

income that impacts their quality of life. Individuals can use this book to increase their financial knowledge and to avoid the mistakes others have made. Therefore, this reference is recommended for all academic and public library business collections.—*Caroline Geck, Independent Scholar, Somerset, New Jersey*

Proud Heritage: People, Issues, and Documents of the LGBT Experience. Ed. By Chuck Stewart. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2014. 3 vols. acid free \$294 (ISBN: 978-1-61069-398-1).

Proud Heritage offers an eclectic array of primary documents and encyclopedia entries on LGBT history, activism, and legal rights under state and federal law. While the thematic entries and short biographies in the first volume are similar to those that have appeared in encyclopedias and handbooks on LGBT issues over the last fifteen years, volumes two and three offer unique source material for undergraduate research in gender and sexuality.

Volume two presents primary documents related to LGBT experience, activism, and historical events from early America through the present, including those produced by LGBT communities, as well as those who have opposed them. Each prefaced with a short contextual introduction, these include reports produced by the Mattachine Society, the Lesbian Avengers, and the Conference of Lesbians of Color, as well as condemnations from religious groups, ex-gays, and elected officials. Over thirty legal documents are reproduced, including important decisions related to sodomy laws, employment, adoption, discrimination, harassment, and marriage. Some of the earlier documents would be difficult to locate elsewhere, including 17th and 18th century criminal trials, and pre-1950s documents on homosexuality among the Navy, Women's Army Corps, and US government employees.

The third volume is organized into chapters corresponding to individual states. For each state, a narrative overview provides history of the sociocultural environment for LGBT people, in most cases dating back to early European settlement. Following the overview, the authors provide a summary of relevant legal statutes. The areas of law consistently covered include adoption, reproduction, custody, gender markers on state identification, hate crimes, marriage, employment, schools, and sodomy.

When compared with the second edition of David E. Newton's *Gay and Lesbian Rights* (ABC-CLIO, 2009) there is some overlap in thematic coverage and emphasis on legal issues, but at over three times the length, *Proud Heritage* provides over one hundred fifty primary documents to Newton's fourteen. This emphasis on reproducing sources and summarizing legal statutes does come with a less granular approach to the topical and biographical entries in volume one of the set. For broader coverage in this area the *Encyclopedia of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender History in America* (Charles Scribners & Sons, 2004) offers greater

emphasis on social movements, intersectionality, and academia. *LGBTQ America Today: An Encyclopedia* (Greenwood, 2009) has a similar focus, but a greater emphasis on short biographical entries. *Proud Heritage* is focused on the United States, so *Greenwood Encyclopedia of LGBT Issues Worldwide* (Greenwood, 2010), which provides entries for individual countries as *Proud Heritage* does for states, is a better source for developing arguments about legal issues for LGBT people on a global scale.

My one complaint about this work is that the "Q" typically found at the end of "LGBT," which represents "queer" identities, seems to be missing, both from the title and the thematic entries—though it does make a few appearances in the latter. Queer-identified people make significant and often radical contributions to LGBT activism, and it would be nice to see these communities better represented here.

While the signed thematic entries in *Proud Heritage* are well-written and could be useful to undergraduates pursuing research on LGBT issues, it is the large number of primary documents and thorough exploration of individual state laws and statutes that make this work significant. This content is unique, and provides a welcome addition among LGBTQ-centered reference sources.—*Madeline Veitch, Metadata and Reference Librarian, State University of New York at New Paltz*

Ring of Fire: An Encyclopedia of the Pacific Rim's Earthquakes, Tsunamis, and Volcanoes. By Bethany D. Rinard Hinga. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2015. 403 p. Acid free \$89 (ISBN: 978-1-61069-296-0). E-book available (978-1-61069-297-7), call for pricing.

This work seems to be unique, or close to it, in its scope. The author discusses geological phenomena in the Pacific region from "historical, geographical, and geological perspectives" (xv) with an emphasis on earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanoes. Topics range from as overarching as plate tectonics to narrower but still broadly applicable topics such as definitions of hazard versus risk to specific sites and events. She uses "important stories" (xv) and myths to add interest. Because of all of the processes, events, and consequences it drives, the author notes that "the strongest theme presented herein is plate tectonics" (xvii).

Each of the approximately one hundred entries includes cross references and a list of further reading. The indexing is a little disappointing. As an example, the Fukushima Daiichi plant disaster, which was located in the Fukushima Prefecture in Japan is discussed reasonably thoroughly and is included in a timeline in the front matter. It is neither cross referenced from the Fukushima name nor indexed under that name. It is under the Sendai earthquake and tsunami.

The interdisciplinary approach taken by Hinga may have contributed to less scientific detail than some works. *The Encyclopedia of Geology* by Richard C. Selley, L. R. M. Cocks, and I. R. Plimer (Elsevier Academic, 2005), for example, generally presents a more scholarly style. The section on plate tectonics in Selley is about twice as long as the one in *Ring of*

SOURCES

Fire, focuses more on processes and technical details using precise scientific terminology, and is written in a more conservative style. An example is referring to plate tectonics as a “theory” based on “assumption[s]” where Hinga describes the plates and their behavior as “known.” Hinga’s narrative focuses largely on the history of the development of the theory and the individuals involved, with the process itself and the evidence supporting it playing a secondary role. *The Encyclopedia of Geology*, a five-volume set with global scope, is no longer available from the publisher in print, and is substantially more expensive.

