required context and connections to collect and describe information and resources for and about people with nonbinary gender identities in an objective, factual manner.

This single compact volume begins with a section called “(Hir)stories,” which provides an overview of nonbinary genders, a history of nonbinary visibility in the United States, nonbinary gender identities in other cultures, the depiction of nonbinary genders in popular culture, and brief biographies of notable nonbinary people. Each chapter in this section includes an extensive list of cited scholarly, popular, and primary sources. The second section is an exhaustive resources section, which includes a directory of archives and special collections devoted to nonbinary gender resources, nonfiction books, journals, theses and dissertations, fiction, online resources, and multimedia. The resources section also includes a directory of national and international organizations and associations that provide information and support for people with nonbinary gender identities. Last but not least, this resource guide includes a glossary of terms; pronouns used by those with nonbinary gender identities; a “primer” on sex, sexuality, and gender borrowed from current safe space training workshops; and a listing of appropriate Library of Congress subject headings that deal with nonbinary gender identities.

Nonbinary Gender Identities is appropriate for high school, academic, and large public library collections. So many students and professors are desperately searching for a guide like this, as traditional and historic LGBT reference resources do not usually cover nonbinary gender identities in depth. Major strengths of this book are its cultural inclusivity, its thoroughness in explaining terminology, and its concise, highly descriptive annotations for each resource listed. For best accessibility, libraries should purchase at least two copies, including an electronic copy for those who might not have a safe space to read the material. —Rachel Wexelbaum, Associate Professor / Collection Management Librarian, St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, Minnesota


What is the history behind the Dr. Who series? Which bands dominated the Britpop sound in the 1990s? Which fashion icons represent uniquely European pop culture in the twentieth century? Pop Culture in Europe, from ABC-CLIO’s Entertainment and Society around the World series, provides reliable content to patrons researching popular trends and entertainments across the pond. The title efficiently introduces residents of the United States to the stars and amusements primarily associated with Western Europe.

Reference works on popular culture can become quickly dated, yet this title successfully captures a sense of the cultural norms and entertainment of a time and place and documents the ephemeral and unpredictable preferences of the masses. Introductory essays to the volume and each chapter offer valuable commentary on the sweeping changes to localized culture while placing them in a broader regional or global context; individual entries supply more detailed information. The Eurovision Song Contest, for example, is referenced in the opening essay and further discussed as an entry in “Television and Radio.” Shows that have gained a more global following are also represented; for example, The Great British Bake Off is included in a broader entry on Lifestyle Reality Formats. Black and white photographs are included sparingly to add visual references, and call-out boxes are occasionally used to briefly highlight individuals or phenomena. The appendix items are random yet specific (“Top 10 Swedish Dating Sites”) and do not seem to represent much original work of the editor or the five contributors.

Compared to other works, including Gary Hoppenstand’s Greenwood Encyclopedia of World Popular Culture, volume 3, Europe (Greenwood, 2007), the demarcation of what is considered European is more rigid according to the preface, although individual chapters may be more flexible. Perhaps the most compelling definition is in the introduction to the “Film” chapter, which references cultural rather than geographic boundaries. The ABC-CLIO series both overlaps with and contains unique content in comparison to the Greenwood set, making the two complementary in many ways. For example, Pop Culture in Europe devotes chapters to “Internet and Social Media” and “Video Games,” while the Greenwood title does not dwell on social media and contains minimal video games references; however, both contain extensive treatments of sports, literature, and film, among other topics. The suggested further readings provide a more reliable source than wikis and will be appreciated by researchers seeking additional information, yet Greenwood’s series contains a richer set of resources for each chapter.

This title would be a solid addition to college libraries, especially those with an emphasis on liberal arts or culture studies, and would also be of value to public libraries and middle and high school libraries. —Amy F. Fyn, Coordinator of Library Instruction, Kimbel Library, Coastal Carolina University, Conway, South Carolina


Every field of knowledge has its “bible,” or should. Werewolf movie aficionados can now claim such an authoritative publication as their own. From Alvin and the Chipmunks Meet the Wolfman! to Zombie Werewolves Attack!, this volume presents over 300 well-written reviews of films depicting lycanthropy. As the reader might well guess, examples of this cinematic staple are legion, so horror maven Senn established the following criteria for inclusion: there had to be a transformation appearing on screen (an actor can’t just show
up in a fur suit and fake fangs fully formed—he or she must change from human to animal), the films in question have to be feature length, and they must have had a legitimate distributor. Each entry contains full particulars, including cast list, quotations from the actors and directors concerned, and tag lines from advertising campaigns and concludes with a rating between one and five stars.

In addition to the core synopses, there are two supplementary sections containing more concise critiques. “Pseudowolves” concerns those films where said creatures make only a “guest appearance,” as opposed to being a central character, or in which a delusional character merely thinks he or she is a werewolf. “Other Were-Beasts” cover those films in which characters transform into some other animal, such as Cat People (1982, starring Nastassia Kinski). Special features include a thought-provoking overview of the werewolf subgenre of horror films, a werewolf film chronology, a list of films in series, and a bibliography of werewolf literature. The volume is well illustrated with black-and-white photographs.

Senn has certainly done his homework and one wonders how many thousands of hours he spent watching these films, which include not only classics of the genre, but many obscure and foreign films. He writes in a conversational yet authoritative style, simultaneously entertaining and informative. Senn is the author or co-author of five previous books, all published by McFarland, dealing with the horror genre. He undertook to produce this work since, as he states in his introduction, “to date, there has never been published a comprehensive werewolf filmography” (1). A literature search bears him out on this point.

In view of the fact that horror movies generally, and werewolf films specifically, have had a devoted following over many years, this volume is strongly recommended for purchase by all public and academic libraries.—Michael F. Bemis, Independent Reference Book Reviewer, Oakdale, Minnesota