* (1972) and the section on France in E. Weber, *Varieties of Fascism* (1964).

On the demise of the Republic see A. Adamthwaite, *France and the Coming of the Second World War* (1977) and, specifically on 1940, A. Horne, *To Lose a Battle: France, 1940* (1979). Also useful is R. Collier, *1940: the world in flames* (1980). Similar issues are tackled from the point of view of a leading politician in G. Warner, *Pierre Laval and the Eclipse of France* (1968).

Much has been written on Vichy, notably R. Aron, *The Vichy Regime, 1940-4* (1958), R. Paxton, *Vichy France* (1972) and R. Cobb, *French and Germans, Germans and French* (1983). For the Resistance see the section in M. R. D. Foot, *Resistance* (1976), H. R. Kedward, *Resistance in Vichy France* (1978) and *Occupied France: Collaboration and Resistance, 1940-1944* (1985) and M. Dank, *The French against the French* (1978). For De Gaulle see D. Cook, *Charles de Gaulle* (1984).

Eastern Europe between the wars

General introductions to the period are provided by H. Seton-Watson, *Eastern Europe between the Wars* (1962) and the more recent *East Central Europe between the Two World Wars* (1974) by J. Rothschild, whilst a wider perspective is given in A. Palmer, *The Lands Between: a history of east central Europe since the Congress of Vienna* (1970), C. A. Macartney and A. Palmer, *Independent Eastern Europe* (1962) and H. and C. Seton-Watson, *The Making of a New Europe* (1981) are also helpful.

A. Polansky, *The Little Dictators* (1975) covers each east European state since 1918 in turn, and there are various individual works on east European states, notably R. Clogg, *A Short History of Modern Greece* (1979), M. Macdermott, *A History of Bulgaria* (New York, 1962), S. Pollo and A. Puto, *The History of Albania* (1981), S. Fischer-Galati, *Twentieth Century Rumania* (1970) and J. K. Hoensch, *A History of Modern Hungary, 1867-1956* (1988). With regard to German expansion in the 1930s, Austria is discussed in J. Gehl, *Austria, Germany and the Anschluss, 1931-9* (1963) and G. Brook-Shepherd, *Anschluss* (1963). See also T. Kirk, 'Austria' in S. Salter and J. Stevenson (eds.), *The Working Class and Politics in Europe and North America, 1929-45* (1990).

On Czechoslovakia see J. W. Bruegel, *Czechoslovakia before Munich* (1973), E. M. Smelser, *The Sudeten Problem, 1933-8* (1975) and J. Korb, *Twentieth Century Czechoslovakia* (1977). Standard works on

Poland are R. F. Leslie (ed.), *A History of Poland since 1863* (1983) and A. Polonsky, *Politics in Independent Poland, 1921-39* (1972).

Mussolini and fascist Italy

M. Clark, *Modern Italy, 1871-1982* (1984) is a substantial modern study and a helpful guide to the fascist era, as is M. Blinkhorn, *Mussolini and Fascist Italy* (1984). On the pre-fascist era C. Seton-Watson, *Italy from Liberalism to Fascism* (1967) is standard and on the rise of fascism see A. Lyttleton, *The Seizure of Power, 1919-29* (1973), P. Corner, *Fascism in Ferrara* (1975) and F. Snowden *The Fascist Revolution in Tuscany* (1989). The development of fascism is discussed in A. Lyttleton, *Italian Fascism from Pareto to Gentile* (1973) and F. Chabod, *A History of Italian Fascism* (1961) provides a general political survey, whilst E. R. Tannenbaum, *Fascism in Italy, 1922-45* (1972) looks at social and cultural aspects. Also useful is E. Wiskemann, *Fascism in Italy* (1969). Church-state relations are covered in A. Jemolo, *Church and State in Italy, 1850-1950* (1960) and R. A. Webster, *The Cross and the Fasces: Christian Democracy in Italy, 1860-1960* (1960). The experience of the workers under fascism is discussed in P. Corner, 'Italy' in S. Salter and J. Stevenson (eds.), *The Working Class and Politics in Europe and North America, 1929-45* (1990).

