

SOURCES

example. Articles relating to the topic follow, either on subjects (“Southern Jewish Retailers, 1840–2000”) or people (“Julius Rosenwald” and “Jacob H. Schiff”). At the end of each article are references and suggestions for further reading. Many are illustrated.

Complete for the entire two-volume work, the table of contents, preface, maps, and index appear in total in both volumes; the list of contributors is in just the second. Curiously, the maps are European, not American. They depict emigration from Europe, 1881–1910, death and concentration camps in World War II, and the number of Jews murdered in Europe between September 1, 1939, when Poland was invaded by Germany, through May 7, 1945, the date of Germany’s unconditional surrender, which ended the war in Europe.

The Library of Congress catalog lists sixty references under the subject heading “Jews-Encyclopedias”; however, there are few that cover what this encyclopedia does. One is called a ready reference; another is concise; a third is decennial in nature, treating events in Jewish life between 1972 and 1981; others are international in scope; and some were published decades ago and are now out of date. Libraries would do well to add this compilation to their shelves to take advantage of current scholarship and the expertise of the encyclopedia’s writers.—E. Richard McKinstry, *Andrew W. Mellon Senior Librarian, H. F. du Pont Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware*

Encyclopedia of Children, Adolescents, and the Media. Ed. by Jeffrey Jensen Arnett. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage, 2007. 2 vols. alkaline \$325 (ISBN: 1-4129-0530-3).

Because today’s children and adolescents use television, music, and the Internet so extensively, the Kaiser Foundation calls them “Generation M,” for “media.” In recent years, one of the most popular undergraduate research topics has been the effect of the media on young people. Even when students consider other social issues such as gun violence in schools, obesity, or racial profiling, the contribution of the media to these problems typically enters the discussion. Thus library resources that focus on the media capture an important aspect of human life and also serve a key constituency.

Many monographs and journal articles have explored media and youth; even literature reviews and handbooks exist (for instance, see Norma Odom Pecora et. al’s *Children and Television: Fifty Years of Research* [Lawrence Erlbaum, 2007] or Dorothy and Jerome Singer’s *Handbook of Children and the Media* [Sage, 2001]). Yet despite the abundance of sources, Jeffrey Jensen Arnett’s *Encyclopedia of Children, Adolescents, and the Media* makes valuable contributions. As one would expect from Arnett (a developmental psychologist) and Sage Publications, the encyclopedia focuses on psychological and social aspects. But with more than four hundred entries (typically one or two pages in length), the encyclopedia takes a broad look at the topic. Articles cover a variety of media experiences, from images (*of* people), to usage (*by* people), to effects

(*on* people). They also broach the gamut of media types, from books and other print media to instant messaging and virtual reality. The encyclopedia also highlights hot-button issues such as the negative effects of viewing corporate advertising, gender and racial stereotypes, sexuality, and violence. It contains few articles about specific individuals, companies, or products. For example, it provides an article about violence in hip-hop music, but does not offer details about controversial rap groups like N.W.A. or Public Enemy.

In addition to its wide lens, the *Encyclopedia of Children, Adolescents, and the Media* includes other notable features. It contains some cross-cultural entries, not only African American, Latino, and Native American perspectives, but Chinese, European, Indian, and Japanese too. Unlike many resources, the encyclopedia includes basic information on media theories, research methods, advocacy groups, educational efforts, and public policy. Thus it not only concerns media usage and the effects, but also sheds light on efforts to understand and shape them.

Arnett did an excellent job of editing this work, which reflects contributions from hundreds of authors (nearly all academics). In addition to the “Reader’s Guide” at the beginning of the work, many of the articles include in-text citations to research studies, a list of further reading, and “see also” references. Impressive too are the consistent vocabulary and parallelism used in article titles and headings. For instance, it is easy to distinguish pieces dealing with effects from those concerning use. Also, for each major media type (books, computers, music, television) there are articles on the history of the medium; children’s and adolescents’ current usage of the medium; aggression/violence, gender, and sexuality portrayals in the medium; and the effects of using the medium. Thus it should be easy for a student to make comparisons across various media types, or to glean a holistic view of one medium.

In summary, *Encyclopedia of Children, Adolescents, and the Media* is essential for libraries serving undergraduate communications, education, media studies, and human development programs. In addition, it should be valuable for high-school and lower-division college students taking general education courses. The encyclopedia may also be a worthy purchase for libraries that do not own adequate critical or scholarly items about the media. *Bernadette A. Lear, Behavioral Sciences and Education Librarian, Penn State Harrisburg, Middletown, Pennsylvania.*

Encyclopedia of Contemporary Russian Culture. Ed. by Tatiana Smorodinskaya, Karen Evans-Romaine, and Helena Goscilo. *Encyclopedias of Contemporary Culture.* New York: Routledge, 2007. 800p. \$180 (ISBN 978-0-415-32094-8).

Editors Smorodinskaya, Evans-Romaine, Goscilo, and seven consultant editors have gathered and edited the work of more than 150 contributors, mostly university and college professors and independent scholars primarily from North America, Europe, and Russia, with a sprinkling of journalists

thrown into the mix.

