fewer films but offers a lengthy historical overview of the war movie genre.—Edward Whatley, Instruction and Research Librarian, Georgia College & State University, Milledgeville, Georgia


Artifacts from Ancient Egypt, a new title in the Greenwood Daily Life through Artifacts series, utilizes objects of daily life from ancient Egypt to illuminate the ways in which material culture reflects the lifeways of the people who produce it. In keeping with the general outline of the series, author Barbara Mendoza, a Berkeley-trained specialist in ancient Egyptian and eastern Mediterranean art and archaeology, has selected 45 pieces that reflect the customs, beliefs, and practices of ancient Egyptians from the earliest Predynastic era (ca. 5000 BCE) through the late Graeco-Roman period (ca. 300 CE). The material culture of ancient Egypt is particularly adapted to this kind of treatment, given its deeply ornamented and symbolic nature, and is an excellent beginner’s guide to understanding and interpreting how material culture reflects the society that created it.

In the introduction, Mendoza gives a brief overview of Egyptian historical periods and discusses the limitations and problems of Egyptian historiographic evidence. She then has a section on evaluating artifacts, not just the who, what, where, when, and how of interpretation but also the why: why artifacts are vital to understanding the culture and lives of ancient societies and why their interpretation is so important. Included is a section on Egyptian chronology which is within the standard range of a reasonable low Egyptian chronology.

The artifacts themselves are arranged topically, covering areas such as beauty and clothing; household items and games; literacy and writing; and death and funerary equipment. There is a large black and white photograph of each object being discussed, and each article has an introduction, description, and significance section, as well as a list of further reading. In the “Death and Funerary Equipment” section, for example, a lovely set of alabaster canopic jars from the Twenty-First Dynasty are featured. The introductory section explains the purpose and history of canopic jars. The description section describes the jars, their lids fashioned in the form of gods, and their composition. The significance section explains why canopic jars were important in Egyptian funerary practice and the symbolic meaning of the gods that traditionally decorated them. Additionally, a breakout section gives an excerpt from the Egyptian Book of the Dead, which describes the heart weighing ceremony by the god Thoth, and explains the importance of the heart in Egyptian religious belief. The volume ends with a more extensive bibliography and an index.

This series, and this volume in particular, is a wonderful tool for exposing younger students to primary source materials and guiding them in their interpretation. As with the other titles in this series, color pictures would have been useful but the photographs of the artifacts are adequate. The choice of some of the translations of ancient texts is a bit puzzling, as there are better and more modern translations available for Egyptian literature. However, while there are thousands of books and articles written about Egyptian material culture, for younger students learning to work with primary materials for the first time this is a very accessible and student-friendly teaching tool. While not sufficient for scholarly research, this is a great resource for secondary and college students, and a good choice for undergraduates in archaeology or art history departments.—Amanda K. Sprochi, Health Sciences Cataloger, The University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri


American Women Speak provides brief biographies and oratorical samples for American women notable for their use of the spoken word from the 1630s through the present. Aside from brief front and back matter, including a subject guide and chronology, the book consists entirely of biographical sketches of the women along with, for most of the women, examples of their oratory. The examples include excerpts from and the full text of speeches, testimonies, and interviews. They cover a wide range of progressive topics, including women's rights, environmentalism, pacifism, and gun control. Only two of the included women are activists for conservative causes.

The title’s main weakness is the fact that a speech is not included for each woman profiled. Of the 184 biographies, slightly under one-fourth (43) are not accompanied by any piece of oratory. Undoubtedly, the task of tracking down transcripts or recordings and obtaining reproduction rights for speeches from all 184 women would have been difficult. In addition, including a speech for every woman would have made the text quite lengthy. Nevertheless, in a work specifically created to highlight women’s voices, it seemed odd and frustrating that some of those voices were not present.