Of the biographies of Mussolini, C. Hibbert, *Benito Mussolini* (1962) is accessible, see also L. Fermi, *Mussolini* (1961). D. Mack Smith, *Mussolini's Roman Empire* (1977) and E. M. Robertson, *Mussolini as Empire Builder* (1977), which concentrates on 1932-6, for foreign policy, whilst E. Wiskemann, *The Rome-Berlin Axis* (1949) concentrates on the German alliance, as does F. W. Deakin, *The Brutal Friendship* (2 vols., 1966). The economic performance of fascist Italy is examined in W. G. Welk, *Fascist Economic Policy: An Analysis of Italy's Economic Experiment* (1938) and R. Sarti, *Fascism and Industrial Leadership in Italy, 1919-1940* (1971).

The Spanish Civil War

R. Carr, *Spain, 1808-1939* (Oxford, 1966; rev. edn., *Spain, 1808-1975*, Oxford, 1980) is an essential starting point, rooting the Civil War in Spanish development, as does his *The Spanish Tragedy* (1977). G. Brenan, *The Spanish Labyrinth* (1943) is widely recognized as a modern classic for its deep understanding of the Spanish context. P. Preston (ed.), *Revolution and War in Spain, 1931-1939* (1984) has an extremely useful historiographical essay by the editor and several important essays. For a synoptic view of the experience of the lower classes, see M. Blinkhorn 'Spain' in S. Salter and J. Stevenson (eds.), *The Working Class and Politics in Europe and North America, 1929-45* (1990) and the essays by Graham and Preston in H. Graham and P. Preston (eds.), *The Popular Front in Europe* (1987). H. Thomas, *The Spanish Civil War* (rev. edn., 1977) remains a well-balanced narrative, but see also G. Jackson, *The Spanish Republic and the Civil War* (1965). On the origins of the war, P. Preston, *The Coming of the Spanish Civil War* (1978) gives emphasis to the land question, as does

E. E. Malefakis, *Agrarian Reform and Peasant Revolution* (1970). R. Carr (ed.), *The Republic and the Civil War in Spain* (1971) is another useful collection of essays. On the right-wing forces, see R. Robinson, *The origins of Franco's Spain* (1970), S. Payne, *Falange* (1961) and the biographies of Franco by J. Trythall, *Franco* (1970) and B. Crozier, *Franco* (1967). On the left, see S. Payne, *The Spanish Revolution* (1970) and P. Broue and E. Temime, *The Revolution and the Civil War in Spain* (1972), the latter critical of the communists' role. Two books sympathetic to the anarchists are V. Richards, *Lessons of the Spanish Revolution* (1957) and M. Bookchin, *The Spanish Anarchists* (1977). The role of the communists is also considered in D.T. Cattell, *Communism and the Spanish Civil War* (1955) and B. Balloten, *The Grand Camouflage* (1961), reissued as *The Spanish Revolution: the Left and the Struggle for Power during the Civil War* (1979). A fascinating case study of a group which exemplifies the complexities of Spanish politics in M. Blinkhorn, *Carlism and Crisis in Spain, 1931–1939* (1975).

Interventionism is discussed in D. Puzzo, *Spain and the Great Powers, 1936–41* (1962), V. Bromo, *The International Brigades* (1965), J. F. Coverdale, *Italian Intervention in the Spanish Civil War* (1977), J. Edwards, *Britain and the Spanish Civil War* (1979), and E. H. Carr, *The Comintern and the Spanish Civil War* (1984). G. Weintraub, *The Last Great Cause* (1976) is an exposé of the war of propaganda carried out by both sides to enlist support and on the most famous episode – the bombing of Guernica – see G. Thomas and M. Witts, *Guernica* (1975) and H. R. Southworth, *Guernica! Guernica! A Study of Journalism, Diplomacy, Propaganda and History* (1977). R. Fraser, *Blood of Spain* (1979) has eyewitness accounts of the conflict, while George Orwell, *Homage to Catalonia* (1938) and J. Gurney, *Crusade in Spain* (1974) are two accounts from British volunteers who fought for the Republic. See too, P. Toynbee, *The Distant Drum: Reflections on the Spanish Civil War* (1976).

