

## SOURCES

specify whether the work has received an award; additional symbols indicate if the work is considered to be a core title, as well as symbols for titles that have connections to film, television, gaming, or anime. The authors also conveniently provide symbols that designate the age-appropriateness and recommended reading level of the title. Each of these features allows readers to identify disparate information in a single resource.

In addition to the individual entries, this work also includes several value-added features. In the front matter of the book, the authors explain the difference between comic books, trade paperbacks, and graphic novels, which could be useful for someone who is unfamiliar with the history and rise of comic books as a literary medium. Additionally, the authors provide three appendixes: "Recommended Additional Book Sources," "Publishing Companies on the Internet," and "Other Online Sources." There are also three indexes: "Creator," "Title," and "Subject." Each of these features contributes to a greater understanding of the medium, as well as assisting readers in the discovery of new resources.

In comparison, M. Keith Booker's *Encyclopedia of Comic Books and Graphic Novels* (Greenwood, 2010) is organized alphabetically, which makes it most useful for finding information about known items, rather than locating new titles. Entries are mixed together in alphabetical order, with authors, artists, genres, characters, publishers, and titles listed alongside each other. This organization, along with the fact that this work was written by multiple authors, leads to the information appearing somewhat disjointed. For example, while perusing the "A" section of the encyclopedia there is an entry for "Adaptations from other Media" (3). This entry is much broader than other entries, and the information included could have been conveyed in a more user-friendly way, such as the use of symbols, as used by Pawuk and Serchay. This entry is situated between entries for the illustrator "Adams, Neal" and the genre "Adventure Comics." This arrangement is less than ideal, and readers who are new to graphic novels may find this resource less useful for discovery than Pawuk and Serchay's *Graphic Novels: A Guide to Comic Books, Manga, and More*.

An additional difference between these resources is in the selection of titles for inclusion. Each of these books discuss works published in the United States, but Pawuk and Serchay have a broader scope. In the *Encyclopedia of Comic Books and Graphic Novels*, the editor notes that emphasis was placed on comics published in the United States by American writers and illustrators. Booker states, "The rich comics traditions in Europe and Japan are given less emphasis" (xxi). Pawuk and Serchay state that *Graphic Novels: A Guide to Comic Books, Manga, and More* includes titles published throughout the world, with an emphasis on North American and Asian publishers. The authors also note, "A good portion of the book features Asian titles, mostly due in part to the 'manga explosion' which has reinvigorated the graphic novel field" (xxxii).

Since the audience for this literary medium is diverse, with titles being sought after by children, teens, adults, and scholars, it is highly recommended for school, public, and academic libraries.—Lisa Presley, Assistant Professor, Reference and Instruction Librarian, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio

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***Humans and Animals: A Geography of Coexistence.*** Edited by Julie Urbanik and Connie L. Johnston. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2017. 466 p. Acid free. \$89. (ISBN: 978-1-4408-3834-7). E-book available (ISBN: 978-1-4408-3835-4). Call for pricing.

*Homo sapien* is just one species among millions of other animals here on Planet Earth. In the space of just a few thousand years, however, humans have altered the balance of life on this cosmic speck in ways large and small. That alone would be reason enough to warrant the publication of this volume, an examination of human-animal relationships. The editors provide an additional motive, pointing out that "as animals ourselves, our very survival as a species is intimately connected to these others" (xi). It behooves us, then, to understand how we can all just get along together, as denoted by "coexistence" in the subtitle.

In some 150 alphabetically arranged entries, topics both expected and unexpected contribute to the reader's comprehension of this love-hate affair. The former is exemplified by the articles "Pets," "Working Animals," and "Zoos," while the latter includes "Domestic Violence and Animal Cruelty," "Invasive Species," and "Mad Cow Disease." Thought provoking subjects are covered in "Animal Assisted Therapy," "Emotions, Animal," "Intelligence," "Popular Media, Animals In," along with a host of other equally interesting material. Each article is signed by its writer and concludes with cross-references and a further reading list. Writing style is appropriate for senior high school/undergraduate college students, with minimum jargon (a separate glossary defines technical terms). Illustration is sparse, consisting of black-and-white photographs. Special features include the "Primary Documents" section, which offers a selection of excerpts from Congressional legislation, books, etc. and a concluding bibliography.

The editors are well versed in their subject matter and equally well qualified to helm a project such as this. Julie Urbanik, PhD (geography, Clark University), is the author of *Placing Animals: An Introduction to the Geography of Human-Animal Relations* (Roman & Littlefield, 2012). In addition to her many publications, she is also responsible for producing the first animal geography-based documentary, *Kansas City: An American Zoopolis*. Connie Johnston likewise holds a doctoral degree from Clark University and is currently an adjunct professor in the Department of Geography, DePaul University. Although not as widely published as her coeditor, Johnston was awarded a National Science Foundation grant for her research on the geography of farmed animal welfare in the United States and Europe. The contributors represent a

cross-section of the field, most holding advanced degrees and performing original research on human-animal relations.

