

Allies At War America Europe And The Crisis Over Iraq

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Allies in Crisis - Elizabeth D. Sherwood 1990
This book offers a cohesive picture of one of the consistent problems confronting NATO: the will and the capability of alliance members to act beyond the European theater. Sherwood's

approach is chronological, focusing on a number of international crises since 1948 that she feels are representative of the out-of-area problem. She raises a number of points regarding the triangular relationship among the United States,

the European allies, and the external countries involved, many of which were former colonies. She implies that the European allies often hesitated to get involved in such crises for fear of subjecting their own policies to intense scrutiny; and that the United States often chose to pursue policies that minimized its own involvement with the former colonies of its allies. Sherwood concludes that the European allies would claim that participating in such a conflict would have to come at the expense of the defense commitments at home. ISBN 0-300-04170-5: \$25.00.

Partners of First Resort - David McKean
2021-03-23

Fostering a transatlantic renaissance to salvage the Western alliance Is the Western alliance, which brought together the United States and Europe after World War II, in an inevitable state of decline, and if so, can anything be done to repair it? There seems little doubt that fragmentation of the Western alliance was under

way even before Donald Trump's unorthodox policymaking broadened the schism. Opinions differ as to the next step, however, with some taking the current divisions as a given and advocating the creation of a new group of like-minded democracies that would exclude the United States, while others seek to exploit the rift in hopes of furthering their own nationalistic ambitions for a postliberal world. The authors outline a "transatlantic renaissance," in which U.S. and European leaders would work together to craft a new Atlantic Charter that would restore the liberal objectives that animated the Western alliance for more than seven decades. Modernizing institutional relationships across the Atlantic should help both the United States and Europe address common challenges jointly and improve burdensharing. The world needs a vibrant and energetic West to protect fundamental values from illiberal forces, both internal and external.

The West European Allies, the Third World, and

U.S. Foreign Policy - Richard J. Payne 1991
The recent and ongoing crises in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, Central America, and southern Africa have been and continue to be approached in very different ways by the United States and its West European allies. Payne provides a comprehensive analysis of the underlying tensions, as well as cooperation, between the U.S. and NATO countries in out-of-area conflicts. The book maintains that the U.S. must adapt its foreign policy to a new international order, rather than continuing its old political and ideological confrontationalism in the Third World.

Of Paradise and Power - Robert Kagan
2004-01

Presents a brief analysis of the ever-widening chasm in European-American relations, especially in the aftermath of the September 11th terrorist attacks and the resulting retaliation. Reprint. 100,000 first printing.

Allies at Odds - Eugenie M. Blang 2011-04-16

Allies at Odds examines America's Vietnam policy from 1961 to 1968 in an international context by focusing on the United States' relationship with its European partners France, West Germany, and Great Britain. The European response to America's Vietnam policy provides a framework to assess this important chapter in recent American history within the wider perspective of international relations. Equally significant, the respective approaches to the "Vietnam question" by the Europeans and Americans reveal the ongoing challenge for nation-states of transcending narrowly defined state-centered policies for a global perspective pursuant of common goals among the trans-Atlantic allies. Blang explores the failure of France, West Germany, and Great Britain to significantly influence American policy-making.

Allies at War - Simon Berthon 2003-02

Based on the upcoming BBC/PBS television series and drawn from official archives never before available, a riveting account details the

hatred, betrayal, ruthlessness, and power behind the Allied leaders seemingly united front.

Reprint.

The Alliance--America, Europe, Japan -

Richard J. Barnet 1983

Includes material on Konrad Adenauer, Douglas MacArthur in Japan, Dean Acheson, Jean Monnet, Marshall Plan, John Foster Dulles, John F. Kennedy, Charles de Gaulle, Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, Willy Brandt, detente, Henry Kissinger, trilateralism, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan.

The Unholy Alliance - William Giles Dix 1855

The Unquiet Frontier - Jakub J. Grygiel

2017-08-15

How America's vulnerable frontier allies—and American power—are being targeted by rival nations From the Baltic to the South China Sea, newly assertive authoritarian states sense an opportunity to resurrect old empires or build new ones at America's expense. Hoping that U.S.