This one-volume encyclopedia defines “contemporary” as the period from the death of Stalin in 1953 to the present; “Russian” refers to the vast Soviet Union until 1991 and the Russian Federation after that date. It leaves out such major cultural icons as Sergei Eisenstein because his “main contributions belong to the Soviet era” (lxiii), but at the same time it often gives as much if not more space to the pre-1953 background of certain topics than it gives to the “contemporary” aspects, so it is not lacking in historical context. It covers all aspects of culture—high and low—and has a helpful “Thematic list of entries,” which organizes the various article titles under categories such as architecture, food and drink, language, literature, geography, economics, music, education, politics and history, and religion. Somewhat unnecessary is the thirty-seven-page-long alphabetic “List of entries” which comes after the “Contributors” and before the “Thematic list”—all of which come before the introduction! The entry list offers nothing that cannot be obtained from looking at the entries themselves.

The articles range from fifty to two thousand words, though most articles are no longer than half a page, keeping with the characterization of this work as being useful to both specialists seeking to broaden their knowledge and general readers with little Russian background. Most entries have English titles, and Russian terms are often given in parentheses after the English, though well-known periodical titles, among other proper names, are given in Russian transliteration.

Sadly, there are no illustrations whatsoever, a pity with a topic as visually stimulating and diverse as Russian culture. The lack of maps, for instance, makes fully comprehending the changes after the 1991 dissolution of the Soviet Union somewhat difficult for those visually inclined, and hampers the effectiveness of other articles with geographical significance.

One slightly disconcerting aspect of this book is its use of the Library of Congress system of transliteration, given as the reason for the use of Evtushenko instead of the universally-used Yevtushenko—without any cross-references from the more well-known form, either in the body of the work or in the index. This is curious, because the Library of Congress online catalog itself uses Yevtushenko, except for items from the “old catalog.”

For the most part, there is welcome and extensive cross-referencing, with frequent “see also” references at the end of entries, and lists of further reading at the end of entries longer than five hundred words. The “Poetry, post-Soviet” entry not only very thoroughly addresses new forms and themes, it has “see also” references to individual poets, censorship, perestroika and glasnost, and specifically Russian concepts such as bards (singer/songwriters of the 1950s–1960s) and thick journals. The article “architecture, Soviet and post-Soviet” has no fewer than thirty-seven “see also” references.

Given its shorter articles and lack of illustrations, this encyclopedia is not a replacement for Brown, Kaser, and Smith’s *Cambridge Encyclopedia of Russia and the former Soviet Union* (Cambridge Univ. Pr., 1994) because of its long thematic es-

says illustrated by extensive photos (both black and white and color), numerous maps, and reproductions of artwork. Both encyclopedias are one-volume works, but the earlier volume is a more engaging and in-depth look at Russian and Soviet cultures. Still, the current volume is recommended for libraries of all types that did not acquire the Cambridge encyclopedia, or those that have it and wish for a newer encyclopedia. It will not replace the 1994 encyclopedia, but serve as a supplement to it.—*Judith Faust, Associate Librarian, California State University, East Bay, Hayward, California*

Encyclopedia of Emancipation and Abolition in the Transatlantic World. Ed. by Junius Rodriguez. Armonk, New York: Sharpe Reference, 2007. 3 vols. \$299 (ISBN 978-0-7656-1257-1).

Junius Rodriguez, professor of history at Eureka College, is the author and editor of several award-winning reference works on different aspects of slavery. *The Historical Encyclopedia of World Slavery* (ABC-CLIO, 1997) provided a global view of human slavery through the ages. This was followed by his *Chronology of World Slavery* (ABC-CLIO, 1999), selected as a RUSA “Outstanding Reference Source” in 2000. Rodriguez has expanded and updated these original works in three recent sets: *Slavery in the United States: A Social, Political, and Historical Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2007); *Encyclopedia of Slave Resistance and Rebellion* (Greenwood, 2007); and the title reviewed here, which focuses on the religious and philosophical foundations and the several hundred years of political organization, activism, and armed struggle that were necessary to abolish slavery in Europe and the Americas.

The set is distinguished by a lengthy introductory essay by Rodriguez that provides the historical framework for the abolition struggle. It is followed by 443 signed entries, ranging from a fraction of a page to 2 pages in length, written by 111 contributors, and most featuring bibliographical references for further research. Volume 3 includes nearly 100 original documents, including contemporary sermons, personal journal entries, poetry, collective emancipation declarations, legislation and court decisions, newspaper editorials, organizing documents of abolitionist societies, speeches, and declarations. While the bulk of the work focuses on the abolitionist movements and subsequent political upheavals in England and the United States, the encyclopedia includes articles and documents on Spain, France, Africa, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, and other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The “Transatlantic” concept works well to widen the geographic window through which to view several centuries of complex economic, political, religious, philosophical, racial, and family relationships between the Old and New Worlds that developed due to the institution of slavery and the struggles to end it. There is scant information on Native American slavery except in articles on fugitives and an early sermon from 1643 from a Brazilian priest. The articles on Mexico do not mention slavery during the colonial period, but rather focus on the 1829 Emancipation Decree in Mexico and subsequent conflicts with Texas and slaveholding regions in the United States before the Civil War. But this is