

## Reference Books

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Editor

***American Women of Science Since 1900.*** By Tiffany K. Wayne. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 2010. 2 vols. acid-free \$180 (ISBN 978-1-59884-158-9). E-book available (978-1-59884-159-6), call for pricing.

*American Women of Science Since 1900* provides five hundred biographical entries for women who have worked or are working in the United States in the natural, physical, and social sciences. Billed as a substantive revision and expansion of Martha Bailey's *American Women in Science: Volume I* (1994) and *American Women in Science: 1950 to the present* (1998), the two-volume set includes just over seventy entries absent from Bailey's texts. Author and independent scholar Tiffany Wayne has focused on scientists who earned a doctorate (omitting many non-credentialed researchers found in peer resources) and contributed research or leadership firsts to their fields. Though they lack sufficient depth to aid in college-level research, the practical entries and extensive supplementary chapters would be appropriate for a high school or public library. For those waiting for an update to Marilyn Ogilvie and Joy Harvey's more scholarly *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science: Pioneering Lives from Ancient Times to the Mid-20th Century* (2000), this is not the resource for you.

The text of the work is structured with the novice researcher in mind, leading with over 150 pages of short essays, divided into sections devoted to "Issues" and "Disciplines." The "Issues" section addresses early and ongoing challenges for women pursuing careers in the sciences, technology, engineering, and math (referred to collectively as STEM). Entries such as "The Impact of Feminism on Scientific Research," and "Science and Technology Education for Girls," include helpful chronology and references, primarily web-based sources for statistics and secondary print materials. Wayne's analysis of the historical record is useful, and at times a detour is made to unpack the conflation of sex and gender or define post-modern subjectivity and its impact on the sciences.

The "Disciplines" section provides chronological sketches for over twenty-five fields. Wayne examines landmark hires, number of doctorates earned in the field over time, and leadership contributions made by women. She also looks at the obstacles women scientists have faced, as well as specific methodologies, research questions, and projects individual scientists have contributed to their fields.

The biographical entries include the standard education and professional experience chronologies and a brief description of career highlights, significant findings, and awards. Noteworthy subjects include cell biologist and cancer researcher Elizabeth Blackburn, physician and author Christine Northrup, and pre-Columbian archaeologist Joyce Marcus. Most personal biographical information has been

omitted or moved to the supplementary chapters, leaving the entries somewhat choppy and lacking in narrative flow. While the further resources sections are sparsely populated with secondary sources and institutional websites, Wayne often includes references to the subject's own publications and scholarly works *in-text*, a frustrating division for the user.

In closing, it's worth returning to the issue of scope, as the science community has become increasingly international in communication, collaboration, and influence over the last hundred years. Limiting coverage to U.S. scientists has allowed Wayne to better hone her supplementary analysis of the cultural factors facing women in this particular milieu, but the reader is left wondering if this task could have been better achieved with a well-researched monograph than a reference work. Indeed, the price tag would be easier to swallow for the public and school libraries this book is geared towards.—*Madeline Veitch, Graduate Assistant, Sloane Art Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

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***Boy Culture: An Encyclopedia.*** Ed. by Shirley R. Steinberg, Michael Kehler, and Lindsay Cornish. Santa Barbara, CA: Greenwood, 2010. 2 vols. \$165. (ISBN: 978-0-313-35080-1).

Given that ABC-CLIO has produced three sets of encyclopedias on childhood (*Boyhood in America: An Encyclopedia*, edited by Priscilla Ferguson Clement and Jacqueline S. Reinier, 2001; *Girlhood in America: An Encyclopedia*, edited by Miriam Forman-Brunell, 2001; and *Girl Culture: An Encyclopedia*, edited by Claudia A. Mitchell, 2007), it is not surprising that *Boy Culture: An Encyclopedia* has arrived. Two of the editors (Steinberg and Kehler) study masculinity and power in sociocultural contexts. From reading the preface, the editors clearly expected that users would have little idea what might be included in a work on boy culture. They do a good job introducing the field's theoreticians and trends. In fact, the preface is content-rich enough to be considered one of the work's most important articles. The extent to which Steinberg et al. convey that the content is not intended to include all aspects of this dynamic field is a bit annoying, though, and comes off as somewhat defensive. This encyclopedia is organized more like a scholarly monograph. The articles are not arranged in straight alphabetical order; rather, they are grouped alphabetically within twelve sections. The 167 signed entries are written by 116 contributors, each of whom receive a brief biography following the main text. The twelve categories include "Becoming a Boy, Becoming a Man"; "Differences and Boys"; "Boys in Mind, Boys in Relationships"; "Bad Boys"; and sections on boys and fashion trends, music, technology, movies, and literature. Almost all entries, which are one to seven pages in length, include recommendations for further reading. Following the encyclopedia is a bibliography, an index, and the aforementioned contributor profiles. Like other works on somewhat abstract topics, its scope is best appreciated by listing a few entries: "Real Men"; "Sissies"; "Goth"; "Grunge"; "*Bob the Builder*"; "African Americans, Spider-Man, and Superman"; "the Hardy Boys"; "Bow

