appropriate considering the focus of the work on abolition and emancipation movements.

Considering the close relationship between all of these recent reference titles by Rodriguez, there is not a lot of duplication, at least in the sets that I was able to actually compare. The themes of the different sets complement each other; the same topic may appear in one or more of the different sets, but a quick comparison reveals different authors and emphases depending on the overall theme(s) of the respective works. The current work is larger, more comprehensive, and scholarly (and more expensive) than the recent Encyclopedia of Antislavery and Abolition (Greenwood, 2006) edited by Peter Hinks and John McKivigan. This set is part of Greenwoods “Milestones in African American History” series that also includes the Encyclopedia of Slave Resistance and Rebellion edited by Rodriguez. The inclusion of a separate volume of primary source documents in the history of abolition and emancipation distinguishes the current work and makes it a valuable addition to high school, public, and college libraries that might lack other primary sources on this topic.—Molly Moly, Border and Latin American Studies Specialist, New Mexico State University Library, Las Cruces, New Mexico


According to the Preface of this set, the world’s legal systems seem to be entering a period of convergence with legal research increasingly rigorous in methodology and global in scope. Therefore Encyclopedia of Law and Society: American and Global Perspectives is a particularly appropriate and timely set because it is multidisciplinary, international, and founded on the fundamental principles of law and society scholarship. It fulfills its purpose as a comprehensive introduction to and comparative survey of the field of law and society from an interdisciplinary and denationalized viewpoint. Although arranged alphabetically, the entries in Encyclopedia of Law and Society cluster around eleven major themes, including psychology and the law, sociology of law, law and political science, and criminology. The set also includes biographies of 125 deceased writers, most of them non-Americans, who were influential in the field of law and society. The editor in chief is a named professor of law at Willamette University in Oregon, who has taught and conducted field research throughout the world, authored numerous books and journal articles, and advised various governments on legal system reform. The advisory board is comprised of scholars and teachers at some of the finest academic institutions here in the United States and abroad. The substantial list of contributors is equally impressive and reflects a truly international perspective. As indicated in the introduction, more than five hundred authors contributed to the content.

A search of OCLC’s WorldCat database indicates that several encyclopedias have been published in the past few years for the field of law, including West’s Encyclopedia of American Law (Thomson, 2005, 2d ed., 13 vols.), David A. Schultz’s The Encyclopedia of American Law (Facts On File, 2002), Brian K. Landsberg’s Major Acts of Congress (Macmillan Reference USA, 2004) and Hall and Scott’s Oxford Companion to American Law (Oxford Univ. Pr., 2002). These sources focus on U.S. law. There are also many choices for encyclopedias of comparative law, such as The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Law (Oxford Univ. Pr., 2006), Smits’ Elgar Encyclopedia of Comparative Law (Edward Elgar, 2006), and Robbers’ Encyclopedia of World Constitutions (Facts On File, 2007). Encyclopedia of Law and Society is different from these other resources because it considers law in the context of social issues, an intersection that could be captured by the field called socio-legal studies, and it includes both a U.S. and a global view.

A typical entry in Encyclopedia of Law and Society is between two to four pages in length. Entries include cross-references and suggestions for further reading. Entries are concise, matter-of-fact in tone, and written in language that non-specialists can understand. For example, the entry on AIDS and HIV is divided into sections on the nature of the disease, the background of the epidemic, balancing public health and concerns over individual rights, legal impact, and international implications. The entry for restorative justice considers its focus and principles, its roots in faith traditions, the stages of use, and countries involved and community and academic initiatives. Entries capture both the legal and the social aspects of the topic. There are also entries for countries, legislation, and national organizations.

An extensive index is provided in the third volume of Encyclopedia of Law and Society and includes cross-references to other entries. Each volume also features a list of entries and a reader’s guide, which arranges entries under the set’s eleven broad themes. The set is attractively presented, with clear typeface, crisp white paper, plenty of subheadings within entries, and a pleasing cover design. There are cross-references throughout the volume. One oddity is that there are almost no illustrations except for a few figures. To the extent that a larger percentage of the population is composed of visual learners, it seems prudent to include some charts, graphs, photographs, drawings, or other visual aids to supplement the text.

