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BRIEFLY NOTED

Masculinity, Sexuality and Illegal Migration: Human Smuggling from Pakistan to Europe, by **Ali Nobil Ahmad**. Burlington, VT: Ashgate Publishing Company, 2011. 215pp. \$99.95 cloth. ISBN: 9781409409755.

Issues surrounding migration, both legal and illegal, have fascinated social scientists for decades. Unfortunately, widespread focus on migration in academia has not been accompanied by innovative perspectives. Indeed, research on migration tends to be dominated by economic models and group perspectives such as the classic "cost-benefit analysis" and "social network theories." For Ali Nobil Ahmad, the quantitative, group-focused, and rational choice models employed by researchers of migration are useful, but incomplete. In *Masculinity, Sexuality and Illegal Migration*, he argues for the importance of analyzing the individual-level drives that impact migration. After summarizing the strengths and weaknesses of conventional theories of migration including social capital theory and transnationalism, Ahmad applies a psychodynamic approach to the study of migration practices and argues that both masculinity and sexuality play important roles in illegal migration practices of Pakistani men.

The writing is both articulate and engaging. The personal interviews conducted by the author and reprinted (in part) in the text allow the reader to delve into the mind of the Pakistani migrant and discover how various psychological drives push them toward a path of migration. Of particular interest is the interplay between gender and sexuality/desire in prompting the motivation to migrate. Though the majority of the book focuses on individual men, Ahmad contextualizes the individual by commenting on historical, social, and legal forces that influence migration. In many ways, then, the author helps to fill a gap in the migration literature by providing a more complete picture of migration practices. In summation, this is a must read for any scholar interested in a novel approach to the

study of migration and the application of psychoanalytic theory to the investigation of migration practices. Further, the commentary on where migration studies currently stand and its future makes this book appropriate for those who have no prior knowledge of research on migration.

Migration in the 21st Century: Political Economy and Ethnography, edited by **Pauline Gardiner Barber** and **Winnie Lem**. New York, NY: Routledge, 2012. 251pp. \$125.00 cloth. ISBN: 9780415892223.

The authors in this volume edited by Pauline Gardiner Barber and Winnie Lem use Marxist political economy perspectives to decipher the complex relationship between migration and capitalism. Neoliberal restructuring of capitalist economies worldwide has intensified the cross-border movements within and between nations. More than describing the new identities of migrants as entrepreneurs, "cosmopolitans," or workers, the authors also investigate the capital flows in the form of investments and remittances in the book. Methodologically, the authors in this volume incorporate ethnographically-grounded approaches in examining the state agendas and migrant responses. Paying attention to the social reproduction of class hierarchy, hegemony, and exploitation, the authors depict the power dynamics that inform the migrants' identities and their life circumstances. They illustrate the complexity of the interplay between class, gender, and ethnicity over a broad geographical span.

Part I of the volume provides an overview of the theoretical and conceptual engagement of a critical political economy of migration in the discipline of anthropology. Empirical case studies devoted to an ethnographic understanding of the lived reality of migrants are grouped in the second part of the volume. Distinctive projects on the spatial mobility in both trans-regional and transnational settings analyze processes of

class formation, reformation, and differentiation under contemporary capitalism. Studies in this section range from that of migrant workers in Canada, U.S.-Mexico border enforcement, gendered class identities in the context of Chinese trans-regional labor migration, to feminization of Philippine labor export. Throughout the volume, the authors demonstrate how migration is a constant feature of global capitalism, and how migrant groups are sustained in the migration-capitalism nexus.

This volume is useful for scholars and graduate students engaged in migration studies, in the intersectionality between gender, class, race, and ethnicity, and especially for those situating their works in a transnational context.

Social Protection for the Poor and Poorest: Concepts, Policies and Politics, edited by **Armando Barrientos** and **David Hulme**. Hampshire, UK: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010. 344pp. \$31.00 paper. ISBN: 9780230273580.

Social protection is defined in this book as public actions taken to protect vulnerable members of a society from the adverse effects of economic, social, and natural hazards that can have immediate catastrophic impacts on living standards and/or leave vulnerable individuals in poverty in the future. Social protection has become an increasingly dominant framework in development policy, addressing the capacity of vulnerable individuals and societies to mitigate and withstand these shocks. *Social Protection for the Poor and Poorest*, an edited volume now available in paperback, provides robust and timely information on the critical developments, frameworks, and political processes shaping social protection policies and concepts in the developing world.

In their introductory chapter, Armando Barrientos and David Hulme argue that recent changes in both the landscape of global poverty and responses to it have prompted a rapid increase in interest and attention to social protection as a development priority. First, beginning in the 1980s and 1990s, factors including globalization, climate change, and increased violent

conflict and social unrest in many parts of the world came together to produce elevated levels of insecurity and vulnerability.

Simultaneously, policy actors have become increasingly sophisticated in recognizing the human and development costs of not pursuing social protection goals, and in developing a broader range of political and policy tools and approaches to meet these goals.