While there is a robust narrative literature concerning human-animal relationships, reference works are almost nonexistent. Indeed, the only other title to be found is the four-volume *Encyclopedia of Human-Animal Relationships: A Global Exploration of Our Connections with Animals* (Greenwood, 2007). This supports the editors' assertion that the title under review is "the first one-volume encyclopedia to address the geography of human-animal coexistence for a general audience" (ix). It is this reviewer's opinion that *Humans and Animals* is a highly readable and informative work that deserves a place on the shelves of all public and academic libraries, especially those of the latter that support geography, social studies, or animal rights and welfare curricula.—Michael F. Bemis, *Independent Reference Book Reviewer, Oakdale, Minnesota*

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***Interpreting Our World: 100 Discoveries that Revolutionized Geography.*** By Joseph J. Kerski. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2016. 386 p. Acid free \$71.20 (ISBN: 978-1-61069-918-8). Ebooks available (ISBN: 978-1-61069-920-4), call for pricing.

Advances within the discipline of geography have changed the way that we understand and engage with the world. Joseph J. Kerski's *Interpreting our World: 100 Discoveries that Revolutionized Geography* focuses on some of the most important discoveries in geography that have changed the discipline of geography and society's understanding of the world. *Interpreting our World* is a single-volume encyclopedia that contains an introduction essay, six regional maps that depict the geographic locations of the volume's entries, a selected chronology of key events, one hundred alphabetically arranged entries, and an index.

Kerski's entries highlight how certain discoveries in geography have led to "changes in ways of thinking about the Earth" and to changes "in the way that the Earth is studied" (xii). *Interpreting our World* explicitly focuses on geography as an applied discipline. Thus, topical and biographical entries emphasize practical discoveries that significantly shaped and reframed the social and earth sciences. *Interpreting our World* provides readers with concise, yet informative essays ranging from two to three pages in length. All entries end with a useful further readings list. Many entries also contain illustrations or photographs, which prove to be useful for essays such as "Great Trigonometric Survey of India" as the accompanying image of the trigonometric survey shows how the cartographers used triangulations to produce accurate maps. As an encyclopedia of applied geography, its subject entries largely focus on instrumentation and calculation methods and include topics such as "Surveying: Measuring the Earth," "Eratosthenes: Calculating the Earth's Circumference," and "Field Collection Devices: Data Gathering on the Landscape." The biographical essays focus on people who contributed to technological or quantitative advancements in

geography such as William Smith, who created "the world's first nationwide geologic map" (293).

*Interpreting our World* provides a thorough introduction into many important advancements in geography. Other related reference works include Reuel R. Hanks' single-volume *Encyclopedia of Geography Terms, Themes, and Concepts* (ABC-CLIO, 2011) and Barney Warf's six-volume *Encyclopedia of Geography* (Sage, 2010). Kerski's *Interpreting our World* offers more in-depth essays than the entries in Hanks' *Encyclopedia of Geography Terms, Themes, and Concepts* and is much more focused than the more comprehensive *Encyclopedia of Geography*. While *Interpreting our World* is focused on applied geography, it can be forgiven for not including essays on topics related to human geography. However, a few entries focused on the critiques of applied geography would have been a useful addition to the volume. Since *Interpreting our World* included many entries related to mapping, including essays on radical geography and critical cartography, both of which significantly reframed the discipline's understanding of maps, would have provided a more well-rounded presentation of applied geography.

Regardless of these omissions, Kerski's *Interpreting our World* offers an accessible account of one hundred significant advances and discoveries that framed the discipline of geography and changed how the world viewed the Earth. This volume offers accessible and brief essays that provide well-informed introductions into important topics within geography. *Interpreting our World* is recommended for high school and public libraries.—Joseph A. Hurley, *Data Services and GIS Librarian, Georgia State University Library, Atlanta, Georgia*

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***Islam: A Worldwide Encyclopedia.*** Edited by Cenap Cakmak. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2017. 4 vols. Acid free \$415 (ISBN: 978-1-61069-216-8). E-book available (ISBN: 978-1-61069-217-5), call for pricing.

It is clear that the world of Islam is profoundly important, and also that there are wide and conflicting views on Islam today. Similarly, it seems clear that we should pursue efforts to promote the understanding of Islam. In response, a goal of the four volume *Islam: A Worldwide Encyclopedia* (IAWE) is to give "basic information on Islam" and to "shed light" on "controversial issues" (xxvii). In his opening comments, the editor, a Professor of International Law and Politics at Eskişehir Osmangazi University and Senior Researcher at the Wise Men Center for Strategic Research in Turkey, notes that there have been "a wide range of different interpretations and variations of Islam throughout history" (xxvii). He suggests that Muslims need to revive the "strong tradition of academic debate" that was integral to Islamic studies "in early decades of Islam," and affirms support for the "diverse and plural nature of contemporary Islamic scholarship" (xxviii). At the same time, he is concerned that "disputed issues" may lead to "biases and stereotypes in the minds of Western people," and hopes that this new resource can both "contribute to the pursuit of a common ground" between those of different