Encyclopedia of Law and Society: American and Global Perspectives would be an excellent addition to nearly any library. It would be a particularly good choice for undergraduate academic libraries and for public libraries. It may also be appropriate for libraries that serve nonprofit organizations or government agencies involved in legal aid, social justice, and other humanitarian causes. The price of $395 is quite reasonable for a three-volume set.—Sara Anne Hook, Professor and Associate Dean, Indiana University School of Informatics, Indianapolis, Indiana


Worldwide industrial expansion has increased demand
for energy resources and enhanced interest in energy issues. This title serves as a basic source for understanding fundamental energy issues and the consequences of energy choices. The first three chapters provide a succinct overview of energy production and use; economic, social and environmental issues associated with energy use; and issues specific to energy use in the United States. The remaining chapters contain an assortment of reference materials including chronologies of energy events; biographical sketches of influential persons in the field; and numerous charts and graphs illustrating energy production and use throughout the world. An annotated directory of 117 national and international organizations in the fields of energy and the environment includes government agencies, professional organizations and research institutes. An extensive annotated list of print and nonprint resources includes books, journals, databases, Web sites, and videos.

*Energy Use Worldwide* provides a thorough, balanced, and easy-to-understand discussion of energy and the consequences of its use that provides a useful starting point for research by high school and college students. General readers will also find this discussion beneficial for understanding the complex energy issues facing the world today. Although the topic necessitates the use of some technical terminology, the discussion remains accessible through the careful defining of terms in the text as well as in a comprehensive glossary. The annotated directory of organizations and the annotated bibliography are significant assets that provide the reader with numerous avenues for locating additional information and organizations of interest. More than fifty tables and figures supplement the discussion. The usefulness of these illustrations is reduced by their placement in a separate chapter and the absence of referrals in the text, but this drawback is partially overcome by the comprehensive table of contents, index, and lists of tables and figures that increase the ability to find these illustrations as well as the overall usability of the title.

Other reference books covering this topic include Cleveland J. Cutler and Robert U. Ayres' *Encyclopedia of Energy* (Academic Press, 2004), a six-volume set that provides comprehensive coverage of the subject, albeit at much greater expense. Sandra Alter's *Energy: Supplies, Sustainability and Costs* (Thomson Gale, 2007) provides similar topical coverage in a well-organized and nicely illustrated volume that provides fewer resources for locating additional information. The single-volume format of *Energy Use Worldwide* is highly usable and provides a solid overview as well as many avenues for further research at a reasonable cost. It is recommended for public, high school, and college libraries, especially where there is an interest in energy and environmental issues.

—Annette M. Healy, Librarian, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan

What fashions are popular in New Zealand? What do people in South America watch on TV? How does the custom of marriage differ in different parts of the world? *The Greenwood Encyclopedia of World Popular Culture* answers these questions and many more within six volumes that cover different geographic areas: North America, Latin America, Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Asia and Pacific Oceania.

Single volumes have been published on popular culture over the years on areas such as America, the Arab world, and Japan, but this current and comprehensive set provides both historical and contemporary information and will be useful to many different people. Students studying their own culture or foreign cultures as well as the curious who want to learn about popular culture and customs in the rest of the world will find it easy to use, informative, entertaining, and invaluable. Furthermore, librarians will be thrilled to point patrons to such a useful and appealing resource when asked for assistance locating information on different cultures.

Each volume contains an introduction written by that specific volume's editor, followed by in-depth sections by scholars on topics such as art, food, media, sports, toys, travel, and customs such as marriage. Each volume has the same sections, thus eliminating the need for a single index covering all six, but the requisite table of contents and subject indexes are present in each.

One of this encyclopedia's strengths is the information it provides to readers about additional resources. Each section concludes with an impressive list of print and online resources, and each volume has a general bibliography. It must also be noted that this set is visually appealing. The color covers and the multiple sets of plates with color photographs within each volume are welcome touches that more reference works should have.

At nearly $700, this set will make libraries pause before buying it, but will be worth every penny because it is authoritative and will be heavily used. (Greenwood should consider producing an online version of all their pop culture encyclopedias as well.) In fact, it is such an interesting and readable set that pop culture aficionados would probably buy it for their personal collections if it was cheaper.

*The Greenwood Encyclopedia of World Popular Culture* would be an excellent addition to any general academic library's reference collection and would also be appropriate for high schools and public libraries.—Samantha J. Gust, Reference Librarian, Niagara University Library, Niagara University, NY

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Edited by Gordon Campbell, Professor of Renaissance Studies at the University of Leicester, this two-volume encyclopedia covers a variety of topics related to classical art and architecture spanning all periods. The more than one thou-