decline is real, nations such as Russia, Iran, and China are testing Washington's resolve by targeting vulnerable allies at the frontiers of American power. The Unquiet Frontier explains why the United States needs a new grand strategy that uses strong frontier alliance networks to raise the costs of military aggression in the new century. Jakub Grygiel and Wess Mitchell describe the aggressive methods rival nations are using to test U.S. power in strategically critical regions throughout the world. They show how rising and revisionist powers are putting pressure on our frontier allies—countries like Poland, Israel, and Taiwan—to gauge our leaders' commitment to upholding the U.S.-led global order. To cope with these dangerous dynamics, nervous U.S. allies are diversifying their national-security "menu cards" by beefing up their militaries or even aligning with their aggressors. Grygiel and Mitchell reveal how numerous would-be great powers use an arsenal of asymmetric techniques

to probe and sift American strength across several regions simultaneously, and how rivals and allies alike are learning from America's management of increasingly interlinked global crises to hone effective strategies of their own. The Unquiet Frontier demonstrates why the United States must strengthen the international order that has provided greater benefits to the world than any in history.

Grand Strategy and Military Alliances - Peter R. Mansoor 2016-02-09

Alliances have shaped grand strategy and warfare since the dawn of civilization. Indeed, it is doubtful that the United States of America would have gained its independence without its Revolutionary War alliance with France. Such alliances may prove even more important to international security in the twenty-first century. Economic and financial difficulties alone will ensure that policy makers attempt to spread the burden of securing vital interests onto other nations through alliances, both formal

organizations such as NATO and informal alliances of convenience as developed to wage the Gulf War in 1991. A team of leading historians examine the problems inherent in alliance politics and relationships in the framework of grand strategy through the lens of history. Aimed at not just the military aspects of alliances, the book uncovers the myriad factors that have made such coalitions succeed or fail in the past.

The Yalta Conference - Charles River Charles River Editors 2016-05-23

*Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the conference by participants *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading *Includes a table of contents "Do you think they will stop just to please you, or us for that matter? Do you expect us and Great Britain to declare war on Joe Stalin if they cross your previous frontier? Even if we wanted to, Russia can still field an army twice our combined strength, and we would just have no say in the

matter at all." - President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Polish ambassador in Washington, D.C. (Gardner, 1993, 208-209). Separated by vast gulfs of political, cultural, and philosophical divergence, the three chief Allied nations of World War II - the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain - attempted to formulate a joint policy through a series of three conferences during and immediately after the conflict. The second meeting, named the Yalta Conference after its Black Sea venue, occurred in February 1945 and was both the most well-known and most influential of them all. Adolf Hitler's Third Reich had scant time remaining when the "Big Three" met to discuss the future of Germany, Europe, and the postwar world as a whole. No doubt existed regarding the war's outcome; the Americans had shattered the Wehrmacht's desperate last throw in the west, the Ardennes Offensive, during the Battle of the Bulge in the weeks immediately preceding Yalta, and the Soviet front lay just 50 miles east of

Berlin, with the Red Army preparing for its final push into the Reich's capital after a successful surprise winter campaign. Among the agreements, the Conference called for Germany's unconditional surrender, the split of Berlin, and German demilitarization and reparations. Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt also discussed the status of Poland, and Russian involvement in the United Nations. By this time Stalin had thoroughly established Soviet authority in most of Eastern Europe and made it clear that he had no intention of giving up lands his soldiers had fought and died for. The best he would offer Churchill and Roosevelt was the promise that he would allow free elections to be held. He made it clear, though, that the only acceptable outcome to any Polish election would be one that supported communism. The final question lay in what to do with a conquered Germany. Both the Western Allies and Stalin wanted Berlin, and knew that whoever held the most of it when the truce was signed would end

up controlling the city. Thus they spent the next several months pushing their generals further and further toward this goal, but the Russians got there first. Thus, when the victorious allies met in Potsdam in 1945, it remained Britain and America's task to convince Stalin to divide the country, and even the city, between them. They accomplished this, but at a terrible cost: Russia got liberated Austria. Given its context and importance, the Yalta Conference represented a contentious matter in its own day, and it remains so among historians both professional and amateur. As just one example, while some lauded Roosevelt's political dexterity, many others viewed him as excessively naive in his dealings with Stalin, or even as a pro-communist quisling. Yalta neither delayed nor created the Cold War; the collision between two utterly incompatible systems of thought - one that, despite its flaws, placed its faith in freedom, human rights, and majority rule, and the other that believed in paranoid dictatorship enforced

through systematic state violence and terror - seemed inevitable either way. If anything, Yalta enabled the three leaders to project a momentary phantasm of unity, permitting them to postpone their intractable hostility for a few months in order to first defeat Germany. The Yalta Conference: The History of the Allied Meeting that Shaped the Fate of Europe After World War II looks at the controversial conference and its results."

