

or simply not provided at all. Readers are advised to resist the temptation of directly comparing one country to another because of the different types of legal systems, for example, secular state law versus Islamic law. Nonetheless, most of us will not be so strong as to resist this temptation. Therefore, the content is organized so as to provide key background and contextual information on each country's legal system so that the reader may better evaluate the differences in the criminal data each country reports.

This set is organized into four volumes with each volume covering a major region of the world. Volume 1 covers Africa and the Middle East; volume 2, the Americas; volume 3, Asia and Pacific; and volume 4, Europe. In total, the four volumes provide entries to 227 countries. Although entries vary slightly for each country, most include background information: demographics, political history, and an overview of the legal system; a section on crime: how a country classifies its crime and a synopsis of key criminal statistics; and an introduction to the criminal justice system: the key players, how investigations are conducted, the role of the prosecution, the rights of the accused, judges and the courts, and juvenile justice. Each entry ends with what punishments are meted out for particular crimes, including an overview of the prison system. Finally, the further reading section leads one to key monographs or online statistical websites. If a country contends with particular types of crimes as Aruba does with drug and human trafficking, these crimes are addressed.

In general, no other reference work examines individual countries' criminal systems and situations as precisely or comprehensively as this set does. The same publisher of this work, ABC-CLIO, publishes a *Contemporary World Issues* series that includes reference handbooks on particular types of crimes, such as *Cybercrime* (ABC-CLIO, 2004), *Hate Crimes* (ABC-CLIO, 2005), *Corporate Crime* (ABC-CLIO, 2008), *Sexual Crime* (ABC-CLIO, 2010), *Globalized Organized Crime* (ABC-CLIO, 2010), and more. Nonetheless these works focus mainly on criminal issues related to the United States and only touch upon the impact of these crimes in a global context. Likewise, other reference works, such as the *Encyclopedia of Crime and Justice* (Macmillan Reference USA, 2002), the *Encyclopedia of Crime and Punishment* (Sage, 2002), or the *Encyclopedia of Criminology and Deviant Behavior* (Brunner-Routledge, 2001), take a U.S.-centric look at crime and entries discuss broader criminal justice concepts and topics, such as burden of proof, cross-examination, or domestic violence. Other reference works that examine crime in an international context include the *Handbook of Transnational Crime and Justice* (Sage, 2005), which researches specific types of crimes, such as human trafficking, war crimes, or terrorism, and the *International Handbook of White-collar and Corporate Crime* (Springer, 2007).

Key international organizations such as Interpol, the world's largest police organization, [ww.interpol.int](http://ww.interpol.int), and the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network, [www.uncjin.org](http://www.uncjin.org), provide statistics, reports, background, and current events surrounding major international crime issues

but do not examine the justice systems themselves in their cultural, political or historical context as this work does.

Overall, considering the valuable information these volumes contain, their accessibility to a wide audience, and the limitations of previous reference works and online resources, *Crime and Punishment Around the World* makes a valuable addition to the reference collections of both academic and public libraries.—Rick Robison, *Head of Reference and Access Services, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California*

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**Cultural Encyclopedia of Vegetarianism.** Ed. by Margaret Puskas-Pasewicz. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Greenwood, 2010. 290 p. acid-free \$85 (ISBN: 978-0-313-37556-9). E-book available (978-0-313-37557-6), call for pricing.

This book was written to give historical and social context for the current interest in vegetarianism, particularly in the United States. The editor's intent is to connect vegetarianism today with its historical, philosophical, and religious roots. To that end, the work is successful. It provides helpful introductory text, a chronology spanning 599 BCE to 2007 CE with an emphasis on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and around one hundred entries, most ranging from one to four pages. The coverage of the encyclopedia is reflected in the broad categories used to organize the topical list of entries: agriculture; concepts, beliefs, and philosophies; environment, health, and science; industry; people; places; popular culture; practices; religion and spirituality; and societies, organizations, and institutions.

Although the editor says that the book is not intended to "advocate for or against vegetarianism" (viii) and the writing is even-handed, it is clear that the editor and most or all of the contributors are proponents of vegetarianism. The bias is neither unexpected nor polemical but is something to be aware of. The entries are consistently easy to read and informative. For example, the entry on activism and protests, one of the longest in the book at seven pages, touches on the long history of relevant vegetarian-related activism, from Siddhartha Gautama (ca. 563–483 BC) to Johnny Appleseed to the modern animal rights movement launched with the 1981 Action for Life Conference. The entry describes activism strategies such as boycotts, protests, and litigation, and identifies prominent activists. Like every other entry, this one concludes with references to related entries and a list of further reading choices. A handful of entries are supplemented with sidebars or illustrations.

It is always possible to find shortcomings in a publication and this book is no exception. I expected to find an entry on fruitarian diets but did not. The first part of the entry on Peter Singer sounds like a short version of his vita and is not consistent with other entries on people. The entry for community supported agriculture can be found in the A section under "agriculture, community supported" with no index entry to lead there from community supported agriculture or CSA. But these are minor and rare concerns. Overall, the book is well organized with good content and a pleasure to use.