The book begins with a series of chapters laying out conceptual frameworks relevant to social protection in the developing world. Part III includes chapters on specific social protection policies that the authors believe have been successful in reducing poverty and stabilizing vulnerable populations in developing countries, with detailed case studies from Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Finally, Part IV addresses the politics and financing of social protection in developing countries, with case studies from Africa and Asia, and provides observations about how social protection policy agendas have actually been carried forward in developing countries.

The authors persuasively illustrate that social protection is a compelling framework for the future of development policy, and provide rich case studies illustrating the positive impacts of such policies on the stability and productive capacity of individuals and societies. This volume would be appropriate for practitioners in the field, or scholars interested in social and development policy, poverty, and the politics of implementing such policies in developing countries.

Fallgirls: Gender and the Framing of Torture at Abu Ghraib, by **Ryan Ashley Caldwell**. Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2012. 217pp. \$89.95 cloth. ISBN: 9781409429692.

Fallgirls will remind readers of the disturbing images of abuse at Abu Ghraib that surfaced shortly after the invasion of Iraq—the pile of prisoner bodies, the hooded man standing on a box, hands attached to wires. Ryan Ashley Caldwell's exploration of the prisoner abuse moves beyond the media version of events, which framed it as the fault of a few low-ranking soldiers, or "rotten apples." Drawing on a wide range of diverse theories, first-hand observation and

court documents, Caldwell provides a theoretically rigorous, critical interpretation of Abu Ghraib that highlights the importance of considering gender and power in an analysis of the prisoner abuse at the hands of the U.S. military.

As a social theorist and feminist scholar, Caldwell's aim is to bring gender and social theory into the discussion of prisoner abuse to better understand how power dynamics shaped both the form and performance of abuse. She first compares *Zimbardo's Stanford Prison Study* and Abu Ghraib, arguing that while there were similarities in torture techniques, *Zimbardo's* experiment falls short of capturing the ways that gender, sexuality, and power were used against prisoners and thus provides an inadequate paradigm for understanding the events at Abu Ghraib. With each subsequent chapter, Caldwell revives a new theoretical paradigm to interpret critically the abuse and its aftermath, including the courts-martial of two low-ranking female soldiers. She engages with George Ritzer and Chris Rojeck's notion of rational modernity, Foucault's theory of modern punishment, Talcott Parsons' dichotomy of instrumental and expressive gender roles, and both Jean Baudrillard and Judith Butler's theories of gender. Together, these enable her to conclude that the "fallgirls" were not so much the architects of the abuse, but rather caught up in a dysfunctional social climate and gendered military structure that permitted prisoner abuse.

This book clearly demonstrates the value of using classical and modern social theories to understand and frame contemporary social issues. As such, it is a valuable addition to feminist and gender scholarship, and can also be appreciated by scholars and advanced students of social theory.

Essential Writings of Thorstein Veblen, edited by **Charles Camic**, and **Geoffrey M. Hodgson**. London, UK: Routledge, 2011. 622pp. \$150.00 cloth. ISBN: 9780415777902. PRIVATE

When scholars become enchanted with Veblen's ideas or prose style or both, they proclaim that everyone who is not yet a Veblenian ought to become one, that his

ideas continue to speak a language which illuminates our own concerns as much as it did his readers circa 1900, and that his peculiar but fruitful mixture of philosophical acumen with down-to-earth economic reasoning can be found in no other source. Ever since Max Lerner brought forth *The Portable Veblen* in 1948—surely the most visible vehicle for disseminating his work for several decades—a reliable group of readers in the social sciences has sung the praises of this surly Norwegian from Wisconsin. He is what one well-known expositor called "a genius and a failure" (Diggins 1999: xi). And thanks to Transaction Publishers, readers who wish to determine how much the genius triumphed over the failure can read any of his books, all of them still in print.

Charles Camic is a notably meticulous intellectual historian and sociologist of ideas, and with his colleague Geoffrey Hodgson, an accomplished British historian, has provided a stimulating introduction to an unusually comprehensive collection of Veblen's writings. Their goals in assembling this substantial book were several: to show that Veblen's early education as a philosopher (with a Yale dissertation on Kant, his second publication being "*Kant's Critique of Judgment*" in 1884) influenced his later work more than is usually thought; that earlier biographical treatments (they disparage Joseph Dorfman's canonical work, and ignore Diggins' popular study) have been superseded by specialists' investigations in the recent past; and that Veblen's theoretical commitment to Darwinism, instinct-habit theory, his critique of neoclassical economics' dependence on *homo oeconomicus*, his enthusiastic meshing of James' and Peirce's pragmatism with what became "institutional economics"—all have once again flowed into current conversations across a number of disciplines. In short, Veblen, in fashion, out of fashion, back into fashion, once again requires careful study, and their volume aims to give its readers all the material one would need to do that. Toward this end they even provide a tripartite bibliography that includes all of Veblen's published writing, a handy list of the books to which Veblen himself appealed in his work, and a longer reference list of works to which Camic and Hodgson refer in their 39-page

introduction. One only wishes that the book were cheaper and in paperback, for it has surely become the single most valuable book to consult when coming to terms with this hyper-creative and troubling thinker.

