faiths, and help a Western audience become more familiar with what Islam has to offer (xxviii).

With 146 contributors, primarily from academic settings in more than twenty-five countries, the encyclopedia covers the beginning of Islam to the present day. The first volume provides a seven-page chronology of major events in Islamic history, an alphabetical list of the 672 entries in the IAWE, and a topical guide with twenty-five broad categories such as “Art and Literature,” “Events, Family and Society,” “Islam,” “Law,” “Quran,” and “Women.” Entries are organized alphabetically across the IAWE.

A sampling of entries includes the broad topics of “Islam,” the “Quran,” and “Sharia.” Other topics include “Hijab” and “Islamophobia.” In addition to discussion of the prophet Muhammad, a good selection of biographical entries presents key figures in the history of Islam.

An example of the careful scholarly dialogue is seen in the four-page essay “Toleration/Religious,” by Kenan Çetinkaya, a lecturer with the Bozok University Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies in Turkey. He walks through definitions and historical experiences of tolerance and intolerance in Islam and in Christianity. Similarly, the five-page entry “Abortion/Feticide,” by the editor, provides a picture of the historical treatment and complexity of that topic.

This reviewer found the entries informative, readable, and helpful with further reading and see also references. The fourth volume provides a ten-page glossary, a sixty-three-page index, and twenty-five-page bibliography. A section of photos and illustrations is included in each volume. A sample of the color photographs included shows Muslims at prayer, a madrasa (Muslim religious school), and key locations in Mecca.

There are other important reference works, including The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Islamic World (Oxford, 2009), edited by John L. Esposito, the Encyclopedia of Islam and the Muslim World (Gale, 2016), edited by Richard Martin, The New Encyclopedia of Islam (Roman & Littlefield, 2013), edited by Cyril Glasse, and the Oxford Islamic Studies Online (Oxford, 2017), also edited by John L. Esposito. Each of these four positively reviewed works covers similar content, and, except for the work edited by Glasse, like the Cakmak encyclopedia they can be accessed as online resources. Additionally, a four-volume scholarly resource that provides an impressive array and depth on Islam and women is The Encyclopedia of Women and Islamic Cultures, edited by Joseph Saud (Brill, 2017). For those with limited funds who need to add a reference title on Islam, the single-volume print resource by Glasse could serve well. Those with more funds should also consider the others listed here, along with the work by Cakmak. As a resource for basic understanding of Islam and pointers to additional sources, this work could be useful for school, public, and academic libraries.—Paul Fehrmann, Humanities and Social Sciences Librarian, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio

**SOURCES**


“You ain’t heard nothing yet!” (43) exclaimed Al Jolson before belting out “Toot, Toot, Tootsie Goodbye” in *The Jazz Singer*, the 1927 film considered to be the first movie musical. Over the next century, the movie musical has continued to enthral audiences with new performance and production styles. The long list of movies in which characters sing is matched only by the lavish number of books that have been published about the topic, the majority of which were written for Hollywood musical buffs. These books typically include movie stills, plot synopses, score credits, and fascinating anecdotes. Clive Hirschhorn’s 1981 comprehensive chronicle, The *Hollywood Musical* (Crown, 1981), is a successful example of this formula.

Prolific film scholar Thomas S. Hischak updates the history of the movie musical to 2015 in *Musicals in Film: A Guide to the Genre*, a decade by decade survey, in which he traces the development of musical films against a backdrop of historical and cultural events. Hischak shares quick insights about films he judges indicative of the times, and offers three-page-long entries for films that were most pivotal. Each film entry ends with “see also” references to entries about related films and people, as well as short suggestions for further reading.

As a film genre, the movie musical originated with characters who sang and danced, on and off the stage. The concept of the musical film has diversified dramatically over the decades, and Hischak has made several revelatory inclusions. An opening chapter, “Movie Musical Genres,” defines sixteen genres, including “Rockumentaries” and “Animated Musicals.” This is *Spinal Tap and Metallica: Some Kind of Monster* are examples provided of rockumentaries. *Frozen* is among the many Disney films treated as examples of animated musicals. Perhaps because of the limitation of this being a single-volume guide, the discussion of movie musical subgenres is less developed than would have been desired. Many distinct genres of musical film were collapsed under broad genres; for instance, *Bollywood* is classified under “Foreign Musical.”

