

a bewildering number of arguments and sub-arguments that are difficult to follow. Similarly, the contents can be repetitive, pictures do not often relate to the main text, and discussions are frequently overly belabored or only tangentially linked to what is ostensibly the main point. Finally, the work could be better organized because, although each chapter is interesting in and of itself, the monograph lacks an overall coherence and may be better conceptualized as a number of loosely related essays.

To conclude, it is difficult to identify a relevant audience for this work. Some of the material will be of interest to specialists of sexual health in Papua New Guinea, but most of what is presented is a summary of other works, and many findings and recommendations are not unprecedented. For teaching purposes, the monograph's organizational issues, its relatively narrow focus, and its high price will likely preclude its use in the classroom. Finally, the author's controversial reputation in Papua New Guinea—which will probably not improve, given the infuriated and sometimes accusatory tone of his writing—will likely not move this book to the top of the reading lists of religious, policy, and political representatives in the country. This appears to be the audience that Hammar had in mind as he wrote, so it seems unfortunate that these factors will likely diminish the value of what could otherwise have been a widely distributed and influential book.

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Militarized Currents: Toward a Decolonized Future in Asia and the Pacific, edited by Setsu Shigematsu and Keith L Camacho. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2010. ISBN cloth, 978-0-8166-6505-1; paper, 978-0-8166-6506-8; ix + 355 pages, notes, index. Cloth, US\$82.50; paper, US\$27.50.

This volume of essays on the militarization of the Pacific and parts of Asia is a welcome, much-needed contribution to a woefully small body of scholarly work. There is little study of the military (particularly of the US military) as an institutional presence in this region; those hardy scholars who insist on leveling a critical gaze at the military often face a determined wall of silence.

In light of this pervasive silence, the essays in this book, which focus on Hawai'i, Guam, the Marshall Islands, the Philippines, Okinawa, South Korea, and Japan, address an essential gap in our knowledge. This is a very teachable collection of essays, useful both for beginning students and more experienced scholars. The volume addresses both the "big picture" of the region and close readings of particular places that allow the big picture to take accurate shape. Editors Setsu Shigematsu from the University of California at Riverside and Keith Camacho from the University of California at Los Angeles provide an introduction that usefully situates contemporary militarization in the context of US and Japanese colonialism; the organization of labor, sexualities, racial and national identities, migration, adoption, and remembrance are wound around the spindle

of militarized economies and colonial histories.

One important theme emerging from these careful studies is the process by which militarization is both hidden and revealed. The process of hiding the military “in plain sight” endangers or distorts other memories, as Jon Kamakawiwo‘ole Osorio explains in the book’s opening essay, “Memorializing Pu‘uloa and Remembering Pearl Harbor.” Teresia K Teaiwa similarly reflects on the erosion of memory regarding the Bikini Islanders’ forced migration and exile in her fine essay “Bikinis and Other S/pacific N/oceans,” reprinted from *The Contemporary Pacific* (6:87–109 [1994]). For both scholars, the cultivation of local memories and the recognition of indigenous resistance are key to addressing the cultivated lacunae that sanitize history and erase the possibilities of living differently. Michael Lujan Bevacqua’s splendid essay, “The Exceptional Life and Death of a Chamorro Soldier,” analyzes the ironies in this relation of hiding to revealing. On the one hand, soldiers from Guam and the rest of the Pacific are significantly overrepresented in the US military; on the other hand, the “deep-tissue colonizing” (42) experienced in Guam hides this violence in the language of sacrifice and civilization. In “Touring Military Masculinities,” Vernadette Vicuña Gonzalez develops the connection between narratives of wartime sacrifice and the production of tourism around colonized war memories in the Philippines. Both Bevacqua and Gonzalez show how colonial contempt for local men, combined with attenuated economic opportunities and circumscribed

constructions of citizenship, have organized the available identities for men in these places around the central access of militarism.

While many of the contributions in this volume make some reference to local resistances and alternative sites of memories, three essays focus directly on activism. Wesley Iwao Ueunten’s essay, “Rising Up from a Sea of Discontent,” analyzes the 1970 Koza Uprising in Okinawa, locating that event within the larger context of struggles against military bases. Katharine H S Moon’s piece, “South Korean Movements against Militarized Sexual Labor,” analyzes relations between first- and second-generation organizations fighting for human rights for women who have been forced or recruited into providing sexual labor for military men. In “Uncomfortable Fatigues,” Camacho and Laurel A Monnig situate resistance to Guam’s militarization within decolonization struggles.

These insightful analyses grapple with the complexity of local oppositions; they wax and wane, their legacy is often overwritten by national or colonial narratives of loyalty or passivity, and they face daunting internal contradictions. For instance, Moon’s study of two generations of women’s rights activists explains the distance between the older generation, those forced into sexual slavery as “virgin victims” (141), and the younger ones who address the exploitation of prostitutes working around military bases. Familiar narratives of female virtue separate the two groups; for the older women to be seen as virtuous, they must create distance between themselves and the younger women who

appear to have chosen sexual labor. “Good girls” need “bad girls” in order to define themselves as good, making it hard for the two groups to unite.

The production of militarized masculinity for Filipino soldiers, and masculinity’s relation to the patriotic promises of national belonging, form the heart of Theresa Cenidoza Suarez’s essay, “Militarized Filipino Masculinity and the Language of Citizenship in San Diego.” Naoki Sakai analyzes representations of romantic love in colonial contexts, showing how such tropes both express and conceal unequal power relations. Insook Kwon’s startling essay “Masculinity and Male-on-Male Sexual Violence in the Military” investigates the sexual victimization of low-ranking South Korean soldiers by their superiors in rank. The sexual violation of men by men, combined with continuing contempt for and persecution of homosexuality, makes it nearly impossible for victims to speak while at the same time highlighting the stark inequalities of power behind sexual violation. Shifting to an analysis of femininity, Fumika Sato asks, “Why Have the Japanese Self-Defense Forces Included Women?” and finds that the selective recruitment of women in military ranks can bolster, rather than challenge, military agendas. The penultimate essay by Patti Duncan, “Genealogies of Unbelonging,” charts the legacy of militarized sexual labor in the production and dispersal of mixed-race children. Duncan’s complex analysis connects the marginalization of Amerasian children in Korea to the exploitation and powerlessness of their mothers. The conclusion by Walden Bello returns briefly to the

questions raised by local antimilitarist groups and suggests the possibility of demilitarized zones and alternative security frameworks, based on diplomacy rather than armed intervention, for the Pacific region.

The only thing lacking from this fine volume is a vigorous conclusion, one that would pull together the many threads and point the way forward for both scholars and activists. A volume of essays on different locations and themes is necessarily somewhat fragmented; one longs for a concluding essay that pulls back from the dense thicket of particulars to cultivate a bigger picture. Given the dearth of critical scholarship on the military in Asia and the Pacific, a solid conclusion could have helped other researchers to integrate the powerful material in these essays into a more coherent articulation of the pressing work that remains to be done.

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Looking North, Looking South: China, Taiwan, and the South Pacific, edited by Anne-Marie Brady. Singapore: World Scientific, 2010. ISBN 978-981-4304-38-2, xvi + 298 pages, tables, references, index. Cloth, US\$94.00.

As someone old enough to remember the mythology of the “Russian threat” in the Pacific, I’m a little suspicious of the burgeoning literature on China’s increasing influence in the South Pacific. But this collection of essays, from a 2008 conference at the Uni-