

Mayers's approach is rather straightforward. First, he reviews the gamut of responses to the crisis. This is a particular strength of the book, for he manages to capture the essential points of all positions. He follows with an examination of the national leadership's notions of the post-crisis political situation. Each section ends with a consideration of the post-war reality. This approach gives the reader a good impression of what happened generally: how the variety of post-war visions, often derived from domestic political values, failed to be implemented.

His treatment of the first four crises contains few surprises. In the First World War, for example, he relates how Wilson's New World moral fervor broke up on the shoals of European political reality. In World War II, Mayers contends that the U.S. populace was cooler to FDR's vague war aims. For veterans, their restrained, yet optimistic attitude towards the post-war world might have been affected more by the passage of the G.I. Bill than by anything else.

Mayers's treatment of the Cold War is more complex than the preceding crises. This is because of that struggle's length and lack of resolution by combat between the two main protagonists. Though there were flashpoints that could have escalated into general hostilities, the Cold War remained, in its basic form, an arrangement of international relations between two general alliances, along with a third group of neutrals. At the time, it was largely accepted that this system was permanent. This attitude might have prevented the American political imagination from setting post-Cold war aims. The logic of the Cold War subverted domestic intellectual thought, created a burdensome national security apparatus, and spread the conflict into regions only marginally concerned with its ideology--Southeast Asia, for example. It was no wonder that, after the Soviet Union collapsed, the United States has struggled to develop a coherent strategy.

This book would be a good addition to university seminars at the graduate and undergraduate levels. High school honors and advanced placement classes would find this book interesting, though it requires a nodding acquaintance with intellectual, political, and social trends in American history since 1865.

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Brenda Stalcup, ed. *Women's Suffrage*. San Diego: Greenhaven Press, Inc., 2000. Pp. 256. Paper, \$14.96; ISBN 0-7377-0325-3C.

In selecting women's suffrage as a "turning point in world history," Greenhaven Press has, itself, made an important statement. The enfranchisement of more than fifty percent of the American electorate has helped transform women's lives and American politics. This collection of essays underscores the significant

trends that made up the movement. The collection is also arranged in a format convenient for use in college classrooms.

Women's suffrage was at once a struggle to gain the vote for women and also a significant series of lessons on political strategy, constitutional interpretation, and the difficulties of achieving and sustaining momentum over the seventy years of struggle. Women's suffrage began with consciousness-raising during the anti-slavery conventions and debates. The movement continued, albeit with shifting strategies, through the mid and late nineteenth century. Leadership of the movement debated whether the issue was one of many for which women ought to advocate or whether suffrage should be the sole focus of their efforts. They debated, too, over whether the issue was best addressed through each of the fifty states or through a single national approach. The leadership also learned from but risked strategic danger in recognizing that women's suffrage had trans-Atlantic implications. There were substantive differences over tactics with petitions, marches, sit-ins, and more all tried at one time or another. The triumph but also the beginning came with the passage of the nineteenth amendment in 1920.

The essays are grouped into sections on the origins of the movement, the formative years, the tactical issues, the opposition, the final triumph, and the impact of the constitutional amendment. Each group contains an overview, interpretive essays, and selections from historical documents that illustrate the theme. Represented in the essays are most of the major contributors to the interpretation of women's history. The essays sensitively look at issues of ideology, ethnicity, gender, and political strategy. A final section of the book reprints 25 documents illustrative of aspects of the women's suffrage effort and gives readers a full chronology of the movement. There are also questions for discussion. As a volume designed to present the important strands that made up the women's suffrage movement and its history, this is an excellent volume. If anything is overlooked in the documents, it is the sometimes virulent rhetoric of the opposition. And too, the essays are notably lacking in biographical treatments of the champions of the suffrage movement. These do not, however, detract from the overall usefulness of the volume as a vehicle for teaching a major turning point in world development.

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Jennifer A. Hurley. *The 1960s*. San Diego: Greenhaven Press, Inc., 2000. Pp. 143. Cloth, \$18.95; ISBN 0-7377-0211-7. Paper, \$14.95; ISBN 0-7377-0210-9.

The 1960s is a book designed primarily for the junior high school grades. The format of the book, as with the series (*Opposing Viewpoints Digests*), is to take an important topic and present the pros and cons on specific subtopics. Jennifer