

Not only does the work consider people, places, and events of their times, it also covers the legacy of the West in more contemporary years with essays on western movies, television programs, literature, and music, as well as the popularity of western clothing. Thus the volumes include information about Sitting Bull, Wyatt Earp, and the Lewis and Clark Expedition alongside information about John Wayne, Louis L'Amour, and Aaron Copland's "Appalachian Spring." As the editor notes in volume 1, "The Old West found in these pages is a place with a living past and a nostalgic present" (13).

Each signed entry has introductory remarks, the essay itself, captioned illustrations, and cross references to other entries. Many also include a note on chronology, brief excerpts from such other published works as period writings and poems, and biographical panels offering glimpses into the lives of individuals not separately covered in their own essays. All eleven volumes conclude with a list of research resources—printed and Internet—a glossary, and an index. The concluding volume features a timeline, comprehensive glossary, resources for further study, and indexes. Additionally, the publisher has released an accompanying website, *The Old West*, at www.marshallcavendishdigital.com.

Although it is an effective resource in conveying information about the American West to an audience of upper middle school students and higher, like most encyclopedias, this one does not break any new ground. As well, its bibliographical references for both mature and younger readers list writings, websites, and films largely known to readers interested in the topics of the volumes. There are always questions about why some things are covered while others are not. For example, why is there an entry for Dodge City, Kansas, but not one for Denver or San Francisco?

Summing up in the words of the editor and publisher in volume 1, "Whatever the West is—whether it represents the fulfillment of one people's dreams, the destruction of another's, or something else yet to be understood—the editors and publisher of this encyclopedia offer it in the hope that what is found in these volumes will entertain as well as inform" (12)—E. Richard McKinstry, *Interim Library Director and Andrew W. Mellon Senior Librarian, H. F. du Pont Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware*

Organized Crime: From Trafficking to Terrorism. Ed. by Frank Shanty. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 2008. 2 vols. acid free \$195 (ISBN 978-1-57607-337-7).

According to general editor Frank Shanty, the goal of this two-volume encyclopedia is to attempt "to address those aspects of global crime that presently challenge the capabilities of law enforcement and other international agencies and governing bodies" (xii). An additional goal is to present issues from a global perspective, although there are discussions from national and regional viewpoints as well. Volume 1 is a sobering and chilling work describing criminal and terrorist activities and their infiltration into legitimate businesses and the worldwide political arena. Volume 1 consists of primary

source documents that pertain to this subject. Page numbering is continuous.

A six-page introduction by Don Liddick, author of three books on organized crime, summarizes global current events, recent trends, and emerging patterns as of 2006. After the introduction, three sections make up the first volume. Section 1, "Organized Crime, Criminal Groups, and National and Regional Threats," covers the history and evolution of organized crime; definitions, theories, function, and structure; and country profiles of criminal activities from Africa to Turkey, including North America. Section 2 focuses on financial crimes and fraud, criminal enterprises, and sources of financing, while section 3 discusses the global effects of organized crime, smuggling and piracy, terrorism, and international efforts to combat crime. This final section includes descriptions of twenty-one national and international law enforcement and intelligence agencies. A twenty-page appendix describes forty-six major international crime groups, such as the Russian Mafiya, Sun Yee Kich, and the Colombian drug cartels. There are more than 140 entries in this volume. Each entry is followed by an average of eight to ten references, although the one titled "Has Al Qaeda acquired nuclear weapons?" has thirty-one references. Black-and-white photographs intersperse the text, varying from a hanged Captain Kidd and the Eliot Ness credentials to a portrait of Osama bin Laden.

Volume 2 contains the texts of multilateral and international treaties, conventions, protocols, and other legal documents that attempt to combat organized criminal and terrorist activities in the national, regional, and international arenas. These include a brief summary of the intent of the document, the URL for the original source, the date and place where it was signed, and also where and when it was amended, if it was. These reprints do not include tables; the reader is advised to view the original source document for these.

While the format of the volumes is pleasing, with plenty of photographs, good margins, and clear print, there are some problems. The organization of the text in volume 1 is confusing; it is not arranged chronologically or alphabetically but rather in the three large sections. Neither the preface nor the introduction discuss the rationale behind this organization. There is a good index that appears in both volumes, however, so specific topics are readily available. There is no complete bibliography, just references at the end of each entry. The table of contents of each volume pertains to that volume only. Although more than seventy-five persons contributed to the work, there is no listing of the contributors or their credentials. Editor Frank Shanty, in the preface, calls them top scholars in the field, but it would be good to know exactly what their credentials are. A listing would help with this problem as would a complete bibliography.

