

source on economic thinkers. Dieterle states in the preface that that the encyclopedia spans the centuries from before Christ with Qin Shi Haung and progresses to the current era with the latest Nobel Laureates. There are only 200 entries in this source and picking those to be included was a challenge. The intent of the book was to “include a broad base of economic philosophies, economic disciplines such as history, development economics, and econometrics, along with thought leaders and policy implementers from the influential economic institutions” (xxxiv).

The encyclopedia begins with a few reference pages that include an alphabetical list of the entries, a chronological guide to related topics, a geographical guide where the entries are listed by region and country, and a guide to the economic philosophies and concepts with the thinkers associated with those topics. The introduction provides a “Family Tree of Economics” with a brief explanation of the various parts of the family such as Early Philosophers, Classical Economists, New Political Economy, Quantitative Revolution, and the New Branches of the Tree.

The first entry is George Akerlof who is known for his work in growth theory, and the last entry is Robert Zoellick, the current president of the World Bank. In between are profiles of thinkers such as Thomas Mun, a 16th century mercantilist who believed in the importance of balance of trade; Jeremy Bentham, an 18th century English philosopher who advocated that consumer satisfaction has an impact on markets; and Beatrice Webb, a cofounder of the London School of Economics. Each entry is at least a page and sometimes longer. After each entry there is a list of both Selected Works by the Economic Thinker and Selected Works about the Economic Thinker. Women make up only 10 percent of the entries in this source. The end of the volume includes a list of Nobel Laureates, an extensive glossary, a selected bibliography, and an index. There is also a list of contributors.

This reference source is an excellent introduction to the thinkers of the discipline of economics. The entries are accessible and easy to read and provide the general reader with a starting point to explore more about the people and the topic of economics. Recommended for all libraries.—Stacey Marien, *Acquisitions Librarian, American University, Washington, DC*

Encyclopedia of Crisis Management. Ed. by K. Bradley Penuel, Matt Statler, and Ryan Hagen. Los Angeles: Sage Reference, 2013. 2 vols. \$350 (ISBN: 978-1-5422-2612-5).

I will admit that I wasn't quite sure what all was meant by the term “crisis management,” or how broadly it could be applied as a field of study, before working on this current review. Thankfully, as one would expect from any decent reference work, the “Introduction” section was able to provide me with a solid overview of the topic. Here, it explains quite simply that “‘crisis management’ involves planning for, coping with, and recovering from the impacts of unexpected events” (xxv). Considering that “unexpected events” could conceivably emerge from just about any situation, I soon

began wondering how the editors were able to limit this reference work to a mere two volumes. Further along, however, it notes that crisis management, as a field of practice and academic study, is still relatively young, emerging only in the late 1980's. So, in light of the fact that crisis management, as an actual “thing,” is really quite new, it would be unfair to expect much more than what the editors have amassed here. The editors acknowledge, too, that they are dealing with a field that is very “complex and dynamic,” and state that their encyclopedia seeks to “provide an overview of the how the practices and the concepts associated with crisis management are currently evolving” (xxvii).

As per the norm, entries are arranged alphabetically. Without the “Reader's Guide,” however, the casual inquirer would have a difficult time understanding how this incredibly diverse and multifaceted field is organized. Here, the 350+ entries are filed under 15 topic areas, or “Categories of Crisis” (i.e., “Financial and Business,” “Natural Disasters,” “Political, International Relations, and Civil Violence,” etc.). Many of the entries include a “Case Study” to highlight exemplary, corresponding situations or historical events. Also included are an abundance of relevant tables, images, and other figures. Back matter includes a glossary, resource guide, and appendix, which is essentially a collection of what I would consider more in-depth case studies.

To my knowledge, this encyclopedia is the first of its kind—that is, it brings together the vast range of topics comprising the broader scope of the field into a single reference work. Many of the topics, or “crises,” included here *have*, however, been addressed in greater detail in encyclopedias of their own, such as *The Encyclopedia of Natural Hazards* (Springer, 2013) and *Encyclopedia of Disaster Management* (Himalaya Publishing House, 2009). I could imagine this being a useful research starting point for high school or undergraduate students as many of the entries have potential to stimulate ideas for interesting papers or other projects, although I'm not so sure they would think to go looking for them in a crisis management encyclopedia.—Todd J. Wiebe, *Head of Research & Instruction, Van Wylen Library, Hope College, Holland, Michigan*

Encyclopedia of Fairies in World Folklore and Mythology. By Theresa Bane. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2013. 419 p. Acid Free \$75 (ISBN: 978-0-7864-7111-9). E-book available (978-1-4766-1242-3), call for pricing.

Fairies are very popular right now—again. They were popular in the Victorian era and now have been discovered by a whole new generation. This expensive paperback book will help answer patron ready reference questions and point the way to answers in other sources. The simple, straightforward organization uses a single alphabetical arrangement for concise entries, which vary in length from two sentences to six paragraphs for more important or well-known fay folk like Morgan Le Fey (237). Each entry on the more than 2,000 fairy-like beings lists variant names, clearly identifies the

SOURCES

fairies, and places them in a cultural or geographic context. There is no pronunciation guide, but words in the text that display in small capital letters are actually see also references. Each meaty entry also includes a citation to a (generally) scholarly work that is the main source of the information.

