
The Bizarre World of Reality Television explores the origins, rapid progression, and quirky contents of reality television programming. Written by Stuart Lenig (Columbia State Community College), this unique and compact work is an entertaining read that dissects reality television through a post-modernistic lens, detailing the economic, cultural, and social factors. The work chronicles more than 100 important reality television shows from the medium’s early beginnings with An American Family, Star Search, and That’s Incredible! to current and long-running shows such as The Bachelor and American Idol. Television personalities such as Anthony Bourdain and Bethenny Frankel, as well as significant television channels (HGTV and TLC) are also highlighted. The scope of the book is somewhat limited and it is not intended to provide comprehensive coverage of reality television. Still, it fills a hole in reference sources that delve into this aspect of media.

Lenig organizes the entries across five chapters and begins each chapter with an introductory essay that provides background analysis for each type of reality television program examined. The chapters cover self-improvement and home transformation shows; competition and talent shows; personal lives; dating and matchmaking shows; and international reality television programs. Each entry provides a program history and synopsis, reasons for the show’s popularity, cross-references, and a further readings bibliography. Lenig ends the book with a concluding essay about the future of reality television, bibliography, and a useful index.

Bizarre World is recommended for public libraries and academic libraries with programs in popular culture, media studies, and sociology.—Colleen Lougen, Serials and Electronic Resources Librarian, SUNY New Paltz


The Black Lives Matter movement began as a social media hashtag (#BlackLivesMatter) by Alicia Garza, Patrisse Cullers, and Opal Tometi to bring awareness when George Zimmerman was acquitted in the fatal shooting of Tayvon Martin in 2012. It gained momentum in 2014 after the police shooting of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri, with nationwide protests against the growing pattern of police-involved shootings of unarmed African American men. Social media has allowed the movement to organically grow by sharing videos, observations, and information.

This book is well researched and documented. It is a factual account of the people, places, and events of the Black Lives Matter movement. This book correctly situates the Black Lives Matter movement within the long history of racism in America. At 164 pages, this is not a long book, which is appropriate based on the relative newness of the formal Black Lives Matter movement. This length and the relatively small physical size of the book (6" x 9") is conducive to student checkout.

Without question, the book reflects that the Black Lives Matter movement is about people. The primary documents section is primarily speeches by New York Mayor Bill de Blasio, Eric Holder, and other officials after the investigations of police shootings of African American men. There is one intelligence report from the FBI. This section needed a brief introduction for context. The biographical sketches section provides good information on the people involved in the Black Lives Matter movement. This is a good starting point for students who want to do further research. The index emphasizes people involved in the Black Lives Matter movement. The timeline is an excellent overview of important topics in racism with good detail of the incidents within the Black Lives Matter movement. There is strong
documentation in each chapter and a useful annotated bibliography in the back matter.

There is one other similar book, The Making of Black Lives Matter: A Brief History of an Idea (Oxford University Press, 2007) by Christopher J. LeBron. LeBron’s book focuses on how to address the problem of racism; Black Lives Matter: From a Moment to a Movement factually documents the history and origin of the movement. The only other similar information about this topic is found online.

This book creates a clear, permanent source for the Black Lives Matter movement to situate it in the long history of racism in America. This is especially important since the movement has been primarily documented on webpages and social media, which can be deleted or moved at any time. It is appropriate for high school and university libraries as a secondary source or to encourage further research on the Internet.—Terry Darr, Library Director, Loyola Blakefield, Towson, Maryland


This book is filled with interesting information about an important topic that has received scant attention in modern times, but how it should be used and who should buy it is difficult to judge.

The format is a bit of a mash-up. The coverage is not comprehensive, at least when it comes to all wars. Instead, diseases are presented individually in a series of essays about conflict in certain times and places, arranged in roughly chronological order.

The Battle of Bosworth frames a chapter about sweating sickness. Napoleon’s invasion of Russia is the connection to typhus. Even mumps makes an appearance as the focus of the chapter on the modern Bosnian war. The upshot is a reader learns a lot about the links between the given violence and the given disease, but less about how numerous diseases affected a particular war, or how a certain disease affected many wars.

Although the war and epidemics theme was pursued by early twentieth-century authors, the closest recent parallel to this volume may be Matthew Smallman-Raynor and Andrew D. Cliff’s War Epidemics: An Historical Geography of Infectious Diseases in Military Conflict and Civil Strife, 1850–2000 (Oxford, 2004). While this reviewer does not have access to this title, according to an online review at MedGenMed (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1681368/), the authors use “epidemiologic organizational methods and sophisticated biostatistical modeling [to] describe and analyze hundreds of major conflicts and their attendant sequelae in meticulous detail.” That work also features numerous graphic elements; the Seaman work has none.

Two twenty-first-century resources that touch on military matters in specific entries but are essentially about epidemics are Mary Ellen Snodgrass’s World Epidemics: A Cultural Chronology of Disease from Prehistory to the Era of SARS (McFarland, 2003) and the third edition of George Childs Kohn and Dr. Mary-Louise Scully’s Encyclopedia of Plague and Pestilence: From Ancient Times to the Present (Facts On File, 2008).

Each chapter in Epidemics and War includes endnotes, and there’s a lengthy bibliography in the back, along with notes about contributors and an index. Yet, as opposed to a reference book, this volume seems more useful as something to read cover to cover for those interested in either warfare or epidemics—or historical research. In fact, the editor opens and concludes the text with short essays about the challenges of such research on this topic. The book deserves a place in academic libraries and perhaps in large public libraries that give special attention to either military or medical history.—Evan Davis, Librarian, Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana


Imagine that you are the most devoted fan of your favorite thing, be it NASCAR, collecting salt and pepper shakers, or birdwatching. From childhood on, your interest in the minutiae regarding the subject of your fandom only grows. Eventually, your dream comes true, and you write an encyclopedia about your favorite subject. This scenario seems likely as this reviewer considers how Howard Maxford’s Hammer Complete: The Films, the Personnel, the Company came into being.

Hammer Productions was a British film company formed in 1934 that is most famous for its gothic horror films in the 1950s and 1960s. Through various iterations, the company produced around 150 films and several television series.

The book has a jocular introduction—in fact, it’s called “My Life with Hammer—A Rather Rambling Introduction”—and details the author’s relationship with Hammer films in particular from the age of 12 onward. Maxford tells us that his previous book about Hammer (Hammer, House of Horror: Behind the Screams, Batsford, 1996) just skimmed the surface, and he sought to correct that with this book. Maxford writes, “This second volume, I was determined, would simply overflow with facts and figures, quotes from my own various Hammer-related interviews (including previously unpublished material), and anecdotes from other sources, including biographies, autobiographies, DVD and Blu-ray commentaries, magazines, newspapers and studio histories, etc. [in] an all-encompassing A-Z of the studio (which hadn’t been done before)” (3). Maxford has certainly met his goal.

To say that Maxford is enthusiastic about his subject would be an understatement. He has left no stone unturned. In fact, he turned each stone and then wrote a few entries about what he found underneath. This reviewer is confident