

mechanics, propulsion, physics, guidance and control, electronics and instrumentation, communications, computer and systems engineering, material science, fabrication and manufacturing, environmental science, noise, and emissions.

While the content of this set will be challenging for students enrolled at universities whose aerospace programs focus only on training professional pilots and airport/air traffic managers, it will be a welcome and essential resource for those with aerospace-related engineering programs. Indeed, a comparison of the thematic areas covered with coursework in the undergraduate programs at two top American aeronautical engineering universities reveals that the content matches up very nicely. Of course, this is not surprising, given that two thirds of the contributors teach aeronautical engineering-related courses at the university level.

The *Encyclopedia of Aerospace Engineering* is an outstanding resource. It is highly recommended for libraries serving aeronautical engineering students and technical libraries serving practitioners.—*R. Neil Scott, User Services Librarian, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee*

Encyclopedia of Criminological Theory. Ed. by Francis T. Cullen and Pamela Wilcox. Los Angeles, Calif.: Sage, 2010. 2 vols. acid-free \$350 (ISBN 978-1-4129-5918-6). E-book available (978-1-4129-5919-3), \$440.

Francis T. Cullen and Pamela Wilcox have delivered a subtly unique two-volume reference work to the field of criminology and its related studies. As its title implies, the *Encyclopedia of Criminological Theory* is focused on mapping out the ideological terrain of the academic discipline as it has evolved over the last two-hundred-plus years. Cullen currently holds the title of Distinguished Research Professor at the University of Cincinnati's School of Criminal Justice and with over thirty years in the field and over 275 works published, he is undoubtedly well equipped to oversee such a thorough collection. It is equally unsurprising that he is also listed as an entry in the encyclopedia for a subset of his work (as is Wilcox, his coeditor here and colleague at University of Cincinnati).

Browsing the list of entries at the beginning of each volume, one finds that a great majority of them are in fact the names of the individuals with whom various general schools of thought and particular theories are associated. This is a workable organization scheme for those who are already knowledgeable of the discipline's parameters, but it also makes the extensive index at the back of volume 2 absolutely indispensable for those who are less familiar and might therefore be more likely to browse for theoretical work regarding a keyword like "gangs" rather than to search for the work of Martin Sanchez-Jankowski or Frederick M. Thrasher from the start. This stands in fairly stark contrast to the organization of the most nearly comparable recent work, Richard A. Wright's and J. Mitchell Miller's *Encyclopedia of Criminology* (Routledge, 2005), which is largely comprised of more traditional subject headings. The difference is not necessarily a fault of either work but is an important data point in the argument that Cullen and Wilcox have successfully

filled a niche that was heretofore mostly empty. It also demonstrates that the work of Cullen and Wilcox may be more aptly suited for upper-level undergraduate and graduate students of criminal justice, sociology, and the like.

In an attempt to mitigate against any potential unfamiliarity with the principle theorists involved, Cullen and Wilcox have included a reader's guide at the beginning of the first volume, which attempts to categorize the encyclopedia's entries into twenty-one schools of thought with each school as a heading containing a list of the relevant name entries beneath. The introductory matter in volume 1 also includes detailed professional information about the individuals comprising the editorship of the work, a complete alphabetical list of all contributors with their affiliation, and an extended narrative essay authored by Cullen and Wilcox that expands on the framework of the reader's guide. Finally, the editors also include a ninety-page selection of annotated further readings near the end of volume 2, coordinated under the same established twenty-one schools of thought headings.

The work is recommended for all academic collections with accommodating budgets but especially those with higher-level undergraduate and graduate collections in relevant disciplines.—*Chris G. Hudson, Serials and Government Documents Librarian, MacMillan Law Library, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia*

Encyclopedia of Political Theory. Ed. by Mark Bevir. Los Angeles, Calif.: Sage, 2010. 3 vols. acid-free \$425 (ISBN 978-1-4129-5865-3).

How should we live together collectively? What is the nature and purpose of human associations? Where does the government fit in? What is its purpose? What are the limits of its legitimate authority? What is the best form of government? These questions have fascinated scholars and students from antiquity to the rise of modern political theory in the seventeenth century to the debate over the proper role of government today. Interest in the theory of politics, moreover, is rapidly growing as citizens are continuously asked to consider and assess their proper relationship with modern governments. At the same time, electorates are becoming increasingly disenchanted by politicians and political ideologists. Interest in political theory should continue to expand as public policy, foreign affairs, domestic politics, social and environmental issues, healthcare, immigration, demand for public services, and similar issues will require new and innovative ideas from our public officials.

Thus this new offering from Sage will be a welcome addition to any collection supporting political science and history curriculums. Edited by Mark Bevir, a professor of political science at the University of California, Berkeley, the *Encyclopedia of Political Theory* fills an important void in the reference literature: a current, comprehensive, interdisciplinary, and in-depth reference source summarizing the most significant topics in the field. Organized alphabetically in three volumes, the encyclopedia will serve many interested readers as an introduction and resource to the field. The 475 signed articles