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.

In the second section, Chesterman provides three examples of the practice of intelligence. In the United States, his focus is well-placed on the "outsourcing" (chapter 4) of intelligence activities; he provides numerous examples of the reliance on private contractors, explains the reasons for this development, and raises the question of whether it is possible to restrict such outsourcing on the basis that these practices are "inherently governmental" (p. 125) functions. Chesterman next examines practice in Britain with particular attention to the use of closed-circuit television and the generally failed attempts to legally regulate its use. The final chapter in this section explores the United Nations' lack of intelligence; although this is an important topic, it does not seem to fit well conceptually into Chesterman's overall perspective or inform his conclusions.

In the final section, Chesterman tackles the pressing questions of how accountability can be effective given the changed nature of intelligence services. He argues that reliance on traditional government oversight will not be sufficient and makes a convincing case for active roles by civil society actors, especially the media. Secondly, he proposes that the focus of accountability should be less on the collection of information and more on its use. This is an interesting distinction but one that is less meaningful than he imagines, as practice has shown that once information is collected, compelling cases can be crafted for why it should be creatively mined. In chapter 8, he raises questions about accountability and whether indeed it is possible; his conclusions here are less clear than they might be, as he concludes somewhat vaguely that "the precise details of an accountability regime are less important than clarity as to its existence and scope" (p. 241). Finally, Chesterman poses the intriguing possibility of a new social contract for this post-September 11 world. Here I expected more than I think he delivered. The notion of a "social contract" as a way of navigating and understanding the changes in the intelligence world is intriguing—but he leaves the hard intellectual work of what this would entail to another book.

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Scandalous Politics: Child Welfare Policy in the States *by Juliet F. Gainsborough. Washington, DC, Georgetown University Press, 2010. 207 pp. $26.95.*

To the detriment of the field of child welfare, there have been few serious treatments of the political aspects of policymaking in this area. Unlike welfare policy, health care policy, and aging policy, which all receive substantial attention from scholars utilizing various theoretical models and a range of methodological approaches, child welfare policy has lacked this same level of serious analytical sophistication. *Scandalous Politics*, therefore, is a particularly welcome addition to an understanding of the politics of child welfare policy. In