

# Legal Reference Books Review\*

Compiled by Diana C. Jaque\*\* and Lee Neugebauer\*\*\*

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Atlas, Nancy F., Stephen K. Huber, and E. Wendy Trachte-Huber, eds. *Alternative Dispute Resolution: The Litigator's Handbook*. Chicago: American Bar Association, Section of Litigation, 2000, 752p. Paper, \$105.

*Reviewed by Marlene C. Gebauer*

¶1 *Alternative Dispute Resolution: The Litigator's Handbook* is a compilation of essays from various authors edited by Nancy Atlas, Stephen Huber, and E. Wendy Trachte-Huber. Atlas is a United States district judge for the Southern District of Texas and is a member of the Council of the ABA Section of Litigation. Huber is a Foundation professor at the University of Houston Law Center and has written numerous articles on alternative dispute resolution (ADR) topics. Trachte-Huber is vice president for education services for the American Bar Association. She was formerly the executive director of the A.A. White Dispute Resolution Institute and is an experienced mediator and arbitrator and the author of several books about ADR.<sup>1</sup>

¶2 Each essay forms a chapter in the book. Initial chapters provide general overviews of different types of ADR, including arbitration, mediation, mini-trials, and early neutral evaluation. Subsequent chapters cover the pros and cons of each method, the appropriateness of ADR in particular instances,<sup>2</sup> presentation and preparation for ADR, and enforcing results of ADR. The remaining chapters focus on ADR mechanisms as applied in commercial, labor and employment, tort, construction, environmental, intellectual property, domestic relations, international, and bankruptcy disputes. Chapter authors are attorneys practicing in various areas of the law who participate in ADR.

¶3 The book also contains an appendix, "ADR and Settlement in the Federal District Courts: A Sourcebook for Judges and Lawyers," authored by Elizabeth Plapinger, director of the CPR Institute for Dispute Resolution, and Donna Stienstra, senior researcher at the Federal Judicial Center. It provides an overview of dispute resolution approaches used in each of the district courts, descriptions of court-managed ADR programs, and pattern changes in federal district court-based ADR. The appendix offers interesting historical information about the development of ADR in the federal district courts, but since it is based on information gathered in 1994-95, it can only be considered a starting point for research.

¶4 The chapters of the book are concise and well structured. They are divided in outline form so a reader can go directly to specific sections. Unfortunately,

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1. E. WENDY TRACHTE-HUBER & STEVEN K. HUBER, *ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION: STRATEGIES FOR LAW AND BUSINESS* (1996); E. WENDY TRACHTE-HUBER, *NEGOTIATION: STRATEGIES FOR LAW AND BUSINESS* (Diane Burch Beckham ed., 1995).
  2. For example, in intellectual property and construction disputes, ADR methods are favored and even sought out by parties due to the technical nature of issues and uniqueness of the business operations involved. ADR is not used nearly as much in environmental or bankruptcy disputes, however, due to potential third-party interests being affected.

the table of contents does not share this structure so it is necessary to flip through a chapter to find specific subsections. The index, although relatively short, is well organized.

¶5 Overall, the book is comprehensive in presenting a picture of ADR. However, there is no uniform structure or methodology of topic coverage for each chapter. As a result, there is noticeable repetition, particularly in the initial chapters, and certain chapters offer much more comprehensive topical treatment than others. Chapters on ADR in international, bankruptcy, intellectual property, and construction disputes are particularly well developed. These chapters offer a wealth of information—discussion about how to evaluate whether a dispute is appropriate for ADR, factors to consider when selecting an ADR mechanism, a historical background of ADR in the particular setting, case law reviews, presentation and negotiation strategy tips, and model documents. Though some chapters are more detailed than others, with very few exceptions the essays in the book provide many citations for further reading.

¶6 This book is particularly well suited for those who are not already familiar with ADR. Its target audience includes law students, attorneys, paralegals, or researchers who need a starting point to learn about the ADR process. It offers a basic explanation of ADR mechanisms, their rules, and their application, both generally and in specific sorts of disputes. It also defines the different programs and committees, both private and court-related, which play a critical role in the world of ADR. The initial chapters of the book could even be used as tools to increase clients' understanding of the ADR procedures in which they are involved.

Avalos, Francisco A. *The Mexican Legal System*. 2d ed. Littleton, Colo.: Fred B. Rothman Publications, 2000. 175p. \$49.95.

*Reviewed by Tracy L. Thompson*

¶7 A brief but broad lesson in the history of the law in Mexico begins this second edition of Francisco A. Avalos's *The Mexican Legal System*. Spanning nearly five centuries in as many pages, the author traces the evolution of the legal system from the Aztec Empire to the present-day Political Constitution of the United Mexican States (1917), which serves as the "source and origin for all Mexican law" (p.4). In the remaining pages of the introduction Avalos outlines the constitutional basis for some of the fundamental legal principles and rights, lays out the structure of the current Mexican government and judiciary, and establishes the basic procedure for performing legal research in Mexico.

¶8 The substance of this work is a bibliography of Mexican law. Avalos divides the whole of Mexican law into forty-six discrete topics arranged alphabetically by subject heading. Each section covers four types of material: primary materials, primary materials-sources, journal articles, and books. A final section titled Miscellaneous covers four areas: dictionaries, supreme court jurisprudence, legal history, and practice-oriented books. Each entry has a unique number which

is used in the author and subject indexes. In some subject areas one or more of the headings may not contain any entries.<sup>3</sup> Eight hundred forty-one distinct references compose the bibliography.

