

SOURCES

The articles are quite readable and should be accessible to casual readers. However, at times one can sense a density in the articles where Flinn has shortened a much longer discussion. Articles vary in length from one column to several pages. Appropriate “see also” references often are provided, and every article offers suggestions for further reading. The work includes a useful chronology, a thorough index, and occasional, appropriate, black-and-white photographs.

Encyclopedia of Catholicism provides more depth and diversity than does the *Harper Collins Encyclopedia of Catholicism* (HarperSanFrancisco, 1995), although the earlier work is more exhaustive in its coverage of significant terms. Both works seem to have laypersons and students in mind. *Encyclopedia of Catholicism* makes an excellent addition to both academic and public library reference collections.—Steven R. Edscorn, *Library Director, Memphis Theological Seminary, Tennessee*

Encyclopedia of Globalization. Ed. by Roland Robertson and Jan Aart Scholte. New York: Routledge, 2007. 4 vols. \$750 (ISBN 0-415-97314-7).

Encyclopedia of Globalization is one of several recent reference works that focus on international and global affairs. Unlike O'Connor's *Encyclopedia of the Global Economy* (Greenwood, 2006) and Griffiths' *Encyclopedia of International Relations and Global Politics* (Routledge, 2005), which focus mainly on economics and international studies, Routledge's new, multivolume encyclopedia attempts to capture a variety of the contested notions of “globalization” from theoretical and policy-based academic perspectives. At the same time, the encyclopedia presents multifaceted and historical entries that include “cultural, economic, environmental, geographical, historical, legal, literary, political, psychological, and social dimensions” (4). As a whole, the work marks a departure from traditional disciplinary boundaries. It presents knowledge from a global perspective, reflecting what is now, according to some, a global society in which the world's six billion people are interconnected and interdependent.

This four-volume work has nearly four hundred entries, from “acid rain” to “postcolonialism” to “youth culture.” Each entry, written by a scholar in the field, provides an accessible yet scholarly essay and includes cross-referencing to related topics and a bibliography for further research. Because articles are written from their author's disciplinary perspective, cross-references and contextual definitions are essential to fully comprehending many of the articles. For example, the entry on “consumption” relies heavily on a presumed understanding of neoliberal economic theories and is based largely on notions of the negative impacts of neoliberal policies. Thus, a reader must be willing to pursue multiple topics and seek alternative perspectives to fully benefit from the richness of this work. To assist readers, a companion work such as *Dictionary of Globalization* (Routledge, 2007) would be useful for quick reference to definitions and concepts noted in entries.

The scope of the work provides space for topics and concepts that would otherwise be omitted or placed within

a discipline-specific source. In addition, the broad scope provides an opportunity to explore common definitions and notions. For example, “world-systems theory” is generally tucked away in sources on political science and sociology, while “biological diversity” is left to the natural sciences. Although entries for commonly known concepts such as “education,” “poverty,” and “science” may, on the surface, appear redundant to those found in other sources, the work provides a unique perspective that focuses on these concepts with a wider lens. They are viewed as culturally bound notions that are increasingly questioned and mutable as they engage other cultures and traditions through empire, migration, trade, and international treaties. Given the multidisciplinary focus required to support research and pedagogy of topics that are increasingly globalized in perspective, it is refreshing to find these concepts together.

Also noteworthy are more than five hundred pages of reprinted primary source documents that include treaties, manifestos, and statistics. The selected bibliography provides a rich source for further research and collection development. Finally, access is enhanced by a thorough index and a list of entries that is compiled alphabetically and topically.

Encyclopedia of Globalization is highly recommended for all academic libraries. It is of particular use for libraries that support global studies and international studies programs. Its unique perspective and scope would be helpful to faculty who are engaging in interdisciplinary research and course development and of particular use to students in such courses.—Steve Witt, *Associate Director of the Center for Global Studies, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

Encyclopedia of Health and Aging. Ed. by Kyriakos S. Markides. Los Angeles: Sage, 2007. 675p. alkaline \$150 (ISBN 978-1-4129-0949-5).

Over the past several years, a number of encyclopedias on aging have been published. Works such as Adriel Bettelheim's *Aging in America: A to Z* (CQ Pr., 2001) focus on political, social, and legislative factors affecting aging persons. Others discuss health topics at a level geared toward undergraduates and consumers and offer a multidisciplinary examination of aging, such as David Ekerdt's *The Encyclopedia of Aging* (Macmillan Reference, 2002), with its articles on “Careers in Aging” and “Visual Arts and Aging.” The *Encyclopedia of Health and Aging*, however, focuses entirely on health and medicine in aging, with writing geared toward researchers, practitioners, and students in the field of medicine and entries examining aging and geriatrics from a medical, scientific perspective.

The closest comparable work to *Encyclopedia of Health and Aging* is Joseph Kandel's *Encyclopedia of Senior Health and Well-Being* (Facts On File, 2003). Although it, too, looks at medicine and aging, it is written from a social point of view and “can be very helpful, particularly as a reference source for agencies” (ix). For example, the entry for “Caregivers” in *Encyclopedia of Health and Aging* examines the research on