were written by international experts from a variety of fields including management, psychology, communication, education, and political science.

According to Clegg and Bailey, organization studies is "the examination of how individuals construct organizational structures, processes, and practices and how these, in turn, shape social relations and create institutions that ultimately influence people." (xlii). Included in each volume is a "Reader's Guide" that classifies the encyclopedia's entries into twenty themes or topics, such as "Organizational Relations," "Approaches to Management Theory," and "Innovation and Creativity." The encyclopedia also contains an alphabetical list of all entries and a fifty-plus-age index.

The entries are succinct and average 2 to 3 pages in length. The basic format of an entry consists of the "Conceptual Overview," "Critical Commentary," "Future Directions," and "Further Readings." In compiling the entries for the encyclopedia, the authors referred to the indexes of two prior reference books by Stuart Clegg: *Handbook of Organization Studies* (Sage, 1996) and *Managing and Organizations* (Sage, 2005) and created a list of topics that was further enhanced by the international contributors.


*International Encyclopedia of Organization Studies* surpasses comparable works such as the *Handbook of Organization Studies* (Sage, 1996) and *Managing and Organizations* (Sage, 2005) because of its wide and deep scope. *International Encyclopedia of Organization Studies* is an extremely thorough and lucid resource. However, libraries may benefit more from the electronic version of the encyclopedia because the theoretical nature of the content does not encourage browsing and discovery of ideas. Recommended for academic libraries with organizational studies programs.—*Colleen Loughe, Electronic Resources Librarian, State University of New York, New Paltz*


Described in the introduction as a ‘one stop’ handbook to U.S. GLBT history of the 20th century (xii) Vicki Eaklor’s *Queer America* charts the evolution of GLBT identities, political struggles, and cultures. This comprehensive work draws from seminal writings of prominent historians such as John D’Emilio, Allan Berube, and Lilian Faderman. Although its narrative style and organization suggest a textbook rather than a traditional reference source, *Queer America* works well as both a broad-based history and a gateway to the key literature of the field. Eaklor, a professor of history at Alfred University and contributor to Gale’s indispensable *Encyclopedia of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender History and Culture in America* (2004), organizes *Queer America* as a chronology of GLBT life during specific eras. These engaging chapters weave together primary writings and interviews with political events and social history. A detailed table of contents facilitates topical look-ups, although readers will likely want to read through whole chapters. A selective timeline of GLBT landmark events nicely contextualizes the contents within the larger picture of U.S. history. For example, the entry for the year 1955 includes both the founding of the