Germany's accession to NATO: 50 years on
A bibliography

BOOKS

Tewes, Henning

Germany, Civilian Power, and the New Europe: Enlarging NATO and the European Union
Houndmills, UK: Palgrave Series, 2002
(New Perspectives in German Studies)

'In 1990, the future of Europe's international politics hinged on two questions: how would unification affect the conduct of German foreign policy?; would those institutions that had given security and prosperity to Western Europe during the Cold War now do the same for the entire continent, and if so, how? The intersection of these questions is the topic of this book. It explores the values and interests that shaped German politics within the enlargement of NATO and the European Union. Integrating its conceptual and empirical strands subtly and elegantly, it illustrates the reason for the overall continuity of German foreign policy after unification. It recounts how German policymakers were drawn in different directions by their new Eastern priorities and old Western interests. This book is essential for those who want to know what happened in Europe in the 1990s.'

Willigen, Niels van

Germany and the Transatlantic Link: The Role of Germany in the Development of a Balanced European Security and Defense Identity Strengthening NATO 2003
(NATO-EAPC Fellowships Winners)

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Kanarowski, Stanley M.

The German Army and NATO Strategy
Honolulu : University Press of the Pacific, 2001
(National Security Affairs Monograph Series ; 82-2)

'An economic giant, West Germany now fields the largest ground component of the NATO Central Europe Forces. The German Army’s role in NATO strategic planning, therefore, is of keen interest to Western defense analysis, and is the subject of this monograph. The author reviews the evolution of NATO strategy, using recently declassified materials from the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the National Security Council which are now available at the National Archives. As he organizes and shifts through this wealth of material, he focuses on the interaction between the evolution of NATO strategy and the development of the German Army. Is Germany on the path to an increased leadership role in NATO? How will planned increases in German Reserve Forces affect NATO strategy? The author explores these and other questions in his study.'

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Smith, Mark, 1965-

NATO Enlargement during the Cold War : Strategy and System in the Western Alliance
Houndmills, UK : Palgrave, 2000
(Cold War History Series)

'NATO enlargement is almost always discussed in terms of the post-Cold War accessions, but in fact the Alliance has been here before. During the Cold War it took on four new members in Greece, Turkey, the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain. A process of 'neo-enlargement' that took place during its creation raises the number of Cold War accessions to nine. The author identifies the rationales behind expansion, and the attractions the Alliance had for prospective members. The book looks at each accession using a range of primary and secondary sources, and uncovers some of the foundations of the Alliance and the reasons for its remarkable resilience and longevity. In contrast to the popular idea of NATO as an anti-Soviet military machine in the Cold War, the conclusions offer some crucial insights into the relationship between the Alliance and European order, the role of the United States, and the taxonomy of membership in this most intriguing of alliances.'

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Heuser, Beatrice

NATO, Britain, France, and the FRG: Nuclear Strategies and Forces for Europe, 1949-2000
Houndmills, UK: MacMillan, 1997

'This book provides brief histories of the nuclear strategies of NATO as a whole, and of Britain and France, as well as the defence preferences of the FRG (West Germany), from the beginning of the Cold War. These are explained in relation to the perceived Soviet threat, and European perceptions of the reliability of the American 'nuclear guarantee'. Parallel and comparative analyses of these strategies show that once America was vulnerable to Soviet nuclear reprisals, American strategic preferences differed fundamentally from those of the Europeans, and that Britain and France mainly for this reason felt the need for nuclear forces of their own. This option was unavailable to the FRG, although it long pursued, together with the French and the Italians, the project of an independent European nuclear force. The convergence of European strategic needs is demonstrated, which accounts for other projects for and forms of European nuclear cooperation.'

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Kirste, Knut

German Contributions to NATO Peacekeeping and Out-of-Area Operation: The Case of the Former Yugoslavia
Trier: [s.n.], 1998
(NATO Research Fellowships Programme)

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Herwig, Helger H.

Aggression Contained?: The Federal Republic of Germany and International Security
[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1996
(NATO Research Fellowships Programme)

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Duffield, John S.

United Germany and the Transformation of NATO
Virginia: [s.n.], 1994
(NATO Research Fellowships Programme)
Schmidt, Peter

Germany, France and NATO
Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College, 1994

Strategic Outreach Roundtable Paper and Conference Report.
'To provide a wider understanding of the changed nature of the Alliance, the author
examines the current policies of France and Germany, the two largest continental
NATO powers, toward NATO.'

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Haglund, David G., ed.
Mager, Olaf, 1959- , ed.

Homeward Bound? : Allied Forces in the New Germany
Boulder, CO : Westview 1992

'This is the first book to examine in detail both the contemporary structural context of the
Allied stationing regime and the individual plans and policies of the six Allied countries
that have troops in the newly united Germany: the United States, Britain, France,
Belgium, Canada, and the Netherlands.'

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Haglund, David G.

Alliance within the Alliance? : Franco-German Military Cooperation and the European
Pillar of Defense

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Szabo, Stephen F.

The Changing Politics of German Security
London : Pinter, 1990
(International Security Series)

'As West Germany moves into the 1990s, both its allies in NATO and its neighbours in
Central Europe will have to adjust once again to the impact of the resurgence of
German power. This volume looks at the domestic roots of German defense policy'.

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Reed, John A., 1932-

Germany and NATO

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Gerber, Johannes, 1919-

Die Bundeswehr im Nordatlantischen Bundnis
Regensburg : Walhalla u. Praetoria Verlog, 1985
(Die Bundeswehr, eine Gesamtdarstellung ; 2)

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Artner, Stephen J.

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Westport, CT : Greenwood Press, 1985
(Contributions in political science, 0147-1066 ; 127)

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Steinke, Rudolf, 1948- , ed.
Vale, Michel, ed.

Germany debates Defense : The NATO Alliance at the Crossroads
Armonk, NY : Sharpe, 1983

'This anthology provides an overview of the security debate in the Federal Republic of Germany and takes the NATO decision of December 12, 1979, as its point of departure.'

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The Role of the Federal Republic of Germany in NATO
Bonn : Federal Minister of Defense, 1983

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Linn, Gottfried  
Funke, Manfred, 1939- , ed.  
Rodiger, Frank S.  

Die Kampagne gegen die NATO-Nachrustung : zur Rolle der DKP Publisher  
Bonn : Hohwacht  
(Demokratische Verantwortung, 0172-7346 ; Bd. 6)  

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Kanarowski, Stanley M.  

The German Army and NATO strategy  
(National security affairs monograph series ; 82-2)  

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Windsor, Philip  

Germany and the Western Alliance : Lessons from the 1980 Crises  
(Adelphi papers, 0567-932X ; 170)  

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Nukleare Mitwirkung : Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland in der Atlantischen Allianz 1954-1970  
Berlin : De Gruyter, 1972  
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1972  

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Lider, Julian  

Bonn et l'O.T.A.N.  
Warszawa : Zachodnia Agencja Prasowa 1965  

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Defence or Retaliation : A German Contribution to the Consideration of NATO's Strategic Problem
Edinburgh : Oliver & Boyd, 1962

'The purpose of this book is to give the German public a better picture of the strategic situation of their country than had hitherto been available to them, and to provoke wider public discussion of the elusive and often complex strategic problems confronting Germany. The author attempts, in particular, to make available to German public opinion the findings of writers on strategic problems working in other countries and to evaluate their ideas from the German point of view.'