Veblen wrote far ahead of his time, which many of his contemporaries, especially the more privileged, found intensely irritating. For instance, he published "The Economic Theory of Woman's Dress" in *Popular Science Monthly* (December 1894) where he lists what he calls "the cardinal principles" of his theory: (1) "Expensiveness...apparel must be uneconomical; (2) Novelty: Women's apparel must afford *prima facie* evidence of having been worn but for a relatively short time...; (3) Ineptitude: It must afford *prima facie* evidence of incapacitating the wearer for any gainful occupation" (pp. 102-03). He also published "The Barbarian Status of Women" in the fourth year of the *AJS* (January 1899), where he recounts the history of marriage from its very beginnings: "This form of marriage, or of ownership, by which the man becomes the head of the household, the owner of the woman, and the owner and discretionary consumer of the household's output of consumable goods, does not of necessity imply a patriarchal system of consanguinity" (p. 185)—an observation that would contradict what undergraduates are often taught today. He read the existing anthropological and historical accounts carefully and formulated his own notions, just as he did when explaining Kant, Gustav Schmoller's historical ics, Antonio Labriola's communist theorizing, Gabriel Tarde's *Social Laws*, Lester Ward's *Pure Sociology*, and dozens of other authors and topics which by today's standards of scholarship seem more the work of a large research team than of a single thinker. Perhaps his wide-angle lens itself offers as much a lesson in how to carry out scholarly work as do his famous ideas about business enterprise, imperialism, university governance, or consumption patterns among the filthy rich.

Reference

Diggins, John Patrick. [1978] 1999. *Thorstein Veblen: Theorist of the Leisure Class*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

In Foreign Fields: The Politics and Experiences of Transnational Sport Migration, by Thomas F. Carter. London, UK: Pluto Press, 2011. 240pp. \$30.00 paper. ISBN: 9780745330143.

Investigations of sport migration patterns have too often focused exclusively on macro level global institutional interplay, discounting the navigational strategies of the migrants themselves in favor of a fetishized narrative of globalization. In his ethnographic study on the patterns of professional sports migration, Thomas Carter adopts a critical "transnational" lens to analyze the experiences of athletes as they produce their own mobility within a complex and ever-evolving sovereign structural space. *In Foreign Fields* relies on personal narratives collected over twelve years from an array of professional sports voices to unpack the intricate tactics utilized by transnational sports migrants in the corresponding processes of movement and constraint.

To erect the framework, Carter develops his central criterion that analysis of the fundamental construct of movement through transnational migration necessitates the framework of transculturation: whereby local contexts shape global movement. Assessing structure and agency in this transnational migration model, Carter breaks down the argument into its component parts. As global sport has evolved into a commodity fetish, the creation of the modern "NEOsport" (New Economic Order Sport) masks the political domination of the "transnational capitalist class" and athletes' bodies become fetishized commodities, alienated from their immaterial labor. Alternatively, transnational professional athletes can utilize flexible citizenship as capital and engage in the self-actualizing process of "doing as being," thereby producing and characterizing the "migrant self." Yet the process of "self-construction" becomes an alienating process of commodity and culture fetishism as the self is negotiated and refracted through the gaze of the local context—a truly dialectical relationship. Additionally, strain between the various sovereign entities (the state, INGOs, and transnational corporations) and individual decisions about movement paralyzed

through familial influences and financial calculus constitutes a major theme of the work (as evidenced in the ethnographic accounts). Socio-structural legal constraints to mobility, countered by the strategic visibility at precise time points of undocumented sports transnationals, add a further element to the migration patterns and narratives of these mobile agents.

This meticulously refined examination of transnational migration through the perspective of the professional athlete elucidates an assortment of essential motifs of global and transnational affairs. Fecund with topics for discussion, Carter's ethnography could easily find its way into any anthropology, sociology, or international studies classroom. This work warrants acclamation as a novel approach to an under-researched substantive topic.

Hunger in the Balance: The New Politics of International Food Aid, by **Jennifer Clapp**. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2012. 201pp. \$29.95 cloth. ISBN: 9780801450396.

Though there is a wealth of research considering the economic effects of food aid on both donor and recipient countries, *Hunger in the Balance* seeks to explain trends and changes in food aid politics as they relate not only to donor and recipient economies, but policies, corporate interests, and the food itself. Jennifer Clapp's book focuses on the last decade in order to showcase the most up-to-date information on the topic across the globe, but she begins with a brief history of international food aid to provide a clear and concise platform for the reader. The rest of the book follows the current national and international debates surrounding the changing dynamics of who the main donors and recipients are, what form their aid takes, and how each country deals with the various types of food aid from short-term emergency aid to long-term independent agriculture building programs.

A focal point of Clapp's research is the case of the United States, which has not only been the largest donor of food, but has also been the center of many debates concerning international food aid. The debates

discussed in depth include "tied" (food donation) versus "untied" (financial assistance) food aid, the inclusion or exclusion of donating or accepting food that contains genetically modified foodstuffs (GMOs), as well as the World Trade Organization's ongoing discussions of trade policies that began in 2001. Special attention is also given to primary donors including the European Union, Japan, Australia, and Canada.