The Rift Between America and Old Europe - Peter H. Merkl 2005

This new book explains the recent rift between America and some of her oldest European allies, especially with Germany and France. Particular attention is devoted to the several competing interpretations of the Euro-American rift, for example, that Europeans were taken aback when American neo-conservative leaders scornfully rejected their well-meant offers of post-9/11 assistance with expressions of disdain for the allies' backward military technology and

budgets. The Bush administration's rejection of the Kyoto Treaty, its environmental stance and its position on international treaties are also examined in detail. Merkl's interpretation emphasizes America's neo-imperial, unilateralist posture and policies as contrasted to the Wilsonian internationalism that created the United Nations and established international rule of law backed up by the Security Council, a web of international treaties and international courts, including the International Court of Criminal Justice. Today's American leaders thus oppose European champions of an American-initiated international order while identifying themselves with the imperialist European doctrines and practices of another age.

Allies At War - Philip Gordon 2004-04-07

A thorough analysis of where U.S./European relations have gone wrong--and how to set them right ALLIES AT WAR is the first and most comprehensive assessment of what went wrong between America and Europe during the crisis

over Iraq and is based on extensive interviews with policymakers in the United States and Europe. It puts the crisis over Iraq in historical context by examining US-Europe relations since World War II and shows how the alliance traditionally managed to overcome its many internal difficulties and crises. It describes how the deep strategic differences that emerged at the end of the Cold War and the disputes over the Balkans and the Middle East during the Clinton years already had some analysts questioning whether the Alliance could survive. It shows how the Bush administration's unilateral diplomacy and world-view helped bring already simmering tensions to a boil, and describes in depth the events leading up to the Iraq crisis of 2003. Gordon and Shapiro explain how powerful forces such as rising American power and the September 11 terrorist attacks have made relations between America and Europe increasingly difficult. But the authors argue that the split over Iraq was not inevitable: it was the

result of misguided decisions and unnecessary provocations on both sides. Contrary to the conventional wisdom that claims that the Iraq war signaled the effective end of the Atlantic Alliance, the authors warn that assuming the end of the Alliance could quickly become a self-fulfilling prophesy: leaving the United States isolated, resented, and responsible for bearing the burdens of maintaining international security largely alone. In response to those who argue that the Atlantic Alliance is no longer viable or necessary, *ALLIES AT WAR* demonstrates that even after Iraq, the United States and Europe can work together, and indeed must if they wish to effectively address the most pressing problems of our age. The book makes concrete proposals for restoring transatlantic relations and updating the alliance to meet new challenges like global terrorism and the transformation of an unstable Middle East.

[Fighting With Allies](#) - Robin Renwick 2016-11-01
In this new and forward-looking edition of

Fighting with Allies, former British Ambassador to the US Robin Renwick describes the roller-coaster history of the 'special relationship' between Britain and the United States first established by Churchill and Roosevelt in the desperate summer of 1940, exploring the profound changes it has undergone, especially in the past two decades, the increasing disparity of power and the extent to which it remains relevant in a very different world today. Through the eyes of successive presidents and prime ministers, he describes in vivid detail how each side viewed the other during successive crises, both in the world at large and in the relationship itself - most recently over the Falklands, Bosnia, Iraq and Afghanistan - and outlines some lessons to be learned from those interventions. Through its extraordinary history, full of outsized characters, the alliance has shown remarkable endurance, based on a solid foundation of common interest. With the ground shifting on both sides of the Atlantic, and Britain's role in

the world about to be changed radically by Brexit, the special relationship nevertheless is far from having outlived its usefulness today.

The Cold War: a Very Short Introduction -

Robert J. McMahon 2021-02-25

Vividly written and based on up-to-date scholarship, this title provides an interpretive overview of the international history of the Cold War.

Atlantic Bridges - Janusz Bugajski 2007

In the post-9/11 era of heightened security awareness, conflicting strategies for containing and combating security risks have strained relations between the United States and the European Union despite common goals. These differences between the U.S. and the EU do not signal that the alliance should be discarded, as many fundamental U.S. and European interests are reconcilable-and an uncertain and disunited Europe, distracted and alienated by its internal differences, could become even more problematic for Washington. Instead, to maintain

dependable partners within the EU, America should focus greater attention on its new allies in central and eastern Europe (CEE), who will be a guiding force in the continuing development of U.S.-EU relations. The CEE countries have generally exhibited a more pro-U.S. approach than many of their western European neighbors; however, public opinion and political positions are shifting, and in several states opinions are converging with opinions in the older EU countries. Looking toward the UK as a role model, other CEE countries have sought to emulate London's position by avoiding stark choices between the United States and Europe and by successfully combining both orientations in their foreign policies. A dividing line may be emerging between the wider Baltic region and the central European region, a line that is most evident in perceptions of instability along the eastern borders of central and eastern Europe and a sense of a growing threat from Russia. The U.S. must resist the temptation to focus its

