

biography, diplomacy, intelligence, international law, international organizations, international political economy, military history, political geography, and political science, take an historical approach, generally covering events from 1500 to the present, but when necessary, examining issues much further back.

In a thoughtful preface, Nolan addresses the issues of authorship vs. editorship, personal biases, the tendency of any author (including himself) to write more about current or recent events than about historic events, and most importantly, the "logic of the work." Nolan informs us here of his belief that "the most powerful states, the major civilizations from which they arise, and the wars in which they are involved . . . have been the major influences in world history" (xi). It comes as no surprise, then, that most of the essays focus on these areas.

This set could have used more careful organization and editorial oversight. There is no consistency in terms of inclusion of suggested reading lists at the ends of articles. There is also great inconsistency in length of articles. The article on Ulysses S. Grant, for instance, is about four times as long as that of Herbert Hoover, even though the latter was arguably more important from an international-relations perspective.

The twenty-nine maps included at the front of each volume are fine in and of themselves, but unfortunately are not indexed, numbered, referred to in the text, or mentioned in the table of contents. Without any means of finding them, they are essentially useless. The index, too, has problems. Though it is huge (close to two hundred pages in length) and detailed, subheadings are run together in paragraph form, making it difficult to scan. More problematic is the fact that acronyms are not always indexed. Nor are they listed alphabetically in the text with "see" references to the main entries.

There are no directly comparable reference works available. There are a variety of useful works, such as *The*

Oxford Companion to Politics of the World (Oxford University Press, 2001), *Routledge Encyclopedia of International Political Economy* (Routledge, 2001), *The Encyclopedia of the United Nations and International Relations* (Taylor and Francis, 1990), and, for an American audience, *Encyclopedia of American Foreign Policy* (Scribner, 2002), that together with dictionaries of international relations, provide deeper and broader coverage of international relations, issues, and concepts. Libraries already owning these titles will have no need to purchase *The Greenwood Encyclopedia of International Relations*.—Michael Levine-Clark, Reference Librarian, Penrose Library, University of Denver

* ***Higher Education in the United States: An Encyclopedia***. Ed. by James J. F. Forest and Kevin Kinser. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 2002. 831p. alkaline \$185 (ISBN 1-57607-284-7).

Previous encyclopedias of higher education have tended to be either descriptive and system oriented, providing brief overviews of countries' educational systems, such as *World Education Encyclopedia* (Gale Group, 2d ed., 2002) or analytic and thematic, for instance, *The Encyclopedia of Higher Education* (Pergamon, 1992). Both types of works provide only a glimpse of a country's unique system of postgraduate education.

Forest and Kinser's new work is the first encyclopedia to focus exclusively on higher education in the United States. Although not comprehensive in scope, it is an excellent step toward obtaining a broader understanding of the U.S. educational establishment. The editors chose to limit coverage to the period from World War II to the present "because of the tremendous changes that have occurred in colleges and universities since then" (xiii). Readers looking for greater historical detail will need to consult other works, such as the still valuable *Cyclopedia of Education* (Macmillan, 1911).

The audience is intended to be "academics and nonacademics alike" (xiii). The clear, concise writing style

across the 226 entries matches that expectation. The authors whose works I sampled did a creditable job of encapsulating broad topics (e.g., "Alumni," and "Tenure,") into succinct précis. Many readers will recognize the names of contributors, including Arthur M. Cohen, John N. Gardner, and Elaine El-Khawas. Articles run from one page ("Nondiscrimination Statements") to eight pages ("Affirmative Action"). Longer entries have topical subheadings. Each entry concludes with several "see" references, which are on point. A brief list of journal articles, books, and Web sites is another standard element. This reviewer was especially impressed by Marc Cutright's list of sources in his article on academic rankings. Citing only seven publications, Cutright listed the most important publications of the past thirty years.

My main criticism of the encyclopedia is its lack of comprehensive coverage. I would have liked to see more coverage of student topics such as grade inflation and health services. To the editors' credit, the work does cover topics not included in other higher education encyclopedias, such as executive education and student unions.

An appendix, "Important Books About Higher Education," by John R. Thelin and Amy Wells, briefly describes forty books on higher education published from 1945 to 1999. Thelin and Wells comment that "any compilation of important books in higher education obviously disappoints many authors and readers" (736). I was disappointed in the omission of Logan Wilson's *American Academics: Then and Now* (Oxford, 1979), which updated his classic *The Academic Man* (Oxford, 1942). The forty-eight-page bibliography is alphabetically arranged by author, and is available on the Internet at www.higher-ed.org/HEUS. It includes a list of seventy-five Web sites, which are primarily higher education organizations. A subject and name index is in volume two. Both volumes have complete lists of entries.