Clapp goes beyond outlining the past and present politics of international food aid and sheds light on other overarching policies that are integral to the process ranging from the biotechnological advances of food production to worldwide trade agreements. *Hunger in the Balance* takes on complex political ideas and applies them in a clear and cogent way that would fit well into a graduate course curriculum focused on food studies, public policy, or political sociology.

Black Vanguard and Black Gangsters: From Seeds of Discontent to a Declaration of War, by **Steven R. Cureton**. Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 2011. 82pp. \$40.00 cloth. ISBN: 9780761855224.

In *Black Vanguard and Black Gangsters*, Steven R. Cureton traces the history of racial oppression and discrimination against black Americans in the United States and utilizes the Emergent Gangsterism Perspective (EGP) to explain the ways in which changes in the black community from 1920 through the twenty-first century led to gangsterism becoming a preeminent organizing institution in black ghetto communities and a predominant mechanism for black male youth to embrace and display their masculinity.

Cureton begins the book by detailing the history of American race relations, addressing slavery, the Jim Crow period, post-Jim Crow discriminatory legislation, and the racially-biased educational system. He then details the progression within the American black community from the civil rights movement to the black power movement, and describes the contributions and shortcomings of the Black Panther Party to the advancement of the black community as a whole. Next, he explains how black gangsterism emerged out of the remnants of the

Black Panthers and the feelings of marginalization and nihilism that developed within the black underclass following the gains of the black middle class produced by the civil rights movement. He continues by explaining the connections and similarities between black fraternities and black gangs, representing both as alternative options of masculinity fulfillment for young black men who feel ostracized and rejected by mainstream America. Finally, he details his solutions to the problems of the black underclass, which include the formation of an Afro-centric organization of black leaders intent on improving community conditions for black youth, an influx of resources of all kinds to inner-city communities in an effort to bolster the standard of living there, an involvement of wealthy black Americans in the movement toward de-marginalizing underclass communities, and a renewed value placed on family dynamics, especially on fatherhood.

This book should appeal to anyone interested in understanding the emergence of gangs and gang-like behavior, as well as anyone who can appreciate the importance of history for understanding the present and looking toward the future.

The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, by **Meredith L. Dank**. El Paso, TX: LFB Scholarly Publishing, 2011. 152pp. \$65.00 cloth. ISBN: 9781593324094.

Based on a study funded through The National Institute of Justice, *The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children* uses quantitative interviews with 249 prostituted youth in New York City to determine the prevalence of the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and to explain the characteristics of CSEC social networks with a particular focus on the differences between girls, boys, and transgender youth. Using social capital theories, Meredith L. Dank examined the influences of peers, family members, and pimps on how youth are recruited into CSEC networks and why it may be difficult for youth to leave those networks. Using two different methodologies, Dank estimates that there are between 3,700 and 4,000 prostituted youth currently

working in New York City. She also found that youths of all genders were likely recruited into CSEC networks by individuals they identified as their friends, suggesting that youth who find themselves in difficult situations turn to their friends for help and support. CSEC peer groups, in addition to being a key factor in a youth's entrance into prostitution, were important in youths' ability to operate within the market and had a strong effect on youths' decisions to remain in the lifestyle. In examining current services provided for youth, the author found that youth who possessed normative social capital before engaging in prostitution were more likely to seek help from services providers, making them more likely to leave the CSEC lifestyle. Youth who did not possess normative social capital before engaging in the CSEC market were less able to develop relationships outside of the deviant CSEC social network, further diminishing their agency and access to positive alternatives.

The book is divided into seven chapters and three appendixes. The first chapter provides an overview of the book and the overarching research question regarding the characteristics of deviant CSEC social networks and the effect of those networks on youths' ability to develop social capital. The second chapter reviews the existing literature on CSEC, dividing the literature by gendered population subgroups. The third chapter explains the methodology used in the study, describing the reasons for using respondent-driven sampling. Chapter Four presents the new CSEC population estimate and the characteristics of CSEC networks and their members. Chapter Five uses quantitative analysis to determine the likelihood that youth would seek help from individuals with more deviant social capital than they would from individuals with more normative social capital, controlling for a number of demographic variables and variables that influence social capital. The sixth chapter contains a quantitative analysis of the effects of constrained choices and diminished alternatives on youths' ability to build normative social capital and eventually leave the CSEC lifestyle. The final chapter includes a general discussion, drawing together the findings and analyses of all

three research questions, and detailing the common characteristics of the CSEC population, networks, and social capital.

Offering a new and innovative way of examining youths' pathways into the deviant CSEC lifestyle, thorough analyses of CSEC peer networks, the construction of social capital, and the interaction between social capital and a youth's ability to seek help from services providers make this study an excellent tool for those interested in child prostitution and sex trafficking. Scholars in sociology, criminology, public policy, public health, as well as educators, volunteers, and professionals in both government and non-governmental organizations will find this book informative and provocative.

Culture Works: Space, Value, and Mobility Across the Neoliberal Americas, by **Arlene Dávila**. New York, NY: New York University Press, 2012. 232pp. \$22.00 paper. ISBN: 9780814744307.