diplomatic efforts on bilateral agreements with those European countries in closest alignment to it, and instead use these dependable and durable partners among the CEE states to develop more predictable and productive relations with the EU for the sake of long-term stability. To accomplish this strategic objective, Washington needs to refocus the NATO alliance, ensure U.S.-EU complementarity, jointly pursue the expansion of democratic systems, reward its new allies, and

Europe Without America? - John Palmer 1987

Europe's confidence in America has eroded dramatically in the last decade. Nixon's monetary policies of the 1970s, the huge American deficit, and the recently imposed protectionist measures which threaten an all-out trade war have had a devastating effect on European attitudes toward America, as have Reagan's Star Wars program and his foreign policy. Indeed, as John Palmer points out, the Atlantic Alliance is facing a major crisis which may force America to withdraw from Europe.

Can this crisis be headed off? And if not, what must Europe do to prepare for the future?

Europe Without America is the first book to explore this crisis in detail, examining European attitudes toward American superpower politics and outlining the choices facing Europe in a rapidly changing world. Palmer discusses the American economic, political, and security policies that fueled the growing disenchantment in Europe...explores the causes of Britain's decline to one of the weakest economies in western Europe...traces the history of Eastern Europe since World War II, and shows how individual countries in the Communist bloc are now bypassing COMECON to trade directly with the West...and evaluates the failure of the European Community to form a united Europe that could stand on an equal footing with America and the Soviet Union. These developments pose enormous dangers, but also offer exciting new opportunities: will the world split up into increasingly protectionist and

antagonistic states, or will a new European unity emerge, embracing not only Western Europe, but also Europe east of the Iron Curtain? As Palmer points out, there has been very little public debate about the kinds of political, economic, and security policies Europe would need in the wake of an American withdrawal. In his trenchant and thought-provoking analysis, he enumerates the options available--and challenges Europeans to begin thinking now about their future without America

American Allies in Times of War - Stéfanie von Hlatky 2013-08-22

Examines military cooperation between the US and its allies, demonstrating that demands cannot always be met by democratic allies due to domestic political constraints, and that concerns over military assets can further limit governments' ability to commit resources.

Analyzes responses to the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq by the UK, Canada, and Australia.

Shields of the Republic - Mira Rapp-Hooper

2020-06-09

Is America's alliance system so quietly effective that politicians and voters fail to appreciate its importance in delivering the security they take for granted? For the first century and a half of its existence, the United States had just one alliance—a valuable but highly controversial military arrangement with France. Largely out of deference to George Washington's warnings against the dangers of "entangling alliances," subsequent American presidents did not consider entering another until the Second World War. Then everything suddenly changed. Between 1948 and 1955, US leaders extended defensive security guarantees to twenty-three countries in Europe and Asia. Seventy years later, the United States had allied with thirty-seven. In *Shields of the Republic*, Mira Rapp-Hooper reveals the remarkable success of America's unprecedented system of alliances. During the Cold War, a grand strategy focused on allied defense, deterrence, and assurance

helped to keep the peace at far lower material and political costs than its critics allege. When the Soviet Union collapsed, however, the United States lost the adversary the system was designed to combat. Its alliances remained without a core strategic logic, leaving them newly vulnerable. Today the alliance system is threatened from without and within. China and Russia seek to break America's alliances through conflict and non-military erosion. Meanwhile, US politicians and voters are increasingly skeptical of alliances' costs and benefits and believe we may be better off without them. But what if the alliance system is a victim of its own quiet success? Rapp-Hooper argues that America's national security requires alliances that deter and defend against military and non-military conflict alike. The alliance system is past due for a post-Cold War overhaul, but it remains critical to the country's safety and prosperity in the 21st century.

