

deserves to play a central role in larger debates about representation in American politics and democracy more generally.

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The Luck of the Draw: The Role of Lotteries in Decision Making by Peter Stone. New York, Oxford University Press, 2011. 208 pp. \$49.95.

Most people are familiar with making decisions based on the flip of a coin or the roll of a die, random processes that work as examples for Peter Stone's definition of a lottery. The curious paradox about lotteries is that most people can agree to their usefulness in many everyday circumstances, but nevertheless find applying them to similar contexts that involve economically or politically important goods (or positions) to be unsettling. Stone drives right to the heart of this issue to provide a precise definition of what lotteries have to offer for public decision making. This argument takes us beyond the feeling that lotteries are absurd when making critically important decisions by making a distinction between good and bad reasons for making a choice. Stone identifies certain circumstances, for example which patient receives an organ transplant, in which it benefits society as a whole for bias (or bad reasons) to be eliminated after all good reasons have been exhausted. Stone provides a variety of these situations that are more or less ideal for lottery usage. The inherent value of a lottery is in the unpredictable nature of the decision and that the decision is made with no reasons at all. This principle is easily applied to many circumstances, and the ethical, practical, and moral dilemmas that Stone illuminates help guide the reader through his discussion of a concept of lotteries that reveals a myriad of philosophical complexities.

Peter Stone approaches the discussion of lotteries in decision making not only from an analytically and empirically informed perspective, but also from a historical one. Examples of lotteries range all the way back to the ancient Greeks using lotteries to fill political offices. Stone shows very forcefully that lotteries have played an important role in decision making throughout history and are all around us. Yet no one (until now) has provided a unified theory for identifying when lotteries perform a valuable function to the decision-making process and when they do not. Stone achieves this goal by providing a well-developed stance on the sanitizing effect that lotteries can contribute to decision making.

The arguments of *The Luck of the Draw* are compelling and well organized. Stone dives deep into the topic, providing extensive and nuanced descriptions of allocative justice and a complete definition of decision making by lottery. Oversimplification and misunderstanding of lotteries are driven out of the reader's mind by extensive use of examples both for and against several intuitive definitions of lotteries. The arguments of decision making by lottery cover many interesting

topics that include mechanisms such as a draft for military service and theoretical discussions of using lotteries to reduce corruption in politics.

I found *The Luck of the Draw* to be of interest to many disciplines of social science beyond economics and political science to include those pertaining to psychology, sociology, and even decision theory. This book also reaches people on a more-personal level because almost everyone has been a part of a lottery in some form (excluding lotteries of the typical gambling sense) to make decisions in their lives. This could be as simple as deciding who goes first in playing a board game to more-important decisions of selecting a group representative. After reading this book, it is impossible to think about the activity of drawing straws in the same way. Additionally, many readers may find themselves thinking about the efficiency and justice a lottery could add to their own future decisions.

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One Nation Under Surveillance: A New Social Contract to Defend Freedom Without Sacrificing Liberty by *Simon Chesterman*. *New York, Oxford University Press, 2011. 320 pp. \$45.00.*

The debate about the balance between privacy and security has intrigued scholars for decades and has become of increased relevance in our post-September 11 era. Simon Chesterman approaches this issue from a perspective yielding some very interesting insights. He argues that the traditional distinction between foreign and domestic intelligence has eroded due to the nature of terrorist threats, globalization, and innovations in communications and information technologies. The focus of Chesterman's analysis is on domestic intelligence activities, especially those of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Britain's Security Service (MI5). His conclusion is that in democratic societies, a new "social contract" is emerging by which individuals give government and private institutions information in exchange for security and convenience. Chesterman's analysis of the changes in domestic surveillance activities is carefully researched, thoughtfully organized, and well-supported; however, his conclusions regarding this new social contract need to be more fully developed.

Chesterman organizes the book into three sections. The first explores the political and legal context in which intelligence services operate. Here he reveals that there had been "shared understandings of the 'rules of the game'" (p. 37), based in large part on trust, among communities of intelligence officials during the Cold War era. The emergency powers and secrecy underscoring post-September 11 intelligence activities challenge this understanding, both domestically and internationally, making it increasingly problematic to hold intelligence services accountable within a democratic framework. Chesterman's analysis of the "barriers to effective accountability" (p. 77) is thoughtfully crafted and effectively lays the basis for his subsequent analysis.