

to arguing about how to achieve “better” governance. For many of the authors, that involves a strengthening of top-down forms of governance and a normative case for “more” governance to fill in the myriad governance “gaps” that the authors of all of the chapters observe.

I would suggest, though, that without an equally clear normative analysis of the implications and consequences of particular types of governance—that is, of the forms and distributions of power and agency that different forms of governance imply—some of these arguments risk assuming that governance is in itself good, notwithstanding Bett's comment in the conclusion that we need to move beyond the idea that “more cooperation is good” and consider who gains and who loses as a result of different types of “institutional design” (*Global*, pp. 318–19). To my mind, it is precisely this critical normative question—governance for whom, by whom, and for what purpose? (to coin a familiar expression)—that should underpin the further development of these new debates, which both volumes have so usefully spurred.

Transitional Justice and Displacement. Edited by Roger Duthie. New York: Social Science Research Council, 2012. 364p. \$30.00.
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Too often, works in the field of political science simply assume that “transitional justice” should be used to address “human rights violations” without sufficient engagement with the many types of mechanisms now included under the rubric of transitional justice or the unique nature of the numerous categories of crimes considered human rights violations. For that reason alone, this new volume, edited by Roger Duthie, is a welcome addition. By concentrating narrowly on the issue of displacement, and examining the potential distinctive roles of several key transitional justice mechanisms in addressing that issue, the volume provides valuable and focused analysis. It will be of interest to transitional justice scholars specifically and others working on postconflict peacebuilding and reconstruction more broadly.

This volume is the fifth published by the Social Science Research Council in the Advancing Transitional Justice Series that is well known to scholars of this discipline. It stems from a joint research project between the International Center for Transitional Justice and the respected Brookings-LSE (London School of Economics) Project on Internal Displacement (an initiative with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons). As such, the contributors write from a predominantly on-the-ground perspective, with many having consulted for organizations working on responses to displacement or having managed those organizations themselves. The volume consists of two theo-

retical chapters that explore the appropriate role for transitional justice in engaging displacement, followed by five topical chapters that examine displacement in the context of property restitution, reparations, truth telling, criminal justice, and security-sector reform. The concluding chapter then provides a gendered perspective on transitional justice and displacement.

Overall, the volume argues that there is an important role for transitional justice in addressing displacement by helping to facilitate the integration or reintegration of displaced persons. Federico Andreau-Guzmán and Marina Caparini, in their respective chapters, argue that effective trial efforts and security-sector reform policies can improve the potential safety for, and thereby encourage the return of, displaced persons. Moreover, ideally those mechanisms also serve to prevent and deter future human rights violations, thus working to avoid additional displacements. Similarly, the chapters by Rhodri Williams and Peter Van der Auweraert stress the importance of housing and land restitution and reparations in enabling the return of displaced persons and facilitating economic reintegration. Throughout the volume, the contributors also emphasize the critical signaling function that transitional justice as a whole can provide. As states engage with their past violence through a variety of mechanisms, they legitimize claims of human rights violations and victimhood, a process that should in turn aid in the social reintegration of displaced persons.

Exploring this important relationship further, the volume also notes the reciprocal benefit of dealing with displacement for the implementation of transitional justice mechanisms. In cases where displacement was a major issue, many victims lie outside the reach of transitional justice, a situation that, in turn, limits its effectiveness. Trials, for example, can be significantly hindered by a lack of victim testimony and evidence. Truth commissions will be incomplete if the voices of a particular subset of victims go unheard. Restitution and reparations policies will be viewed as unfair and biased by society if deserving recipients are systematically excluded. In sum, the volume argues that working to bring this critical category of victims into the transitional justice process is important for ensuring that it is received positively and has a meaningful impact on society.

In addition, the volume rightly points out that there are several mounting challenges in engaging displacement through transitional justice. The first is practical. Transitional justice already competes for scarce resources in societies decimated by violence, and so expanding the scope of such mechanisms is inherently difficult. Moreover, access to displaced victims, internal or external, may be logistically and politically problematic. The second major challenge is legal; as Andreau-Guzmán points out in his chapter, the law on displacement as an international human rights crime is still weak. In addition, Bryce Campbell's chapter

raises the problems that transitional justice can pose for humanitarian workers on the ground, who often need to avoid taking sides on what are contested political decisions if they want to continue having access to displaced victims and the ability to help them.

