

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

John F. Votaw

**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

and diversity of women's history scholarship. The anthology contains some interesting essays and offers a suggestive overview of the debates that arose at the conference, but it is an uneven collection of only limited value for undergraduate teaching. Bonnie Smith, however, has written a lively and comprehensive synthesis of recent scholarship on European women's history that should become one of the standard texts for classroom use.

The editors' preface to *Current Issues in Women's History* and Selma Leydesdorff's introductory essay, "Politics, Identification and the Writing of Women's History," refer to criticisms of the conference as "Eurocentric" and "Western oriented." The Western focus is apparent in the anthology; with the exception of essays on Egyptian and Algerian women, all of the research included details the history of women in Europe or the United States. Leydesdorff explains that most historiographical differences were "nationally determined," with divisions apparent between "historiography in those countries where women's history has gained a place at universities . . . and those countries where this is not the case." Specialists will lament that she did not elaborate on these provocative comments.

The essays in *Current Issues in Women's History* are organized around three major themes: 1) the "presence or absence of women in power structures and organization;" 2) the meaning of language and the "ways in which a certain culture does or does not restrict women;" and 3) historiography. The contributions vary considerably in their effectiveness, ranging from Mineke Bosch's sketchy and somewhat disjointed "Gossipy letters in the context of international feminism" to Amy Swerdlow's sophisticated analysis in "Female culture, pacifism and feminism: Women Strike for Peace." Two excellent essays on British women's history in the collection are Alison Oram, "Embittered, sexless or homosexual: attacks on spinster teachers 1918-1939," and Anna Clark, "Whores and gossips: sexual reputation in London 1770-1825." Although instructors will refer students to some of the essays, it is unlikely that many will consider assigning the entire collection.

Bonnie G. Smith's *Changing Lives: Women in European History Since 1700* is a wide ranging, thorough, and gracefully written survey text. In addition to drawing on rich data from England, France, and Germany, Smith has included considerable information on Scandinavia and Southern and Eastern Europe. Smith generalizes about women's experiences, but she demonstrates a keen sensitivity to national, ethnic, religious, and class differences in each of the four parts of the text: "Life and Death in the Eighteenth Century;" "Work and Domesticity in Industrializing Europe, 1815-1875;" "A World Torn Asunder, 1875-1925;" and "The Fruits of Twentieth Century Technology." Each section, prefaced by a concise introduction to the major themes in women's history in that period and a time line, concludes with an annotated bibliography.

Throughout the text Smith provides useful background information on major political, social, economic, intellectual, technological, military, and diplomatic changes and explains how these developments affected and were affected by women. She reveals the complexities and ironies of developments that often had disparate impacts depending on gender or on class. For example, she sums up her discussion of the Napoleonic Code in the early 1900s with the observation that:

The Code cleared the way for the rule of property and for individual triumph. It ushered in an age of mobility, marked by the rise in the energetic and heroic. The Code gave women little room for that kind of acquisitiveness or for heroism. Instead, women's realm was to encompass virtue, reproduction, and family.

*Changing Lives* effectively balances treatments of notable women—rulers, scientists, writers, artists, farmers, intellectuals—with discussions of ordinary women. Although considerable attention is devoted to elites, social historians will find this text quite satisfactory. Smith presents crisp portraits of famous women in which she notes their backgrounds, accomplishments (often providing succinct discussions of the merits of their work), and the ways in which they defied conventional norms. For example, readers learn much about Florence Nightingale's character and background in this passage:

Born to wealth, Nightingale led an intense social life with her mother and studied classical subjects just as intensely with her father. While still a teenager, she heard a call from God and spent the next decade struggling between the demands of upper-class domesticity and her driving ambition to escape them. Many aspects of household life infuriated her, including long meals, meaningless sociability, and insistence on attention to any number of rituals. She proposed various projects to her parents, in particular that she train with a religious order for hospital service. They greeted this with rage and hysteria, for nurses came from the lowest classes, did menial chores only, and charged patrons for special services, including sexual ones . . . . After various small stints at nursing—each the cause of a family uproar—her great opportunity arose with the Crimean War . . . .

