

himself to different gases and monitor his responses, at times relying on his children to see if he was still breathing” (38). Many researchers throughout history risked death by experimenting on themselves to advance medical knowledge.

Writing style is clear and direct with a minimum of medical jargon. Editor Frankenburg holds a medical doctor degree from University of Toronto. She is currently a professor of psychiatry at the Boston University School of Medicine and chief of inpatient psychiatry at the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital in Bedford, Massachusetts. She has been ably assisted here by nine contributors, all of whom hold doctoral degrees, although only one, Jack McCallum, MD., has a background in medicine. The others, interestingly enough, are historians.

This title fills a void in the reference literature. Multi-volume works such as *Bioethics*, 4th ed., (previously titled *Encyclopedia of Bioethics* [Macmillan, 2014]), are bulky, expensive and have a much broader scope than the work under review here. On the other hand, a WORLDCAT search using LCSH “Human Experimentation in Medicine,” yields a plethora of narrative works, but no other compact encyclopedic publications.

Overall, this is an engaging, informative book that is well written and well researched. It is recommended for purchase by all public libraries and should be a core collection item for medical libraries and academic institutions having strong ethics/medical collections.—*Michael F. Bemis, Independent Reference Book Reviewer, Oakdale, Minnesota*

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***The Powers of U.S. Congress: Where Constitutional Authority Begins and Ends.*** Edited by Brien Hallett. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2016. 298 pages. Acid free \$71.20 (ISBN 978-1-4408-4323-5). E-book available (978-1-4408-4324-2).

This book offers an overview and analysis of the twenty-one powers of the US Congress as enumerated in the Constitution. It is organized by the powers of Congress in the order that they appear in Article I Section 8, Article II Section 2, and the enforcement provisions in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments. Editor Brien Hallett (University of Hawaii, Manoa) introduces the book with historical background on how the American colonies developed the concepts and structures that led to the Constitution. Most important are social contract theory and the influence of the European commercial revolution in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that had an impact on the original design of colonial government in America. Each of the nineteen chapters focuses on powers to legislate and enforce federal laws on issues such as taxes, commerce, immigration, bankruptcies, civil rights, advise and consent of appointments and treaties, and regulation of militia. Chapters begin with definitions of key terms followed by sections on historical development, future implications, and further readings. The strength of the book lies with the analysis of historical development of each Congressional power. It surveys how the

powers have been interpreted or used by legislative and executive branches and the federal courts based on precedent from the colonial period to the present time. Relevant federal court cases, legislation, and debates (e.g., Federalist Papers) before the signing of the Constitution are cited to explain the development of the Congress’s constitutional powers, particularly as they relate to powers of the President and the states. The volume provides the text of the Constitution and amendments, and a subject index.

Hallett states that this book is the first one volume guide to the congressional powers in the Constitution. A similar guide (*Powers of Congress*, Washington DC: Congressional Quarterly, 1976) appeared in the wake of the Watergate scandal as Congress sought to use its constitutional powers more vigorously compared with the historical increase in the powers of the president. Compared with Hallett’s new book, coverage of historical development is, of course, not as up to date, and it does not offer systematic and thorough coverage of each enumerated power for Congress in the Constitution. The seventeen contributors to the new work are mainly academics in the social sciences and law. Their essays are clearly written and together form a useful reference volume designed for scholars, students, and the interested public. The new book, available in print and e-book, is highly recommended for academic and public libraries.—*David Lincove, History, Public Affairs, Philosophy Librarian, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio*

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***The Roots and Consequences of Civil Wars and Revolutions: Conflicts that Changed World History.*** By Spencer C. Tucker. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2017. 529 pages. Acid-free \$80 (ISBN 978-1-4408-4293-1). E-book available (978-1-4408-4294-8), call for pricing.

Here we have an interesting idea for a monograph that is instead presented as a reference book and leaves a reviewer unsatisfied. In his short introduction, Tucker acknowledges the thirty entries are a small sample of all history, but says he has tried to strike a representative balance across time and geography. He further says the selections “have much to teach us about interpreting historical events.”

Yet, where is the teaching? The entries are accounts of events followed by assessments of their importance, without comparative analysis or drawing of lessons. There is no essay to tell what can be learned from events as diverse as the Taiping Rebellion and the twenty-first century Libyan Civil War.

Nor is there discussion about the relationship of civil wars and revolutions and why the two subjects are combined in a relatively small volume. For instance, are civil wars just internal revolutions that failed? (Would the American Civil War be called the Confederate Revolution today if Lee had succeeded?) How does a revolution against a foreign power (America’s, Hungary’s) compare to one against domestic power (France’s, Iran’s)?

To add quibble to complaint, how were the Peloponnesian Wars between famously independent Athens and