

DOWNLOAD PDF NORTHEGE, F. S. 1917-1919: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR BRITAIN.

Chapter 1 : List of primary and secondary sources on the Cold War | Revolv

The Implications for Britain F. S. Northedge In the Allied Powers came within an ace of military defeat; by April the German submarine campaign was eating deep into.

The Brezhnev Years Frankel, Benjamin. The Cold War Routledge Atlas of Russian History 4th ed. Driving the Soviets Up the Wall: Soviet-East German Relations, The Cold War and Soviet Insecurity: Black Earth, Red Star: Soviet Foreign Policy, 2nd ed. Stalin and the Cold War in Europe: A New History of U. Cold War civil rights: Race and the image of American democracy Princeton UP, An American Life America in the World: For the Soul of Mankind: The American Culture of War: The History of U. President Truman and the Cold War, Meeting the Communist Threat: Truman to Reagan, liberal interpretation Roark, James L. The Response to Colonialism and the Cold War, Britain and the Soviet Union, Britain and the Cold War: Hungary in the Cold War, pages Clemens, Clay. Anvil of the Cold War, Judt, Tony. Germany and the United States: Dealing with the Devil: Germany from Partition to Reunification Wall, Irwin. Latin America[edit] Alegre, Robert F. Railroad radicals in Cold War Mexico: Gender, class, and memory. Latin American studies and U. Indiana University Press, c Harvard University Press, Vanderbilt University Press, c Cambridge University Press, State violence and genocide in Latin America: Cultural Policy and the Cold War. Latin America in the Cold War. University of Chicago Press, Pursuing regime change in the Cold War. University Press of Kansas, c University of North Carolina Press, c Iber, Patrick, Neither peace nor freedom: The cultural Cold War in Latin America. Harvard University Press Close encounters of empire: Duke University Press, c In from the cold: Duke University Press, Operation Condor and covert war in Latin America. Oxford University Press, c Schmidli, William Michael, The fate of freedom elsewhere: Cold War policy toward Argentina. Cornell University Press, Human rights and transnational solidarity in Cold War Latin America. The University of Wisconsin Press, c Asia and Pacific[edit] Goscha, Christopher E. Decolonization and the Cold War in Southeast Asia, Cold War frontiers in the Asia-Pacific: Crucial Periods and Turning Points Nagai, Yonosuke, and Akira Iriye, eds. The Origins of the Cold War in Asia Canada and India in the Cold War World, Ideology, Identity, and Culture New York: The Cold War in Asia: The Battle for Hearts and Minds. China and Taiwan[edit] Brazinsky, Gregg A. Winning the Third World: Italy-China bilateral relations, The Diplomacy of Chinese Nationalism China, the United States, and the Soviet Union: A Penguin Life, pp; by a leading scholar Taylor, Jay. The First Vietnam War: Behind the Bamboo Curtain: The origins of the Cold War in the Near East: Israel and the Cold War: An American Life Harbutt, Fraser. Stalin and the Bomb: Six Friends and the World They Made. A Preponderance of Power: The Making of the European Settlement,

DOWNLOAD PDF NORTHEGE, F. S. 1917-1919: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR BRITAIN.

Chapter 2 : List of primary and secondary sources on the Cold War - Wikipedia

Journal of Contemporary History Weidenfeld and Nicolson AP AP 01A *The Implications for Britain* F. S. Northedge.