NATO 1948 - Lawrence S. Kaplan 2007

This compelling history brings to life the watershed year of 1948, when the United States reversed its long-standing position of political and military isolation from Europe and agreed to an entangling alliance with ten European nations. Not since 1800, when the United States ended its alliance with France, had the nation made such a commitment. The historic North Atlantic Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949, but the often-contentious negotiations stretched throughout the preceding year. Lawrence S. Kaplan, the leading historian of NATO, traces the tortuous and dramatic process, which struggled to reconcile the conflicting concerns on the part of the future partners. Although the allies could agree on the need to cope with the threat of Soviet-led Communism and on the vital importance of an American association with a unified Europe, they differed over the means of achieving these ends. The United States had to contend with domestic isolationist suspicions of Old World intentions, the military's worries

about over extension of the nation's resources, and the apparent incompatibility of the projected treaty with the UN charter. For their part, Europeans had to be convinced that American demands to abandon their traditions would provide the sense of security that economic and political recovery from World War II required. Kaplan brings to life the colorful diplomats and politicians arrayed on both sides of the debate. The end result was a remarkably durable treaty and alliance that has linked the fortunes of America and Europe for over fifty years. Despite differences that have persisted and occasionally flared over the past fifty years, NATO continues to bind America and Europe in the twenty-first century. Kaplan's detailed and lively account draws on a wealth of primary sources-- newspapers, memoirs, and diplomatic documents--to illuminate how the United States came to assume international obligations it had scrupulously avoided for the previous 150 years.

America and the Great War for Humanity

and Freedom - Willis Fletcher Johnson 1917
Willis Fletcher Johnson (1857 - March 29, 1931), was an author, lecturer and for twenty years foreign and diplomatic editorial writer for The New York Tribune. World War I (WWI or WW1), also known as the First World War, or the Great War, was a global war originating in Europe that lasted from 28 July 1914 to 11 November 1918. More than 70 million military personnel, including 60 million Europeans, were mobilised in one of the largest wars in history. Over 9 million combatants and 7 million civilians died as a result of the war (including the victims of a number of genocides), a casualty rate exacerbated by the belligerents' technological and industrial sophistication, and the tactical stalemate caused by gruelling trench warfare. It was one of the deadliest conflicts in history, and paved the way for major political changes, including revolutions in many of the nations involved. The war drew in all the world's economic great powers, assembled in two

opposing alliances: the Allies (based on the Triple Entente of the British Empire, France and the Russian Empire) versus the Central Powers of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Although Italy was a member of the Triple Alliance alongside Germany and Austria-Hungary, it did not join the Central Powers, as Austria-Hungary had taken the offensive, against the terms of the alliance. These alliances were reorganised and expanded as more nations entered the war: Italy, Japan and the United States joined the Allies, while the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria joined the Central Powers. The trigger for the war was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, by Yugoslav nationalist Gavrilo Princip in Sarajevo on 28 June 1914. This set off a diplomatic crisis when Austria-Hungary delivered an ultimatum to the Kingdom of Serbia, and entangled international alliances formed over the previous decades were invoked. Within weeks, the major powers were at war and

the conflict soon spread around the world. On 28 July, the Austro-Hungarians declared war on Serbia. As Russia mobilised in support of Serbia, Germany invaded neutral Belgium and Luxembourg before moving towards France, leading the United Kingdom to declare war on Germany. After the German march on Paris was halted, what became known as the Western Front settled into a battle of attrition, with a trench line that changed little until 1917. On the Eastern Front, the Russian army was successful against the Austro-Hungarians, but the Germans stopped its invasion of East Prussia. In November 1914, the Ottoman Empire joined the Central Powers, opening fronts in the Caucasus, Mesopotamia and the Sinai. In 1915, Italy joined the Allies and Bulgaria joined the Central Powers; Romania joined the Allies in 1916, as did the United States in 1917. The Russian government collapsed in March 1917, and a revolution in November followed by a further military defeat brought the Russians to terms

with the Central Powers via the Treaty of Brest Litovsk, which granted the Germans a significant victory. After a stunning German offensive along the Western Front in the spring of 1918, the Allies rallied and drove back the Germans in a series of successful offensives. On 4 November 1918, the Austro-Hungarian empire agreed to an armistice, and Germany, which had its own trouble with revolutionaries, agreed to an armistice on 11 November 1918, ending the war in victory for the Allies...

America, Hitler and the UN - Dan Plesch
2010-12-14

In January 1942, the Declaration by United Nations forged a military alliance based on human rights principles that included over 24 countries, marking the beginning of the UN. But how did the armies of the United Nations co-operate during World War II to halt Nazi expansionism? When did the UN start to tackle the international economic and social challenges of the post-war world? This is the first book to

explore how the profound restructuring of the international world order was organized. Drawing on previously unknown archival material, Plesch analyzes the engagement with the UN by all levels of society, from grassroots to the political elites. Plesch has pieced together the full story of how the UN intervened in surprising ways at a pivotal time in world history and argues that the UN's success is as vital today as it was then."

