(Chamberlain and Churchill); and four nonpolitical examples (British admiral Jackie Fisher, Al Dunlap, Jamie Dimon, who saved JP Morgan, and Judah Folkman, who revolutionized cancer research). Each case study is followed by an assessment linking each leader’s performance to elements of LFT. Mukunda concludes by presenting guidelines that emerge from his theory; recommendations for choosing leaders; and ways in which LFT can improve leader performance. In addition to the detailed historical perspectives, the author provides his statistical test of US presidents and thorough substantiating notes. A must read for upper-division and graduate students as well as professors of leadership and history, and a valuable resource for those who select senior executives. Summing Up: Highly recommended. HHH Upper-division undergraduate through professional collections. M. J. Sa etone, University of Mary Washington


Scott (emer., UCLA) provides an analysis of how new forms of capitalism are impacting and transforming processes and patterns of urbanization in regions throughout the world. The author begins with a historical overview of cycles of capitalism (mercantilism, Fordism, post-Fordism) and their impact on urbanization. He sets up the remaining chapters in which Scott presents an assessment of how contemporary trends in capitalism, including globalization, evolving digital technologies, and neoliberalism, are transforming economies and urban life at multiple scales. The author identifies the emergence of a growing cognitive and cultural economy as being of critical importance in contemporary urban trends. He also argues for policy interventions to help ameliorate some of the more negative side effects of these trends in the US and elsewhere, including growing unemployment and income inequality. He is dense and theoretical and strongly in uenced by Marxist economic theory. It will be of greatest interest to students and scholars of economic and social geography, and may also be of some utility to those working in sociology, economics, urban studies, and urban planning. Summing Up: Recommended. HHH Upper-division undergraduates and above. M. E. Pfeifer, State University of New York Institute of Technology


The increased use of suicide bombings has had dramatic impacts on the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and has changed the nature of asymmetrical warfare. The topic clearly needs more study. Freelance sociologist Skaine attempts to combine sociological thinking with modern conflict resolution theory to understand this phenomenon. The author has written other works on this or related topics, including Women in Combat (CH, Aug 11, 48-6675) and Female Suicide Bombers (2006). Given her credentials, this work does not live up to expectations. She is very long 1st half focuses on definitions and statistics. The second half is devoted to discussion of case studies of conflicts in which suicide played an important role: Japan’s Kamikaze pilots, Hezbollah and the Palestinians, the Tamil Tigers of Sri Lanka, the Chechen separatists, and al Qaeda. The book yields little clarity or new information on this important topic. It may offer information of possible use to specialists in this area, but general readers looking for new insights or understandings will be disappointed. Summing Up: Optional. H Professionals/specialists. G. M. Farr, Portland State University


e rising and expert scholars Golec de Zavala (social sciences, Lisbon Univ., Portugal) and Cichocka (social sciences, Univ. of Warsaw, Poland) present a broad overview of issues related to intergroup relations. Chapter topics include racism, sexism, classism, immigration, international conicts, collective action, tyranny, genocide, and terrorism. Chapters share common theories (e.g., social identity theory, social dominance theory) that aid in unifying the chapters into a coherent whole. Each chapter explores the theoretical underpinnings of a particular social issue coupled with research-based suggestions to mitigate harmful outcomes. Although the majority of the explanations omit reference to larger sociocultural influences on societal problems, the volume provides a useful review of current social psychological research on intergroup relations. Seasoned social psychologists will nd the book a useful review of applied research to explain and combat real-life group-related problems. The volume also serves as an introduction to applied social psychology for undergraduate and graduate students. Each chapter includes suggested activities for the bene t of instructors who wish to engage students in applying the concepts to current events. Summing Up: Recommended. HHH Upper-division undergraduates through faculty and professionals. S. Rejen, Texas A&M University-Commerce


Solovey (Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, Univ. of Toronto) makes a valuable contribution to the growing literature on the development of social sciences in the US during the 20th century. His focus and nuanced analysis of archival and secondary literature is on the early decades of the Cold War and on three major funding sources: the National Science Foundation, the military-science establishment, and the Ford Foundation. In each case, Solovey clearly indicates how social scientists presented their work in order to de ect critics such as the natural science establishment (e.g., social sciences are soft and not real sciences) and politicians from both the left and the right (e.g., these elds are political at their basis). Attacks by the former resulted in an emphasis on a hard, quantitative, scientific approach and the use of terms such as behavioral sciences. Attacks by the latter often resulted in the avoidance of controversial topics such as race, religion, politics, and broad social change. A major achievement is the author’s presentation of this often complicated and complex story in a clearly written and well-documented manner. Summing Up: Highly recommended. HHH Advanced students and faculty/scholars. M. Oromaner, formerly, Hudson County Community College

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