

## 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

value.—Michelle S. Millet, Associate Professor and Information Literacy Coordinator, Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas

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***Encyclopedia of Time: Science, Philosophy, Theology, and Culture.*** Ed. by H. J. Birx. Los Angeles: Sage, 2009. 3 vols. Alkaline \$400 (ISBN 978-1-4129-4164-8).

Time is considered in the broadest of perspectives in this encyclopedia edited by H. James Birx, professor of anthropology at Canisius College. Birx uses the introduction to explain various ways to understand time and its pervasiveness in cognitive, biological, and physical experiences, but he does not explain the bounds or limits to the encyclopedia and offers only a very brief explanation about what the encyclopedia seeks to accomplish beyond illustrating the breadth of the topic. As an aid to users, there is a subject index and a list of essay titles organized by broad themes.

The purpose of this reference source is to provide a wide range of essays placing time in the context of astronomy, archaeology, paleontology, biology, physics, chemistry, and generally in the social sciences, arts, and humanities. Approximately 650 essays focus on topics such as biological and physical evolution, fossils, calendars, memory, logic, relativity, planetary time, and the media. There are essays that illustrate the relationship of time to literature, poetry, religion, music, and psychology. Essays on writers Virginia Woolf and Arthur Conan Doyle clearly show how time plays a part in their works of fiction. Articles on religions help readers understand how time is understood in religious philosophy, practice, and theology. Major historical figures, philosophers, religious thinkers, and social scientists are essay topics because they either contributed important ideas about time or they influenced our understanding of time and historical developments. Each essay is followed by cross-references and further readings.

Too many essays in this work do not provide clear connections between the specific essay topics and concepts of time. For example, there is an article on the Peloponnesian War, but aside from an analysis of the war itself, there is no attempt to relate the subject to time except for the fact that the war may offer issues relevant to later generations. In the essay on the Industrial Revolution, the author focuses on a narrative of the period and writes little on how the subject relates to time. There are no articles specifically on concepts of historical periodization. The essay on Roman emperor Nero describes his life without providing a relationship to time except to note that Nero was the last emperor in the Caesar family line. The essay on heartbeat would offer an excellent opportunity to discuss time in the context of biology and human psychology, but aside from noting statistics on the average number of beats per minute, there is no discussion of time. The essay on Rapu Niu (Easter Island) offers a brief history of the island and its inhabitants but no clear reference to the issue of time. In all of these examples there seems to be an assumption that readers will understand why the articles were written for this encyclopedia, but this weakens the usefulness of the work.

The only other reference source similar to this new work is Samuel L. Macey's *Encyclopedia of Time* (Garland, 1994). In one volume, Macey offers fewer essays than Birx's much larger work, but all of them focus on issues or concepts of time as it relates to a wide range of topics. Macey's encyclopedia is preferable as a scholarly or general reference work because it was more clearly conceived and focused than Birx's work. Birx seeks to illustrate much broader connections between time and the universe, but his encyclopedia too frequently strays from the theme of time.—David Lincove, Ohio State University Libraries, Columbus

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***The Greenwood Encyclopedia of Clothing through American History: 1900 to the Present.*** By Amy T. Peterson et al. Ed. by Amy Peterson. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 2008. 2 vols. Alkaline \$199.95 (ISBN 978-0-313-35855-5).

"That dress is so 1950s," my friend would often say in high school. I was never a fashion queen, and often my clothing was sewn by my grandmother or was hand-me-downs from my older sister. How I wish that I had *The Greenwood Encyclopedia of Clothing through American History: 1900 to the Present* by Amy Peterson in high school. If I had, I could have had a witty come back, such as, "Well, if you notice the hem length and the design, the dress is very 1940s."

On a more serious note, Amy T. Peterson's two-volume set is very intoxicating. When I first picked up the book, I planned to just browse through it briefly and review it for another day. However, more than an hour later I found myself engrossed by the history of clothing. Peterson begins each volume with a simple chronology of events that have influenced the history of clothing and fashion. Next, she summarizes the various events and political movements, such as the two World Wars, the Great Depression, and the women's rights movement, that influenced the changing world of fashion.

After the brief history lesson, Peterson writes about the various fashions for outerwear, formal wear, and even intimate apparel, decade by decade. Peterson also includes items that one would not typically think of in a fashion sense, like sleepwear, leggings, and headwear. Another added bonus is that infant, children's, and preteen fashions also are included in this encyclopedia.

The pictures of the various women's fashions are intriguing as well. I sometimes felt that I was reading a *Cosmopolitan* or *Vanity Fair* magazine instead of a clothing encyclopedia. The pictures bring to life the detailed descriptions of the apparel women wore during the twentieth century.

The only negative aspect of this encyclopedia is that it is a bit sexist. Granted, men's fashions have not changed much over the century, but the author could have written more about the change in men's apparel over the years. Despite this fault, *The Greenwood Encyclopedia of Clothing through American History: 1900 to the Present* is a perfect reference source for high school, public, and academic libraries.—Theresa Bruno, Assistant Visiting Librarian, Indiana University, Purdue University, Columbus