Critical scholarship of movie musicals has emerged in the twenty-first century, in which formalistic and theoretical approaches have been applied. Two examples would be Susan Smith’s study of race and gender in The *Musical: Race, Gender and Performance* (Wallflower, 2005) and Desiree J. Garcia’s investigation of the representation of the immigrant experience in *The Migration of Musical Film: From Ethnic Margins to American Mainstream* (Rutgers University Press, 2014). Despite its limitations, *Musicals in Film: A Guide to the Genre* provides an accessible introduction to the movie musical as popular culture, and should spark readers’ interest in further study. It is recommended for all libraries supporting the study of popular culture, theater, and film.—Valerie

What is or is not permissible in terms of advertising your product or service? I found this book to be highly readable, as though I was sitting in an audience listening to a highly experienced advertising professional walk me through the legal terrain, often injecting anecdotes about accounts he worked on. He breaks the subject down according to hot-button issues, things like what you need to do to substantiate your claim that this mousetrap kills fifty mice per minute or what the risks are when you make comparisons to competitors’ products.

Much as I would like to see eager beaver entrepreneurs study this book carefully, I think it is destined to be read mainly by law school students or those preparing for a career in advertising or marketing. Leading cases and laws illustrating the major points are appropriately cited, making it easy to follow up with further research in the case law. Legal terminology is highlighted in bold print and defined in the glossary at the back of the book. The only real shortcoming I noticed has to do with ease of browsing. I like to see key points summarized either at the conclusion of individual chapters or in sidebars, but that was omitted here.

Librarians in all disciplines would find much timely and interesting information throughout the book that could be channeled in various ways to those we serve. In particular, specialists who do outreach to the business community, would find this book helpful background reading. Chapter five, which covers the internet, is recommended reading for all technology instructors or facilitators who want to know more about online privacy. Of course, professionals working in advertising or marketing will find this book a handy resource.—Dana M. Lucisano, Reference Librarian, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Connecticut


One of the complaints this reviewer hears from instructors in Gender Studies programs is the dearth of current content related to transgender and intersex issues in general textbooks assigned for introductory courses. As far as a single volume text, Hilary Lips’ Sex and Gender (McGraw-Hill, 2007), now in its sixth edition, may likely be the standard in the field. Still, the emergence of new contentions and unresolved issues related to sexual development, identity, and gender roles in society during the interim ten years calls for a new resource. David E. Newton, a prolific freelance writer holding a doctorate in science education, addresses this need in Sex and Gender: A Reference Handbook. Transgenderism and other nonbinary gender identities are not simply included in a single chapter in this resource, but are weaved in appropriately and substantially throughout the sections. For example, the introduction to the chapter “Background and History” begins with a discussion of the 2016 “Dear College Letter,” issued jointly by US Department of Justice and Department of Education regarding the use of bathrooms by transgender students, and the “Chronology” section concludes with a 2017 entry on President Trump rescinding the policy. The result is an accessible resource that offers unbiased insights on controversial gender topics as well as important primary source information.

A single volume work will never be inclusive enough to encompass the broad range of issues related to sex and gender in societies. Despite being part of ABC-CLIO’s Contemporary World Issues series, it is perhaps worth pointing out that the concentration of this work is focused primarily on the United States. Instructors and students seeking more global perspectives of gender issues will still need to supplement their research with other sources. That said, Sex and Gender: A Reference Handbook is a recommended addition to school, college, and public libraries.—Robin Imhof, Humanities Librarian, University of the Pacific, Stockton, California


Stress in the Modern World: Understanding Science and Society is a two-volume reference set that looks at a wide array of aspects of stress. It looks at the impact stress has on both physical and psychological health. It offers both theoretical and practical perspectives. It “presents a variety of theories, external and internal triggers of the stress experience, and both effective and ineffective coping mechanisms” (xvi).

Stress in the Modern World: Understanding Science and Society is composed of four parts. Part 1 details theories of stress, part 2 looks at sources of stress, part 3 covers responses to stress, and part 4 features personal accounts. This last part is what truly makes this source unique. Each chapter ends with a summary and an extensive list of references and further reading. It was written by fifty-two writers, nearly all of which are “professional mental health counselors and therapists or university faculty who instruct students in the mental health fields” (xiii).

Part 1 explores many different theories of stress as well as misconceptions about stress. It also discusses the effects of stress on the mind and body. Part 1 ends with exploring aspects of stress assessment and measurement. Part 2 covers sources of stress. While this can vary significantly