

SOURCES

sand entries in this encyclopedia are largely derived from the renowned thirty-four volume *Dictionary of Art* (Oxford Univ. Pr., 1996), also known as *Grove Art Online* in electronic format, with about one hundred unique entries in this set. The articles taken from the *Dictionary of Art* have been updated to varying extents. Compared to the online entries for the topics from *Grove Art Online*, the book set provides more complete illustrations, with black and white illustrations throughout the texts and sixteen pages of color plates in the center of each volume. The chief advantage of this two-volume set is that it provides a portable set of all of the entries relating specifically to the classical art and architecture topics from the larger work.

The unsigned entries, listed alphabetically, range in length from a few sentences or paragraphs to more than sixty pages for entries on major styles, cities, and other key topics, such as Greek pottery. The articles are scholarly and authoritative, and each includes a bibliography of scholarly works. The book is easy to use, and the introduction, written by the editor, is an informative article that provides a framework for the scope of the book. Contributors to the *Dictionary of Art* whose articles appear in this set are listed in volume 2.

Though a largely derivative work, libraries with one or both of the larger works may still see added value in the two-volume encyclopedia as a self-contained circulating reference book on the topic, or in its one hundred additional entries. For libraries without the means to buy the larger works, this set provides a valuable source for topics related to classical art and architecture. Libraries serving young patrons may wish to be informed of a short entry on erotic art containing a few illustrations of the topic. The material is suitable for all academic libraries, public libraries, and upper-level high school libraries, especially those serving patrons interested in the variety of disciplines related to classics, including classical studies, art history, design, politics, literature, philosophy, theater, and history.—*Sigrid Kelsey, Associate Librarian, Art and Design Librarian, Louisiana State University Libraries, Baton Rouge*

Icons of Hip Hop: An Encyclopedia of the Movement, Music, and Culture. Ed. by Mickey Hess. Greenwood Icons. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 2007. 2 vols. alkaline \$175 (ISBN 978-0-313-33902-8).

Hip hop is a musical genre started primarily by African-Americans and Latinos in the 1970s in the Bronx, originating in dance parties. Beyond its musical foundation, hip hop developed into a cultural movement that encompasses an entire lifestyle that has spread throughout the world and is practiced by many regardless of ethnicity or nationality. Four elements are often considered to be the center of the movement: breakdancing, graffiti art, DJing (deejaying featuring creative percussion), and MCing (rapping by the MC over the music in which the message focuses on issues facing the MC or the community as a whole).

This work, edited by Mickey Hess, professor of English at Rider University, is the third in Greenwood's Icons series.

The two-volume set consists primarily of twenty-four biographies ranging from the early pioneers of the movement through recent innovators. Information in the biographies provides a forty-year history of this important movement that has so influenced modern music today. Included are the stories of the early DJs such as Kool Herc and Grandmaster Flash, who turned funk and soul records into musical instruments through backspinning and turntable scratching. Other important innovations are chronicled through the histories of later DJs, producers, and artists. The authors of the essays are academics, journalists, and musicians. There are bibliographies following each essay. The set also includes a few photographs, a brief outline history, a time line history, a selected general bibliography, and transcriptions of interviews with DJ Premier and DJ Scratch.

This set is a delightful creative reference tool that provides information on the hip hop movement as well as a feel for the participants. It is recommended for academic music library collections and public and college libraries with an interest in hip hop.—*Mark L. Grover, Latin American Studies Bibliographer, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah*

International Encyclopedia of Men and Masculinities. Ed. by Michael Flood, Judith Gardiner, Bob Pease, and Keith Pringle. New York: Routledge, 2007. 744p. \$200 (ISBN 978-0-415-33343-6).

Gender studies is not a new field of inquiry. But the preponderance of multidisciplinary scholarship that is the basis of the field has traditionally focused on issues as they relate to women. Only in the past decade or so has the literature really begun to recognize and reflect the value of adding more masculine perspectives to the dialogue. *International Encyclopedia of Men and Masculinities* is an excellent introduction and overview to this growing discipline. The one-volume work is specifically meant as "a key reference guide to theoretical and empirical research about men, masculinities, and masculinity studies around the world. It reflects multidisciplinary perspectives in the social sciences, humanities and, to a lesser extent, the sciences, and in such fields as popular culture, feminist, women's, gender and sexuality studies" (vii).

Because this encyclopedia covers a relatively young field of study, there are not many similar reference works to compare it with. There is, however, some overlap with *Men and Masculinities: A Social, Cultural, and Historical Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2004) edited by Michael S. Kimmel and Amy Aronson. Though the current work has about 50 fewer entries than Kimmel and Aronson's, the 353 entries of *International Encyclopedia of Men and Masculinities* have obviously been very carefully selected to provide a thorough outline of this emerging field. In addition to the representative inclusion of topics, the entries also seem to reflect a more uniformly scholarly treatment than those in Kimmel and Aronson's work.

The current work describes itself as the first international treatment of the topic; however, most of the entries do reflect a western perspective. This shortcoming seems to be indicative of the state of scholarship on men and masculinities

rather than a reflection on editor or contributor bias. Entries are grouped into thematic clusters, which is especially helpful for those new to the field and those most interested in specific subsets of the field. The entries vary in length depending on importance of topic, but all use a very appropriate economy of words and are highly readable, with suggestions for further readings. Entries also include cross references that successfully tie the multidisciplinary scholarship together.

