on behavior models of couple's therapy with some mention of emotion-focused therapy (though delineation of associated skills is absent) and no mention of John Gottman's empirically based sound-marital-house approach. The book concludes with chapters on treatment of internalizing and externalizing disorders of childhood and adolescence. A final chapter covers essential skills for evidence-based practices.

Thomas O'Hare has written a formidable foundational practice text that draws together many of the most important components of practice. The strongest points of this text include clear and concise presentation of charts; linking of human behavior theory, assessment, intervention, and evaluation in a research base; countering myths; and including essential skills for working with clients who have troubling and often intransigent problems. Although I would have liked to see inclusion of cases of homosexual clients, some mention of research findings on interpersonal neurobiology, more integration of diversity content in assessment and skills in essential methods, and more even coverage of various evidence-based practices, O'Hare's book is a reliable evidence-based foundational practice text that meets the needs of students working in various challenging settings.

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Social Work with Immigrants and Refugees: Legal Issues, Clinical Skills, and Advocacy
Edited by Fernando Chang-Muy and Elaine P. Congress
Springer Publishing Company, New York, 2009
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Immigration and social work practice is a growing area. The editors of *Social Work with Immigrants* are immigrants themselves with professional backgrounds in immigration law and social work practice with diverse populations. The book has contributors from diverse backgrounds with a wealth of knowledge, giving a multidisciplinary analysis of immigration laws, services to immigrants, and a view of the immigration experience. The book also addresses implications for social work practice.

Part 1 includes chapter 1, which addresses the history of immigrant roots in the United States and assesses the ever-changing dynamics of the immigrants' demographics. Chapter 2 defines the legal terms used with this population to familiarize practitioners and to improve their ability to provide more efficient services and navigate the legal system.

Part 2 spans chapters 3 to 8. Chapter 3 addresses theories of culturally

competent social work practice. It highlights immigration patterns in the United States and defines cultural competence. Chapter 4 characterizes the different types of theories used to evaluate immigrants. Chapters 5 and 6 highlight the reciprocal action of the immigration process and the challenges of physical and mental health issues that immigrants face. It also addresses health-care availability and accessibility barriers. Differences in cultural perceptions and meanings of mental health and mental illnesses are discussed, including trauma and resiliency in immigrants. Chapter 7 evaluates strategies for dealing with immigrants who have criminal violations. Suggestions are given to organizations on how to petition on behalf of their clients. Chapter 8 discusses issues of employment, including exploitation of workers and discrimination against entire immigrant communities.

Part 3 covers chapters 9 to 12. Chapter 9 explains challenges that families face when accessing public benefits and language barriers. Chapter 10 highlights issues of violence, consequences of violence against women, and the implications for service providers. Chapter 11 addresses challenges faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender immigrants, challenges that practitioners face, and recommendations for working with transgender clients. Chapter 12 highlights the socioeconomic characteristics and interventions for older adult immigrants in the United States.

Part 4 includes chapter 13, which addresses existing federal programs available for immigrants and suggests ways to improve accessibility to services, such as health-coverage programs for children and pregnant women that provide services to immigrants regardless of immigration status. Chapter 14 discusses the importance of advocacy for equal treatment of immigrants through individual and macro advocacy efforts. The chapter highlights a few immigrant advocacy success stories across the United States. The book's epilogue discusses issues of globalization and immigration policy. The appendices contain sample asylum forms for advocacy discussed throughout the book.

Evident strengths of the book include attempts to fill gaps in the social work literature by providing an increased knowledge base that will enhance the ability to deal with issues of immigration and hence open up avenues for effective practice with immigrants. In addition, it has a great compilation of statistics from 1820 to 2008, which gives an overview of changing trends of immigration in the United States. Moreover, the incorporation of tables and figures in the chapters gives an in-depth picture of this population and immigration trends over several decades.

The authors define new terms to familiarize readers with the immigrant population and with legal terms used in the resettlement process. The case studies and question sets are valuable resources for applying theory to practice. The reference guides and additional resources provide further in-depth reading. The section on implications for social work practice is helpful in that it highlights how social workers should address specific challenges faced while dealing with immigrants.

An observable drawback of the book is the lack of data on immigrants from certain regions of the world, such as sub-Saharan African countries, including Sudan, Somalia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo, among others. These countries have been plagued by wars and ethnic violence over the past several decades and account for a good proportion of refugees and asylum seekers who are resettled in the United States and in other industrialized countries. They may be exposed to different risk factors and stressors than other immigrant groups. The statistics in the book focus on California, which has a large Mexican and Hispanic immigrant population. Comparisons might be made with Texas, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, and New York, which also have large and more diverse immigrant populations, and to find similarities and differences among immigrant populations and appropriate services for each group.

The book is ideal for practitioners, students, and faculty in schools of social work and law for teaching courses on immigration and vulnerable populations. Service organizations such as refugee resettlement agencies could use the book as a reference guide. The book is ideal for any international community that deals with immigrants at the micro or macro levels, including nongovernmental organizations in developing countries. The book is a useful guide for servicing delivery agencies that provide aid to vulnerable populations.

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Revitalising Communities in a Globalising World

Edited by Lena Dominelli

More and more social work practitioners and educators are discussing the impacts of globalization on societal issues, such as poverty, migration, unemployment, oppression, and human rights. However, there is great difficulty in agreeing on what is meant by the term "globalization." Is it the effects of change that are introduced, such as the invention of the wheel or the construction of roads by the Romans throughout their empire? Or does it mean that the world is smaller today, exposing different individuals and cultures as they come into contact with one another? There is a case to be made that there is no adequate definition, as there are too many aspects of the process of globalization that deal with the economy, finance, technology, politics, culture, and communications. Lena Dominelli sets the tone in the introduction to her edited volume *Revitalising Communities in a Globalising World*, stating that "globalisation is more than an economic force and defines it as a socio-political and economic form of social