

But so far, the results of these moves do not show clearly successful Pentecostal engagement of communities and public institutions. Perhaps the inclusion of some neo-Pentecostal cases, for example Brazil's Universal Church, which clearly have more significant aspirations for public prominence, could have developed this issue further.

Religious Responses to Violence is an excellent volume to think with, whether that thinking has to do with religion or violence or both. It provides an important revision to our understanding of the impact of the church in the period of authoritarianism and state violence, focusing on the importance of human rights. It also presents a series of cutting-edge case studies that push our understanding of the social and political insertion of religious actors in contemporary Latin America. In the process, it renders a clear portrait of the changes in violence in the region over the past 25 years.

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Sarah Zukerman Daly, *Organized Violence After Civil War: The Geography of Recruitment in Latin America*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016. Figures, tables, maps, appendixes, bibliography, index, 344 pp.; hardcover \$99.99; paperback \$31.99.

The study of civil wars has proliferated in political science. The most recent wave of research is distinguished by its microlevel focus, which relies on rich quantitative and qualitative subnational data in order to elucidate causal mechanisms, narrow the gap between concepts and metrics, and control for rival explanatory variables (Kalyvas 2008, 397). Sarah Zukerman Daly's study exemplifies how this microlevel approach can yield new theoretical and empirical insights while laying the groundwork for an exciting new research agenda on the politics of peace and violence in postconflict settings.

Why do some armed organizations return to collectively organized violence after a civil war concludes, while other organizations eschew violence? This is the question at the center of this book. Daly tackles the question by marshaling a diverse array of data collected during extended fieldwork in Colombia. The book's overarching focus on theorizing postconflict violence has important scholarly as well as practical implications. Existing civil war literature provides insights into the factors that shape the onset of conflict (Fearon and Laitin 2003; Collier and Hoeffler 2004), its duration (Cunningham et al. 2009), and recurrence (Doyle and Sambanis 2000). Other studies unpack the nature, logic, and patterns of wartime violence across both space and time (Kalyvas 2006). Still others theorize empirical variation in forms of governance that rebel groups forge in wartime settings (Weinstein 2006; Mampilly 2011; Arjona 2016). Daly builds on and extends this research agenda by analyzing how the strategic interactions between armed actors, specifically militias, shape the potential for postwar peace. The findings should be of particular interest to scholars of politics in Latin America, where levels of violence in some countries, such as El Salvador, exceed those experienced during the region's political conflicts

and pose complex challenges for development and democracy. Systematic efforts to better our understanding of the factors that shape postwar violence are therefore both academically and substantively important.

To explain variation in the behavior of armed actors after a civil war ends, Daly draws our attention to the geography of recruitment that armed actors used during the war. The argument is developed in two moves. The first distinguishes armed groups by their recruitment strategy. Groups that rely on a local strategy of recruitment draw members from the areas where they operate, whereas organizations that use nonlocal strategies recruit people from areas other than those where they deploy.

This crucial distinction begins to account for postwar dynamics because the nature of the recruitment strategy shapes the potential institutional cohesion and coercive capacity of the organizations once the conflict officially ends. Groups that use local recruitment strategies are more easily able to reactivate their institutional structure because members are bound by strong social networks that predate the conflict and remain geographically clustered, given the overlap between their communities and the locales where they operated. By contrast, nonlocal organizations lack similarly high levels of social cohesion among members, who are also more likely to disperse following the war's end. This effectively stymies the ability of nonlocal groups to accurately gauge former members' commitment to the organization and the project of remilitarization, as well as their information-gathering capacity.

After making this conceptual move, Daly then develops the second component of the argument. She shifts to an interactive model that yields hypotheses regarding bargaining outcomes between armed nonstate actors. The nature of these outcomes will vary depending on the types of recruitment strategies the parties relied on during the war. In general, bargaining between groups that employed contrasting recruitment strategies is more likely to end in violence. This is precisely because nonlocal groups cannot draw on local networks and knowledge to clearly identify their own capacities, as well as those of their rival. Local groups, by contrast, count on these resources and thus emerge stronger in the postconflict scenario.

This variation in organizational capacity is key to the book's argument, because for peace to hold, one of two scenarios must emerge. Either the balance of power between rivals must remain static, or both actors must concur on how the balance of power has shifted. Thus, postconflict peace endures only when both groups rely on local recruitment strategies and thus emerge from the conflict with an equal capacity to remilitarize and knowledge of the others' capacity to do the same.

