

would be an excellent addition for those libraries who do not own the aforementioned 2014 reference sets—*Megan Coder*, Associate Librarian, State University of New York at New Paltz

At the Table: Food and Family around the World. Edited by Ken Albala. Santa Barbara, CA: Greenwood, 2016. 342 p. Acid free \$89 (ISBN 978-1-61069-737-8). E-book (978-1-61069-738-5) available, call for pricing.

Humans are losing their tradition of the daily family meal. When everyone in the family works multiple jobs or keeps different schedules, when people never learned how to cook, or when there simply is no money to buy enough food, the challenge of keeping a family intact becomes greater. The family dinner, once a daily ritual in countries around the world, has become a historical relic as well as a cultural phenomenon among cultures that can sustain such a tradition. One can publish a book about the challenges of keeping the daily family dinner alive, or one can publish an encyclopedia of the typical daily family dinner traditions of every culture. While Dr. Ken Albala has the expertise and connections to accomplish both feats, he has struggled to do so in his latest edited volume *At the Table: Food and Family around the World*.

Albala is professor of history and director of the Food Studies MA program at the University of the Pacific. He has written about Renaissance-era cooking and food habits, global histories of single ingredients or dishes, and modern food trends. He has also edited volumes and encyclopedias on regional and global food cultures and modern food trends. Albala's research and publishing background gives him the expertise to edit a volume about family dinners around the world. The list of contributors selected to collaborate on this publication are academics, independent researchers, nutritionists, and writers who all have researched and written about food in different contexts. Albala had rubbed elbows with multiple contributors at culinary research events such as the annual Oxford Symposium of Food and Cookery and meetings of the Association for the Study of Food and Society. This is both a strength and a weakness of the volume, as Albala has allowed the writers great freedom in structure, focus, and political perspective of their entries, leading to uneven coverage of the topic.

This single volume is an "anti-encyclopedia." In his preface and introduction, Albala states that, on one hand, the focus of the volume is the dinner table as it appears around the globe. At the same time, Albala notes that our world and cultures are in flux, and it is now impossible to capture a "typical" family dinner in any country. If Albala's intent is to capture ethnographic accounts of the family dinner, then it would have been more appropriate to publish this work as an interactive online resource such as a wiki, and not a traditional reference book. The volume contains entries on thirty-eight countries—less than twenty per cent of the world's nations. While each entry contains sidebars covering topics from food allergies to organic food to food deserts, none of the sidebars have a direct relation to each

entry's country of focus. Entries about multicultural nations have little to no mention of how dinner traditions may differ by geography, race, religion, ethnicity, socioeconomic class, or education level. At the same time, two entries exist on South Africa—one capturing a "suburban" family dinner of a Black family, and one capturing an urban family dinner of a white family—while the entry on Israel focuses solely on the dinner of a Palestinian family. Most entries end with one recipe (although it is unclear why Indonesia's entry ends with fourteen) that do not always match what the featured family prepared in the entry, and do not always exemplify a "traditional" meal from that culture or country, as well as a further reading section that includes works that go more in depth about the country's food history and culture.

While this may be the first reference book focusing specifically on the family dinner around the world, other works capture food traditions around the world with greater success. For those interested in a comprehensive reference work, Albala's four volume *Food Cultures of the World Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO 2011) is the strongest to date. For those interested in a visual account of food traditions of the "typical" family in different countries, Alusio and Menzel's *What the World Eats* (Tricycle 2008) as well as their earlier *Hungry Planet: What the World Eats* (Material World 2005) provide eye-opening color photos, stories, and statistics about family meals.—*Rachel Wexelbaum*, Associate Professor/Collection Management Librarian, St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, Minnesota

Campaigning for President in America, 1788–2016. By Scott John Hammond, Robert N. Roberts, and Valerie A. Sulfaro. Santa Barbara, CA: Greenwood, 2016. 934 p. Acid free \$68 (ISBN 978-1-4408-4890-2). E-book available (978-1-4408-5079-0), call for pricing

Campaigning for President in America, 1788–2016 is a revised and "streamlined edition" (xv) of the 3-volume 2012 second edition also published by Greenwood (*Presidential Campaigns, Slogans, Issues, and Platforms: the Complete Encyclopedia*) that removes "all of the stand-alone entries on campaign slogans and most of the more dated campaign issues" (xv). In addition, the "number of separate entries explaining major campaign events" (xv) of the past have also been reduced.

Newly written or revised topic-specific articles covering emerging campaign issues such as "Earned Media" bring *Campaigning for President in America, 1788–2016* current through the South Carolina Democratic Primary held on February 27. In this reviewer's opinion the reader would have been better served if the concluding date of *Campaigning for President in America* actually carried the 2016 campaign through the election. As it stands the authors speculate on the outcomes of the post-February 2016 primary and caucus contests in their "Note to Our Readers" and offer a seventeen-page analysis of the contestants and their chances in "Campaign of 2016: A Provisional Review and Tentative Preview,"

the concluding chapter in the book's narrative section on presidential campaigns.

