that have increasingly plagued the country since independence in 1979, a few years after he left. Yet his informative account of the local administrative system concludes with little more than a critique of the premature imposition of independence on a country divided by social and political parochialism, under "big man" leadership that prioritizes loyalties to family and clan. He certainly has the evidence to provide a more thorough critique of colonial economic, social, and political development policies, which might indeed explain many of the country's recent problems, and he seems also to have opinions that might incline him to do so.

The book concludes with several detailed anecdotes that illustrate, among other things, the difficulties of communication in the outlying areas of the Solomons, and an appendix with two 1952 tour reports from Malaita. These all add detail to the themes of earlier chapters, and confirm the general character of the book as a series of personal reminiscences. Everyone with an interest in the colonial history of Solomon Islands will be grateful to Tedder for sharing his recollections in a meaningful account that does justice to the Islanders as well as the administration. While readers will gain respect for the colonial service in the British Protectorate, they will have to form their own judgments as to its responsibility for the subsequent history of Solomon Islands.

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Security and Development in the Pacific Islands: Social Resilience in Emerging States, edited by M Anne Brown. London: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2007. ISBN cloth, 978-1-58826-505-0; paper, 978-1-58826-530-2; x + 347 pages, tables, figures, map, notes, references, index. Cloth, US$59.95; paper, US$24.50.

Security and development are important issues in the contemporary Pacific Islands region. While these problems have long featured in discussions about the region, they have become more prominent in the past two decades, especially in light of the push for economic liberalization and the violent conflicts that have occurred in some Island countries and territories. The coups in Fiji, the violence associated with the demands for self-determination in New Caledonia and West Papua, the Bougainville crisis, the civil unrests in Solomon Islands, and the politically motivated riot in Tonga are some examples of violent conflicts in the region. Poor economic management and indigent social conditions are also matters of concern.

Security and development in the region have also been influenced by global events and trends. Following the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the United States, for example, Pacific Island countries have become important in the war against international terrorism. Furthermore, socioeconomic developments have been influenced by the neoliberalism promoted by international financial and intergovernmental institutions.

This book is, therefore, timely. It brings together an impressive group of authors who, in fourteen chapters,

examine some of the major security and development issues in the region: natural resource development, ethnonationalism, gender, decolonization, public sector reform, poor economic management, and international intervention. The book covers not only the independent Pacific Island countries, but also the nonindependent territories of New Caledonia and West Papua, for whom self-determination is the most important issue.

The introduction provides general and useful insights into the security and development issues and the experiences of the Pacific Islands region. Editor M Anne Brown notes that development and security are interrelated and "cannot exist without each other" (1), and that development, while desirable, can generate conflicts. This is because development involves significant and sometimes rapid change that "creates new winners and losers, recasts the contexts in which communities give substance to their beliefs, and plays into dynamics of conflict already present, perhaps triggering latent violence" (1). She outlines the major conflicts in the region and notes that "many of these crises have roots in historical patterns of uneven development, disruption of land tenure, or conflict around highly destructive resource extraction" (8).

Brown takes particular issue with the description of Pacific Island countries as "failing states," arguing that Pacific Islands are, rather, "emerging states." Furthermore, the region is relatively peaceful and its people quite resilient—different in many ways from parts of Africa and the Balkans. Brown says that the issues that underlie security in the region are economic

pressures, land, self-determination, and gender inequality.

The rest of the chapters examine specific country experiences. Marion Jacka locates Papua New Guinea's development experiences within global development discourses and trends. In recent years, neoliberalism and the push for structural reforms have been promoted as both the answers to and explanations for what is described as the "failure of development" in Papua New Guinea. These initiatives have, however, contributed to new challenges—hence the need for alternative perspectives for explaining Papua New Guinea's development "problems." Jacka says that not only internal factors but also historical and global factors (such as the country's colonial legacy, the imposition of Western values, and the demands and the requirements of international agencies and aid donors) must be considered. She argues that aid has produced "a mixed bag" of results. She also outlines lessons that can be drawn from community development initiatives, arguing that, in a situation where "the state has still to be built, support for such community rebuilding must logically provide the way forward. Rather than trying to engineer change, it is important to consider ways of facilitating the efforts being made by Papua New Guinean communities to tackle their issues at the local level" (59).

Orovu Sepoe examines gender issues, arguing that discussions of security and development should focus not only on economic growth, but also on the "total well-being of the individual person" (65). This, she asserts, can be done by addressing gender issues, because violence against women and

their marginalization from decision-making processes are major security and development issues.

