

reflect on more subtle expressions of violence. Coercion is not always the answer. The solution must be political, especially in the case of armed groups that have splintered and lost their cohesion. Such groups need to be contained and firmly incorporated back into the political discussions that facilitate a peace settlement. *Violence after War* teaches readers that motives, patterns, and outcomes of violence in post-conflict societies are never straightforward or universal.

Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Gil Loescher, Katy Long, and Nando Sigona, eds.
The Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014; 747pp., 100.00 GBP (cloth)
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Reviewed by: K.E. Barber, York University

The *Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies* is a thoughtful and expansive work that outlines the key concepts and debates of the refugee and forced migration field. Developed as a commemoration of the founding of Oxford University's prestigious Refugee Studies Centre (RSC), the *Handbook* brings together the work of 52 RSC scholars from legal, humanitarian, historical, political, sociological, anthropological, and geographic fields. The *Handbook* is organized into eight thematic sections that address the origins of the field, scenarios of displacement, legal/institutional responses, root causes of migration, lived experience and representations of forced migrants, durable solutions, regional portraits, and future challenges.

The expansiveness of the *Handbook* and limited space here make any kind of in-depth, substantive review unrealistic. Instead, its contents are probably best understood as different responses to several key questions. Who are the forcibly displaced? What definitions are used to understand them and through what systems were these definitions constructed? What are the differences between refugees, economic migrants, internally displaced people, and stateless people? What methodological tools are used to understand forced displacement and what are their advantages/limitations? Which groups are responsible for the care of those who are forcibly displaced? What displaces them and how do people make the decision to move? Where do the forcibly displaced go? How do experiences of forced displacement differ both regionally and across social groups? How should solutions for forced displacement be thought of?

Those familiar with the RSC Working Paper series will no doubt be acquainted with some, if not many, of the authors and arguments presented in this volume. Indeed, for specialists in a given area, the individual texts may offer no more than a cursory overview of the existing literature. However, taken cumulatively as a survey of the field, the work is formidable, informative, and relevant in terms of both its scope and substantive content. The *Handbook* is an essential resource for both the academic and policy audiences for which it is intended. Articles of particular note include Matthew Gibney's investigation of the ethical question posed

by migration, Nando Sigona's piece on the politics of refugee voice, Bridget Anderson's explication of the highly heterogeneous field of 'human trafficking,' and Katy Long's radical rethinking of the conventional solutions to refugee crises.

The *Handbook* raises more questions than it answers. Indeed, readers will be disappointed if they intend to find in the *Handbook* a clearly defined explanation of a coherent and unified field. Concepts that are problematized in some articles seem to be tacitly accepted in others. For instance, some problematize the binary logic behind the idea of voluntary versus forced migration, while others accept the idea of 'mixed flows.' Some articles take a strictly institutional or legal approach to the study of forced migration, while others find this approach wanting.

Instead of a unified field, the *Handbook* is probably best read as a series of tensions. However, as the movement of people continues to make headlines around the world and calls for action resound, these conceptual tensions are made all the more frustrating by the 'dual imperative' of refugee research: 'research about refugees should be used for refugees, to uphold refugees' rights and agency throughout processes of displacement' (2–3). How can effective action be taken when the concepts underlying potential intervention strategies are so hotly debated? This is a tension that the *Handbook* highlights but does not resolve.

Emmanuel Gerard and Bruce Kuklick

Death in the Congo: Murdering Patrice Lumumba

Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2015; 296 pp., \$29.95 (cloth)

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Patrice Lumumba's assassination has been the subject of many studies. Economic determinism has been their authors' preferred analytical approach; morality tale has provided their tone. *Death in the Congo* is not more of the same. It is a model of scholarship, featuring subtle portraiture, historical empathy, and skilled use of social science. Emmanuel Gerard and Bruce Kuklick are also outstanding historical detectives. They mine Belgian materials, along with the recent *Foreign Relations of the United States* volume on the Congo, and do an impressive job squeezing the last ounce of information out of the US Senate investigation of CIA plots to assassinate foreign leaders. Their meticulous research enables them to track sometimes minute events that broaden and deepen the story of Lumumba's precipitous rise and fall. Of particular note is the authors' focus on the international dimension of domestic politics in Belgium, the United States, and the Congo, as well as the goals and pretensions of United Nations leaders. The result is a persuasive account including many surprising revisionist conclusions.

For example, Gerard and Kuklick lay the groundwork for a strong case that Joseph Mobutu (Mobutu Sese Seko) was—briefly—the first of sub-Saharan Africa's reformer military men. They show that he did not begin life as a corrupt