Books, monographs, and papers: Pilat, Occasional Paper no. United States Institute of Peace Press, Nuclear Weapons in Europe: Sandia National Laboratories, December Les tats-Unis et la securit europenne Paris: Harvard University Press, Hoffman and Albert Wohlstetter Lexington, Massachusetts: Capabilities and Doctrine and Part II: Presses Universitaires de France, European American Institute for Security Research, Die Zukunft atomarer Rstungskontrolle in Europa: Bernard und Graefe Verlag, Arms Control and Defense, editor and contributor New York: Hudson Institute, January Platinum, , pp. Pilat , in Joseph F. Pilat and David S. Wirtz and Jeffrey A. Nuclear Doctrine New York: Palgrave Macmillan, , pp. Oxford University Press, , pp. Strategic Studies Institute, U. Army War College, , pp. Netherlands Atlantic Association, , pp. Larsen and Kurt J. Obstacles and Opportunities Colorado Springs, Colorado: United States Institute of Peace Press, , pp. Murray and Paul R. A Comparative Study, third edition Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, , pp. Hopkins and Weixing Hu, eds. The Role of Studies, Analysis and Exercises, vol. Sandia National Laboratories, February , pp. Johns Hopkins University Press, , pp. cole Suprieure de Guerre, , pp. Macmillan and New York: Proposte e Sfide Milano: Edizioni di Communit, , pp. Hoffman, Albert Wohlstetter, and David S. Parker and Brian D. Cornell University Press, , pp. Huber and Rudolf Avenhaus, eds. Plenum Press, , pp. International Institute for Strategic Studies, , pp. Strategic and Political Dimensions in the s Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, , pp. Arms Control and Defense New York: Pergamon Press, , pp. An earlier version of this essay was published as a chapter in Bram Boxhoorn and David den Dunnen, eds. Moving Beyond the Status Quo? Also published as a chapter in Bradley A. Essays in Honor of William R. Van Cleave, Fairfax, Virginia: National Institute Press, Also published in Chuo Koron, Tokyo. Also published in Politique Etrangre, Paris. Naval Institute Proceedings, vol. Also published in revised form in Politique Etrangre, Paris. Ethics and Public Policy Center, Published simultaneously in Europa-Archiv, Bonn. Also published in revised form in Beitrge zur Konfliktforschung, no. Also published as a chapter in Steven E. Miller and Stephen Van Evera, eds. Princeton University Press, Verlag fr Internationale Politik, Glad , Armed Forces and Society, vol. Armed Forces and Society, vol. Northedge, and Systems of States, by Martin Wight. Reviews and other brief publications appearing in Teaching Political Science: The pages on this site are dynamic, and are created by a script. Contact Faculty Vitae Admin to report incomplete or incorrect data.

Chapter 3 : League Of Nations Essays: Examples, Topics, Titles, & Outlines

Mr. Northedge, a reader in international relations at London University, fills the gap in the scholarship of the above period with a massive, carefully documented history of British foreign policy from World War I to World War II.

It is the main vital water artery in the North Eastern region of Africa. The river is fed by several tributaries originating from downstream states which join to form the might Nile the White Nile from the East Africa lake region and the Blue Nile rising from Ethiopia highlands, the main tributaries. The prevailing water policy regulating the distribution of water among the countries of the Nile basin is dictated by the Nile Treaty of signed between Egypt and Great Britain representing her colonies giving exclusive rights to Egypt for the use of the Nile and also the bilateral agreement of signed between Egypt and Sudan sharing the river flows volumes to the two states with Egypt getting the larger share. The study made use of extensive interviews with government officers, Non-Governmental officers, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, politicians, key individuals and academicians and reviewed vast literature on the subject of study. The study established that there are constraints in implementing international treaties and hence all main actors must work toward a common vision in order to avoid conflict. Also that, there are no uniform formula to enforce the signing and ratification of treaties which guarantee that parties are bound by the treaty. The creation of institutions which are beneficial for all the riparian states, are key. The challenge for implementing international water treaty is on how to get parties on the negotiation table to ratify them. The policy adopted by the world community serves the goal of stability and change for states fundamental rights which are essential, absolute and self-evident. To avert conflicts and long disputes associated with water and international water treaty, guidance is sort on sovereign equality of all member states on legal status. Although it is easy to enumerate duties of states, it is very difficult to get them observed in practice. Treaties at best are only standards of conduct that states are enjoined to observe as a moral duty. Text in *Revue Egyptienne de droit international*, Vol. Banks ed conflict in world society; A new perspective in international Relations Sussex: Harvest, Barston, R. Kluwer Law International pp. Printers, Bonaya G. How Much is Enough? Nile Basin Water Resources: Dissertation, Syracuse University Dahilon Y. Sustaining Ferdinand Katendeko, How likely is conflict over the Nile waters? Negotiating Agreement Without Giving In, 2nd edition, ed. Bruce Patton, New York: Retrieved on 30th Kenneth Waltz, Man, State, and War: Theory, Processes and Institutions of Management, Nairobi: Watermark Printers Kenya Ltd, Malcom Shaw, International law, fourth Edition, Cambridge: Adams Reviewed work s: Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. Lessons from the Nile River Basin, Vol. A Allan, eds , The Nile: Sharing a Scarce Resource Cambridge: A Allan Sustainability, Vol. Environmental stress and Conflicts in Africa: Future Irrigation planning in Egypt. Framework for Cooperation between the Nile River co-basin States: Political ecology and the quest for economic power. Vienna, , Vienna Convention on the Law of treaties 23rd May i. National Determinants of Collective Action. Between unilateralism and comprehensive accords:

