

opposed happened to be secular. Perhaps the most serious flaw in Moaddel's analysis, however, derives from his use of the ambiguous words 'rise' and 'decline' to describe the movement of various ideologies. At times, Moaddel seems to use 'rise' to refer to the formulation of a discourse; at other times, he seems to mean its diffusion, hegemony, or empowerment. Not that it much matters: none of these meanings is fully compatible with what the historical evidence tells us.

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JOHN REDWOOD. *Superpower Struggles: Mighty America, Faltering Europe, Rising Asia*. Basingstoke and New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005. Pp. xiv, 194. \$80.00 (us), cloth; \$32.95 (us), paper.

WITH THE INTENSE flow of information and views in today's global media, the traditional book is probably not a useful medium for political statements of the present kind. The Conservative British politician John Redwood does not make a scholarly contribution to the study of global power relations, but presents a crudely Eurosceptic 'Anglo-Saxon' view of the world, arguing that the United Kingdom should not participate in the creation of a European super-state, but maintain an independent role, in support of the United States. The first chapter, entitled 'Iraq', expresses a worry that the United States has become a wounded superpower. The second chapter comes out strongly against the United Kingdom accepting the European constitution, which had still not been defeated by the French and Netherlands electorate at the time the book was written. The third chapter holds out the familiar, somewhat exaggerated, image of a rising China as a US rival, while disregarding the power of Japan, which is falsely said to have remained 'neutral and lightly armed', and while failing to mention the rise of India.

Redwood then explains the basic contradiction between European 'big government' and Anglo-Saxon 'democracy', and lays out four options for Britain, the best of which is to be true to the proud history of the United Kingdom and 'define a new Britain for the new century'. He seeks the main inspiration for the 'new Britain' in speeches and writings of Winston S. Churchill: what is needed is a Union of English-Speaking Peoples. The United States and the United Kingdom should maintain a special relationship in policing the world, and the framework for Britain's role should be the United Nations, not the European Union. In the coming contest between the United States of America and the anti-American United States of Europe, Britain must choose the side of the former. Britain still has much to offer the United States, and should renegotiate its relationship with the EU, for which it has been an 'unhappy partner'. The book is a 'must read' for any student of attitudes among British conservatives in the year 2004.

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