

North America, Asia and Europe, a list of whom (including institutional affiliation) can be found in the volume.

Most entries range from one to one and a half pages in length. Author entries include basic biographical material, synopses of major works and themes, and, less consistently, basic commentary on the writer's style, critical reception, and comparison to other writers. Entries for major works are also included, which generally offer a synopsis, discussion of major themes, and some basic critical commentary. Small bibliographies accompany most entries, and at the back of the volume one can find the ample "Bibliography of Master Works by Asian-American Writers" and small "Bibliography of Secondary Sources."

The work features a useful index that offers access to authors, works, and themes. Example themes include "American dream," "intergenerational conflict," "Japanese American internment," "multiracial identity" and "violence," all of which help the user track subjects across many entries. This tool also provides indexing of some genres including poetry, folktales, and memoirs/autobiographies, but could also have benefited from the inclusion of other genre indexes such as plays or short fiction.

This volume lacks the benefit of the consistent format for entries found in the Greenwood Press series of works on Asian American authors, which includes Emmanuel S. Nelson's *Asian American Novelists: A Bio-Bibliographical Critical Sourcebook* (2000), Guiyou Huang's *Asian American Poets: A Bio-Bibliographical Critical Sourcebook* (2002), Miles Xian Liu's *Asian American Playwrights: A Bio-Bibliographical Critical Sourcebook* (2002) and Guiyou Huang's *Asian American Short Story Writers: An A to Z Guide* (2003). These works provide sections on "Biography," "Major Works and Themes," "Critical Reception," and "Bibliography" for every author covered, and they also offer a more in-depth, critical look at each author. Those who are familiar with Guiyou Huang's *The Columbia Guide to Asian American Literature Since 1945* (Columbia Univ. Pr., 2006) will find entries of similar scope and length in the work reviewed here, but without the benefit of an arrangement by genre. But *Encyclopedia of Asian-American Literature* does have the widest inclusion of newer emerging writers and does extend coverage back to writers of the early twentieth century.

In summary, this work provides quality, concise overviews for the intended audience of high school and undergraduate students. It meets the editor's stated goal of offering "enough information to get a student started on his or her own journey into the work or the author's world" (xi). It will be particularly valuable to those who do not have the Greenwood Press series. Recommended for high school, public, and undergraduate libraries.—Tammy J. Eschedor Voelker, *Reference and Instruction Librarian, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio*

Editor Robert W. Kolb, professor of finance and the Frank W. Conside chair of applied ethics in the business school at Loyola University Chicago, has edited several ethics-related business books. He worked with more than three hundred contributors to put together this five-volume reference set containing almost nine hundred articles. Volume 1 starts with a complete alphabetical list of the articles in the five volumes, with the list also included in the subsequent volumes. None of the entries in the list give page numbers, so the user needs to browse the volumes or use the index to find the appropriate page for the entry.

Volume 1 continues with a reader's guide (acting as a table of contents) that is arranged alphabetically by broad topics, such as applied ethics, corporations in the social sphere, ethical thought and theory, and international social and ethical issues. Under each broad topic is the list of entries related to that topic. A list of contributors and their affiliations rounds out the introductory matter.

The introduction states that the study of business ethics "aims to specify the principles under which businesses must operate to behave ethically" (xvii). The introduction goes on to say that the area of study called business and society "explores the entire range of interactions between business entities and the societies in which they operate" (xvii). The editor explains that the two fields of study share a primary concern of value questions in commerce and that because the two disciplines are so entwined, the encyclopedia "embraces all normative aspects of business" (xvii).

The articles are arranged alphabetically and range in length from a few paragraphs to several pages. All articles are signed and have bibliographies. Most of the bibliographies offer only a handful of references but there are some with more extensive listings. Considering the time needed to get an encyclopedia in print, it is nice to see that the references are current. There are "see also" references. For example, under Competition, the cross references include Barriers to Entry and Exit; Conflict of Interest; Game Theory; Invisible Hand; and Rawl's Theory of Justice.

The encyclopedia covers concepts, people, government agencies, organizations, regulations, policies, and other broad topics such as fairness, goodwill, multiculturalism, and pollution. The extensive index is included only at the end of volume five. There is one appendix, titled "Business Ethics Periodicals," that lists not only the core academic journals in the field but also annual book series, trade journals, newsletters, and research databases, along with information on how to obtain the material.

Business ethics is covered in volume 2 of *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Management* (Wiley, 2nd ed., 2006) and in the older *Business Ethics: A Reference Handbook* (ABC-CLIO, 1998). There are chapters on business ethics in a number of general encyclopedias on ethics. Business ethics and social responsibility are popular topics, so there is more than enough literature for a reader. This encyclopedia does a thorough job of introducing the key concepts and related topics of business ethics and social responsibility to a general audience.

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***Encyclopedia of Business Ethics and Society.*** Ed. by Robert W. Kolb. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage, 2008. 5 vols. acid free \$795 (ISBN 978-1-4129-1652-3).

