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Quality peace: peacebuilding, victory, and world order. By Peter Wallensteen.

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Quality peace is a very accessible book that draws together wide-ranging literatures to make its argument that three conditions are necessary for lasting conflict resolution: dignity for all parties, rule of law and a time-period long enough to normalize peace. Peter Wallensteen draws on an impressive variety of conflict types across the world, from Angola to post-Second World War Europe and Cambodia, although individual cases are not examined in great depth. The writing is clear and engaging and this book would therefore be accessible to both a general audience and anyone with an interest in peace and security studies, whether they be academics or policy-makers.

The book begins with an interesting and useful history of the concept of 'peacebuilding', paying attention to the role of the United Nations in its development, which adds some welcome context for the subsequent chapters. In addition, the second chapter offers readers a helpful exploration of existing peace scholarship. The following, empirical, chapters examine inter- and intrastate conflict as well as state formation and the role of international organizations. The book is logically structured, but a better explanation of how the various aspects of peacebuilding fit together would have been useful in the introduction, to help guide readers through the analysis.

The blurb on the back cover heavily implies that this work is mainly a statistical analysis of the conditions for peace. This is not the case: aside from one or two tables, Wallensteen's own statistical work only begins to appear in any detail from page 81 onwards. One of the strengths of this work is its broad range in time, location and type of conflict examined, so it is a shame that this is omitted from the summary. When they are present, Wallensteen's statistical explanations will engage both those acquainted with quantitative methods and those who are not.

The conclusion is an excellent summary of the book, and would make a good starting-point for undergraduate courses on peace and conflict. The content is partially delivered by bullet-points in this chapter, which allows Wallensteen to cover a very large amount of ground in a short space. This makes it crystal clear how Wallensteen adds to the discipline of peace and security studies in this volume. For example, Johan Galtung's famous exploration of positive and negative peace is nicely complicated by this volume. We might have an idea of what positive and negative peace could look

like, but what is quality peace? How can good positive peace be achieved? What does good negative peace look like? Conversely, what does poor peace look like? In a world with evolving security problems, such as increasing attacks on states across the world by non-state actors like the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria, it becomes all the more important to consider precisely what we mean by 'peace' and how this can be achieved. This volume is helpful in encouraging nuanced thinking about the topic through the use of many empirical examples.

Finally, this book was published in 2015; recent developments such as the British vote to leave the European Union (an institution Wallensteen cites as important for peace on p. 142), the election of Donald Trump as president of the United States, and the changing nature of the US relationship with the rest of the world, especially Russia and China, pose some questions for peace and security studies. Among politicians and the general public alike there is a growing sense of uncertainty about the world, especially from a peace and security perspective; it is my hope that our discipline can fill some of this void, and to this end, this book is a worthy addition.