Social & Behavioral Sciences

Public in the daytime. Violence stemmed from the desire of threatened Hutu political elites, based in the capital, to maintain power following Rwanda's president's unexpected death. The descent into violence was both dynamic and self-reinforcing. Ethnicity was not the "cause" but the "organizing principle" of the genocide. Violence represented an elite strategy, implemented at local levels according to different historical, personal, and regional factors. Summing Up: Highly recommended.

** Upper-division undergraduate, graduate, and research collections.—C. E. Welch, University at Buffalo, SUNY

47-2818 BP190 2008-26682 CIP Hashemi, Nader. Islam, secularism, and liberal democracy: toward a democratic theory for Muslim societies. Oxford, 2009. 280p bibl index afp ISBN 9780195321241, \$65.00

This is a refreshing, thought-provoking contribution to the growing literature on secularism, religion, and democracy. Although Hashemi (Univ. of Denver) primarily focuses on secularists and Islamists in Muslimmajority societies, he also makes insightful references to Christian political movements to reveal the similar reactions of Muslim and Christian activists when they face political challenges. The book is intended to refute the essentialist claim that Islam and secularism are inherently incompatible and that this is why many Muslim-majority countries are not democratic. Hashemi instead argues that socioeconomic and political conditions, rather than the so-called theological essences of Islam, have caused authoritarianism in many Muslim countries, and that an indigenous version of secularism, rather than a mere imitation of the West, is not only possible but also necessary for Muslim polities. For empirical support, the book offers Turkey and Indonesia as two countries where Islamic political activism is positively interacting with democracy and religion-friendly secularism. In theory, Hashemi stresses that there still exists the need for a Muslim John Locke to formulate a democratic theory based on religionfriendly secularism by using Islamic conceptions that the Muslim masses can sympathize with and embrace. Summing Up: Highly recommended. ★★★ All readership levels.—A. T. Kuru, San Diego State University

47-2819 JQ3231 2009-2521 CIP Hill, J. N. C. Identity in Algerian politics: the legacy of colonial rule. L. Rienner, 2009. 223p bibl index afp ISBN 9781588266088, \$55.00

This book, based on secondary sources, is a survey of Algerian history since the 19th century. It is loosely organized around the themes of nation building and national identity. These themes get stretched to include economic policy as well as Islam and Arabism. Hill (King's College London) argues Algeria never recovered from the mission civilisatrice imposed since 1830 by the French occupation and definition of the country. Independent since 1962 after violently rejecting the French presence, Algerians continued to disagree violently about the new definitions imposed successively by Ahmed Ben Bella (1963-65), Houari Boumediene (1965-78), Chadli Benjedid (1979-92), the High Security Council (1992-93), Mohamed Boudiaf (1992), Ali Kafi (1992-94), Liamine Zeroual (1994-98), and Abdelaziz Bouteflika (1999-present), each of whose "nation-building" is chronicled. The historical inventory covers much ground including recent terrorist attacks, but while citing a (very) few sources written in French, it omits critical ones written by major Algerian actors. It is a still a useful, if superficial, summary of events for researchers and might be used as supplementary reading for undergraduates. Summing Up: Recommended. ** Upper-division undergraduate, graduate, and research collections.—C. M. Henry, University of Texas at Austin

47-2820 HQ1236 2008-32447 CIP Krook, Mona Lena. Quotas for women in politics: gender and candidate selection reform worldwide. Oxford, 2009, 290p bibl index

didate selection reform worldwide. Oxford, 2009. 290p bibl index afp ISBN 019537567X, \$49.95; ISBN 9780195375671, \$49.95

Women's historical underrepresentation as national political decision makers not only has been a major criticism of so-called democracies, but also has allegedly related to gender policy inequalities. In this comparative study, Krook (Washington Univ., St. Louis) analyzes this fascinating topic and strategies pursued worldwide to increase female representation in legislatures and parliaments. Female quotas can be found in over 100 countries, the vast majority of them put into place in the last 15 years. In a clear, well-written style, Krook lays out a framework to compare three types of quotas: reserved seats, party quotas, and legislative quotas. She also discusses four explanations for why decision makers adopted quotas and how those explanations are linked to quota effectiveness and impact. Krook's comparative research design is noteworthy. With a solid rationale for selection, she matched pairs of quota countries: Pakistan and India, Sweden and the UK, and Argentina and France. These matched comparative cases allowed Krook to develop generalizations from in-depth analyses beyond the many single case studies that exist or the more superficial cross-national studies of large numbers of countries. This signature, cross-regional study is the next step in advancing knowledge after Drude Dahlerup's edited collection, Women, Quotas, and Politics (2006). Summing Up: Highly recommended. ** All undergraduate, graduate, and research collections.—K. Standt, University of Texas at El Paso

47-2821 BR1644 2008-43576 CIP Marshall, Ruth. **Political spiritualities: the Pentecostal revol**ution in **Nigeria.** Chicago, 2009. 349p bibl index afp ISBN 9780226507125, \$65.00; ISBN 9780226507132 pbk, \$24.00

The title of this volume provides a more accurate preview of the contents than its subtitle. Political Spiritualities is mostly about postcolonial political theory, and Pentecostalism in Nigeria serves as a stage for displaying Marshall's political theoretical expertise. The term "political spiritualities" comes from Foucault, and Marshall (Univ. of Toronto) favors his perspective on politics, religion, and social change. Marshall brings an awareness of both French and English scholarship to her work and clearly understands the dynamics of political life in Nigeria. The book includes a number of lengthy quotations of Pentecostal speeches and testimonies unavailable elsewhere, but generally the Pentecostal component of the book is lacking. The anthropological research on which the book is based was completed in the late 1990s. The book makes no attempt to bring the story of Nigerian Pentecostalism up to the present, and very little effort is made to distinguish religious practices that are unique to Nigeria from those that are reflective of broader global trends within the Pentecostal movement. Readers interested in political-religious theory may find the book compelling, but those interested in Peratecustal developments on the ground in Nigeria may be disappointed. Summing Up: Optional. ★ Graduate students and faculty/researchers.—D. Jacobsen, Messiah College

47-2822 JL1229 2009-2534 CIP Morris, Stephen D. Political corruption in Mexico: the impact of democratization. L. Rienner, 2009. 307p bibl index afp ISBN 9781588266804, \$59.95

Politics, suggests Morris (Middle Tennessee State Univ.), is often the outcome of corruption. In this book Morris seeks to analyze