¶9 In the preface Avalos identifies his target audience as researchers without expertise in Mexican law. He indicates that his emphasis is on federal rather than state material because of the primacy of federal law in the Mexican system. Despite the same emphasis on federal materials in the first edition,<sup>4</sup> the author there included a section on state material that has been inexplicably excluded from this new edition. Both Spanish-language resources and English translations, where available, are included. The English translation of the title of each source is given, even when the source itself is not translated. No mention is made of electronic resources and their absence is not explained. With the wealth of Mexican legal information available on LEXIS and Westlaw alone, not to mention numerous other electronic resources available to the researcher,<sup>5</sup> this omission cannot be ignored. A comment by the author regarding the exclusion of electronic resources would have been helpful in evaluating this shortcoming.

¶10 Overall, this is a useful bibliography for any law collection, and especially for foreign and international law collections. Any researcher not familiar with the sources of the law in Mexico will find a solid starting point in Avalos's work.

Belenko, Steven R., ed. *Drugs and Drug Policy in America: A Documentary History*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 2000. 380p. \$49.95.

*Reviewed by Raquel Gabriel*

¶11 Part of a series issued by Greenwood Press addressing American history and contemporary issues, *Drugs and Drug Policy in America* attempts to gather together a chronological history of the nation's drug policy from the nineteenth century to the present. Aiming his book primarily at researchers at the high school and undergraduate level, Belenko focuses on federal drug law and policy, but adds a brief discussion of activity on the state level for comparison.

¶12 Organized in thirteen parts, the volume covers the early formation of drug policy in the United States, including attempts to police drugs in a roundabout manner with federal taxation statutes. One such example was the Harrison Act of 1914,<sup>6</sup> which placed restrictions on physicians prescribing narcotics to individu-

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3. For example, under the subject Patents and Trademarks Laws there are no journal articles listed.
  4. FRANCISCO A. AVALOS, *THE MEXICAN LEGAL SYSTEM* (1992). This first edition contains forty-one subject headings and a total of 1100 distinct entries. The quality of the publication is improved in the second edition with respect to the presentation of the material. The typeface is more professional in appearance, and the headings and text are easier to read.
  5. See, e.g., JORGE A. VARGAS, *GUIDE TO ELECTRONIC RESOURCES FOR MEXICAN LAW*, at <http://www.mexlaw.com/guide.htm> (1998).
  6. Harrison Act of 1914, ch. 1, 38 Stat. 785.

als. After discussing state drug law approaches, the book then veers into a discussion of marijuana policy of the nineteenth century, leading to a look at drug policy in the beginning of the twentieth century. The timeline continues with discussion of policy before and after World War II. After another necessary detour to explain the history of drug addiction treatments, the work focuses on drug policy in the 1960s onward, with specific sections addressing marijuana and the debate over legalization and its medical use, as well as the crack cocaine epidemic of the 1980s.

¶13 Along the way, Belenko assembles accounts from judicial opinions, state and federal statutes, and other contemporary government sources. Interestingly, he also includes medical opinions, newspaper accounts, and sections of other authors' works on the history of drug use in the United States, giving a more well-rounded and balanced view to the topic. As an editor, Belenko must have faced an enormous task determining what "snippets" of legislation, judicial opinions, medical testimony and newspaper accounts would appeal to the beginning researcher. More often than not, he manages to find material that engages the reader, letting the selected text demonstrate the different sides of the drug debate. Transitional paragraphs between documents help the reader keep the train of thought progressing throughout history and clarify moments when significant departures from previous policy or contemporary thought shifted the drug policy landscape. In several instances Belenko's observations sent me scurrying to a particular judicial opinion, in order to read the entire document, with an appreciation that came from having seen the decision in context with the policy and thought of that particular time period. This is something that rarely happened studying the same material at the undergraduate level as a criminal justice major.

¶14 From a librarian's point of view, finding the original source of each selection is relatively painless, as the editor lists the bibliographic information at the end of each entry. A Contents section at the start of the book gives the title, author, and year for each of the 270 documents chosen for the volume, and a Suggested Reading list at the end is helpful as well.

¶15 Overall, the volume does fulfill its goal of introducing the beginning researcher to the history of drug policy in the United States. Public law libraries that also serve nearby high schools and colleges at term paper time might find this volume handy to give to individuals as a starting point. While most academic law libraries would find it of limited use, it might be helpful to bring library staff up to speed quickly if there is faculty interest or if courses are taught on the topic.

Cartwright, Rita Cantos, and H. Victor Condé, eds. *Human Rights in the United States: A Dictionary and Documents*. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 2000. 2v. 931p. \$175.

*Reviewed by Creighton J. Miller Jr.*

¶16 The phrase "human rights" conjures up many disturbing images: the torture

of political dissidents in Chinese prisons, brutal executions in Afghanistan, or the forceful squelching of pro-democracy rallies in Kenya. To U.S. citizens, these images suggest that human rights issues are primarily foreign issues. Due to this perception, human rights in the context of American law and society have not been explored to the same degree as in the international context.

¶17 In 1998, Amnesty International began its “Rights for All” campaign, focusing on the status of human rights in the United States. Some of the U.S. practices that Amnesty International cites as violating international standards are police brutality, capital punishment, and the treatment afforded to asylum seekers. In this emerging consciousness, *Human Rights in the United States* is right on time. In his foreword, William F. Schulz, Amnesty International USA’s executive director, describes this two-volume set as a valuable tool in overcoming ignorance and indifference. I agree. It succeeds in pulling together a broad range of information on human rights in the United States and equips the reader with sufficient background information to use the set effectively. The publication is divided into three principal sections: Dictionary, Documents, and Appendixes. It is well indexed and includes an extensive bibliography.

¶18 A thorough introduction presents the international history of human rights. The introduction is followed by approximately 240 dictionary entries, consisting of words and phrases used in the context of human rights in the United States, such as slavery, Bill of Rights, social justice, political correctness, and asylum. Each of the extensively cross-referenced entries includes a straightforward definition and a commentary placing the term within the framework of U.S. human rights law, history, and discourse. The commentary also refers the reader to various documents—treaties, case law, and legislation—that are often found in the documents section or appendixes.