A cultural anthropologist widely recognized for research tracing the emergence of *latinidad*—a reified Latino/a identity—in North American popular and academic discourses, Arlene Dávila's *Culture Works* aims to demonstrate the exclusionary effects of neoliberalism on cultural workers and residents across distinct institutional and national contexts. She applies Appadurai's "tournaments of value" to illuminate the processes by which a "funding/value dyad" is constituted when the state and private corporations deregulate and fund megamall expansion in San Juan, high-culture museums and cultural organizations in New York, and tango tourism in Buenos Aires. The effects of this neoliberalization, as the author ardently depicts, is the creation and perpetuation of racialized hierarchies of value, and the official scrutiny and policing of members of the working poor and middle class, many of whom have resorted to the informal economy to make ends meet.

Imagine a plantain, plated in platinum, prominently displayed, putrid and rotting from the inside out. Then picture a software firm VP—Manhattan expat—fleeing to Buenos Aires in search of a twenty-first century American Dream. Now envisage an

entrepreneurial engineer, degree-in-hand, fined thousands for selling earring-clasps, squeezed between a port-a-potty and a missing permit. These images of "barrio cultural creatives" and other cultural workers are among those documented by Dávila in seven ethnographic case studies of the United States, Argentina, and Puerto Rico, evoking the contradictions embedded in the policies and practices of neoliberalism through the prisms of value, mobility, and space.

Ultimately, Dávila draws on Sharon Zukin's *Naked City* and James Scott's *Weapons of the Weak* to locate contestations of authenticity in the highly political space where state and corporate discourses of neoliberalism confront cultural workers' and local arts organizations' claims to cultural and economic viability. But in an unanticipated twist, the author challenges contemporary scholarship on neoliberalism asserting that, "in light of the dominance of privatization logics in all sectors of society, it is becoming increasingly impossible to consider the cultural and economic realms in direct opposition to or as irreconcilable with each other" (p. 193). Thus, her proposal for transformation is not to value "art for art's sake," but to recognize the complex and multidimensional role of cultural work in sustaining latino/a communities across the Americas.

An important text for scholars of cultural and economic sociology, as well as latino/a, ethnic, and American studies, Dávila's full-text or stand-alone chapters are also well suited for graduate and undergraduate courses.

Cultural Politics and Resistance in the 21st Century: Community-Based Social Movements and Global Change in the Americas, edited by **Kara Z. Dellacioppa** and **Clare Weber**. New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan, 2012. 195pp. \$85.00 cloth. ISBN: 9780230340046.

Cultural Politics and Resistance in the 21st Century is an anthology of case studies on community-based social movements located in the United States and Mexico. Kara Dellacioppa and Clare Weber offer this anthology to "begin a dialogue about developing a 'theory of resistance' to neoliberal globalization that originates with concepts developed out

of Zapatismo and other like-minded movements" (p. 4). According to Dellacioppa and Weber, Zapatismo is a critique of European liberalism that emphasizes social transformation germinating at the community level with claims to autonomy, dignity, and the right to be different. By rejecting the state as central to social change or politics, local efforts focus on the most marginal and work to form an alliance of "the others."

The first half of the book focuses on the influence of Zapatismo on identities and cultures of resistance, presenting case studies on the development of feminist consciousness, the involvement of teenagers, and the use of hip-hop in social movements. The second half of the anthology focuses on organizational structures and strategies of new movements in Mexico and the United States, including indigenous struggles against agricultural biotechnology, local resistance to global capitalism at the U.S.-Mexico border, and efforts seeking fair wages for farm workers in Florida.

Each of the case studies is informative of local resistance movements. However, in an attempt to connect the various case studies presented in this anthology with one unifying argument, the editors sometimes overstate their case as the connection to the Zapatista movement is not always apparent. That said, this book presents useful information on the specific cases discussed and might be appropriate for scholars new to the field of social movements, particularly those interested in bottom-up approaches to social change.

Making Disease, Making Citizens: The Politics of Hepatitis C, by **Suzanne Fraser** and **Kate Seear**. Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2011. 168pp. \$99.95 cloth. ISBN: 9781409408390.

Suzanne Fraser and Kate Seear have two major aims in this book: to give a social account of hepatitis C, and to perform a political analysis of disease. They reframe disease as a matter of concern rather than a matter of fact, described as a gathering of parts, the whole of which is greater than the sum. The authors accomplish these major aims by discursive analysis of medical texts, health promotion material, self-help literature, and through 30 in-depth interviews

with people living with hepatitis C. They wade into new methodological terrain by considering the use of "lists," "cases," and "walks" borrowed from the emerging field of "ontics" (ontological politics), allowing the authors to resist actively the use of meta-narratives and overviews in order to produce an account that is consciously partial, contingent, and messy.

In Chapters One, Two, and Three, the authors engage with textual sources to expose stigma in medical texts, qualifying biological citizenship in health promotion literature, and the production of blame through the self-help genre. In Chapters Four and Five, the authors analyze interviews with people diagnosed and living with hepatitis C. Chapter Four provides observations on how the contradictory nature of biological citizenship is negotiated by injection drug users who usually get blamed for infecting themselves, and Chapter Five pushes the boundaries of theorizing treatment by providing a deliberately fractional account of it which highlights the politicized role of medicine in (re)creating failed citizens.