Author Theresa Bane, a professional vampirologist and author of the *Encyclopedia of Vampire Mythology* (McFarland, 2010) and *Encyclopedia of Demons in World Religions* (McFarland, 2012), has included a lengthy twenty-seven-page bibliography of both classic works on myths and the supernatural like James Frazer's *Golden Bough* (1922); juvenile books like Jean Fritz's *The Good Giants and the Bad Pukwudgies* (1982); contemporary books like Arrowsmith's *Field Guide to the Little People: A Curious Journey into the Hidden Realm of Eves, Faeries, Hobgoblins, and Other Not-So-Mythical Creatures* (2009); and actual tales like Hans Christian Andersen's *Tales and Fairy Stories* (1893). There is also a useful index.

This is a comprehensive and accessible work for adults and YAs. It covers more cultures than older works like Katharine Brigg's *An Encyclopedia of Fairies: Hobgoblins, Brownies, Bogies, and Other Supernatural Creatures* (Pantheon Books, 1978), which is still very good but limited to Celtic and European fairy-folk.

The introduction states that the work also does not contain information about "fictional" fairies that did not have origins in folklore like J.M. Barrie's Tinker Bell. Bane correctly warns users that this is not a spell book. If you need something that will give information about spells you might need something like Judika Illes' *Encyclopedia of Spirits: The Ultimate Guide to the Magic of Fairies, Genies, Demons, Ghosts, Gods & Goddesses* (HarperOne, 2009), which has information on how to communicate with fairies as well as how to identify them and about 1000 different spirits. There are also no illustrations or photographs in the work, so if you need to find out how they look, see Brian Froud's *Faeries: Deluxe Collector's Edition* (Harry N. Abrams, 2010), which is an expanded edition of a classic work with pencil drawings and watercolors by Alan Lee.

This would be a good choice for public, college, and university libraries serving a population with interest in the topic.—D. J. Helmer, *Librarian, Anchorage School District, Anchorage, Alaska*

Encyclopedia of Japanese American Internment. Edited by Gary Y. Okihiro. Santa Barbara, CA: Greenwood, 2013. 342 p. Acid free \$89 (ISBN: 978-0-313-39915-2). E-book available (978-0-313-39916-9), call for pricing.

Easily one of the most often overlooked topics within the spectrum of the Second World War is that of Japanese internment. Consequently, it often proves challenging for students to find plentiful sources, especially reference sources, that effectively discuss and analyze this dark chapter in American history. Looking to fill this rather cavernous void in scholarship is Gary Okihiro's *Encyclopedia of Japanese Internment*.

Entries are organized alphabetically, covering a broad

range of topics. Expected topics, like Executive Order 9066, War Relocation Authority, and Loyalty Questionnaire, are nicely balanced along with lesser known topics, like the Munson Report, MAGIC Intercepts, and the Hood River Incident. Ranging in length from one to three pages, each entry concludes with a list of cited references. A detailed chronology of major events in American history is included in the preface, with the intent to "show the connections and commonalities among Asian Americans and other peoples of color in U.S. history" (xxxiii).

The inclusion of numerous primary source documents and a selected bibliography spanning nearly seven pages are two of this book's biggest strengths. Among the primary documents are selections of memoirs and letters written by detained Japanese Americans while inside the camps, which provide both valuable and riveting firsthand accounts into the experiences of those detained. Additionally, a plethora of citations for further research into Japanese American internment can be found in the selected bibliography. The inclusion of a lengthy bibliography makes this resource especially useful for history students in an academic setting, as it allows for easy exploration of sources in addition to the encyclopedia.

Wendy Ng's *Japanese American Internment During World War II: A History and Reference Guide* (Greenwood Press, 2002) takes a more systematic approach to the subject when compared with the *Encyclopedia of Japanese American Internment*. The chronological, borderline narrative-based structure of Ng's text is quite different from the more traditional, alphabetical topic entries of the *Encyclopedia of Japanese American Internment*. As a result, each volume compliments the other quite nicely, and both could easily coexist on the same bookshelf.

Well organized and covering a broad spectrum of topics germane to the subject, this reference work is easy to recommend. The inclusion of a collection of primary source documents and an extensive bibliography, perfect for further and more in-depth exploration, make this a near essential resource. Academic libraries would be hard pressed to find a better reference source on this often overlooked topic.—Matthew Laudicina, *Reference and Instruction Librarian, Sojourner Truth Library, State University of New York at New Paltz*

Encyclopedia of Latin American Popular Music. Ed. by George Torres. Santa Barbara, CA: Greenwood, 2013. 484 p. Acid free \$100 (ISBN: 978-0-313-34031-4). E-book available (978-0-313-08794-3), call for pricing.

There is increasing interest in music produced both in Latin America and from Latin Americans living within the United States, yet there have been few encyclopedias of Latin American music published in English, and fewer yet devoted to popular music. Editor George Torres, working with an advisory board and 57 contributors spanning the disciplines of musicology, ethnomusicology, anthropology, and Latin American and Latino studies scholars, vividly addresses this need in the *Encyclopedia of Latin American Popular Music*.

This densely detailed single volume encyclopedia