

SOURCES

I would recommend this title for undergraduate academic libraries with programs in the areas listed above, and to public libraries.—Mina Chercourt, Unit Leader, Database Maintenance, Grasselli Library and Breen Learning Center, John Carroll University, University Heights, Ohio

Slavery in the Modern World: A History of Political, Social, and Economic Oppression. Ed. by Junius P. Rodriguez. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio, 2011. 2 vols. acid free \$189 (ISBN: 978-1-85109-783-8). E-book available (978-1-85109-788-3), call for pricing.

Junius P. Rodriguez's *Slavery in the Modern World: A History of Political, Social, and Economic Oppression* stands out as the most comprehensive reference title addressing the history of slavery in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Other comparable titles—Kevin Bales' second edition of *New Slavery: A Reference Handbook* (ABC-Clio, 2004), Helen Fein's *Human Rights and Wrongs: Slavery, Terror, Genocide* (Paradigm, 2007), and Christien van den Anker's *The Political Economy of New Slavery* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2004)—are approximately a third of the length of Rodriguez's 859 page reference set. In contrast to Kevin Bales' *To Plead Our Own Cause: Personal Stories by Today's Slaves* (Cornell University, 2008) and his second edition of *New Slavery: A Reference Handbook* (ABC-Clio, 2004), Rodriguez does not focus on first-hand slave accounts. Instead, while not neglecting those involved in modern slavery, the contributors to *Slavery in the Modern World* write in a less moralistic and more objective fashion and on a broader scale. According to the back cover, *Slavery in the Modern World* attempts to examine every angle of modern day slavery, covering the oppressed and oppressors, legislative policy, and other measures taken by agencies in the hopes of eradicating this egregious offense. The resulting reference title contains an impressive documents section containing primarily international resolutions and protocols.

Rodriguez covers multiple forms of slavery, ranging from forced labor in political work camps, to sweat shop labor, to prostitution, to religious forms of slavery, such as trokosi, a practice in Ghana and Togo whereby females are slaves of a particular shrine and male priest (529–31). Suzanne Miers in *Slavery in the Twentieth Century: The Evolution of a Global Problem* (AltaMira, 2003) takes a similar approach, yet admits to highlighting British policy (xiii). *Slavery in the Modern World* is truly global in scope, covering every continent with the exception of Antarctica. Despite its breadth and depth, there are some weaknesses to this reference source. While there are five essays that precede the alphabetical entries, a flaw is that there is no preface or introduction, making it trickier to realize the scope of this work and provide context for modern day slavery. Cross-references and a “Further Readings” section conclude each entry; yet *Slavery in the Modern World* lacks a list of contributors. Adding a timeline or chronology similar to the one found in Kevin Bales' second edition of *New Slavery: A Reference Handbook* (ABC-Clio, 2004) would increase the utility of this reference title.

Even with its shortcomings, *Slavery in the Modern World* would be a welcome addition to any academic, school, or public library. Human trafficking and other forms of forced labor receive lots of press attention, and this work offers more than a skin deep treatment of these topics.—Elizabeth A. Young, Head of Readers' Services, Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania

Survey of American Industry and Careers. Ed. by the Editors of Salem Press. Pasadena, CA: Salem, 2011. 6 vols. alkaline \$695 (ISBN: 978-1-58765-768-9). Online access included with purchase of print.

Undergraduates and adults seeking to move into a new career may know that they want to work in a particular industry but not which particular profession to pursue. The 6-volume *Survey of American Industry and Careers* (S.A.I.C.) includes overviews of 112 industries, based loosely on the NAICS coding system. Each survey, which is fifteen to eighteen pages in length, includes many parts that are well-defined in the publisher's note at the beginning of volume 1. A survey starts with an industry snapshot identifying its associated NAICS codes, related industries, and annual revenues. The industry is then explicitly defined, and its history and current status is outlined in two to three pages. It is then profiled from three market segments: small, medium, and large-sized businesses. Content in these subsections includes the typical number of employees, the nature of employees' interactions with customers, the physical work environment, the pros and cons of the particular work environment, and the segment's financial costs (payroll, benefits, supplies, etc.). The next section describes the functions of several departments within a typical company in the industry (such as customer service, sales, marketing, production, and facilities). Finally, an industry outlook predicts the future of the industry, including employment advantages and annual earnings. Each profile includes a short biography of the author, as well as “Related Resources” and “Further Reading.”

In addition to these standard sections, some surveys also include profiles of careers and tables demonstrating the value of an industry to the national economy in financial and employment terms. Among the industries surveyed are Batteries and Fuel Cells; Casinos; Corporate Education Services; Dental and Orthodontics; Funerary (Industry); Hand Tools and Instruments; Libraries and Archives; National and International Security; Political Advocacy; Residential Medical Care; Shipbuilding, Submarines, and Naval Transport; and Water Supply. The credentials of the authors vary, but all appear to have either a master's degree in their area of focus or prior writing experience in edited books or magazines. Following the last profile in volume 6 are appendixes with employment by industries (identified by 3 or 4-digit NAICS code) for 2008, projections for 2018, an industry-organized listing of 2009's Fortune 500 companies, and a bibliography and listing of helpful websites for each survey. Volume 6 also has indexes of specific jobs and careers and a subject

index. Overall, quibbles with this resource are minor: the “Related Resources” and “Further Reading” sections in the profiles could have been combined, a “Career Cluster” organization scheme (and associated index) seems unnecessary, and the typeface of the profiles’ subheadings should have varied more to denote them more clearly. Though S.A.I.C. could be used by high school seniors because of its fairly sophisticated presentation describing industries from several size vantage points, discussing departments within industries, it is probably most appropriate for a college-level or adult audience. Macmillan’s *Career Information Center* (2007) and Ferguson’s *Encyclopedia of Careers and Vocational Guidance* (2011) also

each include industry profiles. In fact, a significant portion of one of the Ferguson set’s five volumes has ninety-five industry profiles, each around five pages. Although the industry information in these other sets is very good, that in S.A.I.C. is more extensive. Its purchase price includes complementary online access via the Salem History database. This set would be useful for job-seeking college students and members of the general public who want to work in a particular industry but have not yet chosen a specific career. It would also be helpful for entrepreneurs needing industry information for a business plan.—Eric Petersen, Librarian, H&R Block Business and Career Center, Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, Missouri