This work is rich in theoretical engagement, but also methodologically strong. Inspired by the work done in feminist and science and technology studies, the authors show us how to use those methodologies in self-reflective ways, which in itself is a significant contribution to not only the sociology of health, but also social science methodology in general. This book is highly recommended for upper-level undergraduate and graduate students and all scholars interested in the social construction of disease, epistemology, and methodology.

Men and Substance Abuse: Narratives of Addiction and Recovery, by **Judith Grant**. Boulder, CO: FirstForum Press, 2012. 182pp. \$58.50 cloth. ISBN: 9781935049487.

While few issues garner as much attention in the United States today as drugs and the people who use them, surprisingly little of the addict's voice is included in much of the academic literature. Judith Grant's *Men and Substance Abuse: Narratives of Addiction and Recovery* helps to rectify this by focusing

specifically on the perspectives of recovered addicts and how they make meaning from their experiences. By using a symbolic interactionist framework, Grant's interviews with 25 men who self identify as being in recovery help to illuminate both the commonalities and diversity within men's recovery experiences. The study's sample focuses on men in the Ozark region of the United States, where Grant interviewed men from different age groups, racial backgrounds, and life experiences. This book seeks to use the participants' own perspectives to describe how they became addicted to drugs or alcohol and eventually discontinued their use, while also providing an analysis of the methods subjects used to recover from their addictions.

Grant finds a wide variety of stories among her diverse group of interviewees, yet she also points out the common themes. In most cases, the men saw early experiences, either with family or close friends, as being formative in their eventual addictions. Similarly, the men often referred to specific points in time when their previous identity as a drug user succumbed to a new one focused on abstinence or recovery. While Grant is primarily interested in how the men create meaning from their individual and group experiences both as addicts and in recovery, she also includes a section on policy initiatives focused on minimizing the harm that often accompanies criminalization. Grant's book provides a valuable reference for graduate students as well as undergraduates or policy makers interested in addiction issues.

Phone Clones: Authenticity Work in the Transnational Service Economy, by **Kiran Mirchandani**. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2012. 174pp. \$23.95 paper. ISBN: 9780801477676.

In *Phone Clones*, Kiran Mirchandani explores the meaning of authenticity work within the context of Indian IT customer service workers. She masterfully blends the stories of one hundred call center workers with a rich understanding of the implications on identity, organizational behavior, and the larger global cultural context. Mirchandani carefully notes the historical background of

colonialism in India and how racial hierarchies are manifested by and present in interactions. With the prioritization of Western identities in office environments, identities and language are clearly demarcated from the Indian identities that workers create before and after their performance in call centers. The author, who took multiple trips to India to interview respondents, spends part of her work discussing the construction of "neutral accents" as acceptable, and accents with any influence from the mother tongue unacceptable. Policies concerning language within the call centers only serve to reinforce the position that Indians have much to learn from the West, regardless of education or language abilities. She also discusses the complex interplay of differing national identities between customers and agents, particularly when customers make nationalist comments to agents.

However, Mirchandani does not solely focus on the larger framework as she explores the family lives of workers, office environments, porate policies, and the conversations themselves. By framing call centers within a theoretical context, previous research, and her own interviews, Mirchandani gives the reader a meaningful glimpse into the lives of call center workers and the larger socioeconomic structure that surrounds them. Anyone interested in globalization issues, workers' identities, and developing countries will find *Phone Clones* fascinating.

Living for the City: Migration, Education, and the Rise of the Black Panther Party in Oakland, California, by **Donna Jean Murch**. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 2010. 312pp. \$24.00 paper. ISBN: 9780807871133.

Portrayals of the Black Panther Party (BPP) by Civil Rights Movement researchers have contributed to polarizing discourses on American political and racial history. *Living for the City*, by Donna Jean Murch, uses oral histories of black power activists and archival collections of the BPP to focus on its shift from a revolutionary nationalist philosophy to one based on "intercommunalism." Through her analysis of the BPP's transformation, Murch adds to the BPP literature

by focusing on the roots of its founders—displaced migrant youth, saddled by the unfulfilled hopes of southern exodus, mobilizing for social change. According to Murch, the migrant youth in Oakland, California developed their racial and class consciousness as a result of being marginalized in schools and by the police, youth authorities, and the parks and recreation department. In the early sixties, black students at Bay Area colleges formed the Afro-American Association and a study group to discuss topics of political relevance that solidified this consciousness. The group led by Huey Newton, Bobby Seale, and others, quickly progressed to staging street rallies and advocating for Black Studies at Merritt College.

The collaboration between Newton and Seale resulted in the creation of the Black Panther Party for Self Defense in 1966. Murch shows how the BPP began with an emphasis on the “delinquent role of government inside Oakland’s black neighborhoods” (p. 139) through policing the police, and evolved into a group targeting the incarceration of black youth, which was prompted by Newton and Seale’s arrests and subsequent trials. With new leadership, the BPP expanded its base through the weekly distribution of its newspaper, *Black Panther*, and shifted its focus to providing free food programs in late 1968 and creating liberation schools in 1969. Instead of armed resistance, the BPP became an organization focused on changing the system from within, by running for political office and changing their political emphasis to the communities instead of the nation-state.

