can Culture and History; the Black Experience in the Americas (2005, 0028658167, $695), the articles in this set offer unique scholarly depth and thoroughness. Along with its companion set, the Encyclopedia of African American History, 1896-2005: From the Age of Segregation to the Twenty-First Century (0195167791, $395) due out in late November, this encyclopedia will prove a major contribution to academic library collections. Larger public libraries where there is substantial interest will also want to give it strong consideration.

(Both of these sets are also part of the online collection entitled the Oxford African American Studies Center now available from Oxford University Press, see http://www.oxfordaaec.com.)

Scholars interested in the rich diversity of dialects in Canadian and American English will find a wealth of information in a recent work published by Mouton de Gruyer. The Atlas of North American English, Phonetics, Phonology and Sound Change (2006, 3110167468, $749) offers a vivid picture of the shift and merger of geographic dialects throughout the United States and Canada. And to make the Atlas as useful as possible, it is a true multimedia production with an accompanying CDROM, as well as a Website (www.anae.moutoncontent.com).

Based on a telephone survey conducted from 1992-1999, authors William Labov, Sharon Ash, and Charles Boberg reveal the “geographic dispersion of [dialect] changes in progress” in urban areas with a population of 50,000 or more. Creating and utilizing a database of 805 recorded interviews of 762 local speakers, the authors developed the data that led to the findings published in this Atlas.

The scholarship is painstaking and meticulous throughout the 23 chapters in the book. The first chapter discusses earlier efforts at dialect geography dating to the 1920s, as well as the purpose, design and organization of the Atlas itself. Other early chapters are devoted to the North American vowel system, principles of chain shifting and mergers, the sampling and field methods employed in assembling the Atlas’s data, methods of acoustical analysis and the construction of isoglosses, or boundaries between dialects. Middle chapters discuss mergers and contrast, mergers in progress, specific North American vowel sounds and overviews of North American dialects. Later chapters cover regional patterns in the Northern US, New England, New York City, the Mid-Atlantic States, the South, Midlands, the West and in Canada. There is also a chapter on African American dialects. The last chapter summarizes the findings of the Atlas’ research. As mentioned earlier, a CDROM and Website supplement the book and offer a database with “more than 100,000 vowels and mean values for 439 speakers, extended sound samples of all North American dialects and multimedia material for further study.”

The Atlas of North American English, Phonetics, Phonology and Sound Change is a highly specialized work that will be greatly valued by professionals and scholars in the field. It collects an immense amount of original research data and brings it to life with numerous maps, vowel charts and accompanying multimedia. This reference work is both a testament and a reflection of the rich, complex and diverse nature of North American language dialects. Academic libraries, especially those supporting linguistics programs will find it an obvious and necessary choice.

Sage Reference’s Encyclopedia of World Poverty (2006, 1412918073, $395) addresses an important and always timely topic. Edited by Mehmeh Odekon with contributions from more than 125 international scholars, this three-volume set delivers more than 800 articles on a diversity of issues related to world poverty. Significant among these articles are 191 entries for individual countries. These nation profiles contain historic, political and cultural background, as well as current status. Each of these entries is enriched with relevant statistics including rankings on the Human Poverty and Development indexes when available. Beside these country entries, the Encyclopedia includes articles on broad ranging topics like the causes and effects of poverty, its economic aspects, history and historic figures, definitions and poverty measurements, as well as specific poverty relief efforts and antipoverty organizations. There are also articles on religions and secular charities, as well as those that focus on issues of poverty related to women and children.

The articles are written in straightforward style that will appeal to the informed lay reader, as well as students and scholars. Each entry is signed and has a bibliography, as well as ‘‘see also” references. Added features include a glossary, a thematic reader’s guide that groups related articles and appendices of US economic data and other economic country profiles. The general index is replicated in all three volumes and provides access to specifics by volume and page numbers.

The coverage in the Encyclopedia of World Poverty is far ranging and comprehensive. As one examines the content, you are struck by the enormity of the problems addressed here. In addition to providing relevant facts and a wealth of background, this work goes a long way in helping define the scope of worldwide poverty today. As editor Odekon points out, billions of people live in a deep poverty that is unimaginable to most of us. This reference makes that

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From the Reference Desk
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In the Encyclopedia of American Gospel Music, Editor W.K. McNeil and more than 60 contributors chronicle American Gospel music from the mid and late 19th century until today. Making this a real challenge is the fact that this is a story of multiple styles of gospel music that are both individual and intertwined. Traditional and Southern Gospel centered in the white community and Black Gospel of the African American community offer a rich tapestry. As the article on “Performance Styles” notes “gospel music has absorbed and cross-pollinated with a great variety of secular and sacred music...stretching from traditional to hip-hop.” The articles in the Encyclopedia make these diverse influences clear.

As you might expect the vast majority of entries cover individual and group performers. Of course in this case, the genre is the blues and the entries are more numerous, filling two volumes. Besides biographies this set also includes articles on cultural artifacts of the blues like Gandy Dancers and Juke Joints and the blues during certain time periods like Great Depression, the Great Migration and World War II. There are also articles on other musical styles, related art forms, and specific songs, as well as numerous articles on noteworthy record labels. Many of the articles are short and to the point but there are also substantial articles like the two-part, 23 page article on the blues itself and the eight-page article on the guitar as blues instrument. As with the Encyclopedia of American Gospel Music many of the articles have bibliographies and “see also” references. But the Encyclopedia of the Blues has a thematic index that groups related articles and the general index does a solid job indexing broader topics and providing relevant page numbers.