Germany from Weimar to Hitler

E. Eyck, *History of the Weimar Republic* (2 vols., 1962, 1963) is a full and useful introduction to the period. A. J. Nicholls, *Weimar and the Rise of Hitler* (1968) is shorter and more analytical, whilst R. J. Bessel and E. J. Feuchtwanger (eds.), *Social Change and Political Development in the Weimar Republic* (1981) is an important group of essays. For the revolution of 1918–19 see A. J. Ryder, *The German Revolution* (1967) – see also the shorter account in his Historical Association pamphlet of the same title (1959). F. L. Carsten, *Revolution in Central Europe, 1918–1919* (1971) is excellent on the 'grass roots' establishment of workers' and soldiers' councils, and J. P. Nettl, *Rosa Luxemburg* (2 vols.) provides a biography of a leading revolutionary. R. Cooper, *Failure of a Revolution: Germany in 1918–1919* (1955) criticizes the Social Democrats, for whom see also R. N. Hunt, *German Social Democracy, 1918–1933* (1970) and W. L. Guttsman, *The German Social Democratic Party, 1875–1933* (1981). E. J. Hobsbawm, 'Confronting Defeat: The German Communist Party' in *Revolutionaries* (1977) looks at the KPD. For the working class as a

whole, see S. Salter 'Germany' in S. Salter and J. Stevenson (eds.), *The Working Class and Politics in Europe and North America, 1929–45* (1990) and 'The Object Lesson: the Division of the Germans and the Triumph of National Socialism', in H. Graham and P. Preston (eds.), *The Popular Front in Europe* (1987). Two leading characters in the Republic are discussed in H. A. Turner, *Stresemann and the Politics of the Weimar Republic* (1963), H. W. Gatzke, *Stresemann and the Rearmament of Germany* (1954) and A. Dorpalen, *Hindenburg and the Weimar Republic* (1964).

J. W. Wheeler-Bennett, *The Nemesis of Power: the German Army in Politics, 1918–45* (1980 ed.) is critical of the military under Weimar; the same theme is covered by F. L. Carsten, *The Reichswehr and German Politics, 1918–33* (1966) and G. Craig, *The Politics of the Prussian Army, 1640–1945* (1955). The rise of the Nazis at 'grass roots' level can be traced in M. Kater, *The Nazi Party, 1919–45* (1984). W. S. Allen, *The Nazi Seizure of Power* (1966) and J. Noakes, *The Nazi Party in Lower Saxony* (1971). There is a useful set of essays in E. Matthias and A. J. Nicholls (eds.) *German Democracy and the Triumph of Hitler* (1971) and P. D. Stachura (ed.), *The Nazi Machtergreifung* (1983). Of the biographies of Hitler, A. Bullock, *Hitler* (1962) remains a readable, but full account; J. C. Fest, *Hitler* (1974) and J. Toland, *Adolf Hitler* (1976) are long and detailed, whilst N. Stone, *Hitler* (1980) is short but stimulating. J. C. Fest, *The Face of the Third Reich* (1970) looks at Hitler's deputies, one of whom receives full coverage in E. K. Bramstedt, *Goebbels and National Socialist Propaganda* (1965). Two interesting attempts at 'psycho-history' can be found in W. Langer, *The Mind of Adolf Hitler* (1972) and W. Carr, *Hitler: A Study in Personality and Politics* (1978). A good general history of the Nazi rise and impact is K. Bracher, *The German Dictatorship* (1973), itself written by a German; see too, I. Kershaw, *The Nazi Dictatorship* (1985) and K. Hilderbrand, *The Third Reich* (1984). D. Orlow, *A History of the Nazi Party, 1933–45* (1973), R. Gruenberger, *A Social History of the Third Reich* (1974) and J. P. Stern, *The Führer and the People* (1975) cover various aspects of the Third Reich, while J. Hiden and J. Farquharson, *Explaining Hitler's Germany* (1983) looks at historical views of the Nazi regime. J. Noakes (ed.), *Government, Party and People in Nazi Germany* (1980) has several good essays and a bibliography of recent writing. On other aspects of German society, see A. Schweitzer, *Big Business in the Third Reich* (1964), D. Guerin, *Fascism and Big Business* (1979), R. J. O'Neill, *The German Army and the Nazi Party, 1933–1939* (1966), Z. A. B. Zeman, *Nazi Propaganda* (1964), E. K. Bramstedt, *Goebbels and Nationalist Socialist Propaganda, 1925–1945* (1965), J. S. Conway, *The Nazi Persecution of the Churches* (1968), and G. Lewy, *The Catholic Church and Nazi Germany* (1964).

