

SOURCES

whose lives in some way have been touched by opioid addiction; a section of profiles on organizations and individuals who have made contributions to the development, study, and treatment of opioids and their abuse; and supporting data and documents. A section on resources and a chronology complete the volume. The prose is clear and written with the general reader in mind, so it is easily accessible to the layperson. This is especially evident in the section on background and history, which gives an excellent overview of both the history of opioid development and use and a good general introduction on opioid chemistry and pharmacology. The “Problems, Controversies, and Solutions” section does well in balancing the alarming consequences of opioid misuse while discussing the positive role these drugs have in chronic pain and disease management. Particularly powerful is the “Perspectives” section, which allows the reader to hear firsthand accounts of people who have been in some way involved in or affected by opioid use and addiction. The resources section consists of an annotated bibliography of citations to recently published books, articles, and websites for further study and investigation, and a final chronology helps give opioid use a historical perspective. A glossary and index are also included.

As noted in the resource section, a number of books have recently been published on opioid addiction and its effect on American society. Victor Stolberg’s *Painkillers: History, Science and Issues* in ABC-CLIO’s *Story of a Drug* series (Greenwood, 2016) covers some of the same ground, but it does not concentrate on the opioid crisis in particular. Other books, such as Martin Booth’s *Opium: A History* (St. Martin’s Griffin, 1999) or Sam Quinones’s *Dreamland* (Bloomsbury, 2015) deal with one particular aspect of opioid history and use but are not useful for a general overview of the subject. Given its wide coverage of the opioid crisis, the well-researched nature of the volume, and the easily accessible writing style for general readers, this is a very good one-volume resource for nonspecialists, high school and undergraduate students, and the general public.—*Amanda K. Sprochi, Health Sciences Cataloger, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri*

Shakespeare’s World: The Tragedies. By Douglas J. King. Historical Exploration of Literature. Santa Barbara, CA: Greenwood, 2018. 225 pages. Acid-free \$63 (ISBN 978-1-4408-5794-2). E-book available (978-1-4408-5795-9), call for pricing.

If you’ve ever been curious about the authenticity of references to plague in *Romeo and Juliet*, or wondered how Elizabethans treated melancholia, considered witchcraft, or treated actors, the resources in *Shakespeare’s World* will help you think like a Renaissance man or woman. This recent addition to Greenwood’s Historical Exploration of Literature series situates four of Shakespeare’s tragedies within the contemporary history of Renaissance England. In order to contextualize broad social considerations that the Bard’s audience recognized, the volume includes primary sources

and additional references that will engage any student of new historicism or reader interested in a broader picture of society and social concerns of the day.

While individual components, including play synopsis and background, brief essays on specific topics relating to Elizabethan society and life, and primary sources, may be pieced together through a combination of sources such as *Magill’s Survey of World Literature* (Salem Press, 2009), the *Dictionary of Literary Biography Complete Online* (Gale, 2018), and free internet archives, the strength of this title lies in King’s successful weaving of literature and history. A historical exploration of each play points out similarities and differences between current society and that of the past, effectively introducing the social considerations explored in the context of each play.

Carefully excerpted sources highlight widely held beliefs, giving insight into the original audience and offering potential paths of inquiry for undergraduate researchers. For example, topics examined in relation to Julius Caesar include “Julius Caesar as Seen by Renaissance Britons,” “The Nature of Monarchy in Renaissance England,” and “Warfare in Renaissance England.” Suggested readings save a researcher time by recommending additional titles for deeper exploration, although some suggestions may be difficult to locate based on their age.

This title does a commendable job teasing out ways for modern audiences to (re)connect to plays that are standard in many high school curricula. It is a good fit for high school and college libraries, especially those that cater to liberal arts or humanities.—*Amy F. Fyn, Coordinator of Library Instruction, Kimbel Library, Coastal Carolina University, Conway, South Carolina*

Terrorism: The Essential Reference Guide. Edited by Colin P. Clarke. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2018. 346 pages. Acid-free \$94 (ISBN 978-1-4408-5628-0). E-book available (978-1-4408-5629-7), call for pricing.

If you’ve been so numbed by the terror attacks of recent decades that you can’t keep track of them, Dr. Clarke (Rand Corporation) is here to help you. He summarizes the long and controversial history of even defining terrorism—much less dealing with it—in a series of introductory essays, but the bulk of this volume is an encyclopedia of modern terrorism.

From the unforgettable 9/11 attacks to the long-gone Baader-Meinhof Gang, there are more than one hundred entries about the actors and organizations that have used murderous violence to force the global community to pay attention to them. The entries reflect a broad understanding of terrorism; many entries involve groups that wage long, ideological terror campaigns around the world, but others address purely domestic American lone wolf terrorists such as Dylann Roof and Ted Kaczynski.

