

Since the focus of this guide is contemporary fiction, it would have benefited from appendixes that would help readers continue to find future translated works. For example an appendix that lists publishers promoting translated works or an appendix of relevant websites would have been useful. Still the introduction does include some tips on how to keep current with suggestions of online resources, magazines like *World Literature Today*, and international awards.

Though there are other useful reference works that examine translated works, such as Peter France's *The Oxford Guide to Literature in English Translation* (OUP, 2000) and Mona Baker's *The Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies* (Routledge, 1998), most were published before 2000. This guide is unique in that it focuses exclusively on contemporary works. It's also less interested in exploring the history or theory of translation and more focused on guiding readers to the works of fiction themselves.

Librarians who select fiction for their collections will want to use *Contemporary World Fiction* as a collection development tool. It is recommended for most university and college libraries, particularly those who support world literature classes. Larger public libraries with strong literary fiction collections will also want to consider purchasing this work.—*Arianne A. Hartsell-Gundy, Humanities Librarian, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio*

Critical Survey of Poetry, 4th ed. Ed. Rosemary M. Canfield Reisman. Pasadena, Calif.: Salem, 2011. 14 vols. Alkaline \$1,295 (ISBN 978-1-5876-5582-1). Online access included with print.

Updates to poetry reference sources are not generally cause for celebration. However, Salem's bundling of print sets with online access opens up access to multiple users based on personal preference is deserving of some applause. The selective nature of the set keeps it to a manageable fourteen volumes, with the option to purchase subsets of the collection.

Beyond updated and additional content, the set's new organization increases its value to users. Subsets are available for American poets; British, Irish and Commonwealth poets; European poets; and World poets, rounding out the regional coverage. Chronological coverage spans from the earliest available oral traditions to newer poets such as Beth Ann Fennelly, although it takes a moment's pause before looking for ancient poets such as Anacreon in the European volumes.

Reorganization of materials by geography aligns the set with textbook units and course offerings by Language Arts and English departments, making the purchase of individual subsets an attractive option based on curricular needs. The volume on World poets may support multicultural diversity needs of a collection. Each subset contains its own index, and a cumulative index comes with purchase of more than one subset.

Signed entries for each author include birth and death dates when available, other types of literature written, awards earned, biographical information, analysis of major poetic

works or collections, and a bibliography. Images are also available for several poets, and are included in the online version as well. Many entries were updated by subject specialists for this latest edition, and bibliographies were updated for many as well. While brief, encyclopedic style entries of authors, including poets, may be found in other resources, such as the specialized volumes of Gale's *Dictionary of Literary Biography*, this set is an outright purchase instead of a continuing one, and is narrowly focused on poetry.

The Topical Essays volumes give an overview of "Poetry Around the World," further dividing some regions into time spans: "German Poetry to 1800," "German Poetry: 1800 to Reunification," "German Poetry Since Reunification." Essays on criticism and theory are joined by essays on literary movements; these will appeal to students in survey courses, introducing topics such as "Harlem Renaissance" and "Postcolonial Criticism," often in ten pages or less while still hitting the major points. Essays on topics such as Latin American Poetry remain unchanged from the previous edition, but the bibliographies for entries include updated annotated sources.

Additional features of the set include lists of Major Awards within each regional set, an explanatory essay on poetry explication, a glossary, and an essay on language and linguistics that teases out the overlap of these fields in the study of poetry.

Online access to the purchased subsets is included with purchase; author entries online include a more complete oeuvre of principal works at the top of the entry, instead of splitting the information as the entries in the Poetry volumes do. Standard online features such as citation generation (in MLA), exporting, e-mailing, and saving to a personal account are available. Recommended for high school and academic libraries.—*Amy F. Fyn, Reference and Instruction Librarian, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio*

Digital Collections Worldwide: An Annotated Directory. By Michael J. Aloi, Marjorie Fusco, and Susan E. Ketcham. New York, N.Y.: Neal-Schuman, 2011. 345 pages. Alkaline \$250 (ISBN 978-1-5557-0701-9).

Digital Collections Worldwide aims to organize, describe, and make transparent over 1,400 online collections the authors deem "authoritative, useful, and permanent" for its primary audience, "researchers" (xvi). Obviously, this is an enormous task since collections of digitized materials are constantly being created, modified, and updated. To address this inherent problem, this work comes with an associated online directory although it is unclear how long the authors and publishers plan to keep these links updated.

As a criteria for authority, the authors note that collections considered for inclusion had to originate from an "educational institution, governmental body, museum, corporate site, library (including national libraries), archives, or a scholar's personal website" with an identifiable author or party and a clear purpose (xviii). Selected collections are organized by geographical region and then country.

SOURCES

This work is reminiscent of the book by Gary Price, Danny Sullivan, and Chris Sherman, *The Invisible Web* (Information Today, 2001). That book unearthed and described collections hidden deeper than search engines would crawl. That book succeeded in illuminating many hidden resources and raising the awareness level for librarians and researcher to seek out these types of “hidden” resources.

