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Paths to a Green World: The Political Economy of the Global Environment. Jennifer Clapp and Peter Dauvergne.

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sexuality and cinema. The authors, and additional contributors, describe the main ideas of each item and for some works, background information about the author or context for when the item was written or produced is also provided. A further strength of this resource guide is the breadth of material that is included and reviewed, with items spanning the last one hundred years and presenting a diversity of viewpoints. By reading through the bibliographic annotations, the reader can emerge with an introductory understanding of the evolution of the field of interracial studies.

The authors acknowledge that the items included in the bibliography are not all-inclusive, and therefore it is important to understand their selection criteria. The materials were included based upon quality of the argument, quality of the content, supportable evidence, substantive content, and balance of perspectives and media types. It is clear that these criteria were successfully maintained, though there is some uncertainty regarding the exclusion of seemingly valuable materials from the annotated bibliography that had been referenced within the introductory essay to a chapter. In addition, there are inconsistencies in style, format and depth of review between the chapters, likely due to the varying authorship of each chapter. There is some overlap in the entries, with each review of a given item differing according to theme. However, as a whole, the annotations are engaging and represent significantly improved access to information on interracial issues.

Rose M. Barreto, University of California, Berkeley

Jennifer Clapp and Peter Dauvergne, *Paths to a Green World: The Political Economy of the Global Environment*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2005. \$ 25.00 papercover.

A great deal has now been written about the impact of globalization on economic and social conditions. For example, the literature on globalization has dealt in depth with the way currency speculation and the flow of finance capital has created economic difficulties for a governments around the world. A good deal has also been written about the effects of globalization on employment and incomes. Although some scholars

have speculated on the way globalization has contributed to environmental problems, the subject has been neglected and there is a need for a comprehensive analysis of the relationship between globalization and environmental sustainability.

In this book, Clapp and Dauvergne rise to the challenge and provide one of the first detailed assessments of the relationship between globalization and the environment. The book examines different aspects of this complex relationship and specifically address issues such as trade, investment, financing, wealth and poverty. The authors discuss each of these issues in great depth and provide a helpful account of different perspectives on the way the environment has been affected by economic globalization. Their analysis is facilitated by identifying four major normative perspectives or what the authors call "world views" on environmental issues. These are market liberalism, institutionalism, bioenvironmentalism and "social green" thinking. The book begins by defining these perspectives and then traces the history of each perspective. The perspectives are then applied to provide a succinct analysis of the policies and prescriptions each offers for improving environmental conditions. For example, the diverse positions of market liberals, institutionalists, bioenvironmentalists and social greens on world trade, investment and financing are examined and contrasted. The book also provides a comprehensive discussion on the nature of globalization. Another helpful chapter describes the evolution of environmental thinking with reference to globalization and development, and provides a chronological overview on the major international meetings that have been held to discuss the environment.

This is an extremely readable book which is packed with detailed information. It will be a major resource for anyone wanting to have information about efforts to deal with environmental issues at the global level. One of the book's great strengths is its balance. Different points of view are represented and arguments for and against different perspectives are elaborated. Although some scholars may view the division of environmental thought into four categories as somewhat limiting, it summarizes complex and sometimes heated controversies into a manageable commentary. The authors are to be commended on a major accomplishment and their book

should be widely consulted.

Malcolm Payne, *The Origins of Social Work*. New York: Palgrave, 2005. \$ 75.00 hardcover, \$ 26.95 papercover.

A significant number of social work histories have now been published. Although these histories tend to cover the same chronological ground, each has a different slant offering varying interpretations of the factors that gave rise to the emergence of the profession or otherwise covering different aspects of the profession's development. However, most of these histories have focused on developments within particular countries and relatively few have paid attention to the evolution of social work on an international scale. Payne's new book is an important exception, and while it is primarily concerned with the development of social work in the United Kingdom, it reaches out internationally to cover the emergence of social work in other parts of the world. It also addresses a number of key issues that will be of concern to social workers in many different countries.

As the author points out, the book is primarily intended for students who sometimes struggle with historical questions and whose knowledge of international events may be limited. Accordingly, the book is written in a straightforward style that students will find helpful. However, this does not mean that the author avoids complex issues. In fact, much of the book is concerned with the differences of opinion that have characterized social work since its beginning. The author does an excellent job of explaining these controversies and in finding a healthy balance between articulating his own views and those of others who take a different position on key issues of relevance to social workers around the world.

The first three chapters of the book are primarily concerned with tracing social work's origins in the 19th century and its subsequent development up to the end of the 20th century. Payne draws on a wide range of literature to support this account including information from countries as diverse as Japan, Zimbabwe, India and the United States. The remaining chapters of the book deal with the key issues facing social work. These include perceptions of the social workers role, the values and philosophies that characterize professional