Because this is a reference guide, it can be easy to miss the connections between the topics, but Clarke helps readers

in three ways. Each entry ends with “See also” pointers to related entries in the book, and there is a chronology of modern terrorism. Best of all, the index is an impressive forty-six pages. That’s especially helpful because readers will have trouble finding some of the entries just by guessing how they are titled alphabetically; the big index gives them many ways to find what they are seeking.

Other helpful features include sixty-eight pages of primary documents and a bibliography. There are also a few black-and-white photographs within the entries and a list of contributors.

The same publisher recently released Spencer C. Tucker’s *U.S. Conflicts in the 21st Century: Afghanistan War, Iraq War and the War on Terror* (ABC-CLIO, 2016). It is organized much like Clarke’s guide but has many more entries on military topics, as well as numerous biographical entries.

Two related reference works are *Extremist Groups: Information for Students* (Thomson-Gale, 2006) and *Patterns of Global Terrorism* (Berkshire Publishing Group LLC, 2005), edited by Anna Sabasteanski. Obviously, both sets are dated for such a rapidly evolving topic, but they do provide substantial background on a much wider range of topics. For instance, the Thomson-Gale set includes organizations such as Earth First.

The Sabasteanski project is quite different from the others in that it consists mainly of US State Department reports and supplementary materials. Some reports are presented by geographic areas and some by chronology of events.

The Clarke work deserves consideration by any public library maintaining a collection of reference resources about current events, but it may not be needed by a library that already owns the Tucker volumes.—Evan Davis, Librarian, Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Water Planet: The Culture, Politics, Economics, and Sustainability of Water on Earth. Edited by Camille Gaskin-Reyes. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2016. 469 pages. Acid-free \$89 (ISBN 978-1-4408-3816-3). E-book available (978-1-4408-3817-0), call for pricing.

Water Planet seeks to present “an integrated picture of the role of water in everyday existence” (xi) and extends to environmental issues, the interplay between culture and water, governance, water supply, economics, power generation, equity in access, and more. Each chapter includes an overview, case studies, an annotated document, and “perspectives” that are the promised opposing viewpoints.

The “primary documents” may be a concern because they are annotated excerpts. As in the case of secondary citation, it is easy to shade or alter meaning through editing or excerpting, or to simply lose context and meaning. This is valuable content but perhaps not purely primary. Annotation, likewise, is a double-edged sword, since it can enhance understanding but may also limit the reader’s own thoughts and interpretations. The “perspectives” do not reflect the extremes that are in circulation; however, there is a lot to be

said in favor of this approach. Some topics discussed aren’t included in the super-heated public discourse, such as the relative effectiveness of programs to address water-related gender inequities (332–91). Further, it makes no more sense to include climate change denial as a science-based stance than it does to do the same for claims of a flat earth. Beyond that, in modeling discourse, it demonstrates difference without polarization.

Because of the scope of the book and its modest size, depth and completeness are limited. This may help prevent intimidation or boredom among more introductory-level researchers, but it limits usefulness for more in-depth work. Many of the segments of *Water Planet* rely heavily on references that are popular publications, secondary, or both. This opens up the potential for misinterpretation, may compound simplification and reduction, and the model it presents for undergraduates or high school students regarding what is appropriate to cite in scholarly work is questionable. The work is well-indexed, but the lack of a glossary and a guide to acronyms is regrettable.

Water Resources Allocation: Sharing Risks and Opportunities would supplement *Water Planet* and can be read free online at https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/water-resources-allocation_9789264229631-en. This work stresses policy, governance, and economics, but ecological, historical, and sociocultural elements are inextricably embedded. The World Bank offers a current, open-access working paper titled “The Rising Tide: A New Look at Water and Gender” (2017, <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/27949>), which is more limited in scope than *Water Planet* but addresses many of the same issues through the lens of gender.

Earthscan Studies in Water Resource Management offers a multivolume alternative, allowing for multiple simultaneous users and greater focus within each volume. These are comparably current to *Water Planet*, but at \$40 to \$120 per volume, it could easily become more costly. *The Politics of Fresh Water: Access, Conflict and Identity* (Ashcraft and Mayer, 2017), as an example of the series, uses recent cases for impact and is supported with solid literature, but it does not include a correlate to the “perspectives.” Springer’s *Water Security in a New World* is another multivolume option. At more than \$100 per volume, it is substantially more expensive. The series is currently just four books, each with a somewhat narrow focus. Consequently, it is not suggested as an alternative. Jeremy Schmidt’s 2017 *Water: Abundance, Scarcity, and Security in the Age of Humanity* appears more geared to the popular market. Nonetheless, the bibliography is formidable in size and quality, and the book is well indexed. The emphasis is the history and development of a philosophy of water management, primarily in the United States.

Attractive and accessible, *Water Planet* could be a beneficial resource for lower-level undergraduates or advanced high school students, but it is not unique or essential.—Lisa Euster, Librarian, Washington State Department of Ecology, Lacey, Washington