

SOURCES

McDowell's text. There are no lists of further readings or see also references. All figures and illustrations are in black and white. Chapters that address such complex topics as "Cerebral Circulation and the Blood-Brain Barrier" would benefit from additional images to help readers better understand the content. There is a glossary, index, and select bibliography in addition to illustrations, figures, and tables when available. The only features of note are Side Bars which are found in each chapter: the Side Bars provide additional facts regarding the specific organ systems.

Another issue of note is the lack of authority of the editor and contributors to the text. Over half of the contributors including the editor do not hold advanced degrees in science or medicine and none of the contributors are clinicians. The lack of authority is also evident in the Select Bibliography: the majority of the references provided are websites. With an exception of three references published after 2001, the remaining references are either books written by the contributors or books that were published at least 10 years ago. There are no references to such premier texts as Netter's *Atlas of Human Anatomy* (Saunders/Elsevier, 2010, 5th ed) or Thibodeau and Patton's *Structure and Function of the Body* (Mosby, 2004, 13th ed).

The intended audience for the *Encyclopedia of Human Body Systems* is students; however, the specific student population is not identified. This encyclopedia is too basic for students in higher education and is not recommended for high school students due to the text's lack of authority. There are many similar works currently available that are more authoritative and appropriate for students. Ashwell's *Anatomica: The Complete Home Medical Reference* (Firefly, 2010, 2nd ed.) is comprehensive, written at a level appropriate for high school students, has many colorful images, and has a robust list of consultants and contributors (of the 23 individuals listed, all but four are either MDs, researchers, or university instructors). Burnie's *Concise Encyclopedia of the Human body* (Dorling Kindersley, 1995) and Walker's *Encyclopedia of the Human Body* (DK Publishing, 2002) are also comparable texts for high school students. Undergraduate and graduate students would find the works of Netters and Thibodeau of most use.

McDowell's work may be of interest to a public library that needs to supplement a basic science collection; however, it is not appropriate for school library collections or academic library collections.—*Maria C. Melssen, Head of Learning and Information Services, Florida International University, Miami*

Encyclopedia of Media and Propaganda in Wartime America. Ed. by Martin J. Manning and Clarence R. Wyatt. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio, 2001. 2 vols. acid free \$180 (ISBN 978-1-59884-227-2). E-book available (978-1-59884-228-9), call for pricing.

ABC-Clio's *Encyclopedia of Media and Propaganda in Wartime America* [EMPWA] offers a unique treatment of conflict-related events and people that "were noteworthy for the media and propaganda they generated" (xix). Editors Manning, a

librarian at the Bureau of Public Diplomacy, U.S. Department of State, and Wyatt, a Professor of History at Centre College, have blended military and social history with media studies, making this work useful for a broad range of students and other researchers.

EMPWA covers the period from the origins of the French and Indian Wars (approx. 1750), to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Articles are concise and engaging, defining topics according to their key sociopolitical messages. For example, the entry on the Ghost Dance, a term applied to a pair of ceremonial dances originated by Paiute and Sioux Indians in the 19th century, not only charts its historical origins but describes how the dance functioned as both a ritual to invoke the return of buffalo and, later, a way of organizing and empowering Indians in opposition to white Colonialism.

Historical context gives shape to this two-volume work, which is grouped into chapters corresponding with specific periods ("American Civil War," "Cold War"). These are introduced by framing essays that summarize major historical events and related propaganda efforts. Entries are alphabetically arranged within chapters; this differs from ABC-Clio's *Propaganda and Mass Persuasion: A Historical Encyclopedia, 1500 to the Present* (2003), which eschews chapters in favor of a fully alphabetical approach. While EMPWA's organization may be less ideal for a quick look-up, it does contain sectional tables of contents and an index. Overall, these chronological chapters combined with the introductory essays add depth that will be especially useful to students of history.

Other features include a timeline of important events and extensive "See Also" notes for entries. References are provided for each article, in addition to a "Further Reading" bibliography for each chapter, adding to EMPWA's function as a gateway to propaganda research. All articles are signed, and each volume contains an "About the Editors and Contributors" section that specifies contributor affiliations. Images are included throughout.

These last two features also highlight potential weaknesses. While many contributors are professors, librarians and institutionally affiliated historians, some articles are authored by independent scholars. This criticism is not intended to denigrate the value or quality of independent scholarship, but some selectors and faculty might find this troublesome. Moreover, the images, which are generally high quality, are a little scarce. As an example, the article on the Confederate Battle Flag states that it "is often confused with the national flag of the Confederacy" (317). While the article itself presents a succinct account of the flag's symbolism during and after the Civil War, side-by-side images of the two flags would illuminate why the images are often confused. A visit to Wikipedia provided the missing images, but subsequent editions of EMPWA would benefit from added graphical content.

Overall, EMPWA seems to fill a gap in available reference tools, with its narrow focus on war propaganda and its role in the American story. Related titles include the aforementioned *Propaganda and Mass Persuasion* and Greenwood Press's *Historical Dictionary of American Propaganda* (2004).

