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Citizenship and Migration: Globalization and the Politics of Belonging. Stephen Castles and Alastair Davidson.

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severe health implications both in terms of its immediate consequences for the young girls who are subjected to the operation, but also in later life when women, and particularly those who have experienced infibulation, often suffer medical complications. Its role in maintaining patriarchal and sexual domination over women has also been stressed, particularly in feminist writing on the subject. There seems to be no ground for justifying a practice that many regard as a barbaric ritual.

Yet, as Ellen Greunbaum's extremely informative and balanced book suggests, the issue is very complicated. Written from an anthropological perspective, the book presents an analysis which draws extensively on the interpretations of the very women who have been subjected to the operation. It reveals the diverse functions which the practice serves and the way it is perceived and interpreted by women themselves. It also draws attention to the hypocritical way Westerners condemn the genital mutilation of girls but have no qualms about the fact that boys are also subjected to genital mutilation not only in Africa but in many other parts of the world, including the United States. However, Greunbaum does not offer an apologetic and instead shows how an appreciation of the cultural, economic, familial and political functions of female circumcision can lead to reforms that will be accepted. Indeed, her book has positive implications for policy and makes important recommendations that can effectively address the challenge of eradicating a deeply entrenched but harmful practice. In addition to its sensitivity, the book's optimism about the prospect of reform is encouraging.

Stephen Castles and Alastair Davidson, *Citizenship and Migration: Globalization and the Politics of Belonging*. New York: Routledge, 2000. \$85.00 hardcover, \$22.95 papercover.

Much has been written over the last decade about globalization and its adverse effects on people's well-being. Much of the literature has focused on the way globalization has undermined the sovereignty of nation states and drawn them into a world capitalist system that, it is claimed, deprives governments of the ability to regulate economic activities to their own national advantage, and that of their citizens.

Writing within this framework, Castles and Davidson focus on the political ramifications of globalization and particularly on

its implications for the notion of citizenship. In modern democracies, citizenship has become institutionalized as a means of ensuring individual rights and of balancing them with community obligations. However, the notion of citizenship is firmly rooted in the political and cultural context of the nation state. Citizenship rights and duties are defined and realized within a bounded national political and social system that is often based in a shared ethnic and cultural identity.

As many more people travel across national boundaries and take up residence in nations states that are not their own, the very essence of the concept of citizenship is being challenged. For this reason, the authors call for new ideas that redefine the notion of citizenship. Many more people now live in societies which deny them citizenship rights. Many others live in more than one society and often move between them and again, many do not have political, social and other citizenship rights in these societies. If democracy is to have meaning in a world that is increasingly shaped by globalization, a new conception of citizenship that accommodates changing demographic and cultural realities will be needed.

The book considers these issues in a readable and informative way and makes a number of interesting suggestions for a reconceptualized concept of citizenship. The authors are particularly committed to the idea that citizenship status needs to be decoupled from ethnic or cultural status. They also consider the prospects of global citizenship. The book has implications for social welfare, and particularly for the way the notion of social citizenship based on a theory of social rights is being undermined within the global capitalist system.

William Walters, *Unemployment and Government: Genealogies of the Social*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000. \$64.96 hardcover.

Accounts of the history of social policies and programs are often descriptive providing chronological narratives of their evolution. Indeed, it was not until the 1970s, that the first systematic attempts to use theory to analyze the development of social policy were made. The tendency to apply theory is more widespread today, and social policy scholarship now frequently employs established conceptual approaches to frame the material and