DOWNLOAD PDF NORTHEGE, F. S. 1917-1919: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR BRITAIN.

Chapter 4 : Holdings : The troubled giant : | York University Libraries

Twentieth-century Britain: National power and social welfare Northedge, F. S. the implications for Britain. -- Marwick, A. After the deluge. -- Ehrman.

Italy at the Paris Peace Conference. Archon Books, New York: Columbia University Press, Woodrow Wilson and the American Diplomatic Tradition: The Treaty Fight in Perspective. Cambridge University Press, Velika Britanija i makedonskoto prasanje na Pariskata mirovna konferencija vo godina. Arhiv na Makedonija, Colloque de Strasbourg, mai Woodrow Wilson and the Great Betrayal. Woodrow Wilson and the Lost Peace. Organization of American Relief in Europe, Un frac de Nessus. Azienda editoriale italiana, The Collapse of British Power. The League to Enforce Peace. University of North Carolina Press, O ramo de oliveira. Anuario do Brasil, La Faillite de la paix, Presses Universitaires de France, 5th ed. Presses universitaires de France, Bell, Herbert Clifford Francis. Woodrow Wilson and the People. Doubleday, Doran and Company, Editions des Portiques, Germany after the First World War. Versailles Twenty Years After. Reynal and Hitchcock, Hamden, CT.: The Unknown Prime Minister: Sesja Naukowa Poswiecona Wydawnictw Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, Woodrow Wilson and the Politics of Morality. The Treaty of Versailles: A Reassessment after 75 Years. Cambridge University Press, ? The Little Nations at Versailles. Introduction by Arthur Krock. Kennikat Press, Introduction by Hugh Gibson. Doubleday, Doran, Asunto inconcluso: Towards an Enduring Peace: A Symposium of Peace Proposals and Programs, American Association for International Conciliation, The World at the Crossroads. Vseslavianskii knizhnyi magazin, Herron and the European Settlement. Stanford University Press, Harvard University Press, The Cost of War, Legend of the Mutilated Victory: Columbia University Press, New York, The Lost Peace, a Personal Impression. Faber and Faber, Lord Lothian [Philip Kerr], Britain and the Origins of the New Europe, Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, bart. Lord Loucheur and the Shaping of Modern France, Louisiana State University Press, The Reichswehr and Politics, A Great Experiment, an Autobiography. Oxford University Press, Les pourparlers de China at the Paris Peace Conference in Die politischen Reichsamnestien, From Versailles to Locarno: Keys to Polish Foreign Policy, University Press of Kansas, Les Consequences des traites de paix de Association des publications pres les universites de Strasbourg, Ten Years of War and Peace. The Warrior and the Priest: Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt. Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, Essays in Honor of Arthur Link. Princeton University Press, Disarmament and Peace in British Politics, La Conferenza della pace, Istituto per gli studi di politica internazionale, Italian Foreign Policy, Hungary at the Paris Peace Conference: The Diplomatic History of the Treaty of Trianon. Fertig, New York: Die Kriegsschuldfrage auf der Friedenskonferenz von Paris The Repartition of Tropical Africa, Romania si sistemul tratatelor de pace de la Paris. Britain and the Peace Conferences, Woodrow Wilson and His Work. The Polish Corridor and the Consequences. Duggan, Stephen Pierce Hayden. The League of Nations, the Principle and the Practice. The Atlantic Monthly Press, La Paix malpropre, Versailles. Great Britain and the Creation of the League of Nations: Strategy, Politics and International Organization, Portrait of a Decision: The Council of Four and the Treaty of Versailles. Adenauer in der Rheinlandpolitik nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg. Le menzogne di Orlando:

