

Our Common Future—to provide a reference for students of geography and conflict studies that evaluates and debates the role of natural resources as either sources of dissension and violence or stability and peace” (xxvi). This writer believes that this purpose has been met, and that this set would be useful for students and scholars studying geography, environmental sciences, and conflict studies. This writer highly recommends adding it to academic library collections.—*Lisa Presley, Reference and Instruction Librarian, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio*

Pop Culture in Asia and Oceania. Edited by Jeremy A. Murray and Kathleen M. Nadeau. Entertainment and Society Around the World. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2016. 444 pages. Acid free \$97 (ISBN 978-1-4408-3990-0). E-book available (978-1-4408-3991-7), call for pricing.

Pop Culture in Asia and Oceania provides readers with a broad but surprisingly detailed overview of popular culture in Asia (excluding the Middle East), Australia, and New Zealand. Though the geographic focus of coverage may be somewhat narrow, the forms of pop culture covered in the single volume are quite varied and reveal a rich cultural tapestry that may be unfamiliar to many Western readers. Pop culture is of course intended for mass consumption, and the mediums and entertainments covered in *Pop Culture in Asia and Oceania* reflect that intent. They include: popular music, books and contemporary literature, film, television, radio, Internet and social media, sports, video games, fashion, and couture. Within each of these fields, readers will find in-depth articles on a wide range of specific art forms and genres. For instance, the literature chapter offers entries ranging from the esoteric Dalit literature of India to the more familiar Japanese manga (comics). Each chapter opens with a broad introduction that provides an overview of the particular art form or pastime.

Although the volume is quite broad in scope and the entries often brief, the authors manage to provide surprisingly thorough discussions about their topics, covering notable individual artists and personalities as well as the broader societal impact pop culture has made in specific regions. This reviewer found no comparable reference works to *Pop Culture in Asia and Oceania*. While there are many resources that provide more in-depth coverage of specific pop culture mediums such as manga, television, and cinema, this title will serve as a useful starting point for researchers. Readers seeking additional sources of information will be well served by the further-reading recommendations that conclude each entry. Libraries that purchase *Pop Culture in Asia and Oceania* may also want to consult the further-reading sections for additional resources that would strengthen collections in the pop culture field.

This title is recommended for public, K–12, and academic libraries with the condition that libraries supporting more advanced research should consider purchasing additional titles from the further-reading sections.—*Edward Whatley,*

Instruction and Research Services Librarian, Georgia College and State University, Milledgeville, Georgia

Religion and Politics in America: An Encyclopedia of Church and State in American Life. Edited by Frank J. Smith. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2016. 2 vols. Acid free \$189 (ISBN 978-1-59884-435-1). E-book available (978-1-59884-436-8), call for pricing.

Religion and Politics in America: An Encyclopedia of Church and State in American Life provides an overview of the relationship between politics and religion in the United States. Smith, president of Tyndale International University, history instructor at Georgia Gwinnett College, and Presbyterian minister, with his collaborators, has created a resource that spans the history of the United States from the colonial era to the present day. The 360 entries in the encyclopedia are arranged alphabetically by topic and are signed by the contributor, and each article includes references for further reading. Cross-references, a chronological time line, and a comprehensive index help to identify particular topics and to facilitate further reading.

Dr. Smith in the introduction states that this work “deal[s] with the religious diversity in the United States . . . and at the same time does not lose sight of the still predominantly Christian orientation of the nation” (xix). The articles bear this position out, as much of the diversity of religious experience in the United States has happened within the last century or so. Topics which span the history of America, as in the essay “Race in America,” for example, generally include at least a mention of Islam and Judaism. Other topics, many historical in nature, such as the entries for the “Great Awakenings” in American Christianity, are more obviously Christian in viewpoint. That being said, there are some topics that are lacking. There is no mention of the Treaty of Tripoli, from 1797, in which it was affirmed that “the Government of the United States of America is not, in any sense, founded on the Christian religion.” The Christian eschatological idea of the rapture is covered in the Millennialism entry, but the index term for “rapture,” which is probably more well known by most readers, does not reference Millennialism but rather the entry for the Left Behind book series. And while the section on Islam in America is fairly long, the section on Jews in America is much shorter and does not adequately describe the different denominations of Judaism or explain their tenets. Other religions, such as Hinduism and Buddhism, have entries but rarely find their way into other essays dealing with broader topics such as race, immigration, or political participation. This in undoubtedly a consequence, in part, of the encyclopedia format, which emphasizes breadth of information over depth. The ample further-reading section after each entry and the more comprehensive bibliography at the end of volume 2 should, however, point readers to more in-depth resources should they be required.

