

readings are far more rigorous than either of the two encyclopedias. Some of the entries in the *Dictionary* are more in-depth and thorough than those on the same subject in the Sage encyclopedia.

Although the Sage *Encyclopedia of Human Geography* could be a useful addition to a high school or academic library, the *Dictionary* is now available in paperback at a very reasonable cost. In this day of shrinking reference budgets and competition from the Internet, one must choose resources carefully and look for value and value added.—*Suzanne T. Larsen, Faculty Director, Jerry Crail Johnson Earth Sciences and Map Library and Oliver C. Lester Mathematics and Physics Library, University of Colorado, Boulder*

Encyclopedia of Immigration and Migration in the American West. Ed. by Gordon Morris Bakken and Alexandra Kindell. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage, 2006. 2 vols. acid free \$295 (ISBN 1-4129-0550-8).

In the *Encyclopedia of Immigration and Migration in the American West*, a diverse group of contributions are centered on the theme of “migration.” This term encompasses any relocation of people, including ones you’d probably expect (Japanese Internment, Trail of Tears, Okies) and more specialized topics (U.S. Marine Corps recruit depot in San Diego, migration of Iranian youth to California). Thirty-one individuals receive separate entries, including the well-known (Stephen Austin and Claude Lévi-Strauss, for example) and lesser-known (for example, Sarah Winnemucca). Surprisingly, given their role in “opening” the West, neither Meriwether Lewis nor William Clark merit an entry, although both appear in essays on other topics. Additional historical figures can be found in the four volumes of *The New Encyclopedia of the American West* (Simon and Schuster/Macmillan, 1996).

The inclusion of the many histories of individual Indian tribes, such as the Apaches, Nez Pearce, and Utes, are a strength of the set. These essays are among the longest and best-written in the collection. They complement and update standard reference sources such as the *Handbook of North American Indians* (Smithsonian Institution, 1978–). Topics relating to African-Americans and women also receive extensive coverage. Many ethnic groups, such as Italians, Irish, Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans receive separate overview essays, although others do not, including Germans, Poles, and Russians.

The community sketches are not as detailed on immigration trends or demographics as might be expected. Issues related to rising Hispanic American populations in cities such as San Diego, Phoenix, and Salt Lake City are largely absent from the community profiles. At times the city and town essays read like something produced by a chamber of commerce, as in this concluding statement from the entry on Kalispell, Montana: “Today, Kalispell is a paradise for those wanting to experience the beauty and solitude of Glacier National Park. Flathead Lake offers amazing boating and fishing . . . Kalispell truly has it all” (366).

Like many reference works, the quality of individual articles varies, perhaps due to the diversity of contributors, which includes independent scholars, high school teachers, and those affiliated with historical societies and universities. It is not clear from the information provided if the academics are students or faculty. The result is an engaging mélange with lively, sometimes passionate, writing. This can occasionally slip into melodrama as in these passages describing Stephen Austin: “Throughout Austin’s life, he was able to provide intense leadership in the face of dreaded opposition . . . while Austin was not the aggressive warrior that Houston was, his deeds, his courage, his sufferings, and his love for others entitled him to equal recognition. Perhaps no better qualities are possible for a father, most importantly a father of a republic” (41, 44).

In spite of the inevitable unevenness, this source has much to recommend it. Most essays provide concise overviews of complex and important topics in the history of the American West, the kind that can only be produced by someone versed in the field. All of the essays include a bibliography as an aid for those wishing to explore the topic further. Public and academic libraries with interests in the social history of the western United States will want to consider adding this source to their collections.—*Eric Novotny, Humanities Librarian, Penn State University Libraries, University Park*

Encyclopedia of India. Ed. by Stanley Wolpert. Detroit: Scribner, 2006. 4 vols. alkaline \$475 (ISBN 0-684-31349-9).

Editor-in-chief Stanley Wolpert had a huge undertaking when he committed himself to this project, as India is one of the oldest and most impressive civilizations in the world. In addition to its deep cultural history, India has also achieved significant economic and technological advancement during the past two decades. Wolpert states that India “has surpassed its old superpower patron, Russia, in gross national product as well as average life expectancy. India’s nuclear-powered modern army is second in size and might only to those of the United States and China” (xi).

Wolpert, along with a three-member editorial board, worked with more than two hundred international experts to create this four-volume reference set that includes 580 articles on a wide range of topics, all organized alphabetically. *Encyclopedia of India* is a comprehensive work in which readers will find entries on India’s art, economy, geography, history, literature, medicine, philosophy, politics, religion, science, and much more. Each article concludes with a bibliography and cross references to other articles that may be of interest to the reader.

Encyclopedia of India contains many useful features. Volume one is particularly functional with the “Thematic Outline of Contents” and “Chronologies” of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. All of the volumes include a “List of Maps,” “List of Articles,” and “Color Inserts,” which are eight pages of photographs focusing on “Art, Architecture, and Sculpture” (volume one), “Contemporary Life” (volume two),