

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

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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 Greenwood's "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 Molloy, *Border and Latin American Studies Specialist, New Mexico State University Library, Las Cruces, New Mexico*

Encyclopedia of Law and Society: American and Global Perspectives. Ed. by David S Clark. Los Angeles, Calif.: Sage, 2007. 3 vols. acid-free \$395 (ISBN 978-0-7619-2387-9).

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' *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*

Energy Use Worldwide. By Jaina L Moan and Zachary A. Smith. Contemporary World Issues. Santa Barbara, California: ABC-CLIO, 2007. 337p. alkaline \$55 (ISBN 978-1-85109-890-3).

Worldwide industrial expansion has increased demand