The writers do an admirable job of maintaining a neutral and balanced tone. Smith, in the preface, emphasizes that

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“the encyclopedia takes seriously the religious motivations for political action. That is, religion is not regarded simply or primarily as a sociological or psychological expression, but in terms of sincerely held religious beliefs” (xix). This phenomenological approach allows the reader to understand the religious and political topics presented from an insider’s viewpoint, and the discussion remains sympathetic and respectful. The writing is also clear and easy to follow, without jargon, and should be accessible to most readers.

There are a wide range of resources that cover politics and religion in the United States. This work, however, is unique in its scope and its format, presenting basic information on a broad variety of topics in one place. It is very accessible for high school, undergraduate, and graduate students, as well as general readers, who need basic information on the intersection of religion and politics in the United States. Recommended.—*Amanda Sprochi, Health Sciences Cataloger, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, Missouri*

The Social Media Revolution: An Economic Encyclopedia of Friending, Following, Texting, and Connecting. By Jarice Hanson. Santa Barbara, CA: Greenwood, 2016. 441 pages. Acid free \$89 (ISBN 978-1-61069-767-5). E-book available (978-1-61069-768-2), call for pricing.

As I began perusing this volume, I found myself falling into the assumption that this title would deal exclusively with the “how to” aspect of social media, as have many of the titles I have encountered. One word in the title, “economic,” should have tipped me off to the fundamental differences between this work and others contained in my own collections, and those being offered via Amazon and GOBI3, but I was momentarily blinded by the plethora of the didactic social-media-for-business style tomes. This work considers the larger impact of activities that the introduction and evolution of social media has introduced, particularly those of an economic, cultural, social, and communicative nature. However, I am most intrigued by the fact that Hanson has not endeavored to isolate social media, but has paid close attention to how this phenomenon mirrors previous technological advances and how people, business, policy, and society have adjusted in the face of those changes.

The volume is organized similarly to many encyclopedias with an alphabetical list of entries, introduction, time line, historical overview, guide to related topics, list of entries, bibliography, and index. I was particularly impressed with the guide to related topics, which is broken down into categories such as agencies, changing industries, concepts and social practices, economic models and concepts, political activities, and others. I anticipate students finding this grouping by concept particularly usable and thought provoking. While at first glance I was unsure whether this was an item I would select for my own collection as a result of a reservation about the sustainability of the information on such a topic, I have concluded that the scope of Hanson’s approach will make this volume worth retaining for years

to come. I recommend this title for any type of library, but it would be particularly useful in public, college, or university libraries.—*Anita J. Slack, Reference and Instruction Librarian, Ashland University, Ashland, Ohio*

Surveillance in America: An Encyclopedia of History, Politics, and the Law. Edited by Pam Dixon. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2016. 2 vols. \$189 (ISBN 978-1-4408-4054-8). E-book available (978-1-4408-4055-5), call for pricing.

Pam Dixon is founder and executive director of the World Privacy Forum, a nonpartisan research and advocacy organization which spotlights privacy issues in world affairs. As editor of the *Surveillance in America*, she brings together 115 entries written by 42 contributors. Topics covered by this resource include key court rulings, legislation, surveillance programs and initiatives, and efforts (such as encryption) to subvert snooping. A detailed chronology helps place issues in historical context, while bibliographies for each entry spur the reader to read further. The second volume of this encyclopedia showcases primary documents, intended—as Dixon puts it in the introduction—“to help readers understand how surveillance practices and priorities have changed since the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on American soil” (xxvi). (Given their currency, then, most of the primary documents would be relatively easy to locate online.)

Only two comparable works have been published in the past decade. William Staples’s *Encyclopedia of Privacy* (Greenwood 2006) contains more than two hundred entries authored by more than one hundred contributors. However, its scope goes well beyond surveillance, with entries addressing the privacy issues involving health and family matters. Staples’s work is also now out of date. As Dixon notes in her introduction, the debate surrounding “government surveillance and its impact on privacy” was “intensified in 2013” when whistle-blower Edward Snowden revealed that the National Security Agency had been keeping tabs on millions of law-abiding Americans (xxv). Another broader work is *Civil Liberties and the State* (ABC-CLIO 2010), which is essentially an anthology of primary sources and contains no analytical essays. Therefore, *Surveillance in America* can boast of being more comprehensive and more current than similar works on the market.

One possible drawback to this resource is its lack of historical perspective. While the editor clearly states that the book focuses on “all the major issues” surrounding surveillance and privacy (xxv), some readers will want to see more entries dealing with the history of surveillance practices. To take one example, there is no entry exploring the impact of political surveillance carried out over decades by hundreds of local and state police “Red Squads.” This, despite the fact that by 1975 over three-quarters of FBI intelligence files contained information from such sources. Nor is there any reference to the landmark *Handschu* agreement (1985), which effectively reined in the intelligence-gathering practices of the New York City Police Department. While