

It is therefore perplexing that the quality of writing is uneven. The article “Self-Esteem and Delinquency” is a thought-provoking and well-documented overview of how the color of one’s skin affects attitudes and behavior patterns in the individual. Also, “Private Prisons” presents an even-handed account of the pros and cons of these for-profit incarceration facilities. The minus side of the ledger finds glaring omissions, as in “Anti-Immigrant Nativism,” which fails to mention the Know Nothing Movement or its political manifestation, the American Party (these were the WASP fanatics that would burn down the homes of anyone at variance with the mainstream; when questioned by the authorities, they would typically profess ignorance, i.e., would claim to “know nothing” about these incidents). “Blaxploitation Movies,” meanwhile, suffers from faulty reasoning. Black Americans can hardly be said to have been exploited since they voluntarily took on these acting parts and were paid handsomely for their labors. It should be noted that neither Greene nor Gabbidon appear on the list of contributors, so any flaws must devolve to the individual scholars assigned particular articles. However, as editors, these two still must shoulder responsibility for poor oversight of the manuscript as it worked its way through the publishing process.

Regardless, most of the 390 articles that make up this set represent an important contribution to scholarship and cover broad areas, such as court cases, juvenile justice, biographies of prominent personalities, and race riots, among others. Individual entries contain ample cross-referencing, and each concludes with a short bibliography of relevant material. A review of the reference literature proves this title to be concerned with a unique topic. There is no shortage of works on crime and criminology or on race and racism. However, no other alphabetically arranged collection of material regarding the nexus of the two appears to have ever been produced, certainly not within the last five years. Further enhancing the value of these volumes are a number of special features. Volume 1 contains two lists of all entries for the set: One is an alphabetical roster while a reader’s guide is arranged topically. Both are part of the front matter. Volume 2 concludes with a pair of appendixes regarding the location and interpretation of statistical data pertaining to race and crime. A forty-one-page index rounds out the set.

Life will always be a tug-of-war between lawmakers and lawbreakers, and how the game plays out affects nearly everyone. This work is therefore recommended for all public and academic libraries, especially those of the latter that support a criminal justice or multicultural awareness curriculum.—*Michael F. Bemis, Assistant Librarian, Washington City Library, Woodbury, Minnesota*

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***Encyclopedia of Substance Abuse, Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery.*** Ed. by Gary L. Fisher and Nancy A. Roget. Los Angeles: Sage, 2009. 2 vols. Alkaline \$350 (ISBN 978-1-4129-5084-8).

The *Encyclopedia of Substance Abuse, Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery (ESAPTR)* is targeted at a broad audience of “pre-service and in-service addiction prevention and treatment

providers and allied professionals” (xxx) ranging from nurses to probation officers. Edited by the founder (Fisher) and director (Roget) of the University of Nevada, Reno’s Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies, this work was created primarily for clinic and office use. The content emphasizes practical, treatment-focused approaches over pharmacology and neurobiology (xxxii). At the same time, the editors suggest that *ESAPTR* will supplement the coursework of students enrolled in academic programs leading to addiction prevention and treatment work.

*ESAPTR* includes articles on various aspects of addiction and substance use, including types of substances, treatments and therapy models, history, and pertinent sociocultural issues. The entries are written in plain language with the quick look-up in mind, and this two-volume set is easily navigated with its alphabetical arrangement and straightforward entry list up front. Entries are cross-referenced, and the index is extensive. Like several other Sage encyclopedias, *ESAPTR* includes a topical reader’s guide that organizes entries into eighteen categories, such as “The Criminal Justice System and Substance Abuse” and “Public Policy Development.” This is of limited value for the seasoned practitioner looking for an overview of needle exchange, but probably useful for students developing research topics.

Contributors are mainly academics and practitioners, but as the editors note in the introduction, select service and recovery organizations were solicited for entries on their own organizations (xxxii). This approach yields mixed results: The article on the adolescent support group Alateen, for example, is authored by a representative of Al-Anon Family Groups, Alateen’s parent organization. Comparing this to “Alateen” in *Encyclopedia of Drugs, Alcohol and Addictive Behavior*, 3rd. ed. (MacMillan, 2009) the *ESAPTR* entry lacks a tone of objectivity and recalls marketing literature. The contributor list includes author institutional affiliations but not a complete list of each author’s entries.

Many of these topics (e.g. tobacco, HIV, withdrawal) are well covered in other allied health reference sources, some of which are free online (e.g., medlineplus.gov, samhsa.gov). However, *ESAPTR* brings a subject encyclopedia’s focus to addiction and recovery issues to reveal unexpected topics. Electronic health records, for example, are analyzed according to their application in substance abuse treatment centers and attendant confidentiality issues. *ESAPTR* is not alone in addressing this reference niche, however. The aforementioned MacMillan encyclopedia takes a more academic approach, including extensive bibliographies for entries, images, and illustrated chemical structures. It is a more extensive work that better covers the historical, cultural, and controversial aspects of substance use and recovery. As an example, the MacMillan entry on Alcoholics Anonymous (A.A.) summarizes recent research evidence of A.A.’s positive effect on reducing substance abuse and examines the controversies over A.A.’s spiritual message. *ESAPTR* describes A.A.’s mission and processes but does not evaluate evidence or meaningfully address the debate over religion in A.A. Moreover, the MacMillan entry has a far more thorough reference list.