DOWNLOAD PDF NORTHEGE, F. S. 1917-1919: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR BRITAIN.

Chapter 5 : NPS vita for David S. Yost: more info

Table of contents for Journal of Contemporary History, 3, 4, Oct 01, The Implications for Britain. F. S. Northedge.

Because of the extent of the Cold War in terms of time and scope, the conflict is well documented. The Cold War Russian: From the Russian Revolution to the Fall of Communism. The Cambridge History of the Cold War 3 vol. The Cambridge History of the Cold War: Volume 1, Origins 23 essays by leading scholars. The Fifty Years War: The Fifty Year War: Conflict and Strategy in the Cold War. Russia, the Soviet Union and the United States. An Interpretative History 2nd ed. American-Soviet Relations from Nixon to Reagan. America, Russia, and the Cold War, A Preponderance of Power: East, West, North, South: Major Developments in International Politics since Cold War in the communist world. A Very Short Introduction. The Cold War and Soviet insecurity: The Last Decade of the Cold War. Meeting the Communist Threat: Truman to Reagan Roberts, Geoffrey From World War to Cold War, "The Atlantic and Its Enemies: The Man and His Era. Encyclopedia of the Cold War: A Political, Social, and Military History 5 vol. A History, British perspective Wette, Gerhard Stalin and the Cold War in Europe. The Brezhnev Years Frankel, Benjamin. The Cold War Routledge Atlas of Russian History 4th ed. Driving the Soviets Up the Wall: Soviet-East German Relations, The Cold War and Soviet Insecurity: Black Earth, Red Star: Soviet Foreign Policy, ", 2nd ed. Stalin and the Cold War in Europe: A New History of U. Cold War civil rights: Race and the image of American democracy Princeton UP, An American Life America in the World: For the Soul of Mankind: The American Culture of War: The History of U. President Truman and the Cold War, Truman to Reagan, liberal interpretation Roark, James L. The Response to Colonialism and the Cold War, Britain Anderson Terry H. Britain and the Soviet Union, Britain and the Cold War: Hungary in the Cold War, pages Clemens, Clay. Anvil of the Cold War, Judt, Tony. Germany and the United States: Dealing with the Devil: Germany from Partition to Reunification Wall, Irwin. Latin America Alegre, Robert F. Railroad radicals in Cold War Mexico: Gender, class, and memory. Latin American studies and U. Indiana University Press, c Harvard University Press, Vanderbilt University Press, c Cambridge University Press, State violence and genocide in Latin America: Cultural Policy and the Cold War. Latin America in the Cold War. University of Chicago Press, Pursuing regime change in the Cold War. University Press of Kansas, c University of North Carolina Press, c Iber, Patrick, Neither peace nor freedom: The cultural Cold War in Latin America. Harvard University Press Close encounters of empire: Duke University Press, c In from the cold: Duke University Press, Operation Condor and covert war in Latin America. Oxford University Press, c Schmidli, William Michael, The fate of freedom elsewhere: Cold War policy toward Argentina. Cornell University Press, Human rights and transnational solidarity in Cold War Latin America. The University of Wisconsin Press, c Asia and Pacific Goscha, Christopher E. Decolonization and the Cold War in Southeast Asia, Cold War frontiers in the Asia-Pacific: Crucial Periods and Turning Points Nagai, Yonosuke, and Akira Iriye, eds. The Origins of the Cold War in Asia Canada and India in the Cold War World, Ideology, Identity, and Culture New York: The Cold War in Asia: The Battle for Hearts and Minds. China and Taiwan Brazinsky, Gregg A. Winning the Third World: Italy-China bilateral relations, "