This work holds a strong position as a stepping stone in the evolution of literature on men and masculinities. Because of the overall quality of the work and the relative novelty of the field of study, *International Encyclopedia of Men and Masculinities* is recommended for most college and university libraries.—Emily Dill, Assistant Librarian, Indiana University-Purdue University, Columbus

International Encyclopedia of Social Policy. Ed. by Tony Fitzpatrick, Nick Manning, James Midgely, Huck-ju Kwon, and Gillian Pascall. New York: Routledge, 2007. 3 vols. \$595 (ISBN 978-0-415-25896-8).

Among the significant challenges in compiling a reference work about social policy is defining its scope. Social policy is a dynamic field that overlaps with numerous other disciplines and, depending upon the location, the concept may have different meanings. Much effort is expended to address this issue in the introduction to *International Encyclopedia of Social Policy*. The editors make a point of distinguishing social policy from public policy and social work, and the following definition is given: social policy is “systematic public interventions relating to social needs and problems” (x). With this definition as its guide, the encyclopedia sets ambitious goals: to be “as inclusive as possible without being indiscriminate” (xi), to “articulate the state of this protean field at the early years of the century without necessarily chasing each and every new development” (viii), and to cover a “far broader range of subjects than have thus far been addressed within a single work without sacrificing in-depth, thoughtful treatment” (viii). Finally, while it does not purport to “squeeze the entire globe into its confines” (viii), it attempts to be inclusive and as “cross-national” as possible.

The two-hundred- to three-thousand-word essays, written by an international team of scholars, fall into five categories: “concise definitions of core disciplinary categories” (xi), “in-depth, conceptual entries deal[ing] with theoretical and abstract issues, themes and perspectives” (xi), “a range of empirical entries—quantifiable social phenomena such as unemployment—based in concrete research” (xi), “biographies of prominent figures and organizations” (xi), and “geographical profiles of countries in which social policies are either most developed or distinct” (xi). All entries are signed and most entries have “see also” references at the end. Only “major” articles contain a list of further reading thereby limiting the usefulness of “non-major” entries for the researcher using the publication to launch a search.

There are reference materials covering subsets of the

broad topic of social policy, such as Noel and Rita Timms’ now-dated *Dictionary of Social Welfare* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1982); Jay Schafritz’s *International Encyclopedia of Public Policy and Administration* (Westview, 1998); Pete Alcock, Angus Erskine, and Margaret May’s *The Blackwell Dictionary of Social Policy* (Blackwell, 2002), which covers the United Kingdom; and Anand Sirohi’s *Encyclopedia of Social Welfare: Modern Perspective on Social Work* (Dominant, 2005), which covers India; but no other publication has the breadth of *International Encyclopedia of Social Policy*. Unlike any other work in this area, it is a solid and successful attempt to make sense of the complex and dynamic field of social policy. Generally, the entries present a cross-national perspective, although some, such as the “Social Welfare” entry, focus primarily on the United Kingdom. The individual entries are thoughtful and well-written. The index, which appears in every volume, is comprehensive and useful. If there is any weakness to this set it is that, despite all the effort to clarify the scope at the outset, more discussion about the criteria for inclusion, such as how prominent figures were identified, would have been helpful. Despite this minor defect, the set is a valuable tool for those wishing to understand social policy at this point in history. It is highly recommended for academic libraries with strong social science collections.—Joann E. Donatiello, Population Research Librarian, Donald E. Stokes Library, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey

J. R. R. Tolkien Encyclopedia: Scholarship and Critical Assessment. Ed. by Michael D. C. Drout. New York: Routledge, 2007. 808p. acid free \$199 (ISBN 978-0-415-96942-0).

The *J. R. R. Tolkien Encyclopedia* aims to cover Tolkien’s “life, scholarship, inspirations, cultural contexts, and social effects” (xxix). In other words, this is not the reference source for the budding *Lord of the Rings* fan. This is the reference source for the budding Tolkien scholar who desires to learn more about the two worlds of scholarship editor Drout mentions in the introduction: “‘Tolkien Studies’—scholarship about Tolkien the author and his works of literature—and ‘Middle-earth Studies’—analysis of Tolkien’s invented worlds, histories, languages, creatures” (xxix). While many other Tolkien sources focus on the intricacies of Middle-earth, the *Tolkien Encyclopedia* touches on major themes in his work, important aspects of his life, literary criticism, and how the work fits into the rest of the world. Although the reader may not find out who Ioreth is, to what month Rethe corresponds, or where Dunharrow is, he or she will discover how Jungian theory applies to Tolkien’s works, how World War I affected the author, the importance of the scholarship of Ida Gordon, and the details about Tolkien fan fiction.

This is not to say that fans of Middle-earth and its inhabitants cannot use the *Tolkien Encyclopedia* as a guide; there are plenty of entries devoted to major characters, places, and invented languages. But such fans would be better off consulting Robert Foster’s much acclaimed *A Complete Guide to Middle-earth: Tolkien’s World from A to Z* (Random House, 2001)