Allies at War - Simon Berthon 2013-08-01
ALLIES AT WAR recreates the turbulent and dramatic wartime relationship between three titanic leaders who, in the public view, were on the same side: the American President, Franklin Roosevelt. But behind the scenes they fought viciously and cunningly in pursuit of their own agendas. 'De Gaulle is a very dangerous threat to us,' accused Roosevelt. 'De Gaulle is a man opportunist, unscrupulous, ambitious to the last degree' complained Churchill. 'We must have no relationship with the Anglo-Saxons under any

circumstances and at whatever cost', warned de Gaulle. Hatred, rivalry, and hasty judgements underpinned a unique emotional triangle, as well as occasional outbreaks of mutual respect and love. With extensive research and newly uncovered wartime papers, *Allies at War* provides an extraordinary insight into these complex men and the post-war legacy of their embittered alliance. 'Allies at War is particularly good at showing us how events looked at the time, rather than how they would later seem.' - Daily Telegraph 'A cracker' - The Independent 'Full of astonishing revelations and insights' - The Guardian

Between Empire and Alliance - Marc Trachtenberg 2003

Written by scholars from both sides of the Atlantic, the work discusses the role European dependence on American support played in the history of European unification.

Allies in War: Britain and America against the Axis Powers, 1940-1945 - Mark Stoler

2022-10-24

"Some historians are great because they write great books, others because they write books that need to be written. Mark A. Stoler... has done both. *Allies in War* offers an accessible and gracefully written synthesis of the wealth of new and important scholarship... addressing American and British grand strategy during World War II. *Allies in War* presents a global overview of Anglo-American cooperation against the Axis powers with a chronological account of the major diplomatic and military events. It begins with a brief summary of World War I and the interwar years, continues through the capitulation of Japan in September 1945, and concludes with a short discussion of the origins of the Cold War... Stoler's story also covers the world war like a world war... Each chapter covers major developments in every theater... [Stoler] makes particular effort to recognize the critical role of the Soviet Union in winning World War II and its impact on Anglo-American

strategy. *Allies in War* is a versatile work with a lot of uses. Both students and professionals will find rewards. This volume will be an excellent tool for teaching survey and elective history courses. It will also aid in understanding the dynamics that attend coalition warfare.” — *The Journal of American History* “[A] decided tour de force... Stoler provides an excellent and readable overview on a global scale of the interrelated wartime military, strategic, and diplomatic decisions and contributions of the United States and Great Britain... Stoler’s forte is elegantly concise syntheses of massive outpourings of scholarship in both military and diplomatic history and judicious, balanced, and stimulating assessments of often controversial issues... Lucid, balanced, nuanced, and acute, giving equal space to the wars in both Europe and Asia, Stoler’s interpretive overview is a valuable and welcome addition to its field.” — *The Journal of Military History* “This is the work of a mature historian, comfortably in command of his

material, using his considerable experience to construct a tightly controlled narrative that carries the reader forward with little effort on his or her part; a sure sign of considerable effort on the part of the writer... Stoler’s book is much more than the synthesis it might appear to be... It is a masterly summary of existing scholarship, but one enriched by his own knowledge of the archival and secondary material... this book shines when it comes to grand strategy; the reader wanting a potted (and accurate) evolution of Anglo-American grand strategy will find all he or she will need here.” — *The International History Review* “Mark Stoler... is supremely well qualified to undertake this volume... Previous studies of Anglo-American relations during the Second World War tend to focus on either the war in Europe or the war in the Pacific. The originality of Stoler’s approach is that he wants to cover both. He seeks as well to incorporate the results of relatively recent publications on the Second World War... The results are

impressive... Stoler's writing is a major strength of this book... Stoler provides admirable surveys of the major historical controversies of the Anglo-American war against the Axis powers, such as the efficacy of the Allied strategic bombing campaign, the utility of the Italian campaign, and the continuing debate over the dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Anyone who teaches courses on the history of the Second World War will find this volume a valuable resource." — The Journal of Modern History "Allies in War is... a solid survey of the war... [an] effective synthesis of the most troublesome aspects of the special [Britain-US] relationship." — Naval History Magazine "An important new study by one of the leading scholars in the field." — David Reynolds, University of Cambridge
If the Allies Had Fallen - Dennis E. Showalter
2012-01-15
Alternative military strategies of the Second World War.

Architects of Delusion - Simon Serfaty 2008
Looks at how and why the decision to wage war in Iraq in 2003 was endorsed by some of America's main European allies, especially Britain, and opposed by others, especially France and Germany.

