in a crowded field by concentrating solely on race and media as opposed to coupling them with gender and/or class, as is often the case.

The stated purpose of Campbell’s work is to be a “comprehensive guide for scholars, students, and media professionals who seek to understand key debates about the impact of media messages on racial attitudes and understanding” (1). This is attempted by collocating twenty-eight essays written by scholars in media studies, communications, journalism, and other disciplines. The essays are presented in three parts: “Studying Race and Media: Theories and Approaches,” “Race, the Medium, the Message,” and “Race, Ethnicity, and Intersectionality.” Part 1 does well in introducing several interesting theories and approaches to studying the subject. Part 2 delves into many of the contemporary issues within various mediums, including ethnic media, sports media, advertising, social media, and others; however, this section did not live up to the “comprehensive guide” goal set out by the editor. Conspicuously absent, given their prominence in contemporary American culture, were stand-alone essays and analyses of gaming and the political media; in fact, the 2016 elections are not covered in any depth. Part 3 is generally representative of the prominent ethnic groups in the United States and delves into some international coverage of India, Europe, East Asia, and others.

Readers would be hard-pressed to identify this collection of essays as a reference book, but it does bring together essays on important aspects of race and media, and it would be useful for academic libraries to consider purchasing.—Brent D. Singleton, Coordinator for Reference Services, California State University, San Bernardino


This reference book is a timely encyclopedia that captures some of the most recent and critical events that involved law enforcement, as well as a number of historically significant milestones in the relationship between law enforcement and citizens in the United States. This book is a quick reference that is structured in a way to give researchers an easy-to-use timeline of events, technological advances, changes in the law, and debates and incidents with police that have infiltrated everyday life and the news.

This reference covers an expansive date and topic range, from the 1600s to the present, from colonial night watches to racial profiling. It is subdivided by broader topics (wiretapping, corruption, and body cameras, as examples), specific case studies (the Trayvon Martin shooting, Frank Serpico, and Teddy Roosevelt and the fight against police corruption), and important court proceedings (Brown v. Mississippi, Miranda v. Arizona).

A strength of this reference is its effort to objectively cover the number of recent incidents that involved police officers causing the death of minorities. Contributors try to offer unbiased accounts and offer little to no speculation on unverified elements of the interactions, but bibliographies for further reading are presented to offer researchers the opportunity to investigate these incidents on their own and draw their own conclusions based on their findings. It also benefits from being one of perhaps very few reference texts that examines the criminal justice system through the lens of policing in accessible entries that would provide useful starting points for researchers at a variety of reading levels.

I would recommend this reference to two- and four-year undergraduate institutions, especially those with criminal justice programs. The analysis of policing in America is unlikely to wane in the coming years, and this book will retain its relevance for years to come.—Amanda Babirad, Instructional Services Librarian, Morrisville State College, Morrisville, New York


*Today’s Foreign Policy Issues: Democrats and Republicans,* as the title suggests, examines international and “intermestic” policy issues from the perspectives of our two major political parties. According to the introduction, this book “examines the proposals and positions of the two parties—from profound disagreements to areas of common ground” (p. viii); however, this nuanced approach is difficult to achieve in a volume written for the novice researcher. Further, the structure of the articles stresses differences rather than similarities. Presenting political parties as monolithic structures is also problematic. While parties have unifying platforms that are referred to often throughout the book, they tend to obscure internal divisions. This partisan framework also seems to lend itself to deepening cleavages, both real and imagined, for readers approaching the material from entrenched perspectives. And what of independent, libertarian, and green-party positions, among others?

The work is written by Trevor Rubenzer, and the singular voice allows for consistency of treatment across topics. The disadvantage of the single-author model is that we don’t hear the voices of experts on various topics covered. There is a unifying organizational template used for entries that enables readers to seamlessly compare and contrast topics. Every article begins with an overview paragraph followed by bulleted lists that summarize the positions of each party, a historical overview, and then sections that go into further detail about each party. “Further Reading” lists guide the reader to content from various sources that are readily available on the open web, at least for the time being. Articles are clearly written, avoid jargon, and provide concise overviews.
of topics ranging from climate change to nation building to China at a level appropriate for novice researchers.