Chapter 6 : Bibliography of the Treaty of Versailles

the implications for Britain / F.S. Northedge --After the deluge A. Marwick --Lloyd George and Churchill as War Ministers / J. Ehrman --Imperial defence policy and Imperial foreign policy, / D.C. Watt --The conservative tradition and its reformulations / W.L. Burn --The British Labour Party: the conflict between socialist.

On 8 January , in a major address to the U. Congress, he outlined his proposal to end the war and provide a framework for a new postwar international order. Of particular importance was his fourteenth point, which called for the establishment of an organization that would protect the independence and sovereignty of all nations. Wilson certainly played an important role in the establishment of the League of Nations, even if the notion that he was its veritable "father" is exaggerated. Origins In a more general way the League of Nations was grounded in the rise and fall of the practice of consultation among the European powers, which was increasingly formalized as the Concert of Europe after By the late nineteenth century the Concert of Europe was breaking down in the context of the rise of imperial Germany. The emergence of the United States as an increasingly important player also weakened the balance of power on which the Concert of Europe rested, as did the wider social and political changes in Europe itself. However, the central idea of the Concert of Europeâ€”that the Great Powers had particular rights and duties in international relationsâ€”underpinned the creation of the Council of the League of Nations. Despite the influence of the Concert of Europe, a more immediate and equally important catalyst for the League of Nations was World War I. The war stimulated a general dissatisfaction with the management of inter-state relations and encouraged growing interest in a new international system of collective security. In May Woodrow Wilson publicly spoke of the need to reform the international order. This gave the whole idea greater legitimacy and encouraged European political leaders to examine the idea. This interest was further strengthened when the Russian Revolution of brought pressure to bear on the old international system. A number of draft versions of the constitution for the League of Nations were produced by the United States and by the European governments. The actual peace conference in focused on a draft produced jointly by the United States and Britain. Establishment and Organization By there was general agreement that a League of Nations should be established. The key articles of the actual covenant constitution spelled out the role of the league in identifying and addressing threats to peace, the settlement of disputes, and the imposition of sanctions against states violating international agreements. These articles occasioned limited disagreement. Participating nations also generally agreed that the league should be made up of an executive council, a deliberative assembly, and an administrative secretariat, but they disagreed over the exact function and makeup of these bodies. In an early draft of the covenant, membership of the council was restricted to the Great Powers and any smaller nation-states that the Great Powers chose to invite. However, the formulation that eventually prevailed designated the Great Powers as permanent members of the council while small powers had nonpermanent membership. The operation and membership of the assembly, which was the model for the General Assembly of the United Nations after , was also a subject of some debate. In fact its overall operation and significance was really only worked out in subsequent years. The administrative secretariat, set up as a coordinating and administrative body, was a less divisive issue. Its power was grounded entirely in the council and the assembly. The headquarters of the league were in Geneva, Switzerland, where the secretariat prepared reports and agendas. The assembly, which was made up of representatives of all the member governments, set policy and met on an annual basis. Britain, France, Italy, and Japan held permanent membership in the council, which met more regularly than the assembly. It had been expected that the United States would be the fifth permanent member of the council. At the same time, the assembly elected another four eventually nine temporary members to the council to serve three-year terms. All decisions taken by the council and the assembly had to be unanimous if they were to be binding. The league also included a number of subsidiary organizations. It was hoped that the ILO would appease some of the more radical tendencies within the trade union movement in various parts of the world and curtail the