¶19 The fifty-nine documents reproduced in the set were selected to provide an historical sampling of the types of documents that are encountered in human rights law. The documents include the Declaration of Independence, international treaties, declarations, and reports of various human rights bodies. The editors have provided contact addresses and Web sites that can be used to update each document. Finally, the nine appendixes provide the reader with additional useful information, charts, and statistics, including a comprehensive list of treaties ratified by the United States and an overview of the structure of the United Nations. Selected U.S. legislation and excerpted court decisions are also provided.

¶20 This work should be regarded as a reference staple for information on human rights in the United States. Obviously well suited for an academic law library’s human rights collection, this set is also a wonderful choice for other law libraries or public libraries seeking to purchase one reference source in this area.

Collin, P. H., ed. *Dictionary of Law*. 3d ed. Teddington, Middlesex, England: Peter Collin Publishing Ltd., 2000. 398p. Paper, \$15.95.

*Reviewed by Mary Foutz*

¶21 This is the third edition of a book first published in 1986 as the *English Law Dictionary*.<sup>7</sup> American users may feel the former title was more enlightening, as this book is essentially a dictionary of British legal terms. The publisher claims to cover “the basic vocabulary used in British and American law,” but in no sense can this book be considered a reliable basic reference to American legal usage.

¶22 It is true that the majority of the 7500 entries are probably the joint property of American and English lawyers. For those entries Collin is pleasantly colloquial. Fraud, for instance, is defined as “harming someone (by obtaining property or money from him) after making him believe something which is not true.” This is brisk and enlightening.

¶23 There are numerous entries indicating differing British and American legal expressions, marked GB or US; for instance, under the entry Jury, the expression “jury service” is followed by “jury duty” as the U.S. equivalent. To some degree, Collin can be used as a bilingual English-American law dictionary. Under “binder,” there is a U.S. definition of an insurance policy binder, followed by the information that “the British English for this is a cover note.” Unfortunately, there is no cross-reference to binder under “cover note.”

¶24 The main problem, of course, is in the large number of entries that give solely the British definition of the term. In the United States, the word “felony” is much more than just an “old term for a serious crime” (p.147). A debenture is an unsecured debt in the United States; Collin gives only the British meaning of a secured instrument (p.101). In the United States falsity is an essential part of the definition of libel, while Collin omits any mention of falsehood in its definition (p.214).

¶25 The conclusion must be drawn that Collin is a dangerous book to place on an American law library reference shelf without warning. With a note to the reader advising that the language of this dictionary is British rather than American, Collin is a useful addition. One strength is in the very substantial number of parliamentary expressions that are defined and put in the context of British legislative processes. Another is the assistance this volume will be to attorneys and law students puzzled by references in English authorities to a “quango,”<sup>8</sup> a “notifiable offense,”<sup>9</sup> “knock-for-knock agreements,”<sup>10</sup> and just when “quarter-days”<sup>11</sup> are anyway. A further benefit is the brief comments that follow certain entries, especially on procedural matters. In addition, Collin includes definitions

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7. ENGLISH LAW DICTIONARY (P.H. Collin ed., 1986).

8. “Quasi-Autonomous Non-Governmental Organization . . . Group of people appointed by a government with powers to deal with certain problems (such as the Race Relations Board or ACAS) (NOTE: plural is quangos).” DICTIONARY OF LAW 300 (P.H. Collin ed., 3d ed. 2000).

9. “A serious offence which can be tried in the Crown Court.” *Id.* at 246.

10. “Agreement between two insurance companies that they will not take legal action against each other, and that each will pay the claims of their own clients.” *Id.* at 204.

11. March 25, June 24, September 29 and December 25. *Id.* at 300.

for a number of European Union concepts, such as co-decision procedure, and primary vs. secondary legislation. Every entry contains a pronunciation guide using the International Phonetic Alphabet.

¶26 My recommendation is that *Dictionary of Law* is valuable only for those libraries whose users have occasion to refer to English case law or authorities with some regularity. I intend to put it on the shelf with the French, Italian, and Spanish legal dictionaries, as far away as possible from *Black's Law Dictionary*.

Detwiler, Susan M. *Super Searchers on Health & Medicine: The Online Secrets of Top Health and Medical Researchers*. Edited by Reva Basch. Medford, N.J.: CyberAge Books, 2000. 190p. Paper, \$24.95.

*Reviewed by Judy N. Dhanraj*

¶27 *Super Searchers on Health and Medicine* by Susan Detwiler is the fourth volume in the Super Searchers series edited by Reva Basch.<sup>12</sup> The contents of the book include ten interviews with medical librarians and independent researchers who provide health and medical information to medical professionals, consumers, medical students, and the general public. It provides a fascinating insight into the field of health and medical information research.

¶28 The book is an easy, fun read for anyone curious about what medical librarians do and how they chose librarianship. Helpful tips are scattered throughout the interviews and are potentially useful for law firm, general, as well as medical librarians. For example, I learned that the effects of toxic chemicals can be researched using a database called TOXLINE, the Hazardous Substances Databank at the National Library of Medicine, Material Safety Data Sheets, which can be found at the Web site of Cornell University, or the Web sites of chemical manufacturers (p.78–79). When searching MEDLINE it is important not to confuse symptoms with diseases nor viruses with the infections they cause (p.17). Also, when searching for information on alternative medicine, the term “complementary” is most accurate (p.15). Likewise, the term “mainstream medicine” should be used instead of “traditional medicine” because the latter refers to folk medicine (p.141).

¶29 Use of the Internet for research was a question posed to all the researchers who were interviewed. Several recommended searching the Internet to get terminology for an unknown topic or for a well-defined topic that has been in the news for some time (p.89). They also suggested that one find relevant organizations or foundations when seeking information on specific diseases.

¶30 Some excellent features continued in this volume of the series are the Super Searcher Power Tips at the end of each interview and the appendixes.