Living for the City provides great insight into the motivations of the BPP and the effects it had on civil rights and residents in the Bay Area and around the country. This book would serve as a useful text for undergraduate and graduate students of race and social movements.

Barrio Libre: Criminalizing States and Delinquent Refusals of the New Frontier, by **Gilberto Rosas**. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2012. 188pp. \$23.95 paper. ISBN: 9780822352372.

In *Barrio Libre*, Gilberto Rosas explores how new security regimes on both sides of the Mexico-U.S. border contribute to the

production of increasingly violent subcultures and spaces. Barrio Libre or “Free Hood” refers to one such space. Barrio Libre is the name given, by the youth who frequent it, to the network of sewer tunnels connecting Nogales, Sonora (Mexico) and Nogales, Arizona (United States). Neither Mexico nor America, it is the “dark fissure” between the two. The young people who identify themselves with Barrio Libre are the subjects of Rosas’ ethnographic fieldwork. He traces the processes that have pushed them to the margins of Mexican social life and literally underground where they routinely attempt and sometimes succeed at subverting the border by passing between Mexico and the United States.

Rosas draws connections between the youth of Barrio Libre and the military-style policing practices and increasingly violent exercises of sovereignty that have come to characterize the “new frontier” between Mexico and the United States. The youth are routinely terrorized by the police above ground. In turn, they terrorize and rob the migrants who attempt to pass through Barrio Libre in order to join the ranks of undocumented workers in the United States. The youth of Barrio Libre sniff paint, participate in violent fights, and take pleasure in the frustration they cause the police, the border patrol, and social workers alike. However, Rosas asserts that they do not fit into commonly understood categories of deviance. He argues that in choosing Barrio Libre over a life spent working in the legal low-wage work available to them, the youth are accepting imminent death. This, for Rosas, constitutes an important “delinquent refusal” of the border and of the neoliberalization of Mexico which continues to limit their options for survival.

Barrio Libre is divided into an introduction and conclusion, five chapters, and two “interludes”—excerpts of moments from field notes which Rosas uses to illustrate the ways in which practices of border warfare and discourses of sovereignty have seeped into the lives of those who live in the border region. Rosas shifts between geographical and sociological approaches to his subject matter. This book will be of interest to a wide range of scholars interested in

street violence, state violence, borders and sovereignty, and youth subcultures.

Journeys of Undocumented Honduran Migrants to the United States, by **Jana Sládková**. El Paso, TX: LFB Scholarly Publishing, 2010. 175pp. \$65.00 cloth. ISBN: 9781593323929.

Although Central American immigration to the United States has more than thirty years of history and as a group they represent a significant share of the U.S. foreign-born population, legal permanent admissions, and undocumented immigrant population, research on immigration from Central America has remained on the margins. Jana Sládková's work is a contribution that starts filling that gap. Honduran immigrants are the newest group of Central American immigrants; the latest official estimates report that there are about 380,000 undocumented immigrants from Honduras, and during the last decade the U.S. government deported 180,000 Hondurans. Thus, *Journeys of Undocumented Honduran Migrants to the United States* is of current relevance for the literature on migrants and immigration.

Finding that immigration scholars had not focused on writing about the immigrant journey from Central America to the United States, Sládková conducted ethnographic research in a small Honduran rural town. Her research design included using a psycho-social framework through which she analyzed individual and public narratives in the community and the interaction of both with the larger context of immigration. She conducted in-depth interviews with Hondurans who successfully crossed the U.S.-Mexican border as well as with those who attempted but failed and were consequently deported. In addition to the content of the narrative, she based her analysis on linguistic markers like intensifiers, negatives, qualifying adverbs, adjectives, psychological states, and connectors that helped her study the psychological consequences, or lack of them, that the journey may have had on migrants. In her book, she chose narratives at both ends of the spectrum. She interviewed migrants who did not experience major difficulties crossing the border due to the financial support that their

relatives in the United States provided to pay for a "coyote" (human smuggler). She also chose migrants' stories whose experiences have a strong emotional effect on the reader. For instance, one of her interviewees witnessed the brutal rape of a mother and her nine-year-old daughter, and another interviewee saw a fellow traveler fall from "El Tren de la Muerte" (Train of Death), a freight train used by some undocumented migrants in their journey. Importantly, Sládková found that crossing through Mexico was the most dangerous part of her interviewees' journey, as they had to negotiate with corrupt Mexican police officers and were vulnerable to gang violence. Finally, she read local and national newspaper articles to analyze the public narrative in order to determine how the news related to immigration impacted individual migrants and their decision to migrate.

Sládková's description of the migrant journeys provides a foundation for scholars interested in immigration who may want to expand the discussion by doing research on groups that have previously received little attention, as is the case of Honduran immigrants in the United States.

Prison Rape: Law, Media, and Meaning, by **Michael A. Smyth**. El Paso, TX: LFB Scholarly Publishing, 2011. 189pp. \$65.00 cloth. ISBN: 9781593324742.