Hitler's opponents are considered in H. Graml et al., *The German Resistance to Hitler* (1970) and I. Kershaw, *Popular Opinion and Political Dissent in the Third Reich: Bavaria, 1933–1945* (1986). Hitler's anti-Semitism is considered in Kershaw, *Nazi Dictatorship*, ch. 5 and H. Krausnich, 'The Persecution of the Jews' in H. Krausnich et al., *Anatomy of the SS State* (1968) but see also L. Dawidowicz, *The War*

Against the Jews, 1933–45 (1975), H. Hohne, *The Order of the Death's Head* (1970) and K. Schleunes, *The Twisted Road to Auschwitz* (1970).

Foreign policy is considered in G. I. Weinberg, *The Foreign Policy of Hitler's Germany: diplomatic revolution in Europe, 1933–1936* (1970) and *The Foreign Policy of Hitler's Germany: starting World War II* (1980). K. Hildebrand *The Foreign Policy of the Third Reich* (1973) stresses Hitler's pragmatism, while W. Carr, *Arms, Autarky and Aggression: a study in German foreign policy, 1933–1939* (1972) relates economic policy to foreign policy. On Hitler's economic policies, see W. Carr, *Arms, Autarky and Aggression*, B. A. Carroll, *Design for Total War: arms and economics in the Third Reich* (1968), and B. H. Klein, *Germany's Economic Preparations for War* (1959). T. Mason, 'The Primacy of Politics: Politics and Economics in National Socialist Germany' in S. J. Woolf (ed.), *The Nature of Fascism* (1968) discusses the Nazi attitude to economics, a view taken up by A. Milward in W. Laqueur (ed.), *Fascism: A Readers' Guide* (1979). For the German economy at war, see A. Milward, *The German Economy at War* (1965) and his wider *War, Economy and Society, 1939–1945* (1977).

The Second World War

For documents see H. Jacobsen and A. Smith (eds.), *World War II* (1980) on military policy and strategy; there are also numerous collections of memoirs of which W. S. Churchill, *The Second World War* (6 vols., 1948–54) and C. de Gaulle, *War Memoirs* (3 vols., 1955–9) are perhaps the best from European statesmen, and, from the generals, D. Eisenhower, *Crusade in Europe* (1948) and Montgomery of Alamein, *Memoirs* (1958); A. Speer, *Inside the Third Reich* (1970) remains a telling account of the resilience of the German war machine. On the civilian side, O. Frank, *The Diary of Ann Frank* (1947) is a moving classic, while O. Lengyel, *Five Chimneys* (1959) is a powerful evocation of the concentration camps. The German civilian experience is recorded in C. Bielenberg, *The Past is Myself* (1985). For accounts of the war see R. A. C. Parker, *Struggle For Survival: the history of the Second World War* (1989), J. Keegan, *The Second World War* (1989), and M. Gilbert, *The Second World War* (1989). G. Wright, *The Ordeal of Total War* (1968), B. Liddell Hart, *The Second World War* (1970), P. Calvocoressi and G. Wint, *Total War* (1974) and A. J. P. Taylor, *The Second World War: an illustrated history* (1976) are all useful, whilst A. Marwick, *War and Social Change in the Twentieth Century* (1974) concentrates on the social effects. D. Irving, *Hitler's War* (2 vols., 1983) gives a controversial account from the German side. On Russia, see A. Werth, *Russia at War* (1965) and on Britain, A. Calder, *The People's War* (1969). A. S. Milward, *War, Economy and Society, 1939–1945* (1977) is a brilliant synthesis of the economic ramifications of 'total war'; see also his *The German Economy at War* (1965) and *The New Order and the French Economy* (1970).