To gauge the analytic power of the argument, Daly develops a sophisticated mixed-methods comparative research design that focuses on variation in the trajectories of armed groups in Colombia. The Colombian case provides fertile terrain for this type of study, given the complex dynamics of violence associated with the country's protracted civil war, which officially ended in 2016. The peace agreement followed a series of polarizing political debates, a national referendum in which a slim majority of the Colombians who cast votes rejected the peace deal with the FARC, and congressional proceedings that approved a revised peace deal. Between 2003 and 2006, the Colombian national government signed a peace accord with 37 para-

military groups, but 17 of those remilitarized. Why? Daly shows that the geography of recruitment theory provides us with analytical traction to account for this puzzling variation.

The author derives a series of hypotheses from her general theory and then tests them using an impressive series of surveys, including an original survey of ex-combatants, as well as interviews with a wide range of actors, from political leaders to former members of armed groups. At several points in the empirical analysis, it is plainly evident that Daly traversed large stretches of Colombia to painstakingly collect data and, in the process, gained a deep understanding of postconflict politics in the country.

The empirical section then zooms in on three specific cases of the different trajectories that paramilitary organizations in the department of Antioquía took following peace accords with the central government: an ultimately weak attempt at remilitarization by the Bloque Catatumbo, successful remilitarization by the Bloque Elmer Cárdenas, and demilitarization of the Bloque Cacique Nutibara in Medellín, which, nevertheless, ended with the emergence of a powerful criminal organization that wielded significant power in the city. Through a logically structured combination of multiple methods, Daly provides readers with both nuanced and generalizable findings and insights into the complex dynamics of postconflict politics and violence.

This book represents a valuable contribution to the burgeoning literature on the microdynamics of civil war. And part of that contribution is providing researchers with a solid foundation on which to explore additional related questions. For example, how does the experience of war itself alter the individual commitments and collective preferences of members of armed organizations? How do these changes, in turn, weigh on the fortunes of these organizations in postconflict settings? The book suggests that neither socialization nor dynamics of indoctrination during the war shape the level of postwar cohesion among armed groups. But this point merits further research on how the emotional dynamics associated with waging and experiencing violence during civil war can shape subsequent patterns of both conflict and social cohesion (Wood 2003; Balcells 2017).

Moreover, social networks can undergo important transformations in their scope, nature, and utility as a result of civil war violence (Wood 2008). This observation underscores the need to consider how these transformations may also impact the outcomes that this book examines. These and other questions, however, do not in any way detract from the important theoretical and empirical contributions that this book offers, which will surely fuel fruitful discussion and debate across diverse audiences.

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Leslie E. Anderson, *Democratization by Institutions: Argentina's Transition Years in Comparative Perspective*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2016. Tables, bibliography, index, 304 pp.; hardcover \$75, paperback \$34.95, ebook.

Leslie Anderson's *Democratization by Institutions* asks one of the most fundamental questions in political science: under what conditions do countries become democratic? Through a case study of Argentina's transition years (1983–99), Anderson argues that institutions can play a role in securing and deepening democracy. Her approach illuminates not only the factors that make democracy possible, but also the processes through which policy change can lead to higher levels of democracy. In other words, this book studies why we observe democracy in some places and not others and how this outcome is obtained.

Anderson, building on her earlier work, starts out with a puzzle: what explains democratic progress in Argentina in the absence of high levels of social capital or robust civil society support? For Anderson, the answer lies in the institutional structure of the republic. As she puts it:

Appendix A: Additional Tables. Table A.I Camps of the Main Administration of Railway Construction (GULZhDS), 1942-44. Camp. 1. Altai 2. Bureya 3. Inta 4. Karagandaugol' 5. Kotlas otd. Appendix B: Administrative Structure of the Gulag during the War Years. 1. Administrations. (i) Guard and Regime Administration (upravlenie okhrany i rezhima-UOR) (a) Service Department (b) Recruitment Department (c) Regime and Surveillance Department (d) Department of Military Training (e) Fire Department (f) Air Service Department. Dallin and Nikolaevsky, whose figures in tum do not match those in their stated source, Vyshinsky, *Ot tyurem k vospitatel'nym uchrezhdeniyam* (Moscow, 1934) p.171. (Wheatcroft, 'Assessing the Size', pp. 277-8.) The appendix (or vermiform appendix; also cecal [or caecal] appendix; vermix; or vermiform process) is a finger-like, blind-ended tube connected to the cecum, from which it develops in the embryo. The cecum is a pouch-like structure of the colon, located at the junction of the small and the large intestines. The term "vermiform" comes from Latin and means "worm-shaped." The appendix used to be considered a vestigial organ, but this view has changed over the past decades. Recent research suggests that All CFDs (stocks, indexes, futures) and Forex prices are not provided by exchanges but rather by market makers, and so prices may not be accurate and may differ from the actual market price, meaning prices are indicative and not appropriate for trading purposes. Therefore Fusion Media doesn't bear any responsibility for any trading losses you might incur as a result of using this data.