Allies at Odds - Eugenie Blang 2011
Allies at Odds examines America's Vietnam policy from 1961 to 1968 in an international context by focusing on the United States' relationship with its European partners France, West Germany, and Great Britain. The European response to America's Vietnam policy provides a framework to assess this important chapter in recent American history within the wider perspective of international relations. Equally significant, the respective approaches to the "Vietnam question" by the Europeans and Americans reveal the ongoing challenge for nation-states of transcending narrowly defined state-centered policies for a global perspective pursuant of common goals among the trans-

Atlantic allies. Blang explores the failure of France, West Germany, and Great Britain to significantly influence American policy-making.

Uncertain Allies - Klaus Larres 2022

Introduction -- 1. Golden age : years of reconstruction -- 2. Thinking of Europe and beyond : Nixon and Kissinger's priorities -- 3. Special relationships : a journey to a continent in transition -- 4. Living with deficits : economic predicaments -- 5. Downward spiral : monetary turmoil and the end of the old order -- 6 Turning point : the United States and the end of "benign hegemony" -- Conclusion.

Franco - Willard Leon Beaulac 1986

Argues that Spain's neutrality in World War II helped shape the outcome of the war, looks at how the Allies encouraged Spain to remain neutral, and recounts British and U.S. diplomatic efforts

Allies and Adversaries - Mark A. Stoler

2004-07-21

During World War II the uniformed heads of the

U.S. armed services assumed a pivotal and unprecedented role in the formulation of the nation's foreign policies. Organized soon after Pearl Harbor as the Joint Chiefs of Staff, these individuals were officially responsible only for the nation's military forces. During the war their functions came to encompass a host of foreign policy concerns, however, and so powerful did the military voice become on those issues that only the president exercised a more decisive role in their outcome. Drawing on sources that include the unpublished records of the Joint Chiefs as well as the War, Navy, and State Departments, Mark Stoler analyzes the wartime rise of military influence in U.S. foreign policy. He focuses on the evolution of and debates over U.S. and Allied global strategy. In the process, he examines military fears regarding America's major allies--Great Britain and the Soviet Union--and how those fears affected President Franklin D. Roosevelt's policies, interservice and civil-military relations, military-academic relations,

and postwar national security policy as well as wartime strategy.

The United States and NATO - Lawrence S. Kaplan 2021-09-15

The creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was one of the most important accomplishments of American diplomacy in countering the Soviet threat during the early days of the Cold War. Why and how such a reversal of a 150-year nonalignment policy by the United States was brought about, and how the goals of the treaty became a reality, are questions addressed here by a leading scholar of NATO. The importance of restoring Europe to strength and stability in the post-World War II years was as obvious to America as to its allies, but the means of achieving that goal were far from clear. The problem for European statesmen was how to secure much-needed American economic and military aid without sacrificing political independence. For American policymakers, in contrast, a degree of American

control was seen as an essential quid pro quo. As Mr. Kaplan shows, the lengthy negotiations of 1947 and 1948 were chiefly concerned with reconciling these opposing views. For the Truman administration, the difficulties of achieving a treaty acceptable to the allies were matched by those of winning its acceptance by Congress and the public. Many Americans saw such an "entangling alliance" as a threat not only to American security but to the viability of the United Nations. Mr. Kaplan demonstrates the tortuous course of the debate on the treaty and the pivotal role of the communist invasion of South Korea in its ultimate approval. This authoritative study offers a timely reevaluation of the origins of an alliance that continues to play a critical role in the balance of power and in the prospects for world peace.

U.S. Policy Toward Northeastern Europe - Zbigniew Brzezinski 1999

During the Cold War northeastern Europe was a strategic backwater and received relatively little

attention in U.S. policy. However, since the end of the Cold War, the region has become an important focal point of U.S. policy. The Clinton administration has given northeastern Europe high priority and views the region as a laboratory for promoting closer regional cooperation and reknitting Europe both East and West into a more cohesive economic and political unit. Its policy has also been designed to reach out to Russia and to include Russia in regional cooperation arrangements in Northeastern Europe. The report endorses the general thrust of the administration's policy, especially its emphasis on enhancing regional cooperation in northeastern Europe and encouraging Russian participation in regional cooperative efforts. At the same time, the report recommends a number of steps to enhance the viability and effectiveness of the administration's policy. In particular, the report argues that the administration should differentiate between the Baltic states based on their performance, and

should admit them into Euro-Atlantic institutions individually rather than as a group. The Task Force also recommends that the next round of enlargement include one Baltic state, provided that the state demonstrates the ability to meet the responsibilities of membership. The issue of Baltic membership, however, should not be the exclusive or central focus of U.S. strategy toward northeastern Europe. Rather, it should be an integral part of a broader, multifaceted policy designed to enhance regional cooperation and stability in the region. Finally, if its strategy is to succeed, the administration must develop stronger support for its policy, both within the Congress and among America's European allies, and devote more resources to implementing its policy.