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12. See, e.g. T.R. HALVORSON, LAW OF THE SUPER SEARCHERS: THE ONLINE SECRETS OF TOP LEGAL RESEARCHERS (1999), reviewed in Amy Atchison et al., *Legal Reference Books Review*, 92 LAW LIBR. J. 231, 237 (2000) (reviewed by Laura M. Shoman).

Appendix A provides categorized Internet resources including Web sites for cited literature and electronic discussion lists. Appendix B is a glossary of terms including medical terminology and important abbreviations. In addition, a “Super Searchers Web Page” has links to sites discussed in the book.<sup>13</sup> The publisher promises to update the page by removing dead links and adding new sites that may be useful. This Web page should definitely be bookmarked by anyone who has to research health or medical issues.

¶31 Because of the usefulness of its content and its helpful layout, I recommend this book as a practical reference source for any law librarians who have to do medical research. It is also a valuable book for library school students who are interested in medical or health librarianship.

Kistler, John M. *Animal Rights: A Subject Guide, Bibliography, and Internet Companion*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 2000. 227p. \$39.95.

Soave, Orland A. *Animals, the Law and Veterinary Medicine: A Guide to Veterinary Law*. 4th ed. Lanham, Md.: Austin & Winfield, 2000. 226p. \$64 (cloth), \$37.50 (paper).

*Reviewed by Linda G. Brakeall*

¶32 At first glance these two books may seem to be united only by the broad topic of animals. One is a bibliography written by an academic librarian; the other, a legal guide written by a veterinarian and attorney who has had an academic career. However, as I read each work, I realized that, although different in overall content, several areas of commonality appear between the two and that these mostly concern the relationships between humans and animals—in history, in society, in medical practice, and in law—and the issues that arise from these relationships. Common to both titles is their timeliness for users who are in search of the most current information.

¶33 In his informative foreword to *Animal Rights: A Subject Guide, Bibliography, and Internet Companion*, Marc Bekoff, professor of biology at the University of Colorado at Boulder and editor of the *Encyclopedia of Animal Rights and Animal Welfare*,<sup>14</sup> describes this reference work as an “invaluable source of information, the most comprehensive and user-friendly bibliography ever compiled on the subject of animal protection” (p.xi). I am inclined to agree. Kistler, who is collection development librarian at West Virginia State College, brings well-honed research and organization abilities to the book’s resources as well as a clear devotion to and enthusiasm for the subject matter.

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13. SUPER SEARCHERS WEB PAGE: HEALTH & MEDICINE, Information Today, at <http://www.infotoday.com/supersearchers/ssmed.htm> (last visited Apr. 25, 2001).

14. ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANIMAL RIGHTS AND ANIMAL WELFARE (Marc Bekoff & Carol A. Meany eds., 1998).

¶34 Adding particular value to the 916 entries in this bibliography are annotations for each which are not only descriptive, but also nearly always contain references to relevant Internet sites, a useful recognition of the growing importance of electronic access to scholarly information. Each entry contains complete bibliographic information, including the ISBN number. The notations are short, descriptive summaries of each title along with editorial comments. The 1200 Internet sites integrated into the notations provide URLs that link to full or partial text of the book, book reviews, articles by the author, information about the author, or related articles and links, making this a good jumping-off place for further investigation. Entries have been selected to include principally all adult works about animal rights published since 1985, the publication date of the last exhaustive, although unannotated, bibliographies in this field.<sup>15</sup> Included as well are some fundamental works, representative works by prolific authors, unique older works, and samplings of young adult and video materials. Titles range from the scholarly to the popular and include materials with varying viewpoints on the often contentious topic of animal rights.

¶35 Another distinction of Kistler's work is his very helpful organization of resources into six major subject area chapters, within which entries are arranged alphabetically by author's last name. Entries are numbered consecutively from 1 to 916 so that each has a distinctive designation within the bibliography. At the beginning of each chapter is a brief informative discussion outlining chapter contents, types of works included, examples of issues covered, and an historical background tracing the evaluation and development of the subject area. To illustrate coverage, chapter one, *Animal Rights: General Works*, includes bibliographies and handbooks, animal rights law, animal rights histories, classic works, organizations and activists, politics and media, ideologies and philosophies, and attitudes and motivations; chapter three, *Fatal Uses of Animals*, addresses killing animals for food or for clothing, animal experimentation, genetic engineering, and sport killing; and chapter five includes the many and complex issues related to endangered and extinct species. The final chapter is devoted to *Animal Speculations*, books that explore animal rights from a religious or "paranormal perspective."

¶36 In addition to the user-friendly subject arrangement, there is an extremely timely prefatory section which includes more than a page about Internet resources, with fairly detailed suggestions and instructions on using the Internet for follow-up research in conjunction with the book. For those to whom an index is indispensable (I must confess I number myself among that group), Kistler offers a satisfyingly thorough and meticulously prepared twenty-five-page alphabetical index, including name of author/editor, title, and subject and offering both *see* and

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15. CHARLES R. MAGEL, *A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON ANIMAL RIGHTS AND RELATED MATTERS* (1981); STEPHEN R. KELLERT, *A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HUMAN-ANIMAL RELATIONS* (1985).

see also references. Many legal references can be located under the subject heading "laws."

¶37 *Animal Rights: A Subject Guide, Bibliography, and Internet Companion* is a definitive reference work that belongs in almost any type of library where research is done on this topic: academic law library, academic library, public library, secondary school library, association or organization library. It is a pleasure to use and will be invaluable to all users, from scholar to private citizen.