The opening phase of the war is covered by B. Collier, *1940: The World in Flames* (1980) and *1941: Armageddon* (1982). The

controversy over the effectiveness and morality of the bombing offensive against Germany is considered in N. Frankland, *The Bombing Offensive Against Germany* (1965) and M. Hastings, *Bomber Command* (1979). For the German side of the air war, see D. Irving, *The Rise and Fall of the Luftwaffe* (1973). For the war at sea, see D. Macintyre, *The Battle of the Atlantic* (1961), J. Costello and T. Hughes, *The Battle of the Atlantic* (1977), and W. Frank, *The Sea Wolves* (1955). The decisive struggle on the Eastern Front is considered in A. Clark, *Barbarossa* (1965) and J. Erickson, *The Road to Stalingrad: Stalin's War with Germany* (1975). For the final phase of the war see E. Belfield and H. Essame, *The Battle for Normandy* (1965) and J. Erickson, *The Road to Berlin* (1983). Specifically on the new form of mobile warfare, see H. Guderian, *Panzer Leader* (1952) and F. W. von Mellenthin, *Panzer Battles* (1955). Technical developments affecting the conduct of the war are discussed in R. V. Jones, *Most Secret War* (1978) and B. Johnson, *The Secret War* (1978).

The fate of areas conquered by the Germans is considered in W. Warmbrunn, *The Dutch under German Occupation* (1963), A. Dallin, *German Rule in Russia, 1941–5* (1957) and R. O. Paxton, *Vichy France* (1973), whilst the resistance movements are analysed in H. Michel, *The Shadow War: resistance in Europe, 1939–45* (1972) and M. R. D. Foot, *Resistance* (1976).

On diplomacy during the war see H. Feis, *Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin* (1957), W. H. McNeill, *America, Britain and Russia* (1953) and G. Kolko, *The Politics of War* (1968).

The Cold War

There is a good introduction in J. Smith, *The Cold War, 1945–65* (1989), while more detailed are J. W. Spanier, *American Foreign Policy since the Second World War* (1980), S. E. Ambrose, *Rise to Globalism* (1983), W. Lafeber, *America, Russia and the Cold War* (1982), and L. J. Halle, *The Cold War as History* (1967). On Britain see W. N. Medlicott, *British Foreign Policy since Versailles* (1940); Soviet policy is the subject of A. B. Ulam, *Expansion and Coexistence* (1968) and T. W. Wolfe, *Soviet Power and Europe, 1945–70* (1970). The early years of the Cold War have received most coverage. There are conservative accounts, such as G. F. Hudson, *The Hard and Bitter Peace* (1966) and H. L. Feis, *From Trust to Terror* (1970), criticisms of America in G. and J. Kolko, *The Limits of Power* (1972) and D. Yergin, *Shattered Peace* (1977). J. L. Gaddis, *The United States and the Origins of the Cold War* (1973) is good, and on the British see V. Rothwell, *Britain and the Cold War, 1941–7* (1983). For coverage of the continental states see G. de Carmoy, *The Foreign Policies of France* (1970) and E. Furniss, *France, Troubled Ally* (1960). See also M. J. Hogan, *The Marshall Plan: America, Britain and the Reconstruction of Western Europe, 1947–1952* (1988).