The most significant contribution of this work is that it adds a much-needed update to current reference options addressing foreign policy. Alexander DeConde, Richard Dean Burns, and Fredrik Logevall’s Encyclopedia of American Foreign Policy (Charles Scribner’s Sons, 2002), and Bruce W. Jentleson and Thomas G. Paterson’s Encyclopedia of U.S. Foreign Relations (Oxford, 1997), both excellent reference resources structured by topic with articles written by experts, are showing their age. And while Robert J. McMahon and Thomas W. Zeiler’s Guide to U.S. Foreign Policy: A Diplomatic History (CQ Press, 2012) is a bit more recent, its historical organization makes it difficult to compare. Unfortunately, currency is not enough to recommend the work, as it is fleeting. Today’s Foreign Policy Issues: Democrats and Republicans provides rather narrow and shallow coverage of foreign policy from a very specific and, in this reviewer’s opinion, questionable perspective.—Anne C. Deutsch, Sojourner Truth

The one shortcoming of Tweeting to Freedom is its length (367 pages), which, coupled with the extensive scope, does not leave much room for in-depth analysis. Overall, this volume is a quality addition to the existing body of reference works on social media and international social movements, and it is highly accessible yet well researched and informative. Recommended for high-school libraries and colleges.—Shannon Pritting, Library Director, SUNY Polytechnic Institute, Utica, New York

**SOURCES**


Professors Jim Willis (Azusa Pacific University) and Anthony R. Fellow (California State University at Fullerton) edited the affordable and relevant single-volume *Tweeting to Freedom: An Encyclopedia of Citizen Protests and Uprisings Around the World.* The extensive teaching and research experience of Willis and Fellow is evident in the instructive and informative writing throughout. A major consideration with a reference work on a topic as quickly evolving as social media is how quickly the text will become outdated. The focus on providing context for social media movements will serve to keep the content in *Tweeting to Freedom* relevant, especially as the memory of the reasons for protests gets shorter and shorter. The analysis will be useful even when the examples are inevitably no longer current; however, there are many timely examples, such as references to the 2016 US presidential election.

*Tweeting to Freedom* provides an extensive introductory essay on “Worldwide Internet Activism and Movements,” along with thirty-five country studies, ranging from seven to twenty pages in length, all authored by Willis and Fellow. Country essays provide an overview, subsections on economic or social conditions, media and online activity, and a review of journalistic freedom. Countries selected represent both developed and developing countries, a mix of types of governments, and a variety of regions. The approach to the country studies provides more than just a review of social media and protests, and offers an overarching analysis of media and freedom of expression. Broad issues such as privacy and the problematic nature of an open Internet are mixed with specific individual narratives throughout. References are mostly web content, including news sites, online magazines, and government publications.

There are other recent similar titles on the topic of social media and social movements. The 2011 *Encyclopedia of Social Movement Media* (Sage) is a quality work, albeit with a scope that goes beyond social media, but the six years since its publication have brought major changes in how social media is used to organize protests. Sage also published the 2014 *Encyclopedia of Social Media and Politics,* a comprehensive three-volume set that covers several hundred general topics but is focused on the United States and serves as a background source with mostly short single-page articles. The *Routledge Companion to Social Media and Politics* published in 2016 is an excellent work that provides an extensive theoretical overview, covers international perspectives, and includes several specific country studies; however, *Tweeting to Freedom* is more focused on the use of social media for protest movements in specific countries, offers less theory, and is less academic in its approach. *Tweeting to Freedom* is perhaps more appropriate for advanced high-school students and undergraduates than the more advanced *Routledge Companion to Social Media and Politics.* ABC-CLIO also released a related work this year, *Social Media: A Reference Handbook* that would be a useful general companion to provide the larger context of social media outside of social movements and politics.

The one shortcoming of *Tweeting to Freedom* is its length (367 pages), which, coupled with the extensive scope, does not leave much room for in-depth analysis. Overall, this volume is a quality addition to the existing body of reference works on social media and international social movements, and it is highly accessible yet well researched and informative. Recommended for high-school libraries and colleges.—Shannon Pritting, Library Director, SUNY Polytechnic Institute, Utica, New York