¶38 As satisfying to use, but quite different in content, is *Animals, the Law and Veterinary Medicine: A Guide to Veterinary Law* by Orland Soave. The fourth edition of this work, which was originally published in 1962,<sup>16</sup> expands and updates the 1997 third edition<sup>17</sup> and contains many additions in the areas of malpractice and negligence, business ethics, animal patent law, copyrights and trademarks, and insurance for animals (p.xi). Soave, director emeritus of the Division of Laboratory Animal Medicine of Stanford University, holds both DVM and LL.B. degrees and has an extensive and distinguished scholarly and professional background. He immediately won this librarian's heart with his eloquent acknowledgment in appreciation of libraries and library support, "without which authors would not be able to produce a product" (p.ix).

¶39 A comprehensive and detailed table of contents outlines the six topic-oriented chapters, listing all individual subtopics included in each chapter. This allows the reader to quickly and easily locate particular information or determine the overall coverage of a topic section. The book begins with a general historical background of the legal system, from unwritten laws through Roman law, British common law and its adoption in the United States, and U.S. statutory law. A fascinating section on lawyers for animals throughout history presents many examples, including one case in which a French lawyer in the 1500s represented in ecclesiastical court a group of rats accused of wrongfully and wantonly eating and destroying a barley crop. Through clever reasoning by the lawyer, the rats were acquitted and the lawyer's reputation was made; you must read the book to discover the details of the trial (p.6-7).

¶40 Remaining chapters address the individual topics of malpractice and negligence, the veterinarian-client relationship, veterinary practice, protection of animals, and protection of the public. Chapter six, Protection of the Public, includes a very timely discussion of patenting living organisms. When appropriate, chapters include historical background, a feature that appealed to me. The author's approach to each legal issue is to discuss the issue and the law, and then provide short case descriptions illustrating the application of the law in the context of

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16. ORLAND A. SOAVE, AN INTRODUCTION TO VETERINARY LAW (1962).

17. ORLAND A. SOAVE, ANIMALS, THE LAW, AND VETERINARY MEDICINE: A GUIDE TO VETERINARY LAW (1997).

varying fact patterns. Chapters discuss state and federal statutory law and federal government agencies relevant to each broad subject area.

¶41 A ten-page glossary containing fairly basic legal terms, from “abrogate” to “zoning,” is provided; I did come upon one word that was new to me, “agister,” meaning “one who is hired to feed and care for cattle, sometimes other animals” (p.199). A section of references arranges case, statutory, and secondary authority citations by chapter, a very helpful feature for researchers in pursuit of additional material. A brief, four-page subject index makes one extremely grateful for the guidance provided by the table of contents. It seems likely that some sort of electronic word-finding function was used in compiling the index, since, for example, the terms “AVMA” and “American Veterinary Medical Association” each have an entry and the page references for each do not overlap by so much as a page. Still, this is a fairly small quibble given the strength of the rest of the work.

¶42 Soave has written a handbook for practicing veterinarians, and, indeed, every veterinary office would profit by owning, reading, and referring to its straightforward and practical text. It is an outstanding model of the legal writing ideal of plain language, with the stated purpose of answering a variety of questions which might be asked by the practitioner. An added bonus for me is that the author’s personal style, with amusing asides, down-to-earth advice, and the clear intention that the material be interesting to the reader, makes it a good read. In addition to practitioners, *Animals, the Law and Veterinary Medicine* should find a readership in “persons engaged in all aspects of agriculture involving animals, animal interest groups, and the legal profession” (p.xi). This book merits a place in academic law libraries, health sciences libraries, academic libraries, appropriate law firm libraries, and other special libraries, such as those of zoos, animal parks, and animal rights organizations. I myself am considering giving a copy to the skillful veterinarian who is doing so much to assure the best possible quality of life for my ancient and beloved dachshund.

Levy, Leonard W., and Kenneth L. Karst, eds. *Encyclopedia of the American Constitution*. 2d ed. New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2000. 6v. 3164p. \$525.

*Reviewed by Jerry E. Stephens*

¶43 “How do you solve a problem like Maria?” the reverend mother wonders aloud in *The Sound of Music*. In Julie Andrews’s portrayal of Maria von Trapp, the answer came in the form of an assignment outside the cloistered confines of the nunnery and one that allowed Maria to use her nontraditional talents. Law librarians are often presented with the library equivalent of the reverend mother’s question when we are asked for authoritative materials on a topic. While the answer may come occasionally from nontraditional information resources, we more often turn to the authoritative and time-tested source.

¶44 One such resource, when the question concerns the Constitution, has

been the *Encyclopedia of the American Constitution*. First published in 1986 and supplemented with a single volume in 1992, this set has proven time and again to be one of the most useful starting points for an understanding of constitutional topics. Two of the editors of the 1986 work, Leonard W. Levy and Kenneth L. Karst, have treated us to a new edition. It would be easy to simply say that this second edition matches the quality that earned the earlier edition its splendid reputation and end this review on that note. However, in some specific ways, this new edition was greatly overdue, and it is important to point these out.

¶45 The editors tell us that they originally intended to publish a supplement in much the same format as the 1992 volume, but quickly decided it was an unwieldy format. Thus, this new edition gathers together the articles from the original set and the supplemental volume, and adds substantial new writing. The editors point out that the second edition has 361 new articles by 237 authors. The authors new to this edition are a significant factor in the continued growth and evolution of the encyclopedia. Levy and Karst describe the author base as an effort to include a new generation of American scholars. While such prominent writers as Henry J. Abraham and Norman Dorsen remain from the first edition, new to the second are younger scholars such as Akhil Reed Amar and John Yoo. All in all, the list of contributors remains an impressive one and a significant strength of the encyclopedia.