Peter Bobrowsky’s *Encyclopedia of Natural Hazards* (Springer, 2013) is a substantially larger, more expensive work than *Ring of Fire*. It is broader in geographical and topical scope, including such hazards as comets and fires and related topics such as disaster management and prevention, and the human contribution to natural hazards. This focus influences the arrangement, so coverage of Mount Saint Helens, for example, is scattered in at least eight different sections. Bobrowsky chose to forgo the individual stories incorporated by Hinga in favor of a more statistical and analytical approach.

James P. Terry and James Rodney Goff’s *Natural Hazards in the Asia-Pacific Region: Recent Advances and Emerging Concepts* (The Geological Society, 2012) has a similar geographic and topical scope to Hinga’s work. It is, as intended, a collection of papers, thus written in a manner less accessible to some undergraduates, lacking more basic information, and not in encyclopedia format.

The Encyclopedia of Earthquakes and Volcanoes by Alexander E. Gates and David Ritchie (Facts on File, 2007) is another title that may serve well for lower level undergraduates. The entries are much shorter and more numerous, so the reliance on cross referencing is reduced. It has more illustrations than Hinga’s work and they are well used to engage the reader and inform the topic. However, it lacks the in-depth regional focus and the readability of *Ring of Fire*.

Overall, the affordability, approachability, engaging style, and excellent follow up resources will make this a valuable resource for lower level undergraduates. Upper level undergraduates and other more serious researchers in earth sciences may find it wanting in technical details and specifics.—Lisa Euster, *Reference Librarian, Ellensburg, Washington*

The Sage Encyclopedia of Theory in Counseling and Psychotherapy. Ed. by Edward S. Neukrug. Los Angeles: Sage Reference, 2015. 2 vols. acid free \$340 (ISBN: 978-1-4522-7412-6). E-book available (1483346501), call for pricing.

In its introduction, the *Sage Encyclopedia of Theory in Counseling and Psychotherapy* (ETCP) is offered as “the first encyclopedia of its kind.” The introduction notes that the ETCP’s goal is to provide “descriptions of most of the major theories of counseling and therapy” to give users a “quick grasp” of theories. As for what theories are, the editor states that theories are critical “drivers” for a clinician’s

understanding of personality as well as for their approach to therapy. He sees this crucial role of theories as based on their heuristic function. That is, for clinicians theories can support hypotheses about theories, as well as research on, changes to, and development of better theories (xxxix). The editor goes on to recognize that even when psychotherapists or counselors are operating with the same theory, their actual delivery of service may very well differ (xl).

To discover and choose ETCP content, the editor searched the web, examined books on counseling theory, and reviewed theory-related journals. The editorial board also recommended content and helped to identify experts for entries. Most of the 327 expert contributors are listed as holding positions in academia, private practice, or centers or institutes for therapy.

The two-volume work includes entries for three hundred therapies or approaches that are used in counseling. There also are select biographical entries for forty-five theorists that provide two or three pages discussing the theories of widely recognized leaders in counseling and therapy. These biographical sketches contrast to the brief discussion of most of those in the “List of Theorists” noted below.

Each entry about a therapy or counseling approach begins with a general description of the approach, followed by brief sections covering the approach’s historical context, theoretical underpinnings, and major concepts. Each also has sections for techniques, see also references, and further reading. Perhaps consistent with the large number of expert backgrounds, the style of information delivery within entry sections varies across the entries. Even so, in each of these entries the sections on theoretical underpinnings and major concepts generally provide a focused discussion on or related to theory for a given counseling approach.

The ETCP Reader’s Guide has twenty general categories. Three expected categories are “Cognitive Behavioral Therapies,” “Classic Psychoanalytic Approaches,” and “Existential-Humanistic Therapies.” Others include “Body Oriented Therapies” and a broad category for “Foundational Therapies.” The latter includes, for example, “Behavior Therapy” and “Gestalt Therapy.” Also included is an unusual category called “Cautious, Dangerous, and/or Illegal Practices.” That category includes “Psychedelic Therapy,” “Rebirthing,” and “Sexual Orientation Change Efforts.” Under each of the general categories there are lists of related therapies or counseling approaches. Readers will also find ETCP entries that are overviews for each of the general categories; for example, there is a four-page overview on “Cognitive Behavioral Therapies.”

As noted above the ETCP also has a “List of Theorists” (xvii–xxv). This actually is a list of therapy approaches with names of individuals that are seen as associated with the approaches. ETCP entries are not found for some of the 300 “Theory/Approaches” (or associated theorists) in that list, but the encyclopedia’s 53 page index might be used to find relevant related information. For example, that approach locates information for the “Body movement structural patterns