

Encyclopedia of Global Studies. Ed. by Helmut K. Anheier and Mark Juergensmeyer. Los Angeles: Sage Reference, 2012. 4 vols. \$540 (ISBN: 9781412964296).

This four-volume set represents an ambitious entry by Sage Reference into the relatively new field of Global Studies. Sage has published numerous reference works on economic globalization and international studies, including the Central Currents in Globalization series that integrates the study of economic, political, and cultural globalization. But while studies in globalization often span diverse world economies and cultures, global studies investigate the social, technological, and economic phenomena caused by the processes of globalization.

In the *Encyclopedia of Global Studies*, editors Anheier and Juergensmeyer have constructed a framework for studying the effects of globalization in the modern world, with the assistance of an international roster of contributing scholars. To cover the entire range of themes, ideas, and methodologies that makes up the field of global studies, the entries are organized into fourteen broad themes. These topical headings include global governance; international security; global justice; economic, political, cultural and public health issues; and transnational coverage of world religions, social movements, and ideologies. To organize the nearly 700 entries, the editors have included a list of entries as well as a reader's guide at the beginning of each volume, in addition to the cumulative index in volume 4 of the set. Reader's guides or topic finders are common finding aides in many Sage publications and help to conceptualize and cross-reference interdisciplinary themes and entries. Because the encyclopedia is organized alphabetically, these guides might be better placed at the end of the final volume to allow for continuity of content. But this is a minor flaw for a reference work of such broad scope and exhaustive scholarship.

Entries vary in length from one to six pages, with occasional inconsistencies in coverage and content. For example, entries on religious identities in the global community and the Academy Awards are of equal length—a mere two and a half pages. However, entries on Urbanization, Sustainability, Biofuels, Demographic Change, Global Media and Communications are rich in statistical data, critical analysis, and historical context. Edward Kolodziej, Director of the Center for Global Studies at the University of Illinois, contributes a lengthy entry on global governance and world order. Kolodziej describes the emergence of a global society and provides an organizational model for future studies of the complex relationship between global markets and nation-state systems. Most entries include a brief list of related content, as well as a list of recommended further reading. These reading lists often cite scholarly articles and books on global studies research in the international academic community.

The *Encyclopedia of Global Studies* is described in the introduction by editors Anheier and Juergensmeyer as the “first encyclopedia of and for global studies” (1:xxxvi). However, this claim might be contested by Wiley-Blackwell publishers

who released the *Encyclopedia of Globalization* in early 2012. This five-volume set, which is significantly more costly than the Sage publication, includes coverage of similar transnational topics such as environmental, social, political, and economic globalization. However, Wiley-Blackwell's editors present these diverse themes within the processes and existing constructs of globalization, not quite taking the leap into the arguably new field of global studies.

The *Encyclopedia of Global Studies* is well designed, with easy to read maps, charts, and reference lists. While many readers will likely access single or related topics, the alphabetic organization and concise entries in this reference work make for enjoyable browsing and will appeal to a broad range of students and scholars. This diverse and comprehensive resource on global studies will be useful for students across many disciplines, including political science, economics, sociology, and geography. In addition, educators will find the reader's guide and interdisciplinary entries helpful in designing curricula in global studies. This reference work is recommended for public, high school, and academic collections.—Lauren Marcus, *Reference Librarian, State University of New York at New Paltz*

Encyclopedia of Global Warming and Climate Change. 2nd ed. Ed. by S. George Philander. Los Angeles: Sage Reference, 2012. 3 vols. \$340 (ISBN: 9781412992619).

The ongoing debate concerning global warming and its effects on the planet continues at all levels of society and in all forms of media. It is a scientific discussion that affects all aspects of the human condition, and therefore it is especially important that library communities have access to current research to understand the issues at hand and realize the consequences for the future.

General Editor, S. George Philander has gathered approximately 230 academic writers and scientists to create a three-volume work of 800 signed entries. This new title is the second edition of Philander's earlier 2008 work and he indicates that “some 50 percent of the contents have been updated and revised and 40 entirely new articles have been added” (xxxiv). Entries are two to five pages in length with a list of further readings and are complimented by black and white photography. In addition to the usual list of resources and index, the final volume includes an important appendix of graphic plots detailing actual long-term data on climate change with explanatory summaries.

Philander states in the introduction that the goal of this encyclopedia is “to bridge the gulf between laymen and scientist” and in this author's estimation *Encyclopedia of Global Warming and Climate Change* is an important effort as an introductory reference work to engage the general reader regarding global warming and explain its implications for all facets of our environment and civilization (xxxiii). In comparison, Lerner and Lerner's *Climate Change in Context* (Gale, 2008) and Dutch's *Encyclopedia of Global Warming* (Salem Press, 2010) are similar reference titles in scope, coverage, and audience.