## SOURCES

*ESAPTR* might prove a useful clinical reference for experienced providers looking to refresh their topical knowledge and refer their clients to treatment, but its unevenness renders it a less well-rounded and substantive than the updated *Encyclopedia of Drugs, Alcohol and Addictive Behavior*, which remains a better choice for academic and public libraries. *ESAPTR* is also available as an ebook.—Korey Brunetti, *Reference and Instruction Librarian, California State University, East Bay*

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*The Encyclopedia of Strikes in American History*. Ed. by Aaron Brenner, Benjamin Day, and Immanuel Ness. Armonk, N.Y.: M.E. Sharpe, 2009. 800p. Alkaline \$175 (ISBN 978-0-7656-1330-1).

This single-volume encyclopedia takes a comparative approach to the complicated history of strikes in America. Rather than examining each of the hundreds of thousands of individual strikes in our nation's history, the editors have opted to explore larger questions about the effect and meaning of strikes across time, regions, and industries.

In place of the traditional alphabetic arrangement, the essays are organized into five thematic sections. The first section, "Strikes: Theory and Practice," provides the general context, exploring the often contested ways strikes have been understood throughout U.S. history. The diversity of the labor movement, including issues of race, gender, and religion is explored in section 2, "Strikes and Working Class Culture." The third section, "Strike Waves," looks at the rise and fall of strikes as a negotiating tactic during different historical eras. The final two sections, making up roughly two-thirds of the volume, address strikes within particular industries and economic sectors. These essays cover industries with well-known histories of labor strife, such as agriculture and mining, as well as strikes in more eclectic fields ranging from waitress strikes to musician strikes.

Although many industries are covered, the thematic approach results in omissions, often by design. There is no biographical section. Prominent figures appear only within topical essays. Cesar Chavez is discussed in the context of agricultural strikes, while Jimmy Hoffa is briefly mentioned in the essay on Teamster strikes. Similarly, there is no section devoted to discussing individual strikes, so iconic struggles such as the violent lockout and strike at Homestead, Pennsylvania, are discussed only within relevant thematic essays. This helps establish the strikes within a broader context, but patrons seeking basic background information on specific strikes or individuals will be best directed to existing reference works, such as *The Encyclopedia of U.S. Labor and Working Class History* (Routledge, 2007), *Historical Encyclopedia of American Labor* (Greenwood, 2004), and *Labor Conflict in the United States: An Encyclopedia* (Garland, 1990). The work under review complements these sources. It is not a ready-reference work filled with facts and dates. Instead, the substantial scholarly essays give students an appreciation for the complexity of American labor history. This approach is especially valuable in our age of instant information, where anyone with a computer can readily access details of the Homestead strike. What

is rarer, and often harder to find, is the informed analysis and context provided in this collection of essays. While not light reading, the essays are accessible to college students who will be rewarded for their effort. Highly recommended for libraries with research interests in labor, economic, or working-class history.—Eric Novotny, *Humanities Librarian, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park*

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*Encyclopedia of Survey Research Methods*. Ed. by Paul J. Lavrakas. Los Angeles: Sage, 2008. 2 vols. Acid free. \$350 (ISBN 978-1-4129-1808-4).

There is no doubt that a plethora of literature devoted to surveys and survey methods exists, especially in the social sciences. A researcher could rummage through myriad books, book chapters, and journal articles, uncovering rich information about particular survey methods used at one time or another to ensure reliable data. Yet no reference work existed dedicated to pulling all of the survey methods together in one place. The editor of this two-volume set, an accomplished research psychologist, set out to accomplish that goal with the *Encyclopedia of Survey Research Methods*. With 640 entries from 320 contributors, Lavrakas hoped to compile a "comprehensive, yet not exhaustive" look at survey research and methods (xxxv).

*Encyclopedia of Survey Research Methods* contains the same nuts and bolts that one expects from a high-quality reference book: a thorough index, cross-references entries, and alphabetical list of entries and signed articles. It seems that most entries also contain lists of further readings following the entry. One of the nicer qualities in this work is the inclusion of a reader's guide found in both volumes, which organizes the articles into nine broad categories: "Ethical Issues in Survey Research," "Measurement," "Nonresponse," "Operations," "Political and Election Polling," "Public Opinion," "Sampling, Coverage, and Weighting," "Survey Industry," and "Survey Statistics." Without these larger categories, a reader might be lost using this rich set without a very specific question in mind. However, within these categories, readers are very likely to locate information that they might not have considered previously. One obvious place where the latter may occur is the entries located under the "Political and Election Polling" category.

Clearly, the strength of this work is that none other like it exists. For the social sciences, there is *The Sage Encyclopedia of Social Science Research Methods* (2007). The editors of this work tout the uniqueness of their volumes, and this set includes much more information than surveys as a tool for social science research. A cursory comparison of the two reveals that the title under review here may be more student-friendly and easier to navigate for the survey novice.

*Encyclopedia of Survey Research Methods* will be most valuable in academic libraries with students in research design or social science courses employing survey research data and analysis. Its contents are most likely a little out of reach for school libraries, but public libraries should consider it if they serve populations where studying survey methods is of