In addition, when a speech was present, it was sometimes difficult to understand the reason for its inclusion, especially when other speeches were mentioned that seemed more notable. For example, the biography for AIDS activist Mary Fisher describes her speech “A Whisper of AIDS” from the 1992 Republican National Convention as numbering in the “ranks of America’s most treasured oratory,” yet the speech that follows the biography is an excerpt from Fisher’s testimony during a congressional hearing on AIDS legislation (252). There were certainly good reasons for choosing each piece of oratory. However, the title would have been improved significantly with the addition of the explanations for those choices.
Among similar titles, *American Women Speak* appears to be the largest in both scope and size, as other books are more subject-specific, highlighting women from one period or demographic, and include far fewer women. For example, *From Megaphones to Microphones: Speeches of American Women, 1920–1960* by Sandra J. Sarkela, Susan Mallon Ross, and Margaret A. Lowe, (Praeger, 2003), reproduces speeches from the so-called “quiet” years between the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment and the second wave of feminism. Robbie Jean Walker’s *The Rhetoric of Struggle: Public Address by African American Women* (Garland, 1992) focuses on black women. *Great American Conservative Women: A Collection of Speeches from the Clare Boothe Luce Policy Institute*, by Patricia B. Bozell (Clare Boothe Luce Policy Institute, 2002), records speeches given by conservative women between 1999 and 2002. Finally, while it covers a broad period (1851–2007), *Great Speeches by American Women* by James Daley (Dover, 2008) only includes twenty-one women. Despite its shortcomings, its extensive coverage makes *American Women Speak* a recommended addition to collections, in particular for high school and college libraries serving speech classes and communications departments.—*Bethany Spieth, Instruction and Access Services Librarian, Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio*


An up-to-date and critical examination of international issues is essential as climate change creeps higher up the global agenda every year. While there are many works on this topic, circumstances change so quickly that it can be difficult to capture in this format. Author Dr. Bruce E. Johansen, the Fredrick W. Kayser Professor of Communication and Native American Studies at the University of Nebraska at Omaha, offers up this timely three volume set as an investigation into societal impact, science, and solutions. This is the author’s fourth encyclopedic work on the topic of climate change and global warming. The work’s intent is to address the disconnect between scientific study of climate change and the language of popular discourse and policy making. To that end, many of the topics are inherently political and they have far-reaching global impact, the solutions for which take up a large amount of political real estate.

The three volumes are laid out topically (“Land and Oceans,” “Weather and Global Warming,” “Human Impact and Primary Documents”) rather than chronologically which suits the subject matter well for beginning researchers who are having difficulty narrowing in on manageable research topics within an area as complicated and broad as climate change. Although some of the major topic sections are vague (“Terrain,” “Flora and Fauna,” “Global Warming” for example) they are laid out clearly by subtopic in the table of contents. While the scope of these three volumes is wide and ambitious, it is in no way an exhaustive study of every aspect of climate change. It offers case studies and examples selected by the author to illustrate the social and scientific contributors to climate change as well as future solutions. Subtopics range in specificity from vast (Coal, Automobiles, Solar Power, for example) to quite focused (Wine Grapes and Warming, Allergies, and Pine Beetles), offering a variety of entry points. Related topics are referenced at the conclusion of each entry, though researchers will have to refer to the index to locate page numbers. Each subsection includes a bibliography for further reading.

As to be expected on a topic as far-reaching as climate change and environmental impact, there are many reference texts on this subject, several of which that have been published in the last two years. Another similarly all-encompassing and introductory set on climate change is the second edition of Steven I. Dutch’s *Encyclopedia of Climate Change* (Salem Press, 2016), another three-volume set in this arena that markets itself toward high school students and undergraduates with easy to use, topically organized essays with glossaries and bibliographies.

There are other recent and similarly organized texts on this subject matter, but this three-volume set is recommended for two- and four-year institutions with introductory courses in environmental studies as it offers accessible snapshots of various topics under major subheadings and gives researchers a broad yet thorough examination of topics related to climate change.—Mandy Babirad, Instructional Services Librarian, SUNY Morrisville, Morrisville, New York


*American Colonial Women and their Art: An Encyclopedia* has a unique focus, which makes it an interesting addition for most libraries. Though there are reference works that explore women and art and reference works that cover the American colonial period, there is not a work that focuses specifically on the art of colonial women. In addition to the distinctive topic, this one volume edition not only includes recognizable names such as Abigail Adams and Phillis Wheatley, but also less well-known women, such as Mary Roberts (miniaturist), Sarah Bushnell Perkins Grosvenor (painter), and Elizabeth Foote Huntington (needle worker). This reference work should make for a great tool for any researcher wanting to discover the artistic contributions of specific women.

Coverage spans from 1610 to 1789. A great variety of arts are featured, such as stitchery, quilting, rug hooking, painting, sculpture, sketches, essays, poems, novels, dancing, acting, oratory, musical compositions and performances, and more. It is arranged chronologically, with each year including major events and developments outlined by months and in some cases, specific dates. Many entries provide an image