

***The Encyclopedia of Housing***. 2nd ed. Ed. by Andrew T. Carswell. Los Angeles: Sage Reference, 2012. 2 vols. \$375 (ISBN 978-1-4129-8957-2).

The second edition of *The Encyclopedia of Housing* is a timely update for housing research after the recent economic turmoil and mortgage crisis in the United States. Editor Andrew T. Carswell aspired to accurately portray the multidisciplinary field of housing studies today. The result is a two-volume encyclopedia with over 250 diverse entries ranging from housing finance and environmental concerns to development patterns and innovative housing technologies.

Willem van Vliet's previous edition of *The Encyclopedia of Housing* (SAGE Publications, 1998) was a pioneer volume in housing reference since it featured a broad scope of articles rather than the narrow focus on terminology as in Kamel S. Sayegh's *Housing: A Multidisciplinary Dictionary* (ABCD-Academy Book, 1987) and Jack Rostron and Michael A. Nutt's *Dictionary of Housing* (Arena, 1997). The two-hundred-plus contributing authors featured in each edition of *The Encyclopedia of Housing* are experts from academic institutions, government agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private firms. The multidisciplinary nature of housing research includes subjects like urban planning, landscape architecture, sociology, anthropology, political science, and law. Since the encyclopedia covers so many disciplines, it thoroughly introduces topics instead of supplying a complete comprehensive analysis on one subject area.

With research developments and the change in economic conditions over the past fifteen years, the updated and new content is pertinent and thought provoking. New topics such as "Subprime Mortgage Crisis" and the "Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP)" adequately summarize contemporary events and their root causes. The themes of sustainability, development, and planning are prominent throughout entries like "Green Building," "New Urbanism," and "Smart Growth." The encyclopedia also touches on select racial, ethnic, gender, and age group issues in relation to housing.

Geographically, *The Encyclopedia of Housing* focuses primarily on the United States. Seven entries on "Housing Abroad" offer a general review of various regions including Africa, Asia, Canada, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America, Middle East, and Western and Northern Europe. However, these sections do not provide much context on individual countries. Carswell argues that these "international entries help set out a framework for evolutionary policy making, which enables U.S. housing policies and practices to be informed by the experiences from other countries" (xxx). Susan J. Smith's *The International Encyclopedia of Housing and Home* (Elsevier Science, 2012) provides a much more comprehensive analysis of the topic over seven volumes for nearly six times the cost of *The Encyclopedia of Housing*.

The second edition expands on its predecessor's work with improved usability. Researchers can easily cross-reference entries with increased visibility on the related subject terms after each entry and the added reader's guide section at

the front of each volume, which groups subject areas together. Another great improvement is the addition of descriptions for related organizations and periodicals listed in the appendices. Listing website addresses among the organization descriptions encourages readers to seek out more information on these institutions. As a whole, the contributors' writing styles are very accessible. Readers outside the field of study should understand entries, despite a slight variation between authors from technical and sociological perspectives.

Overall, the contemporary content, multidisciplinary perspectives, and improved usability make *The Encyclopedia of Housing* a quality reference resource for college and university libraries. Even if your institution owns the first edition, I recommend updating the collection with the second.—Michelle H. Donlin, *Government Documents and Microforms Librarian*, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

***Encyclopedia of Terrorism***. Ed. by Peter Chalk. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2012. 2 vols. acid free \$205 (ISBN 978-0-313-30895-6). E-book available (978-0-313-38535-3), call for pricing.

This work joins a growing number of encyclopedic treatments of the subject. Editor Peter Chalk, senior analyst with the RAND Corporation and author of a wide variety of works on national and international security, has assembled a team of sixty contributors. Nearly half of these are graduate students at Georgetown University. Fourteen are academic faculty, seven are independent scholars or consultants, and the remainder are policy analysts, consultants, or fellows affiliated with RAND and other institutes/think tanks.

The introduction describes seven attributes of modern terrorism, which together define the work's scope. The encyclopedia specifically excludes state-sponsored terrorism. Chalk states, "this encyclopedia catalogs the most important groups, individuals, and incidents that have been associated with militant violent extremism over the past six decades. Its aim is to offer a comprehensive and easily accessible reference work to inform practitioners, policymakers, academics, students, and interested members of the public" (ix). All entries were "selected in terms of their enduring legacy, threat potential. . . or perceived infamy." (ix). The work contains approximately four hundred signed entries in alphabetical order. The main section runs 775 pages out of the total page count of 871, averaging out to about two pages per article. The length of each article varies from less than a page to around four pages, and each article concludes with a brief further reading list averaging two to six items. "See also" cross-references to related articles are supplied for most articles. Coverage ranges from the best-known subjects (9/11, Bin Laden, John Walker Lindh, Madrid train bombing) to more obscure topics (the Vail Ski Resort arson ecoterrorism, Corsican nationalist terrorism, and the South Moluccan rights movement). Article coverage is relatively uniform: 9/11 receives three pages of text and six further reading entries, and Osama Bin Laden gets four pages and twelve further readings. Black and white