

the variables that help explain their assistance to Jews. His article briefly describes the "altruism" project and its findings and then offers some specific recommendations on readings and how to teach this segment of the course. Unlike so many of the other articles, this was a model combination of important new research with effective ideas on how to teach the findings.

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Daniel Brower. *The World in the Twentieth Century: The Age of Global War and Revolution.* Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1988. Pp. 363. Paper, \$27.80. (Second edition due September 1991—paper, \$26.67.)

For high school teachers, one of the difficulties in introducing new courses or new approaches to traditional courses is finding suitable textbooks. In the typical secondary school system, the Contemporary World History course has been traditionally a Modern European History course with periodic references to the rest of the world.

The World in the Twentieth Century: The Age of Global War and Revolution by David Brower is a fairly new textbook that can be used for world history courses either in college or upper-level high school classes. Though there is still greater emphasis on Europe, in general it is a worthy attempt at an encompassing twentieth-century world history text.

The overriding theme of the book is expressed in the subtitle—the Age of Global War and Revolution. The book is political rather than social history. Brower is also concerned with industrialization, imperialism, and nationalism, all of which are related to war (hot and cold) and revolution. Each area of the world is discussed as it pertains to the theme of a particular time period. The United States is not treated separately, but, refreshingly, as part of the world system, as part of a world theme.

At the beginning of the book there is a time chart showing, by rows, a date followed by key events in the area of the world designated by column headings. This chart provides good information for a teacher to use for background settings and comparisons.

Brower makes a good attempt to give relative importance to each world region connected with a chapter theme. For example, the discussion of post World War I includes European recovery, but also the Middle East and imperialism in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. On the other hand, if an area is not particularly related to a theme, he does not include it just to "cover the world." For example, the chapter "Depression and Dictators" mentions the global impact of the Depression but focuses on two fundamental results in terms of the world—Nazi and Stalin's Russia.

Brower also may pick a country or region that particularly emphasizes his point even though it may not be the usual example, such as the attention given Turkey after World War I or Cuba when discussing Latin America and the Superpowers.

One of the best features of the book is the writing style. Brower uses narration more typical of a general nonfiction work than a textbook. The facts and detail are there, but they are part of the "essay" rather than the bulk of the writing; the facts support his thesis. Brower makes his opinions clear which also makes this text different from the usual. Two excerpts illustrate this point:

After four years of bitter, bloody fighting, the postwar world depended only partly on the decisions of statesmen. Political events took a course of their own. . . .

Did Castro really intend at that point to collaborate with other liberal forces in a constitutional democracy after the revolution? Probably not, for he had fundamentally revised his political objectives since 1952. His definition of democracy stressed rule for the people, not by the people.

Because this book is more an interpretive history than a presentation of objective information, it is also more likely to generate discussion from students than is usually the case in a high school class.

At the end of each chapter is a suggested bibliography for each major topic covered. In addition, Brower has a welcome addition with suggested memoirs and novels. Though there are a few maps and photos, one of the weaknesses of the book is the lack of documents and excerpts from original writings. This is a greater problem for high schools because, in general, they have very

limited access to original works. In sum, however, *The World in the Twentieth Century* is definitely worthy of consideration as a global history text.

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Gordon A. Craig & Alexander L. George. *Force and Statecraft: Diplomatic Problems of Our Time*. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1990. Second edition. Pp. xiv, 310. Paper, \$12.95.

The first edition [1983] of this practical book of international relations evolved from the authors' course on contemporary problems of foreign policy at Stanford University. Case studies by students, some of whom later taught history at the U.S. Military Academy, contribute to the book's intended purpose of presenting working hypotheses about problems of American foreign policy in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The current edition, like the original into three parts, provides updated material on the United Nations, the Soviet Union, and the dramatic, recent events in European affairs. Each author's expertise, one in diplomatic history and the other in political science, contributes to a thoughtful exercise in comparative analysis and contemporary strategic assessment. The authors certainly realized that conditions in Europe and the Mideast were volatile as they crafted this revision; if they erred at all it was in judging the pace of change just underway as the book was published.

Part I, consisting of eleven chapters, describes the development of the international system from the seventeenth century to the present. Part II, seven chapters, deals with the processes of foreign relations, such as negotiation, crisis management, and war termination. Part III, two chapters, deals with the complications arising from moral and ethical convictions that emerge in the affairs of states. Each chapter is concluded by a short, updated bibliography.

This book is a useful classroom aid for the teacher who deals with the complexities of international politics. There is an abundance of well chosen examples and analytical approaches to permit application to recent international situations. For example, the chapters dealing with problems of coalition management, deterrence, and negotiation all have relevance to the recent crisis in the Persian Gulf region. The chapters on coercive diplomacy and crisis management are equally instructive.

"The strategy of coercive diplomacy . . . employs threats or limited force to persuade an opponent to call off or undo an encroachment—for example, to halt an invasion or give up territory that has been occupied." The emphasis is on diplomacy with the judicious use of force to persuade the attacker of the resolve of his adversary. The authors illustrate this strategy with the Egyptian crisis of 1938-41, U.S.-Japanese relations from 1938-41, and Arab oil diplomacy of 1973-74. The similarities of those examples with the Persian Gulf crisis of 1990-91 are numerous and pertinent. Coercive diplomacy "deals not with absolute power but with relative power under specific circumstances," and is "difficult to employ when one is faced by a recalcitrant opponent."

In a crisis, diplomatic and military moves must be carefully coordinated because timing often dictates the way intentions are perceived on the other side of the brink. Communication of objectives, both to allies and to each participant's citizenry, is crucial to a successfully negotiated outcome. Leaving an opponent, particularly a parvenu, with "a way out of the crisis compatible with his fundamental interests," but at the same time not surrendering your own vital interests, is most difficult. We might hope that the next edition of this excellent book will include the resolution of the Persian Gulf crisis of 1990-91 in the chapter on coercive diplomacy, rather than in the one titled "war termination."

The First Division Museum at Cantigny

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Arina Angerman, et. al. *Current Issues in Women's History*. London & New York: Routledge, 1989. Pp. 340. Cloth, \$45.00; paper, \$14.95.

Bonnie G. Smith. *Changing Lives: Women In European History Since 1700*. Lexington, MA: D.C. Heath & Co., 1989. Pp. 560. Paper, \$15.00.

Current Issues in Women's History, a collection of papers delivered at the International Conference on Women's History at Amsterdam in March 1986, and Bonnie G. Smith's textbook, *Changing Lives: Women in European History Since 1700*, provide abundant evidence of the richness