The main print competitor to *Digital Collections Worldwide* is the extensive six-volume set, *Gale Directory of Databases* (Gale, 2011). Along with descriptions of proprietary databases, the first three volumes uncover and describe over 11,000 publicly available databases. Each entry provides contact information, the type of resource, a full description, and the URL to the resource.

There also are numerous online competitors. This work, in fact includes a number of these online directories. Two of these are the *Internet Public Library* (www.ipl.org), which provides descriptions and indexing to selected sites, and the *UNESCO Portal/Directories* (<http://portal.unesco.org>), which includes links to library, museum, and archival collections around the world. Some online sites that regularly review collections include *The Scout Report* (<http://scout.wisc.edu/Reports/ScoutReport>), FreePint's publications *Docuticker* (www.docuticker.com) and *ResourceShelf* (www.resourceshelf.com), and the subscription-only *Choice Reviews Online* (www.cro2.org). All of these resources review, evaluate, and recommend digital collections.

Nevertheless, the strength of *Digital Collections Worldwide* is that the authors make it easy to quickly discover valuable digital collections. One will easily learn about new collections by simply browsing through this book. The two indexes at the end are valuable in going beyond the geographical location to find collections as well.

One weakness of this work is that it lists primarily English language sites and leans heavily to U.S. collections. For example, both entries for Panama link to collections found in the U.S. The fact that an entire country includes only 2 entries but entries included under the Library of Congress alone number more than 105 makes one wonder if the authors couldn't have investigated more international collections. In fact, the North America chapter takes up 124 pages of the 310 total pages of resources reviewed.

Although this work achieves much of what it set out to do, it seems most useful to librarians who will use it for professional development and to recommend collections. How long this work remains valuable is also questionable as it illustrates the dilemma of trying to capture a dynamic publishing medium with a static one. As it becomes easier to self-publish digital collections with tools such as ContentDM, Omeka, LibGuides, and Archive-it.org, it will become harder to justify creating print monographs such as this to describe and review these numerous collections. Overall, this work is recommended but not required for most library collections.—Rick Robison, *Dean of the Library, California Maritime Academy, California State University, Vallejo, California*

Encyclopedia of Disaster Relief. Ed. K. Bradley Penuel and Matt Statler. Los Angeles, Calif.: Sage, 2011. 2 vols. \$350. (ISBN 978-1-4129-7101-0). E-book available (978-1-4129-9406-4), \$440

In the early twenty-first century, throughout the world, people saw harrowing news coverage of several major disasters—the Indian Ocean Tsunami (2004), Hurricane Katrina (2005), the (2010) earthquake in Haiti, the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack, and terrorist attacks in Madrid (2004) and London (2005). In the aftermath of such heartbreaking events, whether manmade or natural, we understand how critical it is for affected people to receive relief to maintain and restore the everyday patterns of their lives.

This two volume encyclopedia covers the concepts, issues, techniques, and practices related to disaster relief. Modern ideas of disaster relief began in the early twentieth century with World War I, evolved in the 1940's and changed again during the Cold War. In the United States, the field of disaster relief experienced a large reorganization in 2001 with the formation of the Department of Homeland Security.

This work contains more than four hundred entries, arranged alphabetically, and varying in length from several paragraphs to several pages. Entries address the phases of disaster management such as “planning for disasters,” “mitigation practices,” “phases of recovery,” and “operational response strategies.” Other entries give overviews of disaster types including “droughts,” “floods,” “pest invasions,” “tornadoes,” and “volcanoes.” Geographical entries such as “China,” “Mediterranean Region,” and “Ring of Fire” cover disasters that occurred in specific parts of the world and how governments responded. One of the largest group of entries relate to government and international agencies including “American Red Cross,” “Doctors Without Borders,” “FEMA,” “Peace Corps,” “UNICEF,” and “World Food Program.” Relief case studies of major disasters include “Kobe and San Francisco” earthquakes, “Chinese and Indian” famines, “Hurricanes Andrew and Rita,” terrorist attacks “Beirut, Madrid, and September 11, 2001,” and volcanoes, “Krakatoa and Mount St. Helens.”

Each entry is signed by a scholarly contributor with cross references and a bibliography of further readings. A resource guide includes a bibliography of books, journals and websites of many disaster agencies. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security *National Preparedness Guidelines*, September 2007 are included and an index completes the work.

For readers wanting information on specific historical disasters, Angus M. Gunn's two volume *Encyclopedia of Disasters: Environmental Catastrophes and Human Tragedies* (Greenwood, 2008) is a descriptive account of worldwide disasters over the past two thousand years. *Encyclopedia of Disaster Relief* is a unique resource written in clear, jargon-free language and is recommended for undergraduate library collections supporting coursework related to disaster relief.—Eva Lautemann, *Library Director, Georgia Perimeter College, Clarkston, Georgia*