

Nazi Germany. Even after Hitler seized Prague in March, 1939, Chamberlain "still wanted to practice appeasement if only Hitler would let him." By that late date, Europe had already witnessed the remilitarization of the Rhineland, German support for Franco in the Spanish Civil War, and *Anschluss* and, of course, the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia at Munich. Eubank does not condemn appeasement. Indeed, he is convinced that Hitler's remilitarization of the Rhineland could not have been easily resisted by France and Britain, that Stalin was duplicitous from the start and an alliance of the western powers with him improbable, and that resisting Hitler's demands over Czechoslovakia would not necessarily have been a wiser decision than was the appeasement at Munich.

Still, the reader is left with the inescapable conclusion that at a time when courage and decisiveness were required, the leadership of Britain and France devolved upon a series of mediocrities. Chief responsibility for the war, nevertheless, is placed squarely on Hitler. Given recent scholarship with which the author is familiar, Eubank might well have addressed the question of whether the war from 1939 to 1945 was as much a German war as it was Hitler's war.

This work serves as an admirable introduction to the diplomatic background of the war for the college level student. The author provides an excellent and current bibliography.

Memphis State University

Abraham D. Kriegel

**M.K. Dziewanowski.** *War at Any Price: World War II in Europe, 1939-1945.* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1991. Second edition. Pp. xix, 393. Paper, \$29.00.

*War at Any Price* is a general history of the Second World War in Europe written by a participant. M.K. Dziewanowski was a diplomatic correspondent stationed in Berlin when the war broke out. During the war he served as a platoon commander in the Polish army, an instructor-interpreter for parachutists and saboteurs near London, an editor of a secret radio station that maintained contact with the Polish resistance movement, and a military attaché at the Polish embassy in Washington. After the war he studied history at Harvard and later taught at the University of Wisconsin. His first-hand experience, his excellent academic credentials, and a lifetime of reading and research on the war enabled him to produce an excellent one-volume synthesis of World War II in Europe.

The title *War at Any Price* states clearly the author's position that this was not a war that Hitler accidentally stumbled into, as A.J.P. Taylor advocates in *The Origins of the Second World War*, but rather that it was the outcome of Hitler's planning and objectives. Not only was this Hitler's war in terms of causation but also in terms of its character and impact on the future of Europe and the world. Hitler's stubborn refusal to admit defeat after all hope of victory vanished brought about Germany's utter defeat and shaped the post-war world for the next fifty years. One of the strengths of this work is the way the author integrates the intelligence war and the resistance movements with the more familiar battles of the war. Dziewanowski gives due credit to his own countrymen for the discovery and deciphering of "Enigma," the German cipher machine. This discovery allowed Allied war leaders to know what the enemy was going to do often before German and Italian commanders in the field obtained the information. The author points out the crucial role that intelligence played in key phases of the war, such as the Battle of Britain and the invasions of North Africa and Normandy.

The story of the war is told in twenty chapters, the first three dealing with the war's origins from World War I to the invasion of Poland and the last two covering the war's aftermath, including the Nuremberg Trials and the consequences of the war for Europe. The last chapter has been rewritten in the second edition to include the significant events of 1989 in an analysis of the war's impact. Seven chapters are devoted to the period 1939 to 1942/43 when the Axis powers were on the offensive, and eight chapters cover the Axis retreat from 1942/43 to the end of the war in 1945. This history of World War II also includes a chronology of the war, a selected bibliography, many helpful maps and

illustrations, as well as footnotes that direct the reader to additional works covering significant and controversial issues.

The author writes in a clear and compelling style that holds the reader's attention. The book is organized in a manner that allows the reader to see how one event was caused by or influenced by another event. Based on up-to-date secondary works and considerable primary material, this one-volume synthesis of the Second World War in Europe is an excellent introduction suitable for history courses in junior and senior colleges and universities and for the general reading public; however, the two column format may discourage some of the general public from reading an excellent account of the war. Of the many books that came out in time for the fiftieth anniversary of the war's beginning, two are exceptionally well suited for the classroom: *War at Any Price* for an indepth look at the war in Europe, and John Keegan's *The Second World War* for a comprehensive view of all theaters of the war.

East Texas State University

Harry E. Wade

Roy Douglas. *The World War 1939-1945: The Cartoonists' Vision*. London and New York: Routledge, 1990. Pp. xii, 300. Cloth, \$29.95.

Edwin J. Swineford. *Wits of War: Unofficial GI Humor--History of World War II*. Fresno, CA: Kilroy Was There Press, 1989. Pp. xii, 659. Paper, \$18.50.

In his book, Roy Douglas makes the excellent point that the conflict between 1939 and 1945 "is today called the Second World War, and the name is too firmly fixed for anyone to shift; but it was truly the first and only World War." Douglas's title reflects this point of view which I am surprised more scholars of World War II do not adopt.

It is ironic, therefore, that the 217 cartoons (what Americans would term *editorial* cartoons) Douglas has chosen do not reflect the point of view he expresses in this statement. Indeed, they represent chiefly a British (and, to some degree, a French, German, and Russian) perspective on the Second World War. The first U.S. cartoon is number 39; the first Italian one is number 117. Douglas observes that the language barrier kept him from including any Japanese cartoons, but does he know Russian? And Greek? Cartoons in both languages are included. Furthermore, although Douglas says U.S. cartoons were an embarrassment of riches, he chose only twenty for this collection, mostly from the *Washington Post* and the *Chicago Tribune*. In truth, his selection represents a rather narrow slice of opinion, even taking into account only the major combatants.

Following an excellent summary of the interwar period, Douglas leads the reader--I almost said viewer--through 23 chapters, each on a different phase of the war. Each chapter has a 2-3 page summary and then from six to sixteen cartoons (usually about nine). Each cartoon is documented and accompanied by up to a page of context and analysis. Douglas helpfully points out details, nuances, and subtleties the reader might otherwise miss, and he explains allusions that might be lost. His analysis sometimes expands beyond the subject matter of the cartoon itself to discuss more general topics related to strategy and importance. He delights in noting the irony of certain cartoons; one wishes he had compared cartoons more than he actually does.

Although the cartoons are interesting, I found myself drawn to the text, which is admirably perceptive and accurate. (A few exceptions: the United States lost several battleships but not "a great part" of its Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor. The Philippine Islands were not an American "colony." It is the Battle of Midway, not of Midway Island.)

The quality of reproduction is generally satisfactory, although I sometimes wished for a slightly larger image and less black-and-white contrast. On several occasions, awkward layout leaves the reader having to flip the page between a cartoon and its accompanying text.

There is not much doubt this book is intended primarily for--even assumes--a British audience. The attention to India in the chapter on Asia are tip-offs, but the clincher is Chapter 22, "British