Campaigning for President in America, 1788–2016 is divided into two major sections followed by a selective bibliography and an index. "Issues, Strategies, Practices, and Events," the first section, follows an A-Z arrangement. Short articles define campaign-related terms such as "Astroturfers," "Faithless Elector," "Microtargeting," and "Values Voters," give examples of their usage, provide "see also" references to related terms, and offer a short listing of additional resources for further reading. This section demystifies terms more familiar to students of political science than to the general public in clear jargon-free language that achieves the authors' goal to produce a reference work "more amenable and accessible to a wider readership" (xv).

"Presidential Campaigns," the second section of this work is a detailed narrative arranged in chronological order of the salient historical features of every presidential campaign from Washington through Obama plus the aforementioned speculative chapter on the 2016 campaign in progress. Each campaign narrative concludes with a brief listing of citations for additional reading. Presumably the unattributed sources for the many quotations used throughout the narrative campaign histories are drawn from these additional readings lists.

Campaigning for President in America, 1788–2016 concludes with a seventeen-page selected bibliography of monographs, journal articles, reference works, and websites. Printed works cited range in publication date from the mid-1960s to 2016. The index is comprehensive and thorough.

Three other recent reference publications tread similar ground: *Elections A to Z*, 4th edition, by Dave Tarr and Bob Benenson (CQ Press 2012); *Encyclopedia of US Campaigns, Elections, and Electoral Behavior*, edited by Kenneth F. Warren (Sage 2008; 2 volumes), and *Encyclopedia of American Political Parties and Elections*, edited by Larry J. Sabato and Howard R. Ernst (Facts on File 2006). Each of these publications focuses on core issues and themes related to electoral politics writ large with correspondingly appropriate articles and terms such as "Scandals, State and Local Elections" (*Encyclopedia of U.S. Campaigns, Elections, and Electoral Behavior*, volume 2, 794–37) and "Voting Machines" (*Elections A to Z*, 661–62) outside the purview of the more narrowly subscribed *Campaigning for President in America, 1788–2016*.

This is not to say that these other reference publications neglect the presidency. Rather, treatment differs in scope and focus. Whereas, for example, the lengthier narrative description of the presidential election of 1976 in *Campaigning for President in America, 1788–2016* (761–70) emphasizes the campaign itself in contrast treatment of the same election in *Encyclopedia of American Political Parties and Elections* (362–63) eschews a lengthy narrative to focus on the key elements of the election, to summarize the election's significance in the history of presidential contests, and to provide an at-a-glance tabulation of the winning ticket, the contestants and

their party affiliation, and both the popular and Electoral College tallies.

Campaigning for President in America, 1788–2016 provides another tool by which high school, community college, and lower division undergraduate students, in addition to the general public, can understand the ins and outs of campaigning for president in America for a relatively small amount of money. Recommend with a caveat regarding the misleading date. —Sally Moffitt, *Reference Librarian and Bibliographer for Anthropology, History, Philosophy, Political Science; Africana Studies, Asian Studies, Judaic Studies, Latin American Studies, Middle Eastern Studies, Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies; Cohen Library Enrichment Collection, Langsam Library, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio*

Encyclopedia of Nordic Crime Fiction: Works and Authors of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden Since 1967. By Mitzi M. Brunsdale. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2016. 563 p. \$65 (ISBN 978-0-7864-7536-0). E-book available (978-1-4766-2277-4), call for pricing.

Thanks to the Kurt Wallander novels of Henning Mankell, the Lisbeth Salander novels of Stieg Larsson, and their motion picture and television adaptations, crime fiction by Finnish and Scandinavian writers has soared in popularity with American readers over the past few years. In her *Encyclopedia of Nordic Crime Fiction*, Mitzi M. Brunsdale sets out to survey the growing field while offering a historical analysis of its development and importance. She argues that the region's crime fiction "largely deals with the serious societal problems resulting from originally well-intentioned Nordic welfare state policies now proving problematic," and believes that it "has enormous relevance to today's dangerous world" (1).

The work is divided into five main sections, with one section each devoted to Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. Each opens with a thorough discussion of the cultural context of that nation's crime fiction, followed by tabulations of the country's crime fiction awards and short, parallel chronologies of historical and literary events inside and outside the country. The bulk of each section is then taken up with alphabetically arranged entries on individual writers and their works.

Although Brunsdale evaluates the entire chronological range of Nordic crime fiction, she concentrates on the period beginning with 1967, the year in which the first volume of Maj Sjöwall and Per Wahlöö's groundbreaking Martin Beck series appeared in English translation. All in all she discusses some 350 writers, including a large number whose works have not yet been translated into English and a few writing in other languages who have set their novels in the region. The book concludes with an extensive list of works cited and an index.

Although the past decade has seen the publication of several studies of Nordic crime fiction, Brunsdale's ambitious encyclopedia appears to be the first on the subject designed specifically for reference. Given its broad coverage