The two-volume *Encyclopedia of Global Change: Environmental Change and Human Society* (Oxford University Press, 2002), edited by Andrew S. Goudie is comparable yet much larger in scope. Goudie's encyclopedia is organized alphabetically by entry, which makes it more difficult to compile extensive information on many of the ecosystems and human impacts addressed in *Environmental Issues, Global Perspectives*. Individuals researching information on these specific biomes can also use Balliett's set with greater ease.

Balliett states in the preface of each volume, “The overarching goal of the series is to explore how human population growth and behavior have changed the world's natural areas, especially in negative ways, and how the modern society has responded to the challenges these changes present—often through increased educational efforts, better conservation, and management of the environment” (viii). The human population, pollution, and waste rates are growing at such drastic rates that frequently updated sources similar to Balliett’s are necessary to educate the general public about these global environmental changes in hopes that solutions will be discovered. These volumes can be purchased separately or as a complete set. Highly recommended for both public and academic libraries.—Megan Coder, Senior Assistant Librarian, State University of New York, New Paltz

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*Every Day of the Civil War* presents an almost daily chronological record of events during the years of the American Civil War, 1861–1865; some of the entries contain thousands of words. Actually, the book covers from 1850 to 1866, including discussions of occurrences happening during the decade leading up to the war through the death of Gen. Winfield Scott on May 29, 1866. In addition, there are seven appendixes, offering a count of casualties, rosters of Union and Confederate generals, a list of prominent Union naval officers and battles, and a roll call of Medal of Honor recipients. The appendixes are followed by a brief bibliography and a comprehensive index. Black-and-white illustrations, portraits, and maps—many from *Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War*—are sprinkled throughout, which are especially helpful when included like the “Howdy Doody Show” and “Billie Holiday.” However, many entries are still framed within the context of the war, and the impact is purposely discussed within the entry. Both the “Ford Motor Company” and the “Jitterbug” entries note how the war impacted either the operations or popularity of the topic. Hundreds of black-and-white photos and maps are featured throughout, which are especially helpful when included with entries about major war campaigns and battles.

Not all topics are related to the war; particular emphasis is devoted to social and cultural events of the decade, with entries like the “Howdy Doody Show” and “Billie Holiday.” However, many entries are still framed within the context of the war, and the impact is purposely discussed within the entry. Both the “Ford Motor Company” and the “Jitterbug” entries note how the war impacted either the operations or popularity of the topic. Hundreds of black-and-white photos and maps are featured throughout, which are especially helpful when included with entries about major war campaigns and battles.

Similar works include Weatherford’s *American Women during World War II* (Routledge, 2010). While limited in time and scope, several topics are examined in both. Rosie the Riveter, for example, is addressed in both reference tools, but explored with greater depth and historical context in Weatherford’s work. These two reference tools could complement each other,