## SOURCES

In addition to the short reading lists for each entry, the encyclopedia includes a lengthy and up-to-date bibliography of books, articles, and websites. The index is easy to use. The fifty-two contributors are listed in a separate section along with a few words about their current position or employment. As a group, the contributors represent a wide range of academic disciplines and professions. For some, the information provided is not helpful (for example, “independent scholar in Ann Arbor Michigan”; “works in the Department of English as the University of Wisconsin-Madison” [278–80]). Twelve of the contributors are doctoral or PhD candidates or masters students in fields ranging from journalism to food systems to history. It would have been helpful to include information for each contributor indicating relevant expertise, such as the one for Angus Taylor who “teaches philosophy at the University of Victoria in British Columbia. He is the author of *Animal and Ethics: An Overview of the Philosophical Debate*” (280).

I know of no other encyclopedia-type works on vegetarianism. There are many handbooks, cookbooks, guides for newcomers and for families, personal accounts, nutrition guides, and works on political, social, philosophical, and historical perspectives on vegetarianism and animal rights. Many of those are listed in the robust bibliography in the encyclopedia. Among the works that cover ground similar to the encyclopedia are *Sins of the Flesh: A History of Ethical Vegetarian Thought* by Rod Preece (UBC Pr., 2008) and *Vegetarianism: A History* by Colin Spencer (Four Walls Eight Windows, 2002). However, the scope of the encyclopedia is broader than either of these works. The encyclopedia offers a gateway into the cultural history and significance of the vegetarian world, with pointers to important movements, people, and philosophies.

I recommend this book for libraries that want to provide material on vegetarianism. It is accessible, informative, and even-handed.—*Carolyn Radcliff, Reference and Instruction Librarian, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio*

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***Encyclopedia of Aerospace Engineering.*** Ed. by Richard Blockley and Wei Shyy. Chichester, West Sussex, UK: Wiley, 2010. 9 vols. acid-free \$3,750 (ISBN 978-0-470-75440-5). E-book available (ISBN 978-0-470-68665-2), call for pricing.

To date, aerospace engineers and students looking for topical overview articles for their discipline have had to rely on brief entries in one-volume desk reference handbooks or search through a vast array of journals, technical reports, and databases. Thankfully, with the publication of the *Encyclopedia of Aerospace Engineering*, locating a topical overview will be a far easier task as this impressive set is destined to become a first-stop resource for students, faculty, and engineers in the aerospace industry.

This handsome, nine-volume set with 442 articles spread out over 5,400 pages, all supported by a 238 page subject index, was produced under the editorship of Richard H. Blockley, formerly head of technical programs at BAE Systems, and Wei Shyy, formerly chair of the Department of Aerospace Engineering at the University of Michigan.

Coverage is organized into eight thematic volumes: (1) Fluid Dynamics and Aerothermodynamics; (2) Propulsion and Power; (3) Structural Technology; (4) Materials Technology; (5) Dynamics and Control; (6) Environmental Impact, Manufacturing, and Operations; (7) Vehicle Design; and (8) System Engineering.

These eight areas are then subdivided into forty-three topical parts, supervised by thirty-six subject editors. For example, volume 2, Propulsion and Power, is comprised of four parts: “Basic Concepts,” “Airbreathing Engines,” “Rocket Propulsion,” and “Alternative Propulsion.” Each part is then divided into two to eighteen chapters, with an average of ten chapters per part. For example, in volume 2 part 12, “Alternative Propulsion,” we have chapters on “Ion Thrusters,” “Laser Propulsion,” and “Magnetic Plasma Sails,” among others.

Entries range eight to thirty pages in length, with most about twelve pages long with twenty-five to thirty references. Chapters are profusely illustrated with photographs, diagrams, graphs, and mathematical formulas. Unlike its nearest competitor, the one-volume *Aerospace Engineering Desk Reference* (Butterworth-Heinemann, 2009), which is made-up of excerpts from other texts, articles in the *Encyclopedia of Aerospace Engineering* are mostly original entries written specifically by experts for this set.

The affiliations of contributors illustrate the expertise and quality of the content. This reviewer tallied 607 contributors: 392 from university faculties; 184 American and the remainder split between universities in England and those in other countries. Top American university aeronautical engineering programs are well-represented. Of the 147 contributors who are self-identified as working for a corporate employer, 90 work for American firms, 29 for British, and 28 for firms in other foreign countries; 41 contributors identified themselves as working for NASA and another 16 as working for the American military. Except for the thinly represented contingents of Chinese and Russian engineers, the list is a veritable who’s who of the best and brightest aerospace engineers in the world.

While student readers may find the numerous displays of mathematical equations intimidating, those who begin reading the clearly written text will be pleasantly surprised. The editors have done a marvelous job of blending mathematical equation-based explanations with interesting, well-written narrative. Indeed, the clear writing style and lucid presentations are effective and impressive. For example, in a chapter titled “Aerodynamic Benefit of Aircraft Formation Flight,” the contributor opens with a description of an experiment where the heart rates of eight trained pelicans are measured to determine their energy expenditure during flight. One of the findings, that the birds expend 14.5 percent less energy in formation flight than in solo flying, is then used to introduce mathematical computations and discussion of the principles of drag that affect both the trained pelicans and aircraft flying in formation, all to help readers better understand real-world possibilities for dramatic fuel savings by formation-flying aircraft.

A wide range of aerospace topics related to air and spacecraft design, construction, and flight is offered, including