

SOURCES

and sacrifice in the face of great personal danger. Many have risked or sacrificed their lives to save others. They are indeed heroic, and their stories should be preserved in a format conducive for serious researchers, students, and interested readers. It is a great contribution to the field of military history that a comprehensive and unique reference encyclopedia is now available. This encyclopedia is a first-rate effort produced with durable materials that is attractive and will last for many years. As such, it is easy to highly recommend for all undergraduate libraries and public libraries serving interested readers.—*Vincent P. Tinerella, Public Services Librarian, Arkansas Tech University, Russellville, Arkansas*

The A–Z Encyclopedia of Food Controversies and the Law.

By Elizabeth M. Williams and Stephanie J. Carter. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Greenwood, 2011. 2 vols. Acid free \$165 (ISBN 978-0-3133-6448-8). E-book available (978-0-313-36449-5), call for pricing.

Where in the constellation of food encyclopedias can you find information about trans fat, organic milk, free-range farming, or genetically engineered seeds? I did not find any, not at least in four or five titles that I checked, including Alan Davidson's *The Oxford Companion to Food* (Oxford Univ. Pr., 2006). The nearest relative to what Williams and Carter set out to create with this two-volume encyclopedia is the "CQ Researcher" (Congressional Quarterly, 1991), which covers emerging trends in many fields, including food. Had this project been better executed, it would have filled a niche in the existing literature.

In terms of format, I would say it is roughly comparable to *The Encyclopedia of Education Law*, edited by Charles J. Russo (Sage, 2008), the *Encyclopedia of United States Indian Policy and Law*, edited by Paul Finkelman and Tim Alan Garrison (CQ Pr., 2009), and Vicki R. Patton-Hulce's *Environment and the Law: A Dictionary* (ABC-Clio, 1995) in that they all try to present the current state of the law on a given subject in a way that is accessible to the average reader. Browsing through them, you might find an analysis of a pivotal legal case, an overview of a current trend, a biography of a leading player in that field, or an essay on a facet of the judicial system that helps the reader make sense of the other entries in the encyclopedia. What I found in sampling the entries in this food encyclopedia was that some of the entries about legal terms make no reference to food and some entries about food make no reference to law. In the others, the editors did a better job of keeping the focus on the subject in hand.

While the environmental dictionary noted above was written by a single author, the other two had a panel of contributors, and that was the format adopted by Williams and Carter. Looking at all four, this particular endeavor rates the lowest in terms of credibility. We aren't told much about the authors beyond the fact that they are administrators at the Southern Food and Beverage Museum. Including more information about this institution and the credentials of contributors would have been an important asset. While

some entries have further reading suggestions, they tend to be kind of skimpy.

Finally, I have to say that the appendixes are way out of bounds. One shouldn't include fifty-page Supreme Court cases full-text, but rather excerpt them. It's the editor's responsibility to select the portions of these judicial opinions that are most relevant to the reader's needs. All of the cases I reviewed in the appendixes of this food encyclopedia are available full-text from Google Scholar. Why pay to have hard copies? This source is not recommended.—*Dana M. Lucisano, Reference Librarian, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Connecticut*

Contemporary World Fiction: A Guide to Literature in Translation.

By Juris Dilevko, Keren Dali, and Glenda Garbutt. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Libraries Unlimited, 2011. 526 p. Acid free \$85 (ISBN 978-1-5915-8353-0). E-book available (ISBN 978-1-5988-4909-7), call for pricing.

Even though the world is becoming more connected in many ways, it can still be difficult to find English translations of international literature. *Contemporary World Fiction* attempts to help readers discover works translated into English, so that they can gain a greater perspective of the world around them. As the introduction explains: "How do we get beyond the sometimes one-dimensional view of what has often been referred to as the Western gaze? One way is to sample some of the stories of other countries and cultures as told by those individuals who live in those countries or cultures and/or speak the language" (xii). This guide covers stories from over 1,000 authors that have been publishing from 1980 to the present.

The guide is arranged by language rather than geographic area. The authors explain the advantages (a shared language often reflects a shared culture) and shortcomings (books from the Caribbean have to be searched in both the Spanish-language and French-language chapters) of this choice in their introduction. Each chapter includes an introduction, a description of earlier translated literature, sources consulted, a bibliographic essay, selected references, and a list of annotations for translated books.

The bibliographic essays and the annotations provide the strength of this reference work. The bibliographic essays offer the reader the necessary context to understand the significance of these works. They also include suggestions of reference books and other relevant works. The annotations for the individual works of fiction are drawn from reviews and websites. They include the English title of the work, the name of the translator, the United States publisher, the genre/literary styles/story types of the work under consideration, a brief description, subject keywords, the original language, related titles by the same author, and the sources consulted. One weakness of the annotations is that the descriptions of the work include little information about the strengths and weaknesses of the translations and no details about the translators, but the works included in the annotations are quite diverse. Countries go beyond major European countries to include countries like Albania, Ecuador, Belgium, Israel, Korea, Armenia, and more.

