studied the Holocaust (732). Readers of this reference work will be introduced to events and issues through the critical lens of political science.

The breadth of the encyclopedia can be seen partially in the range of biographies. It is problematic that virtually all living figures are excluded from the encyclopedia, which is understandable for people such as Barack Obama who have actively evolving biographies. However, the exclusion of some figures such as Nelson Mandela or Jimmy Carter, who have well-established legacies that will continue, but are already significant enough to warrant a biographical essay represent one area that could have been expanded. The overall coverage of key thinkers, political figures, and political scientists is extensive. For example, not only can well-known individuals such as W.E.B. DuBois be found, but important academics such as Nelson Polsby and Judith Shklar are also featured.

The Encyclopedia of Political Science will strengthen all reference collections in Political Science. If a library owns many of the narrowly focused reference works within Political Science, The Encyclopedia of Political Science will offer a broader perspective. If a library owns few or no reference works on subtopics in political science, this work will instantly provide a comprehensive overview of topics related to Political Science. Highly recommended for all college libraries—Shannon Pritting, Special Instruction and Programming Librarian, State University of New York College at Oswego, Oswego, New York

**Sources**


United States government policy concerning the environment has developed through the last two hundred years as the nation expanded westward, new natural resources were discovered and exploited, and the federal government itself increased in size, authority, and jurisdiction. It is a complicated history involving issues that include federalism vs. local authority, free enterprise, demand for energy, industrialization, population growth, and the increasing scientific knowledge about the effects and hazards of land use and resource exploitation. It is also a history that continues to have impact in our lives and our environment today, as well as ramifications for our future as policies are changed with the shifts in personnel in government. It is therefore important that library communities have access to current resources, such as the Encyclopedia of the U.S. Government and the Environment: History, Policy, and Politics, that engage the reader on this interplay regarding the environment between the government’s policy makers and their various constituencies.

General Editor, Mathew Lindstrom, has gathered 120 researchers and academic writers to create a two-volume reference work of approximately 300 signed entries. The entries (of one to three pages) are listed alphabetically, complemented by black and white photography and completed by individual lists of references. The first volume includes three prefatory essays on the history of government policy and politics regarding the environment and the second volume concludes with a timeline and index. Of special note are the expanded entries, titled “Primary Documents” on landmark court rulings and legislation on environmental issues (for example, Marine Mammal Protection Act) that are given extended coverage by including the actual text of the ruling or law.

In his introduction Lindstrom describes this work as a “comprehensive overview of the major environment laws and actors in and out of the of the U.S. government” and this reviewer agrees with his estimation (xviii). Lindstrom has assembled an excellent reference work that offers the reader ideas for further research and study on a broad spectrum of environmental and political issues. As this title is also the first encyclopedia to deal solely with government policies and the environment, there is no reference title for comparison and this reviewer would suggest it as a relevant addition to any public or academic library.—Paul MacLennan, Reference Assistant, CSU-East Bay Library, Hayward, California


Although one of the newest interdisciplinary fields in academia in the past 20 years, Leadership Studies has already established a solid foothold on many university campuses across North America. Students up to this point could use a handful of reference materials for a broad overview of the prominent people, theories, organizations, etc. within the new field, such as James Burn’s four-volume Encyclopedia of Leadership (Sage, 2004). However, there has not yet been any reference material to focus on gender and women within leadership studies as an in-depth review.

Gender and Women’s Leadership, a 2-volume reference handbook, is part of a larger reference leadership series covering topics ranging from environmental leadership to political and civic leadership. The dedication of a handbook to gender and women’s leadership speaks both to the importance of women within leadership and to the lack of their inclusion in past leadership reference material.

The handbook is a strong reference tool not only for students beginning their endeavor into leadership studies, but also for the students learning about the great role that women have and continued to play locally, nationally and globally. The over 100 entries offer topics ranging from foundational history of feminist theory to analysis of women’s leadership around the world within governments, family, history, literature, health, religion, and social movements. The chapters contain ample explanatory information written in a style that students will find both accessible and engaging—almost to the point that they could use the handbook itself as a supplemental course textbook.

Contributors to the handbook, primarily women leaders themselves, include oppositional views within their chapters, a

The Jews of Capitol Hill is an updated and rearranged edition of Rabbi Stone's earlier volume, The Congressional Minyan: The Jews of Capitol Hill (KTAV Publishing House in association with American Jewish Society, 2000). Where The Congressional Minyan employed a strictly alphabetical ordering of names, The Jews of Capitol Hill follows a chronological arrangement according to Congresses, bringing the older work current to the 111th Congress (2009–10). Some biographies included in both works remain much the same (see Neuberger, Richard Lewis) while others have been substantially revised and rewritten (see Yulee, David Levy).

Like its predecessor, The Jews of Capitol Hill is a work of popular biography, entertaining, lively, and interesting. It is not a work of meticulous scholarship. Although references are provided at the end of each individual's biographical sketch Rabbi Stone is inconsistent in supplying the reader with complete citations.

Examination of a number of Rabbi Stone's biographical sketches leaves this reviewer with the impression that he has depended heavily on various editions of the Almanac of American Politics (Gambit, 1972–), various editions of the American Jewish Year Book (American Jewish Committee, 1900–), the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia (The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia 1939–43:10v.), the first edition of the Encyclopaedia Judaica (Encyclopaedia Judaica/Macmillan, 1971–1972.16v.), the Bicentennial edition of the Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774–1989 (U.S. G.P.O., 1989), and the Dictionary of American Biography (Scribner, 1928–37.20v. and Index; Reprint: Scribner, 1943.21v.), as well as newspaper and journal articles, individual works of biography, Congressional Quarterly and National Journal publications and, in the case of the most recent Jewish members of Congress, interviews.


Another serious concern for students and scholars is Rabbi Stone's inconsistent citation style as previously noted. He neither indicates from which of his references he gathered specific pieces of information nor does he provide in most instances a full and complete bibliographic entry. Black and white photographs that accompany each biographical sketch also lack identification as to their source.

In his "Acknowledgements" Rabbi Stone cites the first edition of the Almanac of American Politics (Gambit, 1972) as his inspiration for undertaking what is clearly a labor of love. "What I was looking for back in 1972 was a Jewish version of that book. That is why I decided to write The Jews of Capitol Hill; it was the one book that 'wasn't on the shelf'" (vii).

In that light The Jews of Capitol Hill may be seen as a collection of entertaining success stories about a group of elected Congressional representatives who share in common the fact that they are Jewish, born either of a Jewish mother or converted according to Jewish rituals and rites, though Rabbi Stone makes an exception to this for Barry Goldwater whom he considers "Jewish enough" (xv). Family backgrounds and life experiences are given as much or more emphasis in Rabbi Stone's lively telling as each Senator's or Representative's congressional career.

Libraries with strong collections of Judaica may want to add The Jews of Capitol Hill to their reference shelves, providing as it does a singular and up-to-date compendium of Jewish members of Congress. Others may want to add The Jews of Capitol Hill to their circulating collections and depend for information about the legislative and political activities of members of Congress on such standard reference works as the previously cited Almanac of American Politics, American National Biography, and Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774–2005, as well as the recent edition (111th