

into the modern world. His repudiation of segregation and his retreat from fundamentalism and moves toward a more complex view of the relationship between the Bible and contemporary thought helped reshape the American cultural landscape. Wacker's engaging, comprehensive, and sympathetic (although not uncritical) study of Graham's multifaceted career is an admirable introduction both to Graham and to the evangelical movement he worked so hard to build. A product of fundamentalist Christianity during the Jim Crow era in the rural South, Graham transformed himself into someone who could reach a much wider audience: in 2005, at the last of his open-air religious "crusades," in New York City, the majority of the more than 100,000 attendees were people of color. Graham, now 97, no longer hits the revival trail, and the religious synthesis he helped popularize does not seem to be reaching younger Christians. Nevertheless, the individualistic religious tradition that shaped Graham's worldview remains a potent force in American culture.

Eisenhower: A Life

BY PAUL JOHNSON. Viking, 2014, 144 pp. \$25.95.

Johnson likes Ike, and he thinks you should, too. This short and breezy volume makes the case that President Dwight Eisenhower was a military leader of genius, a successful university president, an exemplary husband, and a great chief executive of the United States. At times, Johnson seems so intent on his hagiographic mission that he gives short shrift to anything that casts doubt on Eisen-

hower's virtue or genius, and this book is unlikely to stand as a serious contribution to the literature on the 34th president. Nevertheless, it is an entertaining read, spiced with malicious sideswipes at Eisenhower's left-wing intellectual critics, and the book will serve well as an introduction to this important historical figure.

Western Europe

Andrew Moravcsik

Eichmann Before Jerusalem: The Unexamined Life of a Mass Murderer

BY BETTINA STANGNETH.

TRANSLATED BY RUTH MARTIN.

Knopf, 2014, 608 pp. \$35.00.

I n 1961, the political philosopher Hannah Arendt visited Israel to report on the trial of Adolf Eichmann, one of the main Nazi organizers of the Holocaust. In the resulting book, *Eichmann in Jerusalem*, Arendt coined the phrase "the banality of evil" to convey her central thesis: unspeakable crimes are carried out not by ideological fanatics but by ordinary, law-abiding officials, ignorant of the bigger picture and merely following normal bureaucratic routines. Yet this new book convincingly shows that Eichmann was no banal bureaucrat. He was a manipulative and unrepentant Nazi who cunningly deceived Arendt and many others at his trial by assuming the guise of a timid official. Stangneth's research reveals that during the 15 years Eichmann spent hiding out in Argentina after World War II, he met with fellow Nazi fugitives, toiled away

on a self-aggrandizing autobiography, and professed “no regrets” about the Holocaust—except that it hadn’t been thorough enough. Ultimately, the book reminds readers that in politics, even a banal person’s beliefs can be truly evil—and that in scholarship, even the cleverest conceits ultimately give way to banal historical research.

America and Britain: Was There Ever a Special Relationship?

BY GUY ARNOLD. Hurst, 2014, 240 pp. \$35.00.

Global Rules: America, Britain, and a Disordered World

BY JAMES E. CRONIN. Yale University Press, 2014, 416 pp. \$45.00.

Arnold’s book is neither the first nor the most profound to debunk the idea of an Anglo-American “special relationship.” But this history of efforts by postwar British leaders to offset their country’s decline by cozying up to the United States is quite readable, policy relevant, and, beneath its bland surface, provocative. Arnold argues that the contemporary Anglo-American relationship is a bit of a sham: it demands British loyalty and subservience without securing any consistent American quid pro quo. The United Kingdom would be better served, he contends, by charting a more independent path: establishing closer links to European countries, engaging more with China, reaching a détente with Russia, withdrawing from NATO, reducing British involvement in military interventions around the world, removing U.S. bases from British territory, and increasing

British support for global organizations such as the International Criminal Court.

In contrast to Arnold, Cronin sees the Anglo-American relationship as especially meaningful and valuable. He contends that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and U.S. President Ronald Reagan established the most important global norm of the post-Cold War world: namely, that all states must converge on a form of democratic governance that fosters free trade abroad and pro-market policies at home. Cronin makes a number of important points, but his sympathy for the idea of a dominant Anglo-American neoliberal wave sometimes blinds him to the irony, ambiguity, and pluralism of contemporary global history: for a good example, one need look no further than China, where the Communist Party has become one of the world’s most successful practitioners of capitalism.

Endgame for ETA: Elusive Peace in the Basque Country

BY TERESA WHITFIELD. Oxford University Press, 2014, 402 pp. \$35.00.

Europeans have become accustomed to reports of anti-immigrant protests, threats from international terrorists, and regional separatism. Stories of compromise and integration receive less attention from the news media. But in recent years, a quiet success has taken place in Spain’s historically restive Basque Country. This book describes the peace process that recently resulted in a definitive end to what Whitfield correctly terms “the last organized armed insurgency in Western Europe.” Her account traces the decades-long negotiations between

Basque separatists and Madrid, a process that began during the regime of General Francisco Franco. Both sides were frequently intransigent and beset by infighting. And by the time Madrid had become more flexible on the question of Basque autonomy, around ten years ago, violent splinter groups within the Basque separatist movement were launching a last-ditch terrorist campaign, which extended the conflict for nearly a decade. The precise position of the Basque Country within Spain remains unclear, but the two sides will likely be able to settle the remaining issues peacefully.

Shaping Europe: France, Germany, and Embedded Bilateralism From the Elysée Treaty to Twenty-First Century Politics
BY ULRICH KROTZ AND JOACHIM SCHILD. Oxford University Press, 2013, 320 pp. \$99.00.

At the core of contemporary Europe lies the bilateral relationship between France and Germany. These two countries have been at the center of almost every European policy initiative during the past half century, in just about every area: trade, the euro system, defense, regulation, immigration, EU enlargement, and so on. What accounts for the success of this joint leadership role, and is it likely to continue into the future? One way to answer those questions is to note that for all their cultural and social differences, the two countries are formally quite similar: both are democracies that have resolved their main internal ideological conflicts, and both face similar opportunities and external threats. But Krotz and Schild believe that such parallels explain very

little and instead argue that the success of the Franco-German duo should be seen as the result of creative leadership by statesmen such as France's Charles de Gaulle and François Mitterrand and Germany's Konrad Adenauer and Helmut Kohl. They created a unique symbolic relationship, committed to the idea of overcoming past conflicts and establishing bilateral projects and consultative institutions. Franco-German reconciliation became a self-fulfilling prophecy, as publics, politicians, and officials began to expect and promote further cooperation over time.

Western Hemisphere

Richard Feinberg

Constructing Democratic Governance in Latin America. 4th ed.

EDITED BY JORGE I. DOMÍNGUEZ AND MICHAEL SHIFTER.

Johns Hopkins University Press, 2013, 408 pp. \$29.95.

The Resilience of the Latin American Right

EDITED BY JUAN PABLO LUNA AND CRISTÓBAL ROVIRA KALTWASSER.

Johns Hopkins University Press, 2014, 392 pp. \$34.95.

Two recent books offer a chance to take stock of the political and ideological state of play in Latin America. Domínguez and Shifter's volume is full of sharp insights—and some good news. In their summary chapters, the editors applaud Latin American countries' deepening commitment to democratic