



establishments, including gambling, prostitution, adultery, and gossip. This important comparative study also contrasts experiences of the wine-drinking southern Europeans and the ale-drinking northern Europeans, and addresses Catholic and Protestant attitudes toward drink. Martin's historical anthropological approach is cleverly constructed and offers a valuable model for alcohol studies research. **Summing Up:** Highly recommended. ★★★ All levels/libraries.—*F. H. Smith, College of William and Mary*

47-7013 D743 2009-15410 CIP
Mawdsley, Evan. **World War II: a new history.** Cambridge, 2009. 483p bibl index ISBN 9780521845922, \$80.00; ISBN 9780521608435 pbk, \$26.99

This is a history of what could be called "the long war." Mawdsley (Univ. of Glasgow) begins his narrative of WW II not with 1939, but with 1937 and the war in Asia. The author contends that the war in Asia was as important as the war in Europe. This is truly a global account of WW II, covering all aspects of the conflict. Short studies of the war's major figures, battles, and events complement and enhance the narrative. Undergraduates will find this book, which covers a great range of history and is enhanced by an excellent series of unusual illustrations and maps, to be interesting and very readable. **Summing Up:** Recommended. ★★ All levels/libraries.—*K. Eubank, emeritus, CUNY Queens College*

47-7014 DS685 2009-10253 CIP
McCoy, Alfred W. **Policing America's empire: the United States, the Philippines, and the rise of the surveillance state.** Wisconsin, 2009. 659p index afp ISBN 9780299234140 pbk, \$29.95

Imperial governance from time immemorial has required heavy-handed administration by the occupying power, the co-opting of indigenous leaders, and force applied with the help of the occupied in the form of intense, intrusive policing down to the village level. The US occupation of the Philippines (1899-1946) was no different. In Philippine studies, there has been a lack of detailed knowledge of how Americans policed the Philippines and how the Filipino political elite absorbed those techniques in controlling their own people and crushing opposition both before and after independence on July 4, 1946. McCoy has written a well-researched and documented study dealing with these topics. His examination of the authoritarianism of the Philippine government toward its political opponents is down to the moment. As a sidebar, but nevertheless an important contribution to the central thesis of control, is a chapter on the growth of state surveillance during President Woodrow Wilson's administration. McCoy's monograph will be the starting point for any future historical study of control and dissent in the Philippines. **Summing Up:** Highly recommended. ★★★ Upper-division undergraduates and above.—*M. P. Onorato, emeritus, California State University, Fullerton*

47-7015 D128 MARC
The Medieval world at war, ed. by Matthew Bennett. Thames & Hudson, 2009. 272p bibl index ISBN 9780500251560, \$55.00

This work, as its title suggests, is a general sweeping examination of medieval warfare that spills over into the 16th century and attempts to be global, despite the fact that the term "medieval" has little meaning outside a European context. The topics include Byzantium versus Persia to 750, the emergence of Carolingian Europe, the ninth- and tenth-century invaders of the West, the Crusades and Eastern nomads, the northeastern Crusades, cavalry against longbow and pike, the gunpowder revolution, and the Ottoman challenge. A final chapter hastily covers the "world"

(India, China, Korea, Japan) to conclude the survey. Different authors, mostly US and English, wrote the assorted articles, and the spectrum of coverage is quite large. Sadly, the Iberian Peninsula and its frontier with the Moors receive scant attention. Outstanding are the book's lavish illustrations, which are both numerous and well presented. The study pulls a good deal of diverse information and scholarship together; it includes a helpful index and brief bibliography, but little in the way of formal notes. The outcome is uneven but interesting, a useful reference book. **Summing Up:** Recommended. ★★ All levels/libraries.—*J. F. Powers, emeritus, College of the Holy Cross*

47-7016 U241 2009-13368 CIP
Moyar, Mark. **A question of command: counterinsurgency from the Civil War to Iraq.** Yale, 2009. 347p bibl afp ISBN 9780300152760, \$30.00

In this important, well-written, and solidly researched work, respected historian Moyar (US Marine Corps Univ.) adds to his impressive record of publication a thoughtful contribution to the counterinsurgency debate and the Yale Library of Military History. After briefly examining the competing schools of thought, Moyar uses a case-study approach to posit leadership as the most important element in an effective counterinsurgency campaign. He employs case studies that are well known even to the most casual readers of history, including the Civil War, Reconstruction, the Philippine Insurrection, the Huk Revolution, Malaya, Vietnam, El Salvador, Afghanistan, and Iraq. In each case, the author identifies the key leadership characteristics that made the leader successful and how these leadership qualities influenced each conflict's outcome. That some readers might have problems with his conclusions will provide fodder for an ongoing, important discussion. There is so much that scholars, military personnel, and policy makers can learn from this study, and Moyar deserves credit for his effort to illuminate the complex world of counterinsurgency. **Summing Up:** Highly recommended. ★★★ Upper-division undergraduates and above.—*J. B. Cook, North Greenville University*

47-7017 D748 2009-27968 CIP
Sarantakes, Nicholas Evan. **Allies against the rising sun: the United States, the British nations, and the defeat of imperial Japan.** University Press of Kansas, 2009. 458p bibl index afp ISBN 9780700616695, \$39.95

The title of this book requires some unpacking. The "British nations" involved are the UK, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. The time frame is not the whole Pacific war, but its final year, from the Quebec Conference in September 1944 to Japan's surrender 12 months later. Once Germany was defeated, what should Britain and her Dominions do with their wartime forces: recapture lost British colonies in Asia, or join the Americans for a bloody assault on the Japanese home islands? Working mostly with published primary sources, Sarantakes (US Naval War College) recounts the ferocious arguments among generals, admirals, and politicians from the US and the four "British nations" as they eventually decided on a British Pacific Fleet to bomb Japan, even if elements in the US Navy thought it was superfluous. If the Japanese had not surrendered in August 1945, there might also have been an RAF bombing force stationed in Okinawa and a British-Canadian-Australian army corps landing near Tokyo. Sarantakes's attempt to humanize leaders by describing their illnesses and marriages sometimes falls flat, but the passion in their disputes and the roles played by little-known Dominion figures makes this a fascinating read. **Summing Up:** Recommended. ★★ All levels/libraries.—*J. R. Breihan, Loyola University Maryland*