

ÖZGE KEMAHLIOĞLU. *Agents or Bosses? Patronage and Intra-party Politics in Argentina and Turkey.* Colchester, U.K: ECPR, 2012. xiii+183 pages, list of figures and tables, list of abbreviations, acknowledgments, introduction, appendices, bibliography, index. Paperback US\$46.00 ISBN 978-1-907301-26-1.

Drawing from statistical game theory and case studies analyses, Kemahlioğlu examines the reasons elected officials or patrons in Argentina and Turkey choose to employ civilians through personal networking. She focuses on Argentina and Turkey because they are undergoing similar democratic transitions but differ in their political backgrounds and sociocultural histories. Starting from the 1980s, Kemahlioğlu focuses on how economic changes in both countries produced a high demand for and large supply of patronage jobs. She explains how particularism (patronage) persists in these two developing democracies because there is little judicial oversight. The author also acknowledges that particularism is harmful to democracies, especially for Argentina and Turkey, which have tried to leave behind economic crises and military governments. Kemahlioğlu details the ways in which public services continue to deteriorate because politicians hire citizens who may not be qualified for their jobs in exchange for votes. In addition, the author explores how particularism negatively affects public administration as politicians solely provide jobs in their parties in exchange for support in electoral campaigns and internal party elections, not as a means of serving the people. Kemahlioğlu recognizes the limitations of trading votes for jobs and provides an alternative explanation for how elected officials could maintain their control in politics, demonstrating through game theory analysis the manner in which particularism tends to decrease or increase due to intra-party competition.

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Niss Bouhout
Virginia Tech

MAUD S. MANDEL. *Muslims and Jews in France: History of a Conflict.* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2014. x + 253 pages, acknowledgements, abbreviations, notes, index. Cloth US\$35.00 ISBN 978-0-691-12581-7.

Maud Mandel investigates the complex relationship between the Muslim and Jewish populations in France by focusing on the nationalist and colonialist origins of the conflict between the two groups. More specifically,

Muslims and Jews in France attempts to challenge the conventional wisdom that the French Muslim-Jewish conflict originates from the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East. Instead, Mandel argues that the Muslim-Jewish conflict in France stems from the country's decolonization and the resulting inequalities and racism. The book is chronologically divided into six chapters, beginning with colonial French Algeria and ending in 1980s France where a new wave of political ideology had taken hold shifting from a liberal view of accepting differences to a more conservative view of nationalism and integration. Mandel analyzes the impact of Jewish out-migration from Algeria and French integration and minority policies regarding immigrant Algerian Muslims and Jews. She also examines the role of university campuses where activism against the inequality was systematically linked to the Arab-Israeli conflict, drawing more attention to the Middle East conflict and causing the polarization of two ethno-religious groups. Lastly, *Muslims and Jews in France* investigates the French state's failure to accept its multi-nationalism demonstrated in the rise of Marine Le Pen, a French politician, whose ultra conservative campaign gained support by promoting nationalism and anti-immigration in the 1980s.

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Salwa Sadiq-Ali
Virginia Tech

AMY MOTLAGH. *Burying the Beloved: Marriage, Realism, and Reform in Modern Iran.* Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2012. xi + 183 pages, acknowledgments, notes on transliteration and translation, notes, bibliography, index. Cloth US\$55.00 ISBN 978-0-8047-7589-2.

In *Burying the Beloved*, Amy Motlagh examines the complex relationship between literature and Iranian law regarding women's rights and social status. Motlagh argues the importance of reform-minded literature throughout several critical periods of social and legal change in Iranian history. Beginning with the Constitutional Revolution in 1905 through the Islamic Revolution of 1979, Motlagh investigates influential works of fiction and poetry and explores how they have affected the lives of female Iranians. Motlagh uses marriage as the central metaphor around which both law and fiction evolve. With this in mind, she explores the political and social climates of a slowly modernizing Iran through the lens of oppressed women. One of the works she examines, *Her Eyes*, inspired both legal and social reform by challenging Iranian norms surrounding marriage and female domesticity.