## SOURCES

Recommended for libraries where there is interest.—Stacey Marien, *Business and Economics Librarian, American University, Washington, DC*

***Encyclopedia of Catholic Social Thought, Social Science, and Social Policy.*** Ed. by Michael Coulter, Richard Myers, Stephen Krason, and Joseph Varacalli. Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow, 2007. 2 vols. alkaline \$150 (ISBN 978-0-08108-5906-7).

This encyclopedia is a striking work. It “represents an attempt at a comprehensive and broad-ranging analysis of how the Catholic religious, moral, and intellectual tradition can and should shape society and social life” (ix). This analysis, while in itself noteworthy, is meticulously completed through this work.

The articles, varying in length, provide good overviews of the topics. But what stands out in this work is that it applies “a Catholic sensibility and critique to a wide variety of aspects of social existence, from intellectual and scholarly disciplines, to cultural and institutional structures, to the strategies and possibilities of government intervention in the lives of citizenry” (ix). For example, the article on Charles Darwin gives a brief overview of issues related to Darwinism and evolution, just as any reference work would. But the article then goes into social issues that the article argues are related to Darwin, such as racism and foundation of ethics. It also provides a brief yet good bibliography and cross-references to other articles in the work, including evolution and moral relativism.

*New Dictionary of Catholic Social Thought* (Liturgical Press, 1994), while similar in title, is quite different in depth and date. Needless to say, much has changed in the socioeconomic sphere in the thirteen years since that work was published; the newer work is more up-to-date. The *Encyclopedia* also covers issues with more depth than the *New Dictionary* does. For example, both have articles on euthanasia. *New Dictionary* records how the Catholic church has looked at euthanasia through the last 1,500 years and how it has justified its position using its various historical documents. The article briefly gets into the social aspects of euthanasia in the last section. But the *Encyclopedia* integrates social issues in its discussion from the beginning. *Encyclopedia of Catholic Social Thought, Social Science, and Social Policy* in many ways replaces the *New Dictionary*. Many of the articles that appear in the *New Dictionary* appear in the *Encyclopedia*. The articles in the *Encyclopedia* are typically superior, have fuller bibliographies, more cross-references, and tend to integrate the social concerns that are raised with these various issues more thoroughly.

This title would be useful for any library that has a religious major or minor. Although it is specifically a Catholic work, many of the ideas that are presented represent a Protestant perspective as well. It would be a great starting point for both students and faculty looking for a religious perspective on social issues of the day.—Garrett B. Trott, *Reference/Instruction Librarian, Corban College & Graduate School, Salem, Oregon*

***Encyclopedia of Environment and Society.*** Ed. by Paul Robbins. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage, 2007. 5 vols. acid free \$695 (ISBN 978-1-4129-2761-1).

It’s deucedly difficult to keep up on environmental hot topics (forgive the pun); this month the news is about melting ice caps, the incipient demise of the polar bears, and the feasibility of a real Northwest Passage more than five hundred years after John Cabot’s voyages. Next month there will be new issues, theories, proposals, meetings, regulations—the intermingling of the biogeochemical and socioeconomic spheres. Paul Robbins’s *Encyclopedia of Environment and Society* is an attempt to bring together cogent discussions of the most important issues into what he calls an integrated vision of our times. The work is focused on North America, with lesser emphasis on the rest of the world, although it does have entries for nations (rather than global eco-regions). It is particularly useful when it addresses issues that have come to the fore in recent years, such as environmental justice.

Some special features are the “Readers’ Guide,” which groups individual entries into concepts; full indexes to the set (taking up 92 pages) in each volume; and a resource guide, chronology, glossary, and tables of United Nations main environmental indicators (because these last are static once printed, a URL to the source page would have been more useful.) The illustrations are not always apposite (what does the hand on the tree on page 507 have to do with ecofeminism?) but do contribute to the user-friendly feel of the set.

At \$695, this is a non-trivial purchase. On the popular-scientific continuum of recent encyclopedias dealing with the environment, biogenic global change, and societal impacts and reactions, *Encyclopedia of Environment and Society* falls toward the popular end. Its language is simple, its bibliographies are short and tend toward popular level materials, and its typeface is relatively large. Of roughly comparable reference sets, Shepard Krech’s three-volume *Encyclopedia of World Environmental History* (Routledge 2004) is very close in price but focuses more on what has happened than what is happening—as is logical, given the research interests of the three editors, who are well known in environmental history. Andrew Goudie’s more scholarly two-volume *Encyclopedia of Global Change: Environmental Change and Human Society* (Oxford Univ. Pr., 2002) is a very good value at half the price for very close to the same coverage and extent, while Ted Munn’s five-volume *Encyclopedia of Global Environmental Change* (Wiley, 2002) is much more expensive and far more scientific. Both the Goudie and the Munn sets are already a half decade old, and given the pace of change in global environmental change research, economics, and politics, that is a long time. *Encyclopedia of Environment and Society* would certainly find use in high school, public, and academic libraries as a solid introduction to some very complex topics.—Cindy Stewart Kaag, *Head of Science Libraries, Washington State University, Pullman*