This is an important work. The articles are sound and the overall arrangement and content show outstanding editorial choices. I strongly recommend it for academic and public libraries.—*Charles Thurston, Education/Reference Librarian, University of Texas at San Antonio*

International Encyclopedia of Environmental Politics. Ed. by John Barry and E. Gene Frankland. London: Routledge, 2002. 513p. \$150 (ISBN 0-415-20285-X).

The general view toward the politics of the environment is often portrayed as a David and Goliath-like confrontation: Bully rich nations exploit poor ones while giant corporations trample over the natural world in the greedy pursuit of earnings at any cost. Proponents of this world view blithely ignore the irony, not to mention their own personal culpability, that trees perish and publishers profit in order that they may spread their messages. In reality, many environmental concerns—global warming, biodiversity, and genetic engineering to name a few—are complex affairs, passionately debated by competing sides with strongly divergent opinions. Credit editors John Barry and E. Gene Frankland for their determined effort to provide a balanced overview and comprehensive treatment of environmental politics in this ambitious undertaking from Routledge.

Employing an interdisciplinary approach, this alphabetical, one-volume encyclopedia is intended to serve as an introduction and resource to the field. The volume's 500 signed articles, which range in length from 150 to 3,000 words, were written by 160 scholars from around the world. Although the editors concede their bias toward coverage of Europe, North America, and Australia, Barry and Frankland have made a credible effort at internationalism by taking into account many countries and regions of the world. Inclusion is based on population and geographic size, the importance of environmental problems, and the significance of each respective area's political devel-

opments in response to these questions. Entries are fully cross-referenced in the text and cover a wide variety of topics, including in-depth coverage of key environmental issues, analysis of important movements, biographies of significant individuals, definitions, treaties, and so forth. Most articles conclude with "see also" references and a bibliography of suggested reading. Other valuable features include instructions on how to use the encyclopedia, a list of contributors, a thematic entry list, and a solid index with main entries in bold typeface.

The book's price may be too steep for some libraries, and like most A-to-Z encyclopedias, space limitations dictate that individual readers may be disappointed with the editors' selective inclusion of topics. Nonetheless, this volume is without rival in its format and is recommended for academic and large public libraries.

Several new and interesting titles have appeared recently in this rapidly changing subject area and will serve as ideal companion volumes for institutions collecting in the field. An excellent starting point for undergraduate collections and researchers unfamiliar with the discipline is Timothy Doyle and Doug McEachern's *Environment and Politics* (Routledge, 1998). The book concisely and thoroughly analyzes important concepts, regimes, social movements, political parties and the like, is international in its approach, and consciously avoids taking sides. Jaqueline Vaughn Switzer's *Environmental Politics: Domestic and Global Dimensions* (St. Martin's Press, 3d ed., 2001) has been around for awhile but has been updated in the new edition and covers a number of important areas, including the political process and emerging issues as they relate to the environment. Philip Shabekoff's *Earth Rising: American Environmentalism in the 21st Century* (Island Press, 2000) offers a thoughtful summary of the state of environmental politics in this country. Lastly, Samuel P. Hays provides a useful thematic historical

perspective in his work, *A History of Environmental Politics Since 1945* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2000). —*Vincent P. Tinerella, Reference Librarian, The John T. Richardson Library, Depaul University, Chicago*

Internet Resources and Services for International Marketing and Advertising: A Global Guide. By James R. Coyle. Global Guides to Internet Business Resources. Westport, Conn.: Oryx, 2002. 372p. alkaline \$49.95 paper (ISBN 1-57356-407-9).

Books listing Web sites are of dubious usefulness considering they are soon out-of-date by the time they have reached the library shelf. James R. Coyle's *Internet Resources and Services for International Marketing and Advertising* is to some degree an exception to this generalization thanks to his highly critical evaluation process and his high standards for inclusion. A professor of Internet marketing at the Zicklin School of Business, Baruch College, City University of New York, he has put together a truly useful collection of Web resources on marketing and advertising.

This guide contains references and annotations to more than 2,000 sites, covering more than 150 countries. The book is organized into sections on general Web resources for business, general Web resources for advertising and marketing and then by continent. Within each continent Web sites are organized by country. Each country section is divided into three categories: general business, general research, and advertising and marketing. Annotations range from brief to very brief, but are generally fairly informative.

This work includes a good mix of commercial, organizational, and academic Web sites, including a nice selection of online journals. Coyle explicitly states his selection criteria: Web sites must be "relevant to the essence of the *Guide*;" free or have a section of freely available and useful information; created in English or have an English-language option; and "developed by or maintained by