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 his-
tory that a comprehensive and unique reference encyclopedia
is now available. This encyclopedia is a first-rate effort pro-
duced 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 inter-
ested 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
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
(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-Chio, 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 ency-
clopedia. 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 administra-
tors 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 respon-
sibility 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

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*
tries 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 in-
dividuals 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 annota-
tions 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 indi-
vidual 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 descrip-
tion, 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.