This book is of greatest value for those art instructors engaged in teaching printmaking at the high school or college level, who are eager to learn of and draw from past and foreign styles and emulate their techniques in the classroom. Its clear, step-by-step instructions and illustrations are most helpful for the educator seeking to return to the simple, natural materials and the direct, hand-made quality of the Edo period print arts of Japan. Those teaching the history of art will not find here much that satisfies the desire to comprehend the purpose or iconography underlying famous and beloved woodblock masterpieces; however they will gain a valuable understanding of what the process entailed and learn the correct terminology for the materials and techniques employed.

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The Korean War
An Encyclopedia
EDITED BY STANLEY SANDLER

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416 PAGES. HARDCOVER

Ever want to know all about M*A*S*H* units—for real, not just on TV’s famed series M*A*S*H*? Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals provided emergency medical surgery: after initial treatment, wounded personnel could be picked up by a Medevac chopper and flown to the interior for additional treatment. M*A*S*H* units were important during the Korean War, treating those whose brain and spinal cord damage required neurosurgical care. “The M*A*S*H* moved like birds in a windstorm, settling down only to flee again. In the operating room, plasma froze, lights winked out as generator fuel lines clogged with ice, and surgeons worked by flashlight, the bodies of the wounded steaming as surgical knives cut them open.” Clearly, The Korean War is more than a dry encyclopedia. It contains the best accurate information available in a single volume on the causes, the events, the people, the places, and the hardships of war.

Stanley Sandler, affiliated with the Directorate of History and Museums, US Army Special Operations Command, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, has edited the most valuable resource for teachers and professors on the topic of the Korean War, which lasted from June 25, 1950, to July 27, 1953. Connected to Special Operations, Sandler “knows of what he speaks” in this volume. It begins with a General Introduction explaining the history of the Korean War, and a Chronology of Korean History dating from 2,000 BCE through April 26, 1954, the Opening of the fifth Geneva conference on the reunification of Korea. These are followed by a Map Series using maps from of the Office of the Chief of Military History, Washington, DC, and articles written by well-credentialed authors beginning with the topic of Dean Acheson and ending with the X Corps that led the amphibious assault on Inchon in 1950.

All of the “heroes” (and some protagonists) are included in well-researched biographies. That of General Omar N. Bradley (1893–1981) explains how the US and the UN became involved in the Korean War and how the war started. Bradley served as the first
The Korean War was one of the most defining conflicts of the 20th century. It was a pivotal moment in the Cold War, with the United States and its allies facing off against the Soviet Union and its allies. The war began in June 1950 when North Korea invaded South Korea, and lasted for three years, until the signing of the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953. The war was fought on the Korean peninsula, with the United Nations Command (UNC) fighting against the North Koreans and their Chinese and North Vietnamese allies.

The war was characterized by intense fighting, with both sides employing modern weapons and tactics. The United Nations Command, led by General Douglas MacArthur, fought a "limited war" in Korea by forming a partnership with South Korea and the United States. MacArthur's bold Inchon Landing on September 15, 1950, was prompted by his desire to cross the Yalu river into Mainland China and directly engage the communist forces. MacArthur's removal by President Harry S. Truman on April 11, 1951, was prompted by MacArthur's overreach and his desire to link Japan's interests to US interests in Asia.

The war also had significant political and diplomatic implications, with the United Nations General Assembly recommending a "non-aggression" policy for the Korean peninsula. The war ended with the signing of the Armistice Agreement, which established the 38th parallel as the boundary between North and South Korea.

Despite the end of the war, the division of Korea persists to this day, with the peninsula still divided by the Demilitarized Zone. The legacy of the Korean War continues to shape the region's politics and economy, with the United States and its allies maintaining a military presence in South Korea as a deterrence against potential North Korean aggression.

Overall, the Korean War was a significant event in the history of the Cold War, and its legacy continues to influence global politics and international relations. The war serves as a reminder of the dangers of brinkmanship and the importance of diplomacy in resolving international conflicts.