Western Europe since 1945

For general coverage of events see W. Laqueur, *Europe since Hitler*

(1970), D. Urwin, *Western Europe since 1945* (1981), and P. Calvocoressi, *World Politics since 1945* (1982 edn.). Also good are R. Mayne, *The Recovery of Europe* (1970), M. Crouzet, *The European Renaissance since 1945* (1970), R. Morgan, *West European Politics since 1945* (1972) and S. Smith, *Politics in Western Europe* (1976). Rather narrower in interest is F. R. Willis, *France, Germany and the New Europe, 1945-67* (1969), whilst F. Fry and G. Raymond, *The Other Western Europe* (1980) looks at the smaller democracies. The post-war economic recovery of Europe is examined in A. S. Milward, *The Reconstruction of Western Europe, 1945-51* (1984) and M. J. Hogan (above). On France in this period see P. M. Williams, *Crisis and Compromise: Politics in the Fourth Republic* (1964 edn.); P. M. Williams and M. Harrison, *Politics and Compromise: politics and society in de Gaulle's Republic* (1971); J. Ardagh, *The New France* (1978), and M. Anderson, *Conservative Politics in France* (1974). See also the important recent study by D. S. Bell and B. Criddle, *The French Socialist Party* (2nd edn., 1988) and M. Larkin, *France since the Popular Front: government and people, 1936-86* (1988). On de Gaulle, see D. Cook, *Charles de Gaulle* (1984). For Germany, see A. Grosser, *Germany in Our Time* (1971), T. Prittie, *The Velvet Chancellors* (1979) and Adenauer (1971). On Italy, see M. Clark, *Modern Italy, 1871-1982* (1984) and S. Tarrow, *Democracy and Disorder: Protest and Politics in Italy, 1965-75* (1989). For Spain see R. Carr, *A History of Spain, 1808-1975* (rev. edn., 1982), R. Carr and J. P. Fusi, *Spain: Dictatorship to Democracy* (1979) and D. Gilmour, *The Transformation of Spain* (1985).

There are general discussions of the European unity movement in W. Laqueur, *Europe since Hitler* (1970) and D. Urwin, *Western Europe since 1945* (1981). The fullest account of the early years of the unity movement can be found in W. Lippens, *A History of European Integration, 1945-7* (1982), though this is very detailed. J. W. Young, *Britain, France and the Unity of Europe, 1945-51* (1984) is shorter and more analytical, whilst on the early 1950s see E. Fursden, *The European Defence Community* (1981), on the vain bid to create a 'European Army'. On the Common Market itself see R. Pryce, *The Politics of the European Community* (1973), J. Galtung, *The European Community - a Superpower in the Making* (1973), J. Herman and J. Lodge, *The European Parliament and the European Community* (1978), S. Holland, *Uncommon Market* (1980), L. Tsoukalis (ed.), *The European Community Past, Present and Future* (1983) and F. R. Willis, *France, Germany and the New Europe* (1968). On particular themes see D. Swann, *Economics of the Common Market* (4th edn., 1978), R. B. Talbot, *The European Communities Regional Fund* (1977), M. Shanks, *European Social Policy* (1977), and R. Fennell, *The Common Agricultural Policy of the European Community*. American relations with the European unity movement are discussed by M. Beloff, *The United States and the Unity of Europe* (1963) and R. Manderson-Jones, *Special Relationship* (1972). British relations are discussed in M. Camps, *Britain and the European Community, 1955-63* (1964), U. Kitzinger, *Diplomacy and Persuasion* (1974), W. Wallace, *Britain and Europe* (1980), and F. E. C. Gregory, *Dilemmas of Government - Britain and the EC* (1983).

Eastern Europe since 1945

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Imperialism and decolonization

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