

East Of Suez West Of Charing Cross Road

In 1964 Britain's defence presence in Malaysia and Singapore was the largest and most expensive component of the country's world-wide role. Yet within three and a half years the Wilson Government had announced that Britain would be withdrawing from its major Southeast Asian bases and abandoning any special military role 'East of Suez'. Drawing upon previously classified government records P.L. Pham examines and explains how the Wilson Government came to this conclusion, one of the most significant decisions in the decline of British global power after the Second World War. Substantially revising earlier accounts, Pham exposes the inner workings of government, the close but strained relations between the United Kingdom and the United States in the midst of Cold War tensions, and how politicians and policy makers managed the decline of British power, providing an in-depth and comprehensive study of British policy processes of the era.

"A British Prime Minister urging a sceptical public to war in the Middle East. A project, both desperate and ambitious, to radically change the political landscape of the Arab world." "With Bush and Blair's reputations ever more damaged by their venture in Iraq, the Suez Crisis of 1956, which brought down a government and changed the pattern of world politics, has taken on a new relevance. Fifty years after Anthony Eden's decision to take on Gamal Abdel Nasser, one of Britain's most respected foreign affairs commentators revisits this cautionary tale of power over-reach.

Bringing to life the mood and the personalities of the post-war scene, Martin Woollacott shows how Suez changed the Middle East, Britain, and the world."--Jacket.

Britain and Germany, 1914 to 1945

International Organization and Conference Series II

The Suez Canal in History, 1854-1856

Key to the Middle East

America's Rise to Dominance in the Middle East

The Suez Canal in History, 1854-1956

East and West of Suez

This book covers the naval battles in the Eastern Mediterranean in 1940 and 1941, as the British Navy was called to defend the armies serving in the region from attack by the forces of Italy and Germany. Originally published in 1943, this account contains fascinating air reconnaissance photographs of the fleets and naval encounters. In an operation covering a Malta convoy at the end of June our cruisers sighted three enemy destroyers of Cape Matapan. They sank one at long range as they fled westward in the failing light. The destroyer Dainty and her flotilla ran into a number of Italian submarines off Crete and disposed of three in quick succession. A flying boat accounted for the fourth and probably the fifth. It was like stamping on a viper's nest.

This is an analysis, based on newly available evidence, of the Suez crisis of 1956, its origins, and its consequences. The contributors are all leading authorities, and some, like Mordechai Bar-On, Robert Bowie and Adam Watson, were active participants in the events of the time.

Britain, Malaya and Singapore, 1941-1968

International Organization and Conference Series I-IV.

Britain, Malaya and Singapore 1941-1967

As Amended May 8, 1956, Concerning the Activities of the Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee Under the Voluntary Agreement and the Activities of the Middle East Emergency Committee and Its Subcommittees Under the Plan of Action, for the Period April 1, 1956 Through June 30, 1957

Suez 1956

Adrift in the American Century

East of Suez

This major rethinking of the Suez Crisis of 1956—one of the most important events in the history of US policy in the Middle East—shows how President Eisenhower came to realize that Israel, not Egypt, is America ’ s strongest regional ally. In 1956 President Nasser of Egypt moved to take possession of the Suez Canal, thereby bringing the Middle East to the brink of war. The British and the French, who operated the canal, joined with Israel in a plan to retake it by force. Despite the special relationship between England and America, Dwight Eisenhower intervened to stop the invasion. In Ike ’ s Gamble, Michael Doran shows how Nasser played the US, invoking America ’ s opposition to European colonialism to drive a wedge between Eisenhower and two British Prime Ministers, Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden. Meanwhile, in his quest to make himself the strongman of the Arab world, Nasser was making weapons deals with the USSR and destabilizing other Arab countries that the US had been courting. The Suez Crisis was his crowning triumph. In time, Eisenhower would conclude that Nasser had duped him, that the Arab countries were too fractious to anchor America ’ s interests in the Middle East, and that the US should turn instead to Israel. Affording deep insight into Eisenhower and his foreign policy, this fascinating and provocative history provides a rich new understanding of how the US became the power broker in the Middle East.

This carefully researched study is the first to chronicle the history of Allied involvement in the defense of British, French, and Dutch possessions in the Caribbean. The study is extremely well researched and well written. . . . The definitive work in this particular area of historical research, based on all available sources in English, French, and Dutch, published and unpublished. Choice Although few military campaigns were fought in the Caribbean, the region had strategic importance throughout World War II for the United States and its allies. This carefully researched study is the first to chronicle the history of Allied involvement in the defense of British, French, and Dutch possessions in the Caribbean. The first chapter examines the events and diplomacy that led in 1939 to Britain’s granting the United States permission to base military facilities in Bermuda, St. Lucia, and Trinidad and to the creation of the Caribbean Sea Frontier. Later chapters detail the troubled course of British-American cooperation as U.S. military commitments—and regional dominance—increased. Also described is the role of the Netherlands, with Britain and the United States, in the defense of the oil and bauxite reserves in the Dutch Caribbean territories, and the friction between Britain and the United States over French Caribbean possessions. The final chapters analyze strategic shifts occurring as a result of the war and influencing postwar settlements negotiated for the region.