¶46 That, however, is only surface evidence of change. The second edition is replete with the results of new scholarship about our Constitution. As only one prominent example of many, the article on “Watergate and the Constitution,” written in the first edition by Paul L. Murphy, asks this question: “Did the Constitution work in Watergate, or did the crisis demonstrate fundamental failures in the governmental system?” The same question can be asked in terms of the political investigation and prosecution of President Clinton. Perhaps a satisfying answer to that question can be fashioned out of the “Independent Counsel” article authored by John Yoo. Instead of standing alone, the second edition treatment of the independent counsel effectively builds upon the first edition article by Murphy and the article in the 1992 supplement written by Philip A. Lacovara, once counsel to the special prosecutor, Watergate Special Prosecution Force. The three articles together give the reader a brief but dramatic summary of the independent counsel office from its creation in 1978 through the late 1990s. In about three pages, the reader can quickly gain useful information about this significant federal office and its impact on American constitutional law. The reader who wants more can turn to the selected book and periodical references given by the authors.

¶47 A selected number of articles, on more controversial topics, have been written by two authors. This allows for contrasting stances where warranted. For example, two articles on “Same-Sex Marriage” provide an encapsulated treatment of opposing viewpoints.

¶48 How best to describe the second edition? Well, the standard book review

guidelines would say to mention that the work is arranged in an orderly and logical fashion; that the articles seem to thoroughly cover the intended subject matter; and that the set is bound in a durable binding with acid-free paper that meets the requirements for permanence of paper. The encyclopedia has extensive case, name, and subject indexes. Each article provides essential references to other readings. The various appendixes add important relevant documents such as the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States, as well as an extensive listing of important dates in the development of American constitutional law.

¶49 All of that is well and true, but there is more. The *Encyclopedia of the American Constitution* remains one of the premier reference tools. The first edition was awarded the 1987 Dartmouth Medal by the Reference and User Services Association, a division of the American Library Association. It has been on OCLC's list of the top 100 books held by OCLC member libraries. Without hesitation, the new second edition should be considered for the reference collections of each and every law library. It remains a singularly useful reference tool.

Nyberg, Cheryl Rae. *State Administrative Law Bibliography: Print and Electronic Sources*. Twin Falls, Idaho: Carol Boast and Cheryl Nyberg, 2000. 597p. \$250.

*Reviewed by Lesliediana Jones*

¶50 The promotional material for *State Administrative Law Bibliography* states that it is the "first comprehensive bibliography of print and electronic sources of state administrative decisions, opinions, . . ." This is a fairly accurate statement as there are very few books to compare with this publication. It provides a multitude of sources for decisions, opinions, and reports of administrative law.

¶51 Administrative law sources are provided for all fifty states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, and a few counties and cities. For each state, entries are arranged by subject based on the type of opinions or decisions the source reports. Cross-references are given if there is a relevant source listed under another subject heading. A list of the main subject headings is provided directly after the introduction.

¶52 Each entry has a full bibliographic description, including Library of Congress classification number, ISBN or ISSN number, and OCLC access number. Indexing is indicated and alternative formats of the publication are provided (e.g., print, microform, online databases, CD-ROM, and Internet Web sites). Each entry has an identification number using the state postal code and sequential number. This identification number is used for cross-reference and indexing. A brief annotation follows the bibliographic description. The annotation provides a description of the content of the source, treatment (full-text, summaries, or digests), time periods covered, and previous or later titles. This same information is given for all formats of the source. In the case of multiple sources providing the

same information, it would be helpful to note whether a source is official or unofficial.

¶53 The introduction is extremely informative. Detailed information is given on the scope, formats, content, and arrangement of this publication. The types of decisions and opinions excluded from the work are noted. For selected subject headings additional information is given about the type of sources that are listed.

¶54 Subject, author, and acronym indexes follow the bibliography section. The subject index lists over 150 topic headings and notes which states publish sources on those topics. The acronym index lists the sources by the abbreviation and acronym of agencies, publications, and citations. All of the indexes use the entry identification number to indicate where the source is located in the publication.

¶55 This bibliography is a time saver for patrons needing to look in multiple jurisdictions for administrative law sources. The wealth of information contained in this publication makes it a highly recommended addition to any law library collection: public, academic, or private.

Seymour, John A. *Childbirth and the Law*. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 2000. 391p. \$74.

*Reviewed by Mark D. Engsberg*

¶56 There is a large body of material on the more sensational, controversial, or lurid aspects of childbirth. A reference librarian or other astute researcher will have little difficulty locating plenty of information about abortion in all its forms, including the so-called "partial birth abortion," artificial insemination, in vitro fertilization, surrogate motherhood, and so on. But with his new book, John Seymour has ventured into surprisingly uncharted waters of childbirth-related reference material, and his effort is as welcome as it is overdue. Seymour is unapologetic about this departure, and rightly so. In his book, Seymour examines tortuous conduct toward the pregnant woman, or toward the fetus itself, either by or to the pregnant mother, antenatal and prenatal care, the roles and duties of caregivers, and other areas that have been largely relegated to brief entries in general medical malpractice materials or ignored altogether.

¶57 Previously researchers in this area have been forced to conduct simultaneous searches in both legal and medical literature. Once the research has been completed, these researchers faced the difficult task of trying to synthesize the incongruent or often conflicting material. In contrast, *Childbirth and the Law* seeks to create a basis from which health-care professionals and legal professionals may communicate and understand each other regarding the complex medical and legal issues related to childbirth. This is a laudable effort, and in general it succeeds, at least for those with policy or academic interests. Make no mistake, the strengths of this book are significant in both quantity and quality. I number among these its coverage of this important but neglected area of law, its clear and

appropriate writing style, and the extensive research backing up Seymour's points. In terms of structure, the author provides a nicely detailed table of contents, a helpful table of cases, and a very handy glossary of terms. There is one problem with the structural elements of the book and that is its lamentably brief and incomplete index, which I find altogether too truncated to be of very much use.