A final strength of this exemplary text is the inclusion of excerpts from primary documents in each chapter. Preceded by informative headnotes, the documentary selections illuminate and enhance Smith's narrative. These materials, drawn primarily from women's writings, include poems, speeches, political testaments, reform tracts, stories, and letters. Smith has thus written not only a superb historical synthesis, but she has also made rich documentary material easily accessible for students. Instructors of general European survey courses and European women's history courses will find *Changing Lives* a splendid text.

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Mark A. Burkholder & Lyman L. Johnson. *Colonial Latin America*. New York & Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1990. Pp. x, 360. Cloth, \$34.00; paper, \$13.95.

It is fitting to look at *Colonial Latin America* in terms of efforts to invigorate the teaching of history in behalf of education, citizenship, and civilized discourse in a conflict-ridden and diverse world. In this milieu, the colonial history of Latin America can be exceedingly serviceable. The subject's difficulty is not the real problem; the entire historical enterprise is daunting, full of surprises and mystery, and hard to fit into the mold of easy generalizations. The problem lies rather in the historical profession's responsibility to bring subject matter to life and demonstrate this liveliness to students who may then become energized by it.

In this effort, texts on the pre-revolutionary history for lands inhabited for millennia by native peoples, and conquered and settled predominantly by Spain and Portugal, have been singularly uninspiring for many American college students. *Colonial Latin America* by two able and accomplished scholars, appears not likely to become an exception. Yet Professors Burkholder and Johnson present excellent material well and in clear, straight-forward prose. Their well-edited synthesis nicely incorporates important findings of reasonably prolific and highly creative researchers, who in recent decades have mined archives and made significant advances in knowledge, in particular concerning colonial Latin America's economy and society.

The didactic problem, in large part, is one of organizing and presenting the material, and surely no single strategy will be satisfactory. The authors here follow a rather conventional route. In eight chapters, beginning with America and Iberia before the European conquest, they also cover the age of conquest; the structure of empire and church; population, labor, and slavery; the economy; social life; expansion of imperial domains; and the growth of revolutionary and independence movements into potent forces.

The first three and the last two chapters of *Colonial Latin America* offer a basic chronological presentation of material, with the usual separations in each between the Spanish and Portuguese areas. The fourth, fifth, and sixth chapters focus on demographic, economic, and social developments during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. "Living in an Empire," the sixth and longest chapter, for example, presents the elements of social existence in colonial Latin America, with attention to earning a living, race, class, marriage, the family, and culture. It is organized by category, with information about Brazil generally integrated within that about the Spanish-controlled lands. Such discussion by category seems more prevalent, in the text, than narrative exposition; both are helpful, but students may have some trouble integrating the information without the assistance of frameworks provided by instructors in the form of lectures or study outlines and notes.

The book contains no maps; the illustrations are useful but relatively few in number. A significant list of additional readings appears at the end of each chapter, but annotations would have made them more useful. A glossary of terms offers minimal definitions; here, as well, more well-developed statements linking the terms to events and the text would likely have been a benefit to readers.

This reviewer has no immediate remedy for the dilemma discussed here. To note contrasts, one may gain perspective by examining two dated standbys: Bailey W. Diffie's *Latin-American Civilization: Colonial Period* (1945), a large volume with good pictures and maps; and the first third of Hubert Herring's *A History of Latin America, from the Beginnings to the Present* (3rd. ed., 1968), with its excellent maps and bibliography. A third text, E. Bradford Burns's relatively short *Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History* (4th ed., 1986), contains nowhere near the amount of information that *Colonial Latin America* provides because, in part, it moves up to the present era. But Burns engages the minds of students, without oversimplifying the entire study, by employing clear categories of analysis—tradition, class, race, conflict, and power—throughout the book.

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