The Story of the Modern Near East

Hearings, Ninety-third Congress [Ninety-fourth Congress, Second Session]

Multinational Corporations and United States Foreign Policy

Agents of Treachery

Defence and Decolonisation in Southeast Asia

War, Cooperation, and Conflict

The International Petroleum Cartel

This book examines the evolution of European-American relations with the Middle East since 1945. Placing the current transatlantic debates on the Middle East into a broader context, this work analyses how, why, and to what extent European and US roles, interests, threat perceptions, and policy attitudes in the region have changed, relating to both the region as a whole and the two main issues analysed: Gulf Security and the Arab-Israeli Conflict. The contributors then go on to discuss the implications of these developments for Western policymaking. The volume makes four key contributions. First, it examines the subject matter from a truly transatlantic perspective, with all chapters adopting a bi- or multilateral approach, taking into account the views from both the US and individual European countries or the EC/EU collectively. Second, the book takes a long-term view, covering a series of crises and developments over the past six decades. Third, it has a systematic structure, with the predominantly chronological order of the chapters being geared towards depicting trends and evolutions with regard to the key themes of the book. Finally, the book builds bridges between historians and political scientists/analysts, as well as between experts of transatlantic relations and Middle East scholars. This book will be of great interest to students of transatlantic relations, the Middle East, US foreign policy, European politics, international history and IR in general. Daniel Möckli is a Senior Researcher at the Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich. He is also the editor of CSS Analyses in Security Policy. Victor Mauer is Deputy Director and Head of Research of the Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, and Lecturer in the Department of Social Sciences and Humanities at ETH Zurich.

Reviews economic impact of Federal regulations on the petroleum industry. Focuses on crude oil supplies, domestic competition, restrictions on less expensive foreign crude oil imports, the need to maintain higher domestic prices as development incentive and regional allocation inequities, especially in the Northeast.

Multinational Corporations and United States Foreign Policy. Hearings, Ninety-third Congress [Ninety-fourth Congress, Second Session]

The Retreat from Empire

Somewheres East of Suez

Warriors at Suez

The Near East since the First World War

A History to 1995

Governmental Intervention in the Market Mechanism: the Petroleum Industry: Economists' views

This clear, balanced and authoritative survey of the history of the region is now fully up to date again. The text contains a general regional introduction, followed by a series of country-by-country analyses, and a section which places the Near East in the international context. Professor Yapp' s new edition covers recent dramatic events including the end of the Cold War, the Kuwait Crisis of 1990/91, and the continuing conflict in Israel, as well as assessing the huge social and economic changes in the region. It will be essential reading for students and scholars concerned with modern middle eastern history and politics of the middle east.

Popular history of the Suez Canal from 2,000 B.C. to the present.

From Suez to Iraq

Report to the Secretary of the Interior from the Director of the Voluntary Agreement Relating to Foreign Petroleum Supply

The International News Weekly

Defence and Decolonisation in South-East Asia

Suez Story

Near and Middle Eastern and African. No. 1

Staff Report

East and West of SuezThe Suez Canal in History, 1854-1956Oxford : Clarendon PressEast of Suez, West of Charing Cross RoadAtlantic Books

This book explains why British defence policy and practice emerged as it did in the period 1941-67, by looking at the overlapping of colonial, military, economic and Cold War factors in the area. Its main focus is on the 1950s and the decolonisation era, but it argues that the plans and conditions of this period can only be understood by tracing them back to their origins in the fall of Singapore. Also, it shows how decolonisation was shaped not just by British aims, but by the way communism, communalism and nationalism facilitated and frustrated these.

Reprint of Federal Trade Commission Staff Report

East of Suez, West of Charing Cross Road

A Play in Seven Scenes

Appendix to pt. 7

The International Petroleum Cartel (reprint): Staff Report to the Federal Trade Commission Submitted to the Subcommittee on Monopoly of ... August 22, 1952. [Reprinted] April 1975

The Admiralty Account of the Naval War in the Eastern Mediterranean, September 1939 to March 1941

