

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,

which organizes entries under umbrella terms. This is particularly useful in a work that spans so many disciplines and seemingly unrelated issues. As an example, the topical term “Dreams and Therapy” joins entries for “Cancer Patients and Dreamwork” and “Neurofeedback for Sleep Problems.” While this organization is helpful, it also reveals ESD’s professional focus. Some topical terms could use clarifying definitions to assist the non-specialist (for example, Parasomnias). Most entries include “see also” references. Illustrations, tables, and photos permeate and enrich the work.

While some of the content in ESD can be found in existing, subject-specific reference resources such as Facts on File’s *Encyclopedia of Sleep and Sleep Disorders* (2010, 3rd ed.), no current work so comprehensively covers both sleep science and dream studies. One title with similar scope is Mary A. Carskadon’s *Encyclopedia of Sleep and Dreaming* (Macmillan, 1993). This single-volume work achieves a more consistent, accessible tone and does a better job providing narrative overviews of broad topics that contextualize other entries; it continues to hold value for newcomers to this area of study. However, this work was published almost twenty years ago and there is no revised edition.

ESD should prove a valuable supplement to academic library collections, particularly at universities with programs in psychology or sociology, but its unevenness make it less suitable to public library or high school collections.—Korey Brunetti, *Reference and Instruction Librarian/Collections Coordinator, California State University, East Bay, Hayward*

Encyclopedia of the Kennedys: The People and Events That Shaped America. By Joseph M. Siracusa. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2012. 3 vols. acid free \$294 (ISBN: 9781598845389). E-book available (ISBN: 9781598845396), call for pricing.

At first glance, Joseph M. Siracusa’s *Encyclopedia of the Kennedys: The People and Events That Shaped America* appears full of promise. In the preface, Siracusa explains that he wrote this book to coincide with the fiftieth anniversary of John F. Kennedy’s presidency, and his goal is to “capture the essence” of the legend of John F. Kennedy and the Camelot years. The scope of Siracusa’s reference set is admirable, covering the Kennedys themselves, significant events of the 1960s, political figures and their policies, and social issues, with a heavy emphasis on civil rights. The majority of the entries, however, focus on political figures that served as John F. Kennedy’s contemporaries. With coverage spanning approximately 100 years, the breadth of *Encyclopedia of the Kennedys* is clearly its greatest strength.

Given the subject headings assigned to *Encyclopedia of the Kennedys*, it can be challenging to pinpoint comparable reference titles. Certainly there are reference works that are broader in scope in discussing the 1960s and offer some overlap; some noteworthy titles include the following: Carl Singleton’s *The Sixties in America* (Salem, 1999), David Farber’s and Beth Bailey’s *The Columbia Guide to America in the*

1960s (Columbia University Press, 2001), David Farber’s *The Sixties Chronicle* (Legacy, 2004), and James S. Baugess’ and Abbe Allen Debolt’s *Encyclopedia of the Sixties: A Decade of Culture and Counterculture* (Greenwood, 2012). Both Singleton’s three volume set *The Sixties in America* and Farber’s *The Sixties Chronicle* are rich with photos, graphs, and charts; the same cannot be said of *Encyclopedia of the Kennedys: The People and Events That Shaped America*. In contrast, *The Columbia Guide to America in the 1960s* offers a more scholarly tone and is arranged both thematically and alphabetically, giving it a clear advantage over the *Encyclopedia of the Kennedys*, which is arranged alphabetically only.

The greatness of this reference set is an illusion. Siracusa does a commendable job representing politicians on both sides of the aisle, with the length of the entry “Republican Party” (661–662) nearly matching the length of the entry “Democratic Party” (180–81). However, readers may wonder if Siracusa is trying to not only protect President Kennedy’s reputation, but that of his family and approaches a hagiography of the Kennedys. For example, the entry on Marilyn Monroe (561) seems vague, merely mentioning a “connection” with President Kennedy and his brother, Robert, but not elaborating on the affair between Monroe and the president.

Encyclopedia of the Kennedys contains several surprises. This reference set includes numerous entries on media personalities, such as the journalist Walter Lippmann (472–73) and CBS broadcaster Walter Leland Cronkite (157–59). Ironically, there is no entry for Maria Shriver, a broadcast journalist who is the daughter of Eunice Kennedy Shriver, a sister of John F. Kennedy.

Readers of the *Encyclopedia of the Kennedys* will notice another glaring omission: there is no entry for John F. Kennedy Jr. Yet there is an entry for his sister, Caroline Bouvier Kennedy (401–3), as well as his wife, Carolyn Bessette Kennedy (403–4).

Like politicians, this reference set fails to uphold all of its promises. While *Encyclopedia of the Kennedys* is fairly comprehensive, its tone, omissions, and grammatical errors tarnish its reputation. Unfortunately this title adds little to a widely covered field; an objective biography of the Kennedys might be a better investment. Therefore, *Encyclopedia of the Kennedys* stands as an optional title for school, public, and academic libraries.—Elizabeth A. Young, *Head of Readers’ Services, Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania*

Encyclopedia of Transnational Crime and Justice. Ed. by Margaret E. Beare. Los Angeles: Sage Reference, 2012. 510 p. \$115 (ISBN: 9781412990776).

In the introduction to this single-volume reference work, editor Margaret E. Beare (York University, Toronto) quotes the 2010 report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *The Globalization of Crime*, which states, “Organized crime has diversified, gone global and reached macro-economic proportions” (xix). While acknowledging that not all “transnational crime” is technically “organized crime,” this