¶58 Perhaps the most significant problem I found in *Childbirth and the Law* is literally embedded in the organizational scheme of the subject matter. Rather than dividing the material by jurisdiction, Seymour intertwines cases and materials from jurisdictions in the United States, Canada, England, Wales, and Australia throughout the text. This blending of material from disparate jurisdictions can be very confusing to readers. A reader may find that in one sentence a particular point applies to her work in, say, Wales, but in the next sentence, she might find that the author relies upon a case from Australia or Canada for authority or example. Then the text may turn to examine a case from the United States. Even with its reliance upon the cases and laws of anglophonic countries, *Childbirth and the Law* does not follow any kind of standard comparative format of which I am familiar, so it is difficult to account for Seymour's choices on this issue. Unfortunately, this makes the work of severely limited use for practitioners, although its other strengths ought to make it of interest among legal or medical scholars. Because of this I would recommend this book for academic law libraries, though I would hesitate to recommend it for the practitioner's library.

Sokolow, Gary A. *Native Americans and the Law: A Dictionary*. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clío: 2000. 278p. \$55.

*Reviewed by John D. Moore*

¶59 The goal of this book is stated in the preface: "to fill a void in the market for an easy-to-use general reference or a starting point for non-lawyers interested in the field of Indian law." (p.xiv) The void is successfully filled by this well-designed reference tool, which is aimed mainly at public and academic libraries. Pro se litigants with an Indian law issue, law students, nonspecialist attorneys, librarians, and curious readers will find it interesting and useful.

¶60 Native Americans and their tribal organizations exist in a special set of legal relationships to nonnatives and to federal, state, and local governments. These relationships have evolved through the long and often troubled history of native–nonnative interaction. Several recent developments have led to an increased interest in Indian law. Tribal courts have become more important in resolving disputes on reservations. Casinos and other businesses have given Native Americans new economic clout. Natives are scrutinizing their trust relationships with the federal government. Some tribes have come into conflict with each other. Hawaiian and Alaskan aboriginal people have found themselves confronting issues similar to those facing their mainland counterparts. Indian law has grown and changed through an overlapping succession of treaties, court decisions,

legislative enactments, and historical events. Until the publication of *Native Americans and the Law*, there were not many reference aids to help the nonspecialist understand this complicated area of the law.

¶61 The introduction gives a concise overview of how the law in this area has grown, how it affects contemporary Native American life, and where it is headed. A table of contents lists the entries and other materials in the volume. A bibliography lists primary and secondary works used in the dictionary's preparation and includes reference books, monographs, legal treatises, and law review articles. This nonexhaustive list can be used as a starting point for further research. The monographs are on history, law, and native–nonnative relations; many recent titles are included. I would like to have seen a few additional titles present, such as Edward Lazarus's *Black Hills, White Justice*,<sup>18</sup> an account of the Dakota Sioux land claim litigation, or *Wild Justice: The People of Geronimo vs. the United States* by Michael Lieder and Jake Page.<sup>19</sup> A list of Internet resources gives URLs for organizations, government agencies, and academic sites with an interest in Native American law and policy. The thorough index allows the user to find many terms not given individual entries.

¶62 Dictionary entries include legal concepts, cases, statutes, individuals, government entities, and organizations. General legal words are defined in terms of their applicability to Indian law. Cases and statutes are placed in their historical setting, then given contemporary relevance. Frequently there are “see also” references to related entries. There are citations to cases and statutes but, unfortunately, no references to secondary materials. Terms from Hawaiian and Native Alaskan legal provenance are also included.

¶63 The author, currently an instructor in the Administration of Justice Program at the College of the Redwoods, Crescent City, California, formerly served as a judge on the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribal Court in South Dakota and as a member of South Dakota's legislature. He has also written a prize-winning article in *American Indian Law Review* on gambling in Indian country.<sup>20</sup> In this dictionary, the author has combined legal principles, some of ancient vintage, with recent developments so that the reader may understand current situations in light of what has happened before. Difficult concepts, some of which have subtle nuances and diverse ramifications, are made plain for the layperson. An example of how many elements must be interwoven is in the definition on “Indian Water Rights,” which discusses historical principles, native versus nonnative and

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18. EDWARD LAZARUS, *BLACK HILLS, WHITE JUSTICE: THE SIOUX NATION VERSUS THE UNITED STATES: 1775 TO THE PRESENT* (1991).
  19. MICHAEL LIEDER & JAKE PAGE, *WILD JUSTICE: THE PEOPLE OF GERONIMO VS. THE UNITED STATES* (1997).
  20. Gary Sokolow, *The Future of Gambling in Indian Country*, 15 AM. INDIAN L. REV. 151 (1990).

regional differences, federal and state jurisdictional matters, and tribal court issues.

¶64 In the minor quibbles department, I have already mentioned the lack of references to secondary materials. Also, I thought an entry for Felix Cohen, author of the first Indian law treatise in 1942,<sup>21</sup> might have been germane; to be fair to Sokolow, he admits in the preface that not every important individual could be included.

¶65 This book can safely be recommended to libraries that have need of such a book. I enjoyed reading it as much as I enjoyed reviewing it.

Spinello, Richard A. *Cyberethics: Morality and Law in Cyberspace*. Boston: Jones and Bartlett, 2000. 165p. Paper, \$27.95.

*Reviewed by Elizabeth A. Larson*

¶66 This ambitious work presents an introductory overview of Internet law from an ethical/public policy perspective. The book begins with an introduction to formalized ethics, which is followed by a history of the Internet and an explanation of how it is (or, rather, is not) currently governed. Each of the remaining chapters is devoted to one of the three main issues comprising Internet law: free speech versus content control, intellectual property, and privacy. Each chapter includes a very brief discussion of a few real cases and their outcomes. The author touts a companion Web site that purports to update the book, but it fails to do so in any meaningful way. I expected to find updates on the cases included in the book and more recent cases deciding each issue, but the site instead merely provides a list of suggested further readings.

