

The two-volume *Encyclopedia of Global Change: Environmental Change and Human Society* (Oxford University Press, 2002), edited by Andrew S. Goudie is comparable yet much larger in scope. Goudie's encyclopedia is organized alphabetically by entry, which makes it more difficult to compile extensive information on many of the ecosystems and human impacts addressed in *Environmental Issues, Global Perspectives*. Individuals researching information on these specific biomes can also use Balliet's set with greater ease.

Balliett states in the preface of each volume, "The overarching goal of the series is to explore how human population growth and behavior have changed the world's natural areas, especially in negative ways, and how the modern society has responded to the challenges these changes present—often through increased educational efforts, better conservation, and management of the environment" (viii). The human population, pollution, and waste rates are growing at such drastic rates that frequently updated sources similar to Balliet's are necessary to educate the general public about these global environmental changes in hopes that solutions will be discovered. These volumes can be purchased separately or as a complete set. Highly recommended for both public and academic libraries.—Megan Coder, Senior Assistant Librarian, State University of New York, New Paltz

Every Day of the Civil War: A Chronological Encyclopedia. By Bud Hannings. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 2010. 631 p. alkaline \$125 (ISBN 978-0-7864-4464-9). E-book available (978-0-7864-5612-3), call for pricing.

Every Day of the Civil War presents an almost daily chronological record of events during the years of the American Civil War, 1861–1865; some of the entries contain thousands of words. Actually, the book covers from 1850 to 1866, including discussions of occurrences happening during the decade leading up to the war through the death of Gen. Winfield Scott on May 29, 1866. In addition, there are seven appendixes, offering a count of casualties, rosters of Union and Confederate generals, a list of prominent Union naval officers and battles, and a roll call of Medal of Honor recipients. The appendixes are followed by a brief bibliography and a comprehensive index. Black-and-white illustrations, portraits, and maps—many from *Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War*—are sprinkled throughout the volume, adding to its appeal.

As first-rate and well-written as this recently published reference book is, it joins other resources that cover the same territory. For example, in 1971 Doubleday & Co. published *The Civil War Day by Day: An Almanac, 1861—1865*, by E. B. Long, and in 2007, Zenith Press issued Philip Katcher's book, *The American Civil War: Day by Day*. Both are available in part through Google Books, and both do essentially the same thing as *Every Day of the Civil War*; neither, though, is listed in its bibliography. Additionally online, "The Valley of the Shadow: Two Communities in the American Civil War" (<http://valley.lib.virginia.edu>) offers an excellent chronological look at the conflict. Finally, when I worked at The New

Jersey Historical Society in the mid-1970s, we had a special collection of newspapers published in New Jersey, bound and arranged by date from April 1861 to April 1865, to track the war and its effects in the state.

Every Day of the Civil War should appeal to libraries serving high school, college, and graduate school students. In these days of increasingly tight acquisitions budgets, librarians need to consider whether to spend the money for the volume or rely on other electronic or out of print resources that may be sufficient for their and their users' purposes. The volume is certainly worth the investment. The electronic version of the book was not available for review. I assume it takes advantage of the kinds of access and searching versatilities that the computer offers.—E. Richard McKinstry, Library Director and Andrew W. Mellon Senior Librarian, Winterthur Museum, Garden and Library, Winterthur, Delaware

The Forties in America. Ed. by Thomas Tandy Lewis. Pasadena, Calif.: Salem, 2010. 3 vols. alkaline \$364 (ISBN 978-1-58765-659-0). Online access included with purchase of print.

The Forties in America, the next Decades Series installment from Salem Press, is most striking because of its capacity to serve as a useful reference to the United States during World War II, both abroad and on the home front. Each twentieth century decade in the United States has one key event that serves as a turning point, the editor notes, but World War II defined the better part of the 1940s. The first part of the decade was spent in direct combat, while the latter part was adjusting to a new international status as a political and military superpower.

Many of the alphabetical entries discuss the war directly, with an abundance of information on battles, military services, weapons, and commanders. The "G.I. Bill," "Dwight D. Eisenhower," and "Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings," provide concise overviews of significant events. All entries include one, two, or three ready reference statements at the beginning that usually provide relevant dates and a short identification or description. A short bibliography and cross-references are provided after each entry.

Not all topics are related to the war; particular emphasis is devoted to social and cultural events of the decade, with entries like the "Howdy Doody Show" and "Billie Holiday." However, many entries are still framed within the context of the war, and the impact is purposely discussed within the entry. Both the "Ford Motor Company" and the "Jitterbug" entries note how the war impacted either the operations or popularity of the topic. Hundreds of black-and-white photos and maps are featured throughout, which are especially helpful when included with entries about major war campaigns and battles.

Similar works include Weatherford's *American Women during World War II* (Routledge, 2010). While limited in time and scope, several topics are examined in both. Rosie the Riveter, for example, is addressed in both reference tools, but explored with greater depth and historical context in Weatherford's work. These two reference tools could complement each other,