

Haas's empirically rich work provides a nuanced understanding of Chilean political processes. More broadly, Haas convincingly shows that analysis of policymaking must pay attention to how political actors learn from policy successes and failure and how these lessons become embedded within the overall process. Her engaging analysis is a must-read for scholars working on public policy and would work well in classes on women in politics, gender and politics, comparative public policy, and comparative politics.

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Immigration and Citizenship in Japan by Erin Aeran Chung. New York, Cambridge University Press, 2010. 224 pp. \$75.00.

This book will become a classic on the politics of citizenship in Japan. It is a meticulous study that demonstrates how Korean residents whose families immigrated before the end of World War II have negotiated citizenship in Japan, especially at the local level. Erin Aeran Chung reaches the paradoxical conclusion that their decision *not* to take Japanese nationality has been a strategic choice to achieve visible citizenship. The author further traces how Koreans' movements have had a profound impact on other foreign residents in Japan.

Chung asks why, despite four generations of living in Japan, these Korean residents continue to resist naturalization as a path to political incorporation. The restrictiveness of Japan's naturalization policies and Korean nationalism, she maintains, do not adequately explain this. Instead, the answer lies with strategic choices made by leaders of the Korean community to pursue many of the same rights enjoyed by Japanese nationals. Korean residents have used their foreign-resident status as leverage to achieve political visibility while promoting their social movements, especially at the local level.

Korean residents' pursuit of full membership in Japanese society has changed over time. In the 1950s and 1960s, major organizations that represented Koreans in Japan discouraged naturalization and assimilation. After a treaty between Japan and South Korea in 1965 enabled South Koreans to obtain permanent-resident status, a second generation of Koreans brought about a "full-fledged noncitizen civil rights movement" during the 1970s and 1980s focused on acquiring broader rights (p. 96). Using tactics of litigation, lobbying, and protest, they won greater access to social welfare protections, first locally and then nationally; entry to public jobs in many communities; and protections against social discrimination. A national movement to remove the fingerprinting requirement for permanent residents ultimately succeeded in 1993. By the 1990s, local and national movements had shifted their attention to political inclusion. By focusing on local voting rights and other forms of including foreign residents in local decision making, Korean groups used "their foreign citizenship status as a tool to gain political visibility in

Japanese civil society” in a way that would benefit the general foreign-resident population (p. 121).

In the end, Chung maintains that the Koreans’ movements have had a strong impact on the policies, institutions, and ideas that define the position of other foreign residents in Japan today. Her case is strong when it comes to civil and social rights and to innovations in the vanguard communities, mainly those with substantial Korean populations, which have developed inclusive approaches to foreign residents. When it comes to local government measures to support new foreigners and include their voices, I think she overstates the movements’ impact. This group’s needs are quite different from those of multi-generation Koreans; even if local measures to respond appear similar on the surface, the underlying considerations are often more complicated, include a view of foreign residents as a social problem, and are informed by multiple models of incorporating new immigrants.

This book’s major strength is its discussion of the construction of local citizenship and the position of foreign residents in Japan from a social movement perspective. Readers should not expect a close examination of how policies change. The book minimally addresses how foreign residents’ movements and the local governments that support them have achieved influence within elite political circles or how local governments have weighed the issues when implementing changes. However, this is a must-read for anyone wishing to understand contemporary citizenship and naturalization politics in Japan. The book’s comparative lens on Japan’s citizenship laws and rights for foreign residents will ensure that Japan is included in comparative discussions of citizenship politics.

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Islamist Terrorism and Democracy in the Middle East by *Katerina Dalacoura*. New York, Cambridge University Press, 2011. 224 pp. \$85.00.

Democracy will save the Middle East. This perspective was promulgated for eight years by the administration of George W. Bush, and because of it, the United States became embroiled in two long-term conflicts in the Middle East and South Asia, spent billions of dollars on the war on terrorism, restructured the intelligence and homeland security communities, and passed legislation at home that many believe negatively impacted our civil liberties. Because of this, we want to believe that it was worth the lives lost and the flagrant spending that had a significant impact on our economic situation today. In her scholarly book, *Islamist Terrorism and Democracy in the Middle East*, Katerina Dalacoura asks whether “a convincing case can be made that Islamist terrorism in the Middle East has political causes stemming from non-democratic or authoritarian structures” (p. 23). The author presents a convincing argument that political causes are not the strongest explanation for Islamist terrorism.