In general, readers will appreciate the range of issues explored in the chapters. At the same time, however, they will be frustrated by the volume's overall lack of engagement with cases and policy, especially considering the background of many of the contributors. While anecdotes from individual cases are sprinkled throughout most of the thematic chapters, some readers will feel that there is insufficient context in which to ground many of the theoretical arguments. More importantly, the volume will leave readers wondering where we should go from here.

This feeling is exacerbated by the notable absence of a concluding chapter, characteristic of most edited volumes, which could deconstruct the overall findings and discuss more concrete policy implications. In the introduction, Duthie suggests that moving forward may require innovations in outreach, regional cooperation, quantitative analysis, and interactions with humanitarian actors, but these issues are not engaged systematically throughout the volume, and indeed only come up sporadically in the chapters. This is disappointing given that those issues are of broad concern to scholars working in all areas of transitional justice, and would have given the volume wider appeal and greater impact.

Despite those shortcomings, the volume rightly brings renewed attention to the means by which the often-overlooked issue of displacement during and after periods of violence can be addressed, and it makes an important contribution to the field of transitional justice. It will be especially appreciated by scholars desiring closer theoretical examination of the linkages between mechanisms and crimes.

Gender, Nationalism, and War: Conflict on the Movie Screen. By Matthew Evangelista. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2011. 304p. \$94.00 cloth, \$34.99 paper.

The Politics of State Feminism: Innovation in Comparative Research. By Dorothy E. McBride and Amy G. Mazur. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 2010. 318p. \$74.50 cloth, \$32.95 paper.
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Although these two superb books do not share a common vocabulary as such, each underscores the continued necessity of analyzing gender, conceptually and empirically, as central to understanding transformations in state politics and policies in times of relative stability (Western post-industrial democracies) and volatility (nationalist conflicts). For Matthew Evangelista, tracing the work that gender does in inciting or validating nationalist conflict

offers plausible answers to the questions of “What kind of gender relations” contribute to nationalist violence and “what kind” might not? (p. 23). For Dorothy E. McBride and Amy G. Mazur, tracing the work that gender does provides a purchase on how to make democracies more democratic by expanding women's substantive and descriptive representation and inclusion in the state.

Both books thoughtfully address the definition of evidence, and each is scrupulous about defining the parameters of (and subsequent methods for) their research. Both exemplify an innovative use of methods while remaining critically engaged with what each refers to as the “conventional” or “foundational” scholarship of, respectively, international relations and comparative politics (*Gender, Nationalism, and War*, p. 11; *The Politics of State Feminism*, p. 241). Finally, the authors generously invite other scholars to participate and collaborate on refinement of their theories and findings, pushing their thinking beyond its original bounds.

Gender, Nationalism, and War examines seven feature films to illuminate the relationship(s) among gender, nationalism, and war in four conflicts: Algeria, the former Yugoslavia, Chechnya, and Quebec. Evangelista's approach is explicitly interdisciplinary, drawing on visual and textual analysis, as well as more traditional social science methods and measurements, for example, economic and demographic data (pp. 3, 11). The author is careful to introduce and situate each film in a detailed narrative of the history and contours of each conflict, thus setting a highly nuanced scene for his analyses. His method, he acknowledges, may be unique to the discipline of political science, especially the field of international relations, but it provides an uncommon perspective on the hypotheses generated by the study of gender and war. He claims that film offers a vivid way of visualizing and conveying the relationships studied empirically and systematically in conventional scholarship (e.g., Mary Caprioli, “Gender Equality and State Aggression: The Impact of Domestic Gender Equality on State First Use of Force,” *International Interactions* 29 [no. 3, 2003]: 195–214); thus, he sees his book as its imaginative complement (p. 264).

Evangelista's curiosity about “the causal logic” of Virginia Woolf's ruminations in her famous essay “Three Guineas” galvanized this study. Woolf wrote in response to three distinct requests for financial support—one from a women's college building fund, one from a society supporting women's professional employment, and one from a society to prevent war (p. 3). Meditating on these requests, she generated some of the organizing possibilities for explaining relationships among men, women, and war, using the solicitations to inform her thoughtful response to the question posed to her by another correspondent some three years earlier; namely, how are we to prevent war? For Evangelista, “many of the most profound insights about gender and war,” specifically regarding the influence