## SOURCES

Wow"; "The Who"; "Hot Wheels"; "Handheld Electronic Gadgets"; and "Reading Problems and Rural Boys". The articles on boys as reflected in media focus on specific works and creators rather than genres. Historical content is included when relevant, and some articles (on the fictional character Chip Hilton, for example) highlight topics representative of boy culture's past. The articles' writing style and level of detail (such as a chart listing the accomplishments of several popular hip-hop artists) demonstrate the scholarly approach taken even to seemingly pure pop-culture topics. Though having an American focus, there are profiles of boys of other cultures in the chapter "Differences and Boys." Photographs, sadly, are missing from *Boy Culture*.

Compared to *Boyhood in America*, this set's articles include more specific popular culture topics. *Boyhood in America* takes a more historical approach and does not have articles on specific creative works. But it does overlap with *Boy Culture* in its articles on activities, pastimes, and social groups. Though containing black and white photographs, it is nine years older than *Boy Culture*. It is also available as an e-book and is priced at \$185.

*Boy Culture: An Encyclopedia* should enhance the recognition this field receives in the academic community as an important area of study. Combined with *Girl Culture: An Encyclopedia*, it is an important contribution to the scholarship of the phenomena that shape the social identities of boys and girls. It is recommended for college libraries with sociology and cultural studies programs.—Eric Petersen, Librarian, H&R Block Business and Career Center, Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, Missouri

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**Consumer Americas 2011.** 18th ed. London: Euromonitor International, 2010. 274 p. \$475 (ISBN 978-1-84264-5345).

**Retail Trade International.** 17th ed. London: Euromonitor International, 2010. 946 p. \$475 (ISBN 978-1-84264-542-0).

Published by Euromonitor, these two statistical yearbooks are packed with global market research. According to the book's introduction, *Consumer Americas 2011* has amplified its market data coverage to include Pan-American market information, adding the United States and Canada, as well as Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, and Uruguay. This single volume source replaces data previously available in three Euromonitor titles: *Consumer USA*, *Consumer Latin America*, and *Consumer International & Marketing Forecasts*. Moreover, this new, expanded edition provides forecast data next to the historical time series data.

The statistical information in *Consumer Americas 2011* is broken down into five sections: introduction, "Socio-Economic Parameters," "Consumer Markets," "Market Growth Rankings," and "Country Snapshots." The "Socio-Economic Parameters" section provides regional, socioeconomic data comparing fourteen countries for the 2004–9 period. The socioeconomic parameters include such statistical categories as economic indicators, foreign trade, population, health, household characteristics, etc.

The "Consumer Markets" section presents consumer market data in U.S. dollar terms, per capita figures, or volume units over the period 2004–9 and forecasts from 2009–14. Examples of the nineteen consumer markets presented include beauty and personal care, clothing and footwear, and soft drinks. The tables displayed in the "Market Growth Rankings" section quickly illustrate the historical real growth rates across the nineteen consumer markets covered. For example, the "Pet Care Ranked by Fastest Real Growth 2004–2009" table shows that Argentina has had the fastest percentage real growth as valued by national currencies in this consumer market.

In the "Country Snapshots" section, each country's socioeconomic parameters and consumer market data are dissected and presented in greater detail in a series of standardized tables. Figures are shown in the national currency when available, and the historical and forecast data are presented next to each other.

*Retail Trade International* contains extensive data on the global retailing industry. The book covers statistical data and analysis from fifty-two countries across the world. A typical chapter for a country is fifteen to twenty pages in length and provides a "key trends and developments" overview for the varying retail industry and environments within each country and historical and forecast market data for each retail environment. Retail environments range from supermarkets and discounters to vending and internet retailing. The time period for the historical data is 2004–9 while the forecast trends are calculated to 2014. A handy feature is the "Glossary of Terms and Definitions" included in the introduction section which standardizes and defines each retail environment that is subsequently analyzed.

These two books are useful, in-depth, and authoritative resources for the business student or company. The industry and consumer market analysis in these books is not unique. There are a number of databases and print sources that offer comparable data. However, the Euromonitor books offer an affordable alternative to the more expensive electronic sources but without the 24/7 access. For libraries with bigger budgets, Euromonitor offers this information in electronic format in one of its industry and consumer research databases. Recommended for academic and public libraries with business programs.—Colleen Lougen, Electronic Resources Librarian, State University of New York, New Paltz

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**Crime and Punishment Around the World.** Ed. by Graeme R. Newman. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 2010. 4 vols. acid-free \$380 (ISBN 978-0-313-35133-4). E-book available (978-0-313-35134-1), call for pricing.

*Crime and Punishment Around the World* provides a comprehensive overview of criminal data and policies that the editors rightly acknowledge can be challenging to find and accurately interpret. This is because this type of information invariably opens a country up to criticism. Crime data may be massaged to show the country in a more favorable light