One of the biggest challenges for Papua New Guinea is law and order. Abby McLeod discusses PNG police reform, noting that social order is important in the promotion of security and development. Provision of social order is, however, a difficult task that requires changes "from both within and beyond the police force" (86), because it is not only the responsibility of the police; the community is also an important player.

Two issues feature in a number of chapters: large-scale natural resource development, and self-determination. These are found in the discussions on Bougainville, New Caledonia, West Papua, and Nauru. In the cases of Bougainville, New Caledonia, and West Papua, the issues of large-scale natural resource development and self-determination are intertwined. Anthony Regan notes, for example, that in Bougainville, although the copper mine was a central factor in the conflict, there were other issues as well: ethnicity, generational difference, and challenges to the authority of the PNG state, which led to the demands for secession. Paul de Deckker raises similar issues regarding New Caledonia, where concerns related to nickel mining overlap with demands for self-determination. He provides a brief history of French colonialism, the push for self-determination, and the violence associated with it, especially in the 1980s. He also discusses the competition for control of the mines on which the economy depends. The independence struggle in West Papua poses important security concerns for

the region. Jason Macleod examines the security and development issues emerging from the West Papuan struggle for independence, outlining the history and dynamics of the Indonesian response. West Papua's rich mineral resources are an important factor in the conflicts.

The case of Nauru provides useful insights into a situation where large-scale natural resource development has led to economic and social complacency, resulting in economic mismanagement. Max Quanchi's discussion of where the phosphate money has gone and its impact on Nauru's development is useful. However, it would have been useful to have a more elaborate and critical discussion of Nauru's experience, because there is currently so little written about it.

Fiji is important for security and development in the region because it has had four coups since 1987. Steve Ratuva examines the "ethno-political conflict" in Fiji, with a particular focus on the issues, ideas, and events that influence race relations and political developments in Fiji—the bipolarity of political alignments that have existed since the colonial days, and the attempts to bridge these gaps through electoral and constitutional engineering. He says that despite the problems, there is still a potential for peace building in Fiji.

Vanuatu is a country that has not experienced the kinds of violence seen in neighboring Bougainville and Solomon Islands. But according to Graham Hassall the potential for violence is there, especially around issues of land, government structures (particularly the role of "traditional" authorities), and the contest for power among the dif-

ferent arms of the state. Hassall argues that "instability in the structure of the executive branch of government is one of the main threats to the security of Vanuatu's system of government" (242). While kastom (custom) provides a degree of stability in society, the fit—or lack of it—between modern and traditional authorities could cause conflicts.

Lopeti Senituli discusses the demands for democratic reform that have been occurring in the Kingdom of Tonga. He asserts that changes are inevitable, and arise from within (in what he describes as the monarch's "road to Damascus" conversion), rather than from outside. He states, "Tonga is managing this inherently tricky transition by drawing on its own values and institutions" (284). The violent riot in Nuku'alofa in November 2006 happened after the chapter was written, and was therefore not featured in the discussions.

Today, international intervention to address intrastate conflicts is an important aspect on security and development in the region. Clive Moore discusses the experiences of the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI), which intervened to rebuild the state, establish order, and facilitate public sector reforms.

The region also offers examples of reconciliations. Nic Maclellan discusses the reconciliation process following the tragedies in New Caledonia in the late 1980s. He examines the challenges and opportunities associated with the process, and highlights the fact that although New Caledonia has dropped out of the region's security radar since the 1980s, it still faces many development and governance issues.

It would have been great to see more discussion of conflict resolution and reconciliation. That, however, is probably the topic of another book. Some of the chapters in this volume could have included more information and more elaborate analysis. But I understand that they were written for a conference and the authors might not have had time to improve them. In spite of the above, this book is a useful contribution to the discussions of development and security in the Pacific Islands. I recommend it to anyone interested in these issues, and as a reading for courses on development and security in the region.

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The Insular Cases and the Emergence of American Empire, by Bartholomew H Sparrow. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2006. ISBN paper, 978-0-7006-1482-0; ISBN cloth, 978-0-7006-1481-3; xii + 300 pages, notes, chronology, bibliographic essay, index. Paper, US$16.95; cloth, US$35.00.

This well-researched and very thorough book exposes the struggles of the early nineteenth century US Supreme Court to define a legal avenue for the United States to hold sovereignty over island territories occupied after the Spanish-American War of 1898. Through a detailed analysis of Supreme Court cases titled "The Insular Cases," which offer an often-over-