

SOURCES

and sacrifice in the face of great personal danger. Many have risked or sacrificed their lives to save others. They are indeed heroic, and their stories should be preserved in a format conducive for serious researchers, students, and interested readers. It is a great contribution to the field of military history that a comprehensive and unique reference encyclopedia is now available. This encyclopedia is a first-rate effort produced with durable materials that is attractive and will last for many years. As such, it is easy to highly recommend for all undergraduate libraries and public libraries serving interested readers.—*Vincent P. Tinerella, Public Services Librarian, Arkansas Tech University, Russellville, Arkansas*

The A–Z Encyclopedia of Food Controversies and the Law. By Elizabeth M. Williams and Stephanie J. Carter. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Greenwood, 2011. 2 vols. Acid free \$165 (ISBN 978-0-3133-6448-8). E-book available (978-0-313-36449-5), call for pricing.

Where in the constellation of food encyclopedias can you find information about trans fat, organic milk, free-range farming, or genetically engineered seeds? I did not find any, not at least in four or five titles that I checked, including Alan Davidson's *The Oxford Companion to Food* (Oxford Univ. Pr., 2006). The nearest relative to what Williams and Carter set out to create with this two-volume encyclopedia is the "CQ Researcher" (Congressional Quarterly, 1991), which covers emerging trends in many fields, including food. Had this project been better executed, it would have filled a niche in the existing literature.

In terms of format, I would say it is roughly comparable to *The Encyclopedia of Education Law*, edited by Charles J. Russo (Sage, 2008), the *Encyclopedia of United States Indian Policy and Law*, edited by Paul Finkelman and Tim Alan Garrison (CQ Pr., 2009), and Vicki R. Patton-Hulce's *Environment and the Law: A Dictionary* (ABC-Clio, 1995) in that they all try to present the current state of the law on a given subject in a way that is accessible to the average reader. Browsing through them, you might find an analysis of a pivotal legal case, an overview of a current trend, a biography of a leading player in that field, or an essay on a facet of the judicial system that helps the reader make sense of the other entries in the encyclopedia. What I found in sampling the entries in this food encyclopedia was that some of the entries about legal terms make no reference to food and some entries about food make no reference to law. In the others, the editors did a better job of keeping the focus on the subject in hand.

While the environmental dictionary noted above was written by a single author, the other two had a panel of contributors, and that was the format adopted by Williams and Carter. Looking at all four, this particular endeavor rates the lowest in terms of credibility. We aren't told much about the authors beyond the fact that they are administrators at the Southern Food and Beverage Museum. Including more information about this institution and the credentials of contributors would have been an important asset. While

some entries have further reading suggestions, they tend to be kind of skimpy.

Finally, I have to say that the appendixes are way out of bounds. One shouldn't include fifty-page Supreme Court cases full-text, but rather excerpt them. It's the editor's responsibility to select the portions of these judicial opinions that are most relevant to the reader's needs. All of the cases I reviewed in the appendixes of this food encyclopedia are available full-text from Google Scholar. Why pay to have hard copies? This source is not recommended.—*Dana M. Lucisano, Reference Librarian, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Connecticut*

Contemporary World Fiction: A Guide to Literature in Translation. By Juris Dilevko, Keren Dali, and Glenda Garbutt. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Libraries Unlimited, 2011. 526 p. Acid free \$85 (ISBN 978-1-5915-8353-0). E-book available (ISBN 978-1-5988-4909-7), call for pricing.

Even though the world is becoming more connected in many ways, it can still be difficult to find English translations of international literature. *Contemporary World Fiction* attempts to help readers discover works translated into English, so that they can gain a greater perspective of the world around them. As the introduction explains: "How do we get beyond the sometimes one-dimensional view of what has often been referred to as the Western gaze? One way is to sample some of the stories of other countries and cultures as told by those individuals who live in those countries or cultures and/or speak the language" (xii). This guide covers stories from over 1,000 authors that have been publishing from 1980 to the present.

The guide is arranged by language rather than geographic area. The authors explain the advantages (a shared language often reflects a shared culture) and shortcomings (books from the Caribbean have to be searched in both the Spanish-language and French-language chapters) of this choice in their introduction. Each chapter includes an introduction, a description of earlier translated literature, sources consulted, a bibliographic essay, selected references, and a list of annotations for translated books.

The bibliographic essays and the annotations provide the strength of this reference work. The bibliographic essays offer the reader the necessary context to understand the significance of these works. They also include suggestions of reference books and other relevant works. The annotations for the individual works of fiction are drawn from reviews and websites. They include the English title of the work, the name of the translator, the United States publisher, the genre/literary styles/story types of the work under consideration, a brief description, subject keywords, the original language, related titles by the same author, and the sources consulted. One weakness of the annotations is that the descriptions of the work include little information about the strengths and weaknesses of the translations and no details about the translators, but the works included in the annotations are quite diverse. Countries go beyond major European countries to include countries like Albania, Ecuador, Belgium, Israel, Korea, Armenia, and more.