However, the second edition of *Encyclopedia of Global Warming and Climate Change* is the most current reference work on this scientific topic and this author recommends it for public, school, and academic libraries.—Paul MacLennan, *Reference Assistant, CSU-East Bay Library, Hayward, California*

Encyclopedia of New Venture Management. By Matthew R. Marvel. Los Angeles: Sage Reference, 2012. 512 p. \$115. (ISBN: 9781412990813).

The purpose of this single-volume reference work is “to offer a comprehensive set of articles in the field of new venture management—or entrepreneurship” (xxi). The editor’s goal is “to increase understanding for scholars, practitioners, educators, and students alike” (xxi). The publisher’s goal is to explore new venture management skills, “along with the potential risks and rewards and environmental settings and characteristics” (Sage promotional website (www.sagepub.com/booksProdDesc.nav?prodId=Book235458)). The book contains 193 entries written by over 125 contributors described as leading academic experts on their specific topics. Most come from universities worldwide.

The entries vary from two to six pages and vary in subject matter from theoretical (human capital theory) to practical (insurance). They are arranged alphabetically. Some, such as accounting, have several subheadings such as financial statements and cash budgeting while others, such as championing corporate ventures, are not subdivided. Other topics are broken into two or three entries such as entrepreneurship education (graduate programs, high school, and undergraduate programs). Entrepreneurs in several industries are also covered (entertainment, food, media, technology, etc.). The text of each entry is followed by the contributor’s name and affiliation, see also references, and a range from two to fifteen suggestions for further reading. The latter are in addition to what is included in the resource guide at the end of the book. Black and white photographs are interspersed throughout the text.

Front material includes an alphabetical list of entries, from accounting to work-life balance, and a reader’s guide that groups the entries into broad subject categories such as entrepreneurial characteristics and skills, gender and minority entrepreneurship, innovation, small business management, and social entrepreneurship. A short biography about the editor is followed by an alphabetical list of contributors and their affiliations. The introduction contains a synopsis of the study of entrepreneurship and the growth of the academic field. A chronology from 1790 through 2012 is also included. A glossary appears at the end of the book as well as the resource guide of 52 books, 50 journal titles, and 22 websites. The appendix reviews the content of four additional websites: the Center for the Advancement of Social Entrepreneurship at the Duke University Fuqua School of Business, the European Private Equity and Venture Capital Association, New Ventures: Entrepreneurship, Environment, Emerging Media, and the World Entrepreneurship Forum. An excellent index concludes the volume.

This reference work is a fine blend of practical information and venture management/entrepreneurship theory. The presentation is straightforward and would be accessible to high school seniors as well as academic students and scholars and corporate venture managers. Because there is so much growth in this field, this latest one-volume work should be useful and is offered at a reasonable price. The format is pleasant and easy to use. Although the book itself gives no indication of online access, the Sage website lists it as part of the Sage Online Reference Collection. As a side note, for those wishing a larger reference work (300) entries available in print and online, Springer-Verlag plans, in July 2013, to publish a four-volume work, *Encyclopedia of Creativity, Invention, Innovation and Entrepreneurship*. However, this volume is recommended as the latest available for now, particularly for those libraries with a limited budget.—Carol Krismann, *retired business librarian, University of Colorado*

Encyclopedia of Sleep and Dreams: The Evolution, Function, Nature, and Mysteries of Slumber. Ed. by Deirdre Barrett and Patrick McNamara. Santa Barbara, CA: Greenwood, 2012. 2 vols. acid free \$189 (ISBN: 9780313386640). E-book available (ISBN: 9780313386640), call for pricing.

A uniquely focused reference tool, *Encyclopedia of Sleep and Dreams (ESD)* brings together scholarship from a range of disciplines, including sleep medicine, psychology, and anthropology. The editors, both leading authorities on the study of sleep and dreams, sought a current, clinical focus in compiling this work, directing contributors to cite “specific findings from the sleep medicine clinic or the cognitive lab” (xxiii). Given the emphasis on emerging research in sleep studies, it is not surprising that *ESD* offers timely content on a range of issues. Entry topics include “Sleep and Dreams in Psychiatric Disorders and Autism,” “Sleep Disturbances in Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder,” and “Ecstasy (MDMA) Use and Sleep Problems.” These topics should appeal to a range of users, but often the content seems tailored for specialists; some entries read more like literature reviews than reference overviews, with little in the way of general introduction that would appeal to a novice. Other topics, particularly those addressing anthropological and cultural aspects of sleep and dreams, are written for a wider audience. An entry on African American dream beliefs and practices, for example, provides an engaging review of dream-related themes in this culture. *ESD* also offers a useful selection of concise entries on dream theory, including several on Jung’s work, and on dream content, such as animals in dreams and nightmare content in adults.

Entries, which average two to five pages, are authored by academics, physicians, practicing psychologists, and related professionals. Most include useful references, but in some cases entries only include references to the authors’ own, previously published work. *ESD* does include an extensive appendix highlighting further sleep and dream-related publications.

ESD is well organized. Entries are listed alphabetically by title, and the editors have included a guide to related topics,