For the first time ever, legendary editor Otto Penzler has handpicked some of the most respected and bestselling thriller writers working today for a riveting collection of spy fiction. From first to last, this stellar collection signals mission accomplished. Including:
* Lee Child with an incredible look at the formation of a special ops cell.
* James Grady writing about an Arab undercover FBI agent with an active cell.
* Joseph Finder riffing on a Boston architect who's convinced his Persian neighbors are up to no good.
* John Lawton concocting a Len Deighton-esque story about British intelligence.
* Stephen Hunter thrilling us with a tale about a WWII brigade.
Full list of Contributors: James Grady, Charles McCarry, Lee Child, Joseph Finder, John Lawton, John Weisman, Stephen Hunter, Gayle Lynds, David Morrell, Andrew Klavan, Robert Wilson, Danesperman, Stella Rimington, Olen Steinhauer
The history of oil is a chapter in the story of Europe's geopolitical decline in the twentieth century. During the era of the two world wars, a lack of oil constrained Britain and Germany from exerting their considerable economic and military power independently. Both nations' efforts to restore the independence they had enjoyed during the Age of Coal backfired by inducing strategic over-extension, which served only to hasten their demise as great powers. Having fought World War I with oil imported from the United States, Britain was determined to avoid relying upon another great power for its energy needs ever again. Even before the Great War had ended, Whitehall implemented a strategy of developing alternative sources of oil under British control. Britain's key supplier would be the Middle East - already a region of vital importance to the British Empire - whose oil potential was still unproven. As it turned out, there was plenty of oil in the Middle East, but Italian hostility after 1935 threatened transit through the Mediterranean. A shortage of tankers ruled out re-routing shipments around Africa, forcing Britain to import oil from US-controlled sources in the Western Hemisphere and depleting its foreign exchange reserves. Even as war loomed in 1939, therefore, Britain's quest for independence from the United States had failed. Germany was in an even worse position than Britain. It could not import oil from overseas in wartime due to the threat of blockade, while accumulating large stockpiles was impossible because of the economic and financial costs. The Third Reich went to war dependent on petroleum synthesized from coal, domestic crude oil, and overland imports, primarily from Romania. German leaders were confident, however, that they had enough oil to fight a series of short campaigns that would deliver to them the mastery of Europe. This plan derailed following the victory over France, when Britain continued to fight. This left Germany responsible for Europe's oil requirements while cut off from world markets. A looming energy crisis in Axis Europe, the absence of strategic alternatives, and ideological imperatives all compelled Germany in June 1941 to invade the Soviet Union and fulfill the Third Reich's ultimate ambition of becoming a world power - a decision that ultimately sealed its fate.

International Petroleum Cartel

Near and Middle Eastern and African

After Suez

The European Possessions in the Caribbean, 1939-1945

Hearings, Ninety-first Congress, First Session, S. Res. 40

The International Interpreter

West and East of Suez

1963. While London is beginning to swing, George Horsfield has settled into a stultifying routine - pushing paperwork around at the War Office on behalf of the fading British Empire, then catching the 5.27 home from Waterloo for twin beds and Ovaltine. Until a case of mistaken identity leads him into a world of Russian spies, cash-stuffed envelopes and call girls who aren't what they seem... This elegant short story, imbued with the mordant wit and seamless period detail that characterize John Lawton's work, shows once again why 'Lawton's up there with Philip Kerr and Alan Furst. Yes, he's that good.' (The Sun)

Originally published in 1901, 'East of Suez' was Alice Perrin's first collection of short stories. Her fascinating and thought-provoking tales of Anglo-Indian life rival the best work of Kipling, and were hugely successful in their day. Perrin tells stories of illicit love against a beautifully-drawn backdrop of the mystical east, interweaving the supernatural with exquisite details of her characters' lives. This scholarly edition includes: a critical introduction; author biography; suggestions for further reading; explanatory notes; contextual material on representations of the British Raj; illustrations from 'The Illustrated London News' and 'The Windsor Magazine'.

Governmental Intervention in the Market Mechanism: the Petroleum Industry

The British Decision to Withdraw from Malaysia and Singapore 1964-1968

East of Malta, West of Suez

Ending 'East of Suez'

European-American Relations and the Middle East

Glimpses of a Voyage to the Far East

Proceedings: Section X

This book looks at British defence and decolonisation in Southeast Asia, especially in Malaya and Singapore, from Singapore's fall in 1942 to 'East of Suez' withdrawal after 1968. It shows how local social and ethnic forces interacted with British attempts to reduce garrisons, and to fashion a 'Dominion of Southeast Asia'.

'We are a very rich and a very vulnerable Empire, and there are plenty of poor adventurers not very far away who look upon us with hungry eyes.' This is how Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain underlined England's acute imperial predicament in 1938 when he was about to launch his policy of European appeasement. What was the relationship between Empire and appeasement in British foreign policy in the last years of the inter-war peace? How did Britain's exposed overseas interests in the Far East, in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean influence diplomatic policies taken in London at the time of the Rhineland occupation, the Anschluss, the Munich crisis, the Prague coup of March 1939, or the invasion of Poland six months later? How closely was the policy of appeasement tied to the burden of global military weakness, and what was the impact of strategic advice on Cabinet decision-making in the Chamberlain era?

Eisenhower Takes America Into the Middle East

International Organization and Conference Series

Oil and the Great Powers

Ike's Gamble

The Crisis and Its Consequences

Britain's Mediterranean Crisis, 1936-1939

The International Petroleum Cartel (reprint)