

There are other works that address the topic directly, such as *Drugs in American Society* by Erich Goode, currently in its 8th edition (McGraw-Hill, 2012), but that work does not match the scope of this new encyclopedic set.

Drugs in American Society: An Encyclopedia of History, Politics, Culture, and the Law contains a table of contents, a guide to related topics, and a chronological list of significant events in drug and alcohol use through history ranging from 5000 BCE to 2013. There are 468 articles in three volumes, with limited illustrations and pictures. Also included is an appendix containing primary documents related to drug use in America, and an index. The articles are arranged alphabetically, and are encyclopedic in nature. Article length varies slightly, most articles are approximately 1–2 pages long. All articles include related topics and suggestions for further reading. The audience for this work is anyone with an interest in learning about any aspect of drug use, be it manufacture and composition, physical effects on the body, laws and court decisions, public figures affected by drugs or alcohol, or trends in drug use.

The scope of *Drugs in American Society: An Encyclopedia of History, Politics, Culture, and the Law* is to describe aspects of drugs, drug use, and drug abuse that have affected American society. It accomplishes this task well, covering a wide array of topics under that umbrella. It is thorough, but not exhaustive, so supplemental works should be considered in collection development. The guide to related topics at the beginning of each volume is very convenient. There is an extensive appendix containing primary documents related to drug use in America. The articles featuring celebrities humanize the struggles American society has had with drug abuse. That being said, the inclusion of celebrities appears to be a mechanism for expanding the audience. Those included seem chosen because they died as a direct result of drug or alcohol abuse, and arbitrarily chosen, as it does not include an exhaustive list of celebrities who died from overdoses or alcoholism. No mention is made of celebrities who have publicly battled addiction who appear to be winning the fight.

I would recommend purchasing *Drugs in American Society: An Encyclopedia of History, Politics, Culture, and the Law* for lower-level undergraduates.—*Abigail Creitz, Technical Services Librarian, Vincennes University, Vincennes, Indiana*

Famous Assassinations in World History: An Encyclopedia. By Michael Newton. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2014. 2 vols. Acid free \$189 (ISBN: 978-1-61069-285-4). Ebook available (978-1-61069-286-1), call for pricing.

Famous Assassinations in World History: An Encyclopedia includes two volumes of 266 entries of assassinations and attempted assassinations of world political leaders from 465 BCE to 2012. Notable names include John F. Kennedy, Abraham Lincoln, Adolf Hitler, Benazir Bhutto, Rasputin, and Osama bin Laden. The only nonpolitical person included is John Lennon, included because of his sociopolitical involvement toward the end of his life. Four entries are included on organizations involved in multiple assassinations such as the

Ku Klux Klan. The entries, arranged alphabetically, include a description of the assassination, a profile of the victim, and an explanation of how the assassination or attempted assassination effected politics and society of the time.

Similar works include *Encyclopedia of Assassinations* by Carl Sifakis (Facts on File 2001), *Assassinations and Executions: An Encyclopedia of Political Violence, 1900 through 2000* by Harris M. Lentz III (McFarland 2002) and *Assassinations and Executions: An Encyclopedia of Political Violence, 1865-1986* also by Harris M. Lentz III (McFarland 1988). While these works share some of the same political martyrs, there are enough unique features to warrant the purchase of *Famous Assassinations* for those with collections in the area of history or politics.

Twenty-three primary documents, arranged chronologically, are included with entries ranging from a letter of Brutus to Cicero on Caesar's assassination in 43 BCE, and official messages and correspondence relating to the shooting of President Lincoln, to excerpts from the Warren Commission Report on the assassination of John F. Kennedy and the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act that resulted from the attempted assassination of President Reagan. An appendix includes a timeline of an additional 486 cases not included in the text because of space limitations. Recommended for academic and public libraries.—*Rachael Elrod, Head, Education Library, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida*

The Great American Mosaic: An Exploration of Diversity in Primary Documents. Edited by Gary Y. Okihiro. Santa Barbara, CA: Greenwood, 2014. 4 vols. Acid free \$415 (ISBN: 978-1-61069-612-8). Ebook (978-1-61069-613-5) available, call for pricing.

Gary Y. Okihiro's edited collection of primary documents, *The Great American Mosaic*, is a conventionally formatted ABC-CLIO sourcebook of historical materials divided between four volumes, one of each focusing on the experiences of African Americans, Asian Americans, Latino Americans, and Native Americans. A set that also included a volume focused on the experience of Muslim Americans might have increased the impression of timeliness to the work as a whole, but such an identity-based assignment would not have gelled with Okihiro's geographically based organization, the logic of which he explains tautly in a general introduction to the set.

The most unique value of this set comes from its four individual volume editors, each of whom contributes a, introductory essay to their volume along with brief introductions prefacing every primary source document entry, which help provide insight and historical context. Most of the volumes follow a similar chronological organizational scheme and scope. Lionel Bascom's volume on the African American experience covers from Briton Hammon's individual narrative of the Revolutionary War era through Barack Obama's address to reporters in the aftermath of the Trayvon Martin case. James