These, however, are less substantial and more broadly focused than EMPWA, which is highly recommended for academic libraries, and public libraries that serve students and history buffs. EMPWA is also available as an e-book.—Korey Brunetti, *Collections Coordinator/Reference & Instruction Librarian, California State University—East Bay*

The Encyclopedia of Middle East Wars: The United States in the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, and Iraq Conflicts. Ed. by Spencer C. Tucker. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 2010. 5 vols. acid free \$495 (ISBN 978-1-85109-947-4). E-book available (978-1-85109-948-1), call for pricing.

The scope of this work includes both political and military history and biography related to conflicts in the Middle East, North and East Africa, and Central Asia since about 1970. However, a few entries related to the relevant history and culture of the region and U.S. reaction to the conflicts are included. Some examples of essays included in the first four encyclopedia volumes are: “Iraqi Liberation Act,” “Italy: Armed Forces in Iraq and Afghanistan,” “Desert Shield, Operation,” “Schwarzkopf, H. Norman Jr.,” “Sadat, Muhammad Anwar,” “Sheehan, Cindy Lee Miller,” “Cluster Bombs, U.S.,” “Satellites, Use of by Coalition Forces,” “Allah,” “Ottoman Empire,” and “Syria, Armed Forces.”

The essays are signed and range in length from one page to about four pages. Each provides a short bibliography. Most essays maintain an appropriate degree of political distance, though an American audience is presumed. The style is generally dry but quite readable.

The four encyclopedic volumes are much more detailed than *Encyclopedia of the Modern Middle East and North Africa* (MacMillan, 2004), providing a much greater depth of information within a more focused scope that is more explicitly political and military. However, this work should be supplemented by other reference works about Middle Eastern social history, Muslim religion, and political history in earlier times.

Perhaps the greatest contribution of the work is volume five, which is a collection of relevant primary documents including correspondence of political and military leaders, presidential briefings, political speeches, United Nations Security Council resolutions, Congressional acts, broadcast transcripts, and other relevant primary sources. Having these documents gathered together in a single volume will be both useful to serious researchers and interesting to the curious browser.

The work is thoroughly indexed and provides interesting black and white photographs, many of which are military in nature, showing aircraft and ocean vessels, for example. Many other photographs feature biographical figures, pictures of cities, or political rallies and protests. The work contains a smaller number of black and white maps. The cover is olive drab featuring a large picture of soldiers and helicopters. The cover is attractive though clearly military in its appeal.

The purpose of this work is primarily educational: to provide an accessible resource for understanding the political exigencies and military strategies and technology involved in

these wars that have been so prominent in American life and policy. The work is well-suited to accomplish this purpose. Its essays can provide a useful guide to understanding evening news broadcasts and political speeches referencing conflict in the Middle East. It also has a great deal of browsing appeal for patrons interested in military history and technology, and it could be quite useful for researchers studying American and international politics. The work could be a useful addition to most public, high school, and undergraduate college libraries.—Steven R. Edscorn, *Library Director, Memphis Theological Seminary, Memphis, Tennessee*

The Encyclopedia of Political Science. Ed. by George Thomas Kurian. Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2010. 5 vols. \$800 (ISBN 978-1-933116-44-0)

The Encyclopedia of Political Science is the first encyclopedia to comprehensively cover this interdisciplinary field. There are many other encyclopedias on subtopics within political science (for example, the *Encyclopedia of the U.S. Government and the Environment* published by ABC-CLIO, 2010), but none with the breadth of this five-volume set. Editor in Chief George Thomas Kurian is a well established editor of reference works, having edited many other titles related to both United States and international politics. The five associate editors represent diverse academic backgrounds within political science including political theory, political economics, international studies, and race and gender studies. The encyclopedia features over 1,500 articles from a globally diverse group of scholars from a variety of well-known institutions. Entries range from short definitions and biographies to longer essays on key concepts and events. All entries except for short definitions have current bibliographies including scholarly articles, court cases, and books.

One of the many strengths of this encyclopedia is the writing and editing. As most issues related to political science have multiple views or perceptions, providing an objective yet concise entry on a topic is difficult; however, the writing in the reviewed entries all provide a view into the complexity of the issues in clear, objective, and understandable terms. Most entries provide a brief history and overview of the topic or person, and then lay out opposing views with a conclusion that offers areas for the reader to consider.

The scope is comprehensive and covers the intersections with other disciplines well. For example, the intersection with literature is covered through entries such as “the Political Novel,” and treated in more depth in longer entries such as “Politics, Literature, and Film.” Entries such as “Slavery” and “Social Security” that could easily focus too much on American perspectives are international in scope, providing more in-depth discussion of the topic’s role within the United States when necessary. The discipline of political science is the backbone of this encyclopedia, informing nearly all entries, which is best illustrated by Manfred Henningsen’s entry for “Holocaust,” which identifies a “scholarly deficit of the political science profession” in the few political scientists who have