

American philosophy” (xv).

In 2004, Co-Editor in Chief Callicott and Associate Editor Palmer compiled one hundred previously published environmental philosophy papers in a five-volume set titled *Environmental Philosophy: Critical Concepts in the Environment*. Their new *Encyclopedia of Environmental Ethics and Philosophy* is considered by the editors to be complimentary to the 2004 set, providing the much needed introductory overview important to understanding issues in environmental ethics and philosophy. While there are many works written on the topic of environmental philosophy, none of them provide the encyclopedic treatment of the *Encyclopedia of Environmental Ethics and Philosophy*.

Articles are signed, and the list of contributors, located in volume 1, includes their title and institutional affiliation. Black-and-white photographs, charts, graphics, and inset articles enhance the text. Every article includes a bibliography, which in many instances is quite extensive. There are more than fifty biographical articles describing the work and influence of key figures instrumental in developing the field of environmental philosophy. Of particular note are the articles that provide summary introductions to agricultural and animal ethics, and environmental philosophy from ancient through postmodern philosophical thought. All articles are carefully written to reveal connections between the topic and environmental philosophy and ethics and/or the philosophical interface between humans and the environment.

There is a great deal of detail beyond the articles themselves that adds value to this set. The first volume begins with an introduction that sets the tone by providing enough background for a basic understanding of the development of the roughly forty-year-old field of environmental philosophy, followed by a lengthy afterword that details the general types of ethical theory upon which environmental ethics is built. A useful thematic outline is included to aid in the discovery of connected and related topics. Appendixes in volume 2 include a glossary and a collection of ten primary resource documents, including essays by Aldo Leopold, Rachel Carson, and Arne Naess, as well as the 2000 Earth Charter (a code of ethics for a sustainable world). Finally, the index is detailed and complete.

Overall this is a nice encyclopedia for a field that is currently underrepresented by broadly written reference works. This work admirably meets its stated objective of providing a “synoptic account of environmental attitudes and values” (xv) and is highly readable and useful for both scholars and the general public. This set would be at home on a high school, large public or academic library shelf. It is also available as an e-book. Highly recommended.—*Aimée deChambeau, Associate Librarian, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York*

Encyclopedia of Gender and Society. Ed. by Jodi O’Brien. Los Angeles: Sage, 2009. 2 vols. acid free \$350 (ISBN 978-1-4129-0916-7).

The past decade has shown us a handful of valuable reference materials for those interested in studying and learning

about gender. Users have had a chance to reference encyclopedias on gender and sex, women in history, and the history of women’s studies, to name a few. However, the *Encyclopedia of Gender and Society*, edited by Jodi O’Brien, proves to be not only a vital addition to the field but also a leader among the reference encyclopedias on the subject.

What makes this two-volume encyclopedia stand apart from others? For starters, it is the emphasis on society. Its focus on personal, local, and global topics provides discussion of the effects of and on society, with some entries giving a complete, detailed history of the social and historical effects. With more than four hundred entries, the *Encyclopedia of Gender and Society* is able to discuss pertinent subjects with focused detail rather than broad general coverage. The important cross-cultural and transnational emphases (entries include political, social, economic, and personal foci) are fully represented in the edition to offer an overall thorough view of gender and many societies.

The editor states in the introduction that studying gender and society makes for a complex subject. She gives the framework of the encyclopedia as analyses into the “complexities of gender in ways that are comprehensible, relevant, and useful” (xxx), and I believe that framework is evident throughout the set. The more than two hundred contributors have written accessible entries with a sophistication users will find encouraging and stimulating.

Following each entry is not only a list of further readings, but also a “see also” list of terms to cross-reference within the set. The reader’s guide at the beginning gives users a map to find specific entries under broad headings such as “Crime and Criminal Justice” or “Religion, Mythology, and Spirituality.” The relevancy and usefulness of that tool, combined with the extensive number of entries, make the *Encyclopedia of Gender and Society* a top choice for laying the groundwork of a study focusing on gender.

The large and wide-reaching selection of entries will be helpful to a variety of students, from the undergraduate student who is just beginning to question societal norms to the graduate student in women’s studies or sociology. Though the encyclopedia set is a substantial purchase (\$350) for a library with budget constraints, it proves to be a strong foundation choice for a library of any size and definitely worth its price.—*Melia Erin Fritch, Reference Generalist, K-State Libraries, Kansas State University, Manhattan*

Encyclopedia of Marine Science. Ed. by C. R. Nichols and Robert G. Williams. Facts On File Science Library. New York: Facts On File, 2008. 640p. alkaline \$85 (ISBN 978-0-8160-5022-2).

The *Encyclopedia of Marine Science* is a solid example of a one-volume encyclopedia—it has all the usual features. One thing that does distinguish it is the small number of contributors—only ten. The contributors are a mix of people, including technicians, professors, government scientists, and businesspeople. This mix of contributors affects the types of entries found in this encyclopedia. Other encyclopedias of marine science don’t include entries like “Anchors,” “Harbor