

of space might have been the culprit here, but the book needs more than its rather cursory and scattered treatment of ULTRA and MAGIC.

Despite this shortcoming, this is a book to read, enjoy, and then read again. For the professor who is looking for a concise, intelligent, and readily understood survey of World War II, a wise choice might be to go no further than *Struggle for Survival*.

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**John W. Young, *Cold War Europe, 1945-1989: A Political History*. London: Edward Arnold (Hodder & Stoughton), 1991. Pp. xx, 236. Paper, \$17.95.**

One of the pitfalls of contemporary history is that events outrace even the most facile of writers. John W. Young's *Cold War Europe* is a case in point, a book that is out of date even before it is published.

Young, a lecturer in International History at the London School of Economics, has written and edited several books on international relations in post-war Europe. Reviewers praised his *Britain, France and the Unity of Europe* (1985) for opening new perspectives on the politics of European unification. Young has also edited a book on Churchill's foreign policy.

In his introduction, Young suggests that post-war European political history can be divided into four broad periods: a period of recovery between 1945 and 1952; one of a "stable post-war settlement" from 1952 to about 1965; a period of instability from 1965 to 1980; and finally a period of searching for new answers from 1980 to 1989. His chapters on individual nations generally conform to this scheme; however, Young fails at times to develop this periodization clearly, and this will confuse some student readers.

After two general chapters, one on Cold War politics and one on European unity, Young devotes separate chapters to Britain, France, Germany, and the Soviet Union, with a single chapter each for Southern and Eastern Europe. Not surprising, given his previous works, the chapters on European unity and on Britain are the strongest in the book. In the chapter on Britain, Young more clearly integrates domestic and foreign affairs than in the chapters on Germany and France. Young also provides an excellent, even-handed survey of the political history of the Soviet Union from the 1930s to 1989. He is particularly good on both shifting economic policies and the internal politics of the Kremlin; the only weakness in this otherwise strong chapter is Young's failure to show clearly the relations between domestic politics and foreign affairs in the Soviet Union. The chapters on Southern and Eastern Europe both suffer from Young's attempts to do too much in too little space. A further weakness in the chapter on Eastern Europe is the choice of a chronological rather than country-by-country approach.

There are several positive features of Young's book in terms of its usefulness as a textbook. *Cold War Europe* is considerably shorter than its most comparable rival, Walter Laqueur's *Europe Since Hitler* (2nd ed., 1982). The organization of the book makes sense in terms of organizing a course on post-war Europe. And Young provides a balanced account, with no discernable ideological axe to grind.

But there are some drawbacks to the book as well. Most obviously, Young unavoidably misses out on the crucial post-1989 developments, including the collapse of the Soviet Union, the reunification of Germany, and recent revelations about the role of CIA-backed right-wing terrorist groups in Italy and elsewhere. There is relatively little discussion of decolonization and of Europe's role in world events. And Young's dry writing style and narrow focus on political events will not hold student interest.

*Cold War Europe* would be a suitable choice as a textbook in a course on post-war European political history. It would be of little use, however, in broader courses, such as

modern European history or Western Civilization surveys, because of its narrow focus. Young's book, however, would be a useful reference source for instructors seeking a concise overview of post-war political developments in Europe.

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Susan Doran and Christopher Durston. *Princes, Pastors and People: The Church and Religion in England, 1529-1689*. London and New York: Routledge, 1991. Pp. vii, 216. \$64.50; paper, \$15.95.

In 1529 while the English church remained a part of the church of Rome, events were already undermining this union. Henry VIII was seeking the Pope's annulment of his marriage, and what would become known as the Reformation Parliament began meeting. The Pope's refusal of the Crown's demand culminated in the creation of a separate English church headed by the King. Over the next century-and-a-half, state actions and religious change led to ecclesiastical fragmentation that culminated in the Act of Toleration of 1689. This recognition and legalization of the many dissenting religious groups alongside the official state church has lasted to the present day.

In *Princes, Pastors and People* Susan Doran and Christopher Durston examine changes in the church and religion during this period by focusing on a number of related topics in separate chapters, each of which stands as a separate essay. A brief introduction gives a chronological survey and subsequent chapters repeat this chronology. Changes in theology and liturgy are the subject of a single essay, followed by another on the closely related "fabric" (physical layout and decor) of the church. While these initial chapters describe basic changes in official religion, the following chapter puts these changes into the context of religious change on the Continent and into the political context of England's relationships with other European nations. Chapters on popular religious practices and beliefs and on heresy and dissent give further dimensions to changes in religion. There are separate essays on the bishops, parish clergy, and religious orders. (It is a stretch to relate the latter to the whole period, but it is done with surprising success.) The church's role in social control is the focus for the penultimate chapter, much of which is given to discussion of ecclesiastical courts. A final chapter is reserved for the authors' conclusions. The layering of related materials on a chronological grid enmeshes the reader in the period through sheer repetition. By the end of the book we have moved through the period ten times.

Although the authors, who teach at St. Mary's College, Strawberry Hill, and have published in the field of early modern English history, have not here engaged in primary research, they have synthesized the most recent work of scholars in the area. The book is punctuated with thoughtful discussions of important scholarly debates that are put in historiographical context. Among the scholarly debates given attention are those concerning the causes of the Reformation, the existence or growth of anticlericalism, the nature of the Elizabethan church, the relationship of Charles I's and Archbishop Laud's support of Arminianism (the doctrine of free will) to the English Revolution, and the impact of puritan control during the Interregnum. A "guide to further reading" at the end of each chapter (and sparse endnotes) aid the teacher or student who wants to delve into the issues further. Throughout the authors address problems with existing sources and caution that often historians do not have the means to determine answers to important questions because appropriate sources either never existed or are no longer extant. They warn against exaggeration and encourage moderation—sound advice, particularly in a field of history easily given to polemics and a discipline given to rewarding controversy for its own sake.