Mary Heidhues follows Ownby with a chapter examining the Chinese organizations in West Borneo and Bangka. It was her understanding that those Chinese who immigrated to colonial regimes and border states could activate their societies using the rituals and traditions they brought with them along with their "love of joining." These mutual aid secret societies "enabled newcomers to find their way about in a strange land."

Presenting a Marxist analysis of the rise and fall of the Singapore Nge Hen Kongui, Carl Tracki presents us with an economic model contrasting the Chinese brotherhood against European market capitalism and economic individualism. It is his position that the collapse of the Ngee Heng instigated the loss of power for the Singaporean Chinese. The secret societies in the 19th century were the only vehicle capable of organizing the Chinese into political action.

Of particular interest to the reader is Sharon Carsten's chapter on the life of Yap Ah Loy. Carsten explores the evolution of Loy's life from his entry into a new society progressing to his eventual membership in a secret society and how his involvement in this secret society led to his rise in power and influence. This insightful microcosmic approach allows the reader to view secret societies from the intimate angle of one man's life.

Another chapter of noteworthy information is Barend ter Haar's examination of Messianism and the Heaven and Earth Society. Ter Haar's extensive discussion of the rites and rituals of the Triads gives the reader a glimpse of the more esoteric qualities of the Chinese secret society system and how these rituals were a necessary requirement for bonding of the brotherhood members.

The overall impact of the book is one of balance and thoroughness on the part of the authors and gives direction for future research, especially in consideration of the now available archives. The glossary of Chinese words was helpful and the footnotes and bibliography were adequate to the needs of the subject matter. This book would be a complementary addition to any private or public library on the subject.

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*Global Crime Connections* assembles a diverse collection of in-depth studies of organised and corporate crime in both national and international contexts. This innovative volume focuses on organisational crime, contextualizing these illegalities in their social, political and economic environments. The collection also challenges simplistic assumptions of crime etiology, including the strategy of controlling crime by augmented conventional police activity. The volume also poses a powerful critique against U.S. international intervention, contending that "the country with the gravest crime problem tends to claim proficiency in crime control and continues to set the agenda for international crime control" (p. xi).
Most emphatic in his critique of U.S. government organised crime control policies is Michael Woodiwiss. Woodiwiss argues against interpretations of organised crime as a conspiracy with Sicilian origins. He turns this idea around to show that the dominant forces behind the emergence of significant national and international organised crime since the Second World War emanated not from Sicily but from the United States. Woodiwiss critiques the long-standing Mafia framework, revealing organised crime to be anything but ethnically exclusive, alien, and distinct from American life.

Bruce Bullington's article, "All about Eve," provides an in-depth examination of the multifaceted origins of U.S. drug policies, emphasizing supply- and demand-reduction strategies. Bullington offers a thorough description of the contours of contemporary drug policies, outlining diverse programmes, programme effectiveness evaluation, and a case-study of drug enforcement and U.S. foreign-policy initiatives as they impact on the Bahamas. Bullington concludes that the emphasis on supply-reduction measures, such as crop eradication and pressuring foreign governments, has been a tremendous failure with record quantities of illicit drugs available at relatively low costs throughout the United States. On the demand-side reductions, Bullington notes that U.S. policies have been both underfunded and internally inconsistent, charging it is "absurd to keep up the charade of claiming simultaneously to treat and to punish users" (p. 66). The case-study of the Bahamas reveals that drug activities are often viewed as the "cost of doing business" with a government so strategically essential to U.S. security interests. Bullington's closing remark is succinct and stinging: "Clearly, the message this conveys to other nations is that drug concerns are not as important to the U.S. as are the suppression of communism and rural radicalism in general in the western hemisphere" (p. 68).

Nicholas Dorn and Nigel South's chapter, titled, "After Mr. Bennet and Mr. Bush," compliments Bullington's work with a comparative analysis of U.S. and British foreign policy and drug control histories. Dorn and South argue very effectively that, counter to the claims of numerous commentators, the drug control systems of Britain and the United States share many close similarities specifically since the early 1980s. The threat of crack in Britain helped to mobilise consent for realignment of British drug control along U.S. lines. Together the two nations collaborate to obtain support for conventions on the exchange of drug intelligence, anti-money-laundering strategies, extradition, and mutual assistance. This new internationalisation of drugs control (through international conventions and domestic enabling laws) lays the basis for global police concerned with new areas of international financial crime. The authors question whether this new internationalisation is capable to represent the causes of the poor and weak as well as the rich and powerful.

A painstakingly documentation of events is presented in the article by Alan Block titled, "Defending the Mountaintop: A Campaign against Environmental Crime." This chapter identifies the main actors and recounts step by step the attempt by Attwoods, a British-based rubbish company, to open a landfill in a rural community in Central Pennsylvania. Such a study lends a rare insight into emerging rubbish-related crimes and problematic aspects of resource recovery. Block offers ample caution in his closing statement: "The realisation that certain resource-recovery operations have been spawned if not captured early on by organised crime must give all pause for thought when considering so-called 'new advanced technological' solutions to pressing environmental problems" (p. 117).

Another historical account of organized crime, albeit of a different form, is offered by Vincenzo Ruggiero's chapter on the Camorra. Ruggiero's thoughtful analysis challenges