

century saw a reappraisal of quarantine laws and the distribution of pet passports for vetted pets.

Mad Dogs and Englishmen successfully intertwines social and cultural approaches to medical history without ignoring the details of scientific development. Pemberton and Worboys make particularly good use of archives dealing with the North West of Britain, providing vivid anecdotes of rabies incidents. The two also intersperse the book with reflections on rabies themed literature to emphasize how large the disease loomed in the British imagination. Discussion of rabies legislation's effects on individual liberty and the public good are clearly relevant to the current vaccination discourse. Unfortunately, the authors do not fully explore the source of rabies spikes throughout the nineteenth century, a glaring oversight in an analysis of disease. One might also prefer a greater discussion of social inequalities, and the role played by industrialization, to strengthen claims that mad dog panics reflected social anxieties. Allusion to rabies in Britain's colonies, particularly India, invites avenues for future research. The text is also marred by numerous typos, although this is a minor objection in an otherwise engaging study. This monograph should be of interest to students and scholars concerned with constructions of disease.

April Del Cid

Raul Morin. *Among the Valiant: Mexican-Americans In WW II and Korea*. Alhambra, CA: Borden Publishing, 1966, updated edition 2013. Pp. 256. Paper \$30.00.

WW II veteran Raul Morin wrote and self published a history of Mexican American military servicemen who fought in World War II and the Korean War. Part autobiographical, part oral history collection, the book is highly valued among scholars as a primary source and as a testimony to

the courageous actions of veterans of Mexican descent. Motivated by his own wartime experiences, his lengthy physical recovery after combat injuries, and the fact that contemporary media coverage left out Mexican-American GI's, Morin offers a chronology of WWII and the Korean War and a biographical dictionary of the most highly decorated Mexican American veterans, among them seventeen Medal of Honor recipients. He argues that any ethnic group, that is highly motivated to fight and die for their nation, deserve all the civil, economic, political and social rights which they are entitled to by our laws and the U. S. Constitution. Moreover, he shows that military service and the post-war economic boom were crucial in the socio-economic advancement of Mexican Americans.

Morin not only notes the Latino military personnel's accomplishments, but he writes about life and working conditions of Mexican American contract laborers and refugees from the Mexican Revolution in 1910, as well as the hardships during the Great Depression when more than 600,000 people of Mexican descent were deported to Mexico despite the fact that many were U.S. citizens. This book is a history of Mexican-American life in general in the U. S., from about 1900 to WWII, when he describes the Latino communities as having no sense of personal worth or ability to get political power.

WWII was a watershed experience not only for Morin but for so many young men who benefited after their military service from the GI Bill, which gave all veterans enough money for a down payment on a new home. Mexican-Americans were able to pay for better educations, went into business for themselves, and could afford new cars. As war veterans, Latinos had priority on bank loans for these things and in employment applications as well. No longer could they be "red lined" on bank loans on where they could buy a home, or start a business.

Morin, at the time of writing this book in the late 1950s and early '60s, had a very optimistic view of the economic and social progress for Latinos in the U. S. While his hopefulness may have been a little naïve, his writings remain a valuable source for historians. It was reprinted in 2013 by Morin's son and is particularly valued as a primary source. Morin's book should be of interest to readers of all ages to appreciate the heritage of courage that is a part of their culture.

Culley Eaby

Eamon Duffy. *The Stripping of the Altars: Traditional Religion in England 1400-1580*. 2nd ed rev. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2005. Pp. 700. Paper \$25.00.

Eamon Duffy, Professor of Divinity at Cambridge University, in a newly revised edition of his classic, *The Stripping of the Altars: Traditional Religion in England 1400-1580* presents a new interpretation of the English Reformation. This book is of great importance to anyone with scholarly interests in the history of Christianity, the Reformation, as well as fifteenth and sixteenth century English art. It is a milestone in changing how readers view the English Reformation because it sheds a positive light on the Catholic Church prior to the creation of the Church of England. Duffy presents a detailed account of Catholic customs during the fifteenth century and relates how they were a necessity in everyday life for many people. It is clear that the Reformation was not inevitable as previous scholarship alleges, challenging many scholars claiming that corruption within the Catholic Church had weakened its influence.

Duffy argues that there was no great economic or social difference between common worshipers and clerics at this time. Many religious scholars believe there was a significant social and economic gap between these two