DOWNLOAD PDF NORTHEGE, F. S. 1917-1919: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR BRITAIN.

attractions of international communism. A Permanent Court of International Justice was also set up, as well as a range of commissions that dealt with issues such as refugees, health, drugs, and child welfare. At the time of its foundation in the league had forty-two member governments. This increased to fifty-five by ; however, the failure of the United States to become a member contributed significantly to the decline of the organization by the s. Meanwhile, Germany only became a member in and withdrew in , while the Soviet Union was only a member from to The Japanese government departed in , and the Italian government ended its association with the league in Operations and Activities The prevention and settlement of disputes between nation-states in order to avoid another conflagration like World War I was central to the operations and activities of the league. Although it did not have a military force of its own, the league prevented or settled a number of conflicts and disputes in the s. In fact, it was the activities of the league in the s that made it appear to many people that it had some long-term prospects for success. The league played a major role in the resolution of a dispute over the Aaland Islands between the governments of Finland and Sweden. In it got the Greek government to withdraw from Bulgaria and resolved a border dispute between the governments of Turkey and Iraq. During its entire history, none of the disputes that the league successfully resolved affected the interests of the Great Powers. It is generally argued that the limitations of the league were manifested most obviously in the Manchurian crisis of the early s. None of the other major powers in the league were able or willing to take a strong stand against Japan, and the league moved slowly on what little action it did take, following well behind the unfolding situation. By early the Japanese government had set up the puppet state of Manchukuo in Manchuria. It was not until February that the league discussed and adopted the report of the Lytton Commission, which had been dispatched earlier to look into the affair. Although the report was a relatively mild document, it did recommend that Manchuria be given autonomous status within China. Within a month of the adoption of the report of the Lytton Commission, the Japanese government had withdrawn from the League of Nations. This led to the imposition of economic sanctions on war-related materials that were, in theory, carried out by all members of the league. These sanctions soon proved insufficient. But the ability of the league, or more particularly of Britain and France, to move to more significant actions, such as closing the Suez Canal to Italian shipping and the cutting off of all oil exports to Italy, was constrained by the fear that such action would provoke war with Italy. The situation was further undermined because Britain and France tried, unsuccessfully, to negotiate a secret deal with Mussolini the Hoare-Laval Pact that would settle the dispute peacefully by allowing Italy to retain control of some Ethiopian territory. The End of the League of Nations In broad terms the decline of the League of Nations in the s reflected the unwillingness or inability of Britain, France, and the United States to oppose the increasingly nationalist-imperialist and militaristic trajectories of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and imperial Japan. The post international order that resulted from the Treaty of Versailles was fragile, and the league embodied that fragility. Following the Ethiopian crisis the league was more or less irrelevant. It failed to respond to the direct military intervention of Germany and Italy in the Spanish Civil War – Its final, and largely symbolic, action was the expulsion of the Soviet Union following its invasion of Finland in In a somewhat circular fashion it is clear that the lack of cooperation and collective action between nation-states that encouraged political leaders to call for a League of Nations in the first place was the very thing that undermined the league once it was created. The League of Nations was dissolved in However, World War II also led to the reinvention of the League of Nations, insofar as the United Nations , which was first suggested in the Atlantic Charter in and formally established in late , built on the earlier organization. The Rise of the International Organisation: The League of Nations: From to Garden City Park, N. To End All Wars: Oxford University Press, The Limits of Foreign Policy: A History of the League of Nations.

Chapter 7 : THE TROUBLED GIANT: Britain Among the Great Powers by F. S. Northedge | Kirkus Review

The widespread conviction in Britain in that Germany was responsible for the war had provided the background F. S.

DOWNLOAD PDF NORTHEGE, F. S. 1917-1919: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR BRITAIN.

Northedge, The Troubled Giant (London.

Chapter 8 : League Of Nations | www.nxgvision.com

Description: Journal of Contemporary History is an international forum for the analysis and discussion of 20th century history: the people, periods, places and critical issues.