Editor Edward Komara is joined by some 140 music scholars to produce the nearly 2,100 articles comprising this set. They have created a reference that provides the serious attention and scholarship this American music genre deserves. The set is structured for ease of use, the coverage is comprehensive and the writing style is jargon free and accessible. Of course, there are other sources that recommend blues recordings like Backbeat Books’ All Music Guide to the Blues: The Experts’ Guide to the Best Blues Recordings (1999, 0879305487, $422.50), and those that provide biographies like Penguin’s Big Book of Blues: A Biographical Encyclopedia (2001, 0141001453, $20). However, the Encyclopedia of the Blues will stand as the most scholarly and well rounded reference available. It is warmly recommended for academic, public and larger high school libraries.

Anyone interested in public education will welcome this recent reference from Grey House Publishing. The Comparative Guide to American Elementary & Secondary Schools, 2006: All Public School Districts Serving 1,500 or More Students (2006, 159237137X, $125) profiles 5,874 public school districts. Now in its 4th edition, the current work is comprised of individual state analyses that include an overall

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Against the Grain / November 2006
The Legislative Branch of State Government People, Process, and Politics (2006, 1-85109-761-9, $95) is one of a three-volume series of handbooks from ABC-CLIO entitled About State Governments. Authored by Thomas H. Little and David B. Ogle, this book offers the reader a thorough grounding in the role and function of state legislatures. Divided into six sections it begins by discusses the fundamentals of state legislatures, how they have developed, what they do, and the nature of their influence. The second section deals with the actual powers legislatures possess and how they make laws. The next three sections discuss structure and process, including leadership and hierarchy, elections, the people who serve and the nature of their work, and the political environment in which state legislatures function including their role with the federal system of government. The sixth and last section is perhaps the most useful from a reference standpoint in that it discusses the legislatures and general assemblies of each of the 50 states. Each individual entry describes the structure and membership, process, leadership, election procedures and key political factors unique to that state. It also gives the number of representatives and senators, as well as the phone number and Website address of the legislative body. The book ends with a helpful glossary, an annotated bibliography and a general index.

The Legislative Branch of State Government People, Process, and Politics provides a good deal of useful background information that students and other interested readers will appreciate. It is easy to use and full of facts and explanations. Taken with its companion volumes it offers a uniquely comprehensive look at the lesser studied part of our federal system. Where budgets permit, high school, public and undergraduate libraries, should consider purchasing the whole series.


Book Reviews — Monographic Musings

Column editor Debbie Vaughn (College of Charleston) <vaughnd@cofc.edu>

Column Editor’s Note: In this time of political campaigns and election matters, it can be beneficial to educate ourselves about legal matters such as affirmative action, copyright, contracts, and legal history. Three new ATG reviewers from the Coleman Karesh Law Library and the University of South Carolina offer insight into guides that highlight these very issues. Terrye Conroy explores Greenwood Press’s Affirmative Action Now, which expounds upon various college-related affirmative action topics. Copyright and contracts relating to genealogists, writers, and researchers are covered in Carmack’s Guide to Copyright and Contracts, reviewed by David Lehmann. Stacy Etheredge delves into historical legal documents in her review of the two-volume set Prestakehood Legal Materials. Warm welcomes and many thanks to Terrye, David, and Stacy. Happy reading, everyone! — DV


Reviewed by Terrye Conroy, J.D., M.L.I.S. (University of South Carolina, Coleman Karesh Law Library) <conroy@law.sc.edu>

James A. Beckman, Associate Professor of Law and Justice at the University of Tampa and editor of Affirmative Action: An Encyclopedia (Greenwood 2004), has created a helpful handbook for students, their parents, and counselors who wish to maximize the benefits of applying to colleges and universities that employ affirmative action in their admissions decisions. For college administrators, Beckman analyzes the guidelines provided by the Supreme Court for implementing a permissible affirmative action plan or program. For readers interested in gaining a better understanding of the subject, Beckman provides a fifty page primer, minus unnecessary legalese, on the proper use of affirmative action in higher education as prescribed by the Court in its landmark 2003 affirmative action decisions, Gratz v. Bollinger, 539 U.S. 244 (2003) and Grutter v. Bollinger, 539 U.S. 306 (2003).

Beckman begins with a review of the legal history and current status of affirmative action in higher education in the United States and concludes with predictions for its future. In between, he offers guidance to those affected by its implementation — minority students applying for admission to institutions of higher learning and those who will assist them along the way, namely their parents and counselors.

In his first four chapters Beckman addresses the current state of affirmative action, including the legal parameters set by the Supreme Court and the various practices of colleges and universities in administering their affirmative action programs.

In chapter one Beckman examines the history of affirmative action in the U.S., focusing on the Supreme Court’s decision in Regents of the University of California v. Bakke, 438 U.S. 265 (1978), which approved the consideration of race as a factor, but prohibited the use of racial quotas in higher education admissions programs. In chapter two, Beckman analyzes the two currently controlling Supreme Court decisions in which the Court invalidated the use of race by the University of Michigan in its undergraduate plan (Gratz v. Bollinger), but upheld its graduate law school affirmative action plan in Grutter v. Bollinger. He also addresses the Court’s recognition of diversity in the classroom as a compelling government interest and its authorization of the consideration of race in admissions plans providing they are carefully designed to comply with the specific guidelines outlined by the Court in Grutter. In the third chapter, Beckman describes the reaction to the Gratz and Grutter decisions as ranging from opponents voicing to continue challenges to state affirmative action plans to institutions discontinuing their affirmative action plans to colleges revising their plans to be more holistic and individualized with added emphasis on evaluation mechanisms such as the student essays. Appendix A lists all four-year degree-granting institutions.