Since the focus of this guide is contemporary fiction, it would have benefited from appendixes that would help readers continue to find future translated works. For example an appendix that lists publishers promoting translated works or an appendix of relevant websites would have been useful. Still the introduction does include some tips on how to keep current with suggestions of online resources, magazines like *World Literature Today*, and international awards.

Though there are other useful reference works that examine translated works, such as Peter France's *The Oxford Guide to Literature in English Translation* (OUP, 2000) and Mona Baker's *The Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies* (Routledge, 1998), most were published before 2000. This guide is unique in that it focuses exclusively on contemporary works. It's also less interested in exploring the history or theory of translation and more focused on guiding readers to the works of fiction themselves.

Librarians who select fiction for their collections will want to use *Contemporary World Fiction* as a collection development tool. It is recommended for most university and college libraries, particularly those who support world literature classes. Larger public libraries with strong literary fiction collections will also want to consider purchasing this work.—*Arianne A. Hartsell-Gundy, Humanities Librarian, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio*

Critical Survey of Poetry, 4th ed. Ed. Rosemary M. Canfield Reisman. Pasadena, Calif.: Salem, 2011. 14 vols. Alkaline \$1,295 (ISBN 978-1-5876-5582-1). Online access included with print.

Updates to poetry reference sources are not generally cause for celebration. However, Salem's bundling of print sets with online access opens up access to multiple users based on personal preference is deserving of some applause. The selective nature of the set keeps it to a manageable fourteen volumes, with the option to purchase subsets of the collection.

Beyond updated and additional content, the set's new organization increases its value to users. Subsets are available for American poets; British, Irish and Commonwealth poets; European poets; and World poets, rounding out the regional coverage. Chronological coverage spans from the earliest available oral traditions to newer poets such as Beth Ann Fennelly, although it takes a moment's pause before looking for ancient poets such as Anacreon in the European volumes.

Reorganization of materials by geography aligns the set with textbook units and course offerings by Language Arts and English departments, making the purchase of individual subsets an attractive option based on curricular needs. The volume on World poets may support multicultural diversity needs of a collection. Each subset contains its own index, and a cumulative index comes with purchase of more than one subset.

Signed entries for each author include birth and death dates when available, other types of literature written, awards earned, biographical information, analysis of major poetic

works or collections, and a bibliography. Images are also available for several poets, and are included in the online version as well. Many entries were updated by subject specialists for this latest edition, and bibliographies were updated for many as well. While brief, encyclopedic style entries of authors, including poets, may be found in other resources, such as the specialized volumes of Gale's *Dictionary of Literary Biography*, this set is an outright purchase instead of a continuing one, and is narrowly focused on poetry.

The Topical Essays volumes give an overview of "Poetry Around the World," further dividing some regions into time spans: "German Poetry to 1800," "German Poetry: 1800 to Reunification," "German Poetry Since Reunification." Essays on criticism and theory are joined by essays on literary movements; these will appeal to students in survey courses, introducing topics such as "Harlem Renaissance" and "Postcolonial Criticism," often in ten pages or less while still hitting the major points. Essays on topics such as Latin American Poetry remain unchanged from the previous edition, but the bibliographies for entries include updated annotated sources.

Additional features of the set include lists of Major Awards within each regional set, an explanatory essay on poetry explication, a glossary, and an essay on language and linguistics that teases out the overlap of these fields in the study of poetry.

Online access to the purchased subsets is included with purchase; author entries online include a more complete oeuvre of principal works at the top of the entry, instead of splitting the information as the entries in the Poetry volumes do. Standard online features such as citation generation (in MLA), exporting, e-mailing, and saving to a personal account are available. Recommended for high school and academic libraries.—*Amy F. Fyn, Reference and Instruction Librarian, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio*

Digital Collections Worldwide: An Annotated Directory. By Michael J. Aloï, Marjorie Fusco, and Susan E. Ketcham. New York, N.Y.: Neal-Schuman, 2011. 345 pages. Alkaline \$250 (ISBN 978-1-5557-0701-9).

Digital Collections Worldwide aims to organize, describe, and make transparent over 1,400 online collections the authors deem "authoritative, useful, and permanent" for its primary audience, "researchers" (xvi). Obviously, this is an enormous task since collections of digitized materials are constantly being created, modified, and updated. To address this inherent problem, this work comes with an associated online directory although it is unclear how long the authors and publishers plan to keep these links updated.

As a criteria for authority, the authors note that collections considered for inclusion had to originate from an "educational institution, governmental body, museum, corporate site, library (including national libraries), archives, or a scholar's personal website" with an identifiable author or party and a clear purpose (xviii). Selected collections are organized by geographical region and then country.