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The Commercialization of Intimate Life: Notes from Home and Work. Arlie Russel Hochschild.

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require the collaboration of policy makers, community leaders, parents, voters, and school districts.

Schwebel recognizes the vastness of the problem when he recommends such things as guaranteed full-time employment, national health insurance, parent-as-teacher training classes, free public preschool, after school programs in all elementary and middle schools, and a higher value placed on teachers, with corresponding pay. He ends the book with the acknowledgement that support for his proposals need political and broad-based support and that all sections of society would have to be committed to change. Although the challenge is great, he points out that several organizations that have already initiated this type of work. Despite the book's pessimistic thesis, the author remains hopeful that the situation can be changed.

Andrea Anderson, University of California, Berkeley

Arlie Russel Hochschild, *The Commercialization of Intimate Life: Notes from Home and Work*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2003. \$19.95 papercover.

Although most social policy writing has focused on the state and non-profit sectors in the provision of welfare, the importance of the family in meeting needs and managing social problems has now been recognized. This has come about largely through the efforts of feminist social policy scholars who have stressed the way most people's well-being is shaped by nurturing and caring behaviors within families. However, while much more attention is now being paid to the family in social policy scholarship, it has not changed the focus on state provision within the subject. Most of the literature continues to view the state as the primary institution for promoting people's welfare.

Arlie Hochschild's latest book is not written from a social policy perspective but it makes a major contribution to the field by showing that an understanding of the changing family and its interface with the market—that other neglected dimension of social policy analysis—is crucial for the analysis of social support, caring and social welfare today. Hochschild is a highly respected sociologist at the University of California, Berkeley whose previous books on family issues, feminism and social care have

attracted widespread attention. This book is a collection of essays, and although many were published previously, the author had added some new papers and organized the material in a readable yet challenging way.

The book is concerned with the way family relationship (and caring in particular) have changed as modern society has become more marketized. She argues that the family and its unique culture, relationships and supports have been profoundly affected by the market. The family cannot now be viewed as a separate domain from the market. Indeed, she argues that the market has today affected family life to a remarkable degree. The intimate and caring world of the family has been commercialized and families increasingly purchase care on the market. As adult family members are preoccupied with the world of work and material achievement, as family disintegration and divorce now characterized family life, families are compelled to purchase care to meet the needs of children, the elderly and even their working adult members. This involves a complex set of interaction with market based institutions such as day care centers, private schools, nursing homes and nannies who are imported from developing countries to provide the care and affection and even the love that middle class families find increasingly difficult to provide. The book's first page contains a brief reference to a conversation which Hochschild had with a Thai nanny in the San Francisco Bay Area who reported that she loved her employer's children more than her own who had remained in Thailand. Hochschild asks whether this is an example of a new form of global marketism that extracts love from poor countries to meet the deficit in our own.

Startling observations such as these pepper this highly original and important analysis of the way family care, intimacy, relationships, and love are being modified by market relations and consumer capitalism. The book is wide ranging and covers numerous topics that will stimulate much reflection and debate. These topics include the use of advice books in family affairs, relationships between children and parents, mothers and daughters and women and men and, of course, the marketization and commercialization of family life. The book is of great importance to social policy scholars who have not adequately grasped the

extent to which market capitalism is penetrating the domain of family life, and presenting new challenges for those who seek to formulate social policies that enhance social well-being.

James Midgley, University of California, Berkeley

Joseph Anderson and Robin Wiggins Carter (Ed.), *Diversity Perspectives for Social Work Practice*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 2003. \$42.67 papercover.

Among the many skills that social workers need to possess, competence related to culture and diversity is of fundamental importance. There is a general acceptance that practitioners and researchers in the field must be cognizant of the ways in which the experiences of diverse populations need to guide their work. However, consensus is lacking on the content and means of conveying such a curriculum, while there is also a movement towards greater sophistication in the understanding of diversity. It has extended beyond ethnicity alone to encompass any number of differing life experiences. Moreover, practice skills have evolved from a dependence on knowing "cultural facts" to "learning how to learn."

This text situates itself in this trend as a presentation of the expanded applications of diversity. A commitment to the social work values of social justice and well-being are visibly at the core of each of its chapters. These values are promoted through the use of twelve conceptual frameworks that lie within three broader perspectives. Ethnocultural perspectives aim to sensitize social workers to the relationship between ethnicity and culture, while oppression perspectives examine the consequences of prejudice and power. The "vulnerable life situation" perspectives consider how practitioners can learn from clients about the impact of different vulnerabilities and strengths. At the heart of these diversity perspectives are the strengths and empowerment frameworks. Though familiar in any social work program, this text addresses their specific relevance to diversity issues. The other frameworks consist of ethnic-sensitivity, value orientation, ethnic minority, dual perspective, ethnic-centered/afrocentric, social justice, ethnography, communication, feminism and constructivism.

Each framework has a chapter devoted to expounding upon