Since 1969, the problem of prison rape has become a national concern evident in hundreds of newspaper articles and appellate court opinions. However, the meaning of prison rape in the public discourse is now different from what it was forty years ago. In *Prison Rape: Law, Media, and Meaning*, Michael Smyth explores the change over time in how the media and the courts have framed the problem of prison rape and assigned blame to various actors. Through the use of 349 newspaper articles as well as 171 state and federal appellate court opinions, Smyth's content analysis deftly illustrates the role of cultural forces and ideologies in constructing this transgressive phenomenon.

Smyth divides the public discourse on prison rape into two time periods: the "historic period" and the "contemporary

period." From 1969 until 1991, the historic period of the press and courts mostly framed the problem of prison rape as an institutional problem, illustrating the failure of the prison system to rehabilitate prisoners and quell violent behavior. For this reason, both the media and the courts cast blame on the national prison system. It is worth noting that the historic period of the press would sometimes blame homosexuals and black prisoners for sexual violence in prisons. From 1992 to 2006, the contemporary period of the press and the courts framed prison rape as a rights-related problem, both in terms of constitutional rights and human rights. The blame fell on the institutional culture of prison more than the institution itself. There was also an increased focus on the correctional officers who either perpetuated acts of rape or failed to stop sexual assaults in prison. Blaming homosexuals and black prisoners in newspaper outlets was a rarer occurrence by this time. Overall, the contemporary period was more concerned with the personal wellbeing of prisoners than the functionality of the prison system earlier.

As a concise and straightforward assessment of prison rape in the public discourse, Smyth's analysis will more than likely keep the attention of the reader. Graduate students and scholars in the sociology of punishment will find this book informative, as well as those studying criminology.

Gender and Sexuality in Online Game Cultures: Passionate Play, by **Jenny Sundén** and **Malin Sveningsson**. New York, NY: Routledge, 2011. 234pp. \$125.00 cloth. ISBN: 9780415897662.

Written in the style of a "twin ethnography," *Gender and Sexuality in Online Game Cultures: Passionate Play* is a double investigation into the "straight" and "queer" game cultures of World of Warcraft (WOW), a massively multiplayer online game created in 2004 with at least 12 million players worldwide.

Previous research on women and games gives the impression that women are not as involved as men in game culture, but the gap is not considerable and WOW is popular across genders. Here, women's enjoyment of games has a lot to do with one's access to

games, other players, and local social contexts as well as technical skill. But studies of online game culture from a feminist and intersectional perspective are rare, making this text a needed intervention.

Jenny Sundén and Malin Sveningsson ground their work in a theoretical framework that is as broad as it is rich, spanning feminist notions of performance and performativity, cultural theory's affect and phenomenology, and queer and intersectional thought. Methodologically, the authors succeed at furthering affective and situated ethnographic work through building passionate scholarship where both researchers are part of the studied world, each involved in a distinct WOW faction.

The first section of the book, written by Sveningsson, contains Chapters One through Four with a focus on "straight" game culture and women's experiences in a male-dominated context. By exploring positioning theory and hegemonic masculinity of WOW, Sveningsson considers heterosexual tensions, unfounded assumptions of women's abilities, and coping strategies employed by women players. The second section of the book, written by Sundén, contains Chapters Five through Eight and a look at the "queer" spaces and potentials of WOW. This section highlights the results of the author's playing with an explicitly defined LGBT guild. Further, Sundén develops a queer feminist understanding of the ways sexuality plays a role in online gaming. The final chapter considers both ethnographies in conversation with one another.

As a feminist undertaking centering on women gamers with a passion for technology, this book is a timely addition for gender, sexuality, and game studies. As ethnography, it offers a fascinating look at multiplayer online gaming that players and non-players alike would enjoy.

Juvenile Arrest in America: Race, Social Class, and Gang Membership, by **Mike Tapia**. El Paso, TX: LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC, 2012. 182pp. \$65.00 cloth. ISBN: 9781593324780.

This book offers a detailed analysis of juvenile arrest, focusing on the impact of race,

social class, and gang membership. The author builds on prior research in this area by investigating the complex interactions among these three characteristics for a nationally representative sample of youth and adolescents. Further, the author moves beyond black/white racial disparities by separately examining Hispanic respondents. Given the recency of the data used and the relevance of race, social class, and gang membership to many substantive topics, this book will be useful for researchers in sociology, criminology, or criminal justice. Criminal justice practitioners may also find this book helpful in highlighting juvenile arrest practices of practical importance in policing.

The book begins with several chapters detailing juvenile arrest and existing research regarding race, social class, and gang membership, as well as the difficulties inherent in empirically studying these topics. Then, the book details the data used for the study, operationalization of key variables, hypotheses, and plans for analyses. In remaining chapters, the author systematically tests hypotheses and comments on the implications of results. Significant effects of race, social class, and gang membership are all indicated as well as complex and unexpected interactions among the three. The author explains these findings using supplementary tables and figures to aid the reader's understanding. In a concluding chapter, the book summarizes key results and notes the limitations of the research.

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