There are other works on both organized crime and terrorism, but this work combines the two in one place. *Encyclopedia of World Terrorism: 1996–2002* (Sharpe Reference, 2003) is a two-volume work that is now dated, as is *The Encyclopedia of American Crime* (Facts On File, 2001). Barry Rubin's *Chronologies of Modern Terrorism* (M. E. Sharpe, 2009) is just

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that, a chronology. Springer's Studies of Organized Crime series, published over a number of years and now thirteen volumes, provides more in-depth coverage on a global basis but is much more expensive. *Organized Crime: From Trafficking to Terrorism* covers an enormous amount of material and is comprehensive. It would be particularly suitable for libraries that cannot afford the more expensive alternatives or that only need one work on the subject.—*Carol Krismann, Faculty Director, William M. White Business Library, University of Colorado, Boulder*

Rights of the Disabled. By David M. Haugen. Library in a Book. New York: Facts On File, 2008. 296p. alkaline \$45 (ISBN 978-0-8160-7128-9).

Despite the passage of landmark federal legislation, Americans with disabilities (estimated at more than 50 million people) continue to struggle with issues of employment, education, transportation, and accessibility. The disability rights movement “is a fractured conglomeration of interest groups representing various disability communities” (4), and a single definition of “disabled” remains elusive. Laws prohibiting disability discrimination are hard to enforce.

David Haugen's *Rights of the Disabled* explores the interesting and relatively unknown social, political, and legal history of “the largest minority” in America (3). Haugen succeeds in providing a concise but sufficiently detailed overview of the disability rights movement and its principal players, a clear explanation of significant federal legislation and judicial interpretations, an annotated listing of key disability rights organizations and government agencies, and strategies and authoritative sources for conducting disability research. This reference work is a mini-encyclopedia that packs an amazing amount of information into a single, inexpensive volume. *Rights of the Disabled* is promoted by its publisher as a “first-stop resource,” and that is appropriate. No other twenty-first-century survey of disability rights incorporates so many extra features—texts of laws, definitions of terms, biographical profiles, events, statistics, practical research tips, a multiformat annotated bibliography, and keyword indexing that encompasses most sections of the book. However, the modest size of this title—one of Facts On File's “Library in a Book” series—necessarily limits the scope of its sections. For example, its fifty-word glossary emphasizes historical and social aspects of the topic, but it omits key legal terms one might expect to find in a disability rights glossary, such as “reasonable accommodation.” Its listing of organizations and agencies lacks the space to include some longstanding advocacy organizations mentioned in other sources, such as the Epilepsy Foundation.

Rights of the Disabled joins a growing body of literature on disability rights. Good historical treatments of the movement include Jacqueline Vaughn Switzer's *Disabled Rights: American Disability Policy and the Fight for Equality* (Georgetown Univ. Pr., 2003), a recent work that features a timeline of events (with less detail than Haugen's chronology) and a lengthy—

but unannotated—bibliography; Doris Zames Fleischer and Frieda Zames' *The Disability Rights Movement: From Charity to Confrontation* (Temple Univ. Pr., 2001); and Joseph P. Shapiro's compelling work, *No Pity: People with Disabilities Forging a New Civil Rights Movement* (Times Books, 1993).

Because Haugen's focus is on the researcher, his work is especially suitable for libraries serving high school and post-secondary students. Contrary to what its title might imply, *Rights of the Disabled* is not a legal primer. An inexpensive book serving that purpose is Ruth Colker and Adam A. Milani's *Everyday Law for Individuals with Disabilities* (Paradigm, 2006), which also explores voluntary and informal ways to resolve discriminatory situations. Larger public and academic libraries looking for legal treatments of disability rights should consider the numerous works by Colker, Bonnie Tucker, and Laura Rothstein, as well as William D. Goren's excellent, updated edition of *Understanding the Americans with Disabilities Act* (American Bar Association, 2006), which includes sample litigation forms.—*Jane Thompson, Assistant Director for Faculty Services, William A. Wise Law Library, University of Colorado, Boulder*

Scientific Thought: In Context. Ed. by Brenda W. Lerner and K. L. Lerner. Detroit: Gale, 2008. 3 vols. \$385 (ISBN 978-1-4144-0298-7).

The goal of the In Context series is to serve “as an authoritative reference guide to essential concepts of science, the impacts of changes in scientific consensus, and the effects of science on social, political and legal issues” (xix). This addition to the series provides readers with a perspective of how scientific thought has evolved over time and nicely illustrates how scientific advancements build upon earlier work. Readers will quickly appreciate the many discoveries and viewpoints that have contributed to our current understanding of science as well as the roles played by politics and social issues in shaping scientific thought. The editors, Brenda W. Lerner and K. L. Lerner, bring a wealth of experience to the project, having edited or written more than thirty books on science and social issues. They have ably brought together a team of fifty-nine expert contributors and advisors from around the world to produce this appealing title.

The information in these volumes is arranged in more than 140 essays that cover major facets in the fields of astronomy, biology, biomedicine and health, chemistry, computer science, earth science, mathematics and physics. Also included are essays on science philosophy and practice that allow readers to learn about concepts such as research funding, scientific communication, and peer review and their role in scientific advances. Each entry follows a similar format: An introduction clearly identifies the topic; “Historical Background and Scientific Foundations” provides a history of the discoveries that led to our current state of knowledge; and “Modern Cultural Connections” relates the scientific concepts with political and social considerations. Each essay includes a “Words to Know” section that defines key terms to en-