Europe, America, Bush - John Peterson 2003
In this new book, American and European experts assess transatlantic relations on matters of foreign and security policy, economic diplomacy, justice and internal security

cooperation, environmental policy and relations with Russia.

To Hasten the Homecoming - Jordan Braverman 1996

The role of the media in supporting World War II at home.

Europe Between the Wars - Martin Kitchen 1988

It had seemed 'the war to end wars', yet within twenty-one years the unthinkable had become the inevitable and Europe was burning again. How did it happen? In this sober yet compelling account of Europe between the wars, Martin Kitchen traces the course of the deepening crisis in Europe by looking first at the peace settlement itself, and then at the economic and social problems of the interwar years.

The Path to War - Michael S. Neiberg 2016-09-01

When war broke out in Europe in August of 1914, it seemed, to observers in the United States, the height of madness. The Old World

and its empires were tearing each other apart, and while most Americans blamed the Germans, pitied the Belgians, and felt kinship with the Allies, they wanted no part in the carnage. Two years into war President Woodrow Wilson won re-election by pledging to keep out of the conflict. Yet by the spring of 1917-by which point millions had been killed for little apparent gain or purpose-the fervor to head "Over There" swept the country. America wanted in. The Path to War shows us how that happened. Entry into the war resulted from lengthy debate and soul-searching about national identity, as so-called "hyphenated citizens" of Irish and German heritage wrestled with what it meant to be American. Many hoped to keep to the moral high ground, condemning German aggression while withholding from the Allies active support, offering to mediate between the belligerents while keeping clear. Others, including the immensely popular former president Theodore Roosevelt, were convinced that war offered the

country the only way to assume its rightful place in world affairs. Neiberg follows American reaction to such events as the sinking of the Lusitania, German terrorism, and the incriminating Zimmermann telegram, shedding light on the dilemmas and crises the country faced as it moved from ambivalence to belligerence. As we approach the centenary of the war, the effects of the pivot from peace to war still resonate, as Michael Neiberg's compelling book makes clear. The war transformed the United States into a financial powerhouse and global player, despite the reassertion of isolationism in the years that followed. Examining the social, political, and financial forces at work as well as the role of public opinion and popular culture, *The Path to War* offers both a compelling narrative and the inescapable conclusion that World War One was no parenthetical exception in the American story but a moment of national self-determination.

America's Allies and War - J. Davidson

2011-04-11

Why do Britain, France, and Italy provide or refuse military support for U.S.-led uses of force? This book provides a unique, multiple-case study analysis of transatlantic burden-sharing. Sixty original interviews with top policymakers and analysts provide insight into allies' decisions regarding the Kosovo War, Afghanistan, and the Iraq War.

Allies - William Shawcross 2009-04-24

The Cold War certainties that had seemed so fixed in the 20th Century were overturned by the war in Iraq. Saddam Hussein's Republican Guards were the battlefield victims of a brutally quick war of shock and awe. No less shocked and awed were some of America's former allies: "old" Europe, large blocks of the UN, and half the G8 nations suddenly found themselves outside the chain of command and influence. Bush, Blair, and their allies were driven by a new global vision. Their mission, expressed with great moral certainty, has been called

imperialist. In fact, it was simply inevitable after 9/11: that terrible event ushered in a new era with new rules. Shawcross shows what the future will hold for Iraq, Israel, and the Middle East, how Western alliances will be changed forever, and demonstrates that the war was the definitive proof that a new era of 21st Century international politics has begun.

Allies in War - Mark A. Stoler 2007-03-30

Award-winning historian Mark Stoler offers a complete diplomatic and military history of the U.S. and Britain during World War II. By

examining the war and the unique relationship between Churchill and Roosevelt, Stoler emphasizes the unprecedented co-operation between Britain and the USA, but also challenges the standard Churchillian view of the ease of this historic alliance. There were many, often substantial disagreements between the two allies, and occasionally a formal agreement masked a continuing dispute in practice. This comprehensive history of the British-American effort offers a compelling new perspective on the intricacies and complexities of this unique and pivotal relationship.