¶67 The very limited introductory nature of this book prevents me from recommending it to law librarians, as neither law students nor practicing attorneys would find much useful information here. A more appropriate audience would probably be an undergraduate ethics course, a business school class, or a layperson interested in learning about the basic issues in Internet law. Last but not least, several instances of sloppy editing (e.g., a direct quotation with no accompanying citation) add to my hesitation to recommend this book to my colleagues.

Vogt, M. Diane, and Lori-Ann Rickard. *Keeping Good Lawyers: Best Practices to Create Career Satisfaction*. Chicago: American Bar Association, Law Practice Management Section, 2000. 205p. Paper, \$59.95.

*Reviewed by John F. Hagemann*

¶68 It is common these days to read about lawyer burnout or outright dissatisfaction with the practice of law. The authors cite a recent Michigan bar survey show-

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21. FELIX COHEN, *HANDBOOK OF FEDERAL INDIAN LAW WITH REFERENCE TABLES AND INDEX* (1942).

ing that “47% of lawyers were dissatisfied with practice and 83% thought about issues related to stress and burnout at least once a month” (p.xiii).

¶69 There is a wealth of books whose target audience is the lawyer who is experiencing that burnout or dissatisfaction.<sup>22</sup> This book is, to my knowledge, the first one that targets those who supervise other lawyers. It flows from the authors’ general observation that “the profession, lawyers, and managers of lawyers place very little emphasis on improving job satisfaction or keeping lawyers in the practice” (p.xiii).

¶70 The book’s thirty chapters are divided among three sections: Lawyers and the Profession, chapters one to six; Learning and Change, chapters seven to twenty-eight; and Separate Gracefully, chapters twenty-nine to thirty. Most of the chapters in the second section conclude with lists of “Best Practice Strategies,” directed to the manager, and “Best Lawyer Strategies,” directed to the new lawyer. As one example, chapter sixteen, “Abundance of Graduates,” attacks rather convincingly the myth of “too many lawyers” (p.87–88). One of the four “Best Practice Strategies” is “Treat all lawyers in your firm as the assets they are. Behave in a manner that makes them feel valued. Don’t treat your lawyers like interchangeable chairs, giving the impression that if one leaves, you’ll just hire another one to replace him” (p.89). One of the three “Best Lawyer Strategies” is “View competition from an abundance of lawyers as a challenge to make yourself stand out in a crowd. Having fewer lawyers available would not increase your business if potential clients did not know about you” (p.89).

¶71 Six appendixes, an afterword, a biographical authors note, a bibliography, and an index complete the book. The appendixes include: Sample Associate Development Plan, Drafting an Effective Mission Statement, Vision Mapping, Clearly Defining a Successful Plan, More Strategies, and How to Be a Happy Lawyer. The index is well done. The bibliography is adequate but not exhaustive.

¶72 This book belongs in the library of any law firm, regardless of size. Both managing partners of large firms and small office lawyers who supervise associates can profit from this book.

Wetterau, Bruce. *Congressional Quarterly’s Desk Reference on the Presidency*, Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2000. 311p. \$49.95.

*Reviewed by Janet Reinke*

¶73 *Congressional Quarterly’s Desk Reference on the Presidency* is especially suitable for public libraries, school libraries, and undergraduate libraries. It is not a scholarly work, but a ready reference publication for use in answering fact-

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22. See, e.g., STEVEN KEEVA, *TRANSFORMING PRACTICES: FINDING JOY AND SATISFACTION IN THE LEGAL LIFE* (1999); JOHN MCQUISTON II, *ALWAYS WE BEGIN AGAIN: THE BENEDICTINE WAY OF LIVING* (1996).

based questions. The refreshing characteristic of the book is its simplicity. This is a book that is easy to use.

¶74 The format of the book is 516 questions and answers about the American presidency. The typeface is large and legible. The author should be commended for presenting complex information in a way that is clear and interesting. Many of the answers to questions are followed by references to other answers contained in the book. (This is somewhat confusing because the other questions are referenced by the number of the question rather than page number.) Some of the answers include lists which give factual information such as birth and death dates for the presidents, election statistics, and a list of offices within the Executive Branch.

¶75 The book is arranged in six chapters with titles such as “The Presidents, Personally Speaking” and “The Executive Branch at Work.” Each chapter is followed by a section titled “For Further Information” which gives a bibliography of other publications on the subject. Perhaps it is not surprising that many of the books listed are published by Congressional Quarterly.

¶76 Not much is said about the book’s author, Bruce Wetterau. He is the author of three other books in CQ’s Desk Reference series, as well as some other reference publications like the *Macmillan Concise Dictionary of World History*<sup>23</sup> and *The New York Public Library Book of Chronologies*.<sup>24</sup>

¶77 *Congressional Quarterly’s Desk Reference on the Presidency* covers the subject of the presidency fairly thoroughly. The preface describes the 516 questions as “wide-ranging” (p.vii) and that is an accurate representation. Every interesting subject related to the presidency and the individuals who have served as presidents is covered, including all the important presidential scandals, the families of the presidents, election campaigns, and various agencies within the Executive Branch. The book discusses the history of every subject it addresses and draws comparisons between different presidential administrations.

¶78 The book has a high quality binding and cover and is printed on acid-free paper. The index is comprehensive, although again it references information by question number rather than page number, which is counter-intuitive. This book is the sixth in Congressional Quarterly’s series of seven question-and-answer reference books on American government. Some of the other books in this series are *CQ’s Desk Reference on the Economy*<sup>25</sup> and *CQ’s Desk Reference on the States*.<sup>26</sup>

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23. BRUCE WETTERAU, *MACMILLAN CONCISE DICTIONARY OF WORLD HISTORY* (1983).

24. BRUCE WETTERAU, *THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOK OF CHRONOLOGIES* (1990).

25. RICHARD J. CARROLL, *CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY’S DESK REFERENCE ON THE ECONOMY* (2000).

26. *CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY’S DESK REFERENCE ON THE STATES* (1999).