

more than reasonable, and it is also available as an electronic book.—Sara Anne Hook, Professor, Indiana University, Indianapolis, Indiana

Encyclopedia of Motherhood. Edited by Andrea O'Reilly. Los Angeles: Sage, 2010. 3 vols. Acid-free \$375 (ISBN: 978-1-412-96846-1). E-book available (ISBN: 978-1-429-7927-6), \$470.

The *Encyclopedia of Motherhood* is the first reference work dedicated to the interdisciplinary study of motherhood. While other reference works, such as Charles A. Smith's *Encyclopedia of Parenting Theory and Research* (Greenwood, 1999) or Barbara Katz Rothman's *Encyclopedia of Childbearing: Critical Perspectives* (Oryx, 1993) might share some common entries, the current work uses the unique lens of motherhood studies to examine in a new light what might have previously been covered elsewhere.

The editor, Andrea O'Reilly, has a long record of motherhood scholarship and activism and is thus exceptionally well qualified to edit this work. She is “founder and director of the Association for Research on Mothering, founder and editor-in-chief of the *Journal of the Association for Research on Mothering*, and founder and editor of Demeter Press, the first feminist press on motherhood. She is cofounder of the Museum of Motherhood . . . and is cofounder of the International Mothers Network, the first international consortium of motherhood organizations” (vi). She is also the editor or coeditor of fourteen books on motherhood and author of two books on motherhood thus far.

The purpose of the encyclopedia, which it clearly satisfies, is “to introduce readers to and provide information on the central terms, concepts, topics, issues, themes, debates, theories, and texts of this new discipline of motherhood studies as well as to examine the topic of motherhood in various contexts such as history and geography and by academic discipline” (viii). The encyclopedia in its coverage also pays special attention to “geographical, cultural and ethnic diversity” (ix).

The entries are written by appropriately credentialed academics, as well as experts outside of academia, such as Diana Lynn Barnes of the Center for Postpartum Health, who wrote “Infanticide.” The entries are filled with useful statistics and references, yet are very readable.

Special features of the work include a reader's guide, which is helpful in tying concepts gathered from a wide variety of disciplines together. The work also includes a chronology of motherhood, a glossary, a resource guide, and an appendix of motherhood statistics around the world. All of these sections serve to further contextualize and explicate the standard entries. While many of the topics covered in *The Encyclopedia of Motherhood* are also covered in other reference sources, the distinct perspective of motherhood studies makes these entries unique. Even topics familiar to most readers will have something new to offer, which makes this a fascinating and highly browsable work.

This encyclopedia is recommended for larger public

libraries and most academic libraries.—Emily Dill, Associate Librarian, University Library of Columbus, Columbus, Indiana

Milestone Documents in World History: Exploring the Primary Sources That Shaped the World. Edited by Brian Bonhomme. Dallas: Schlager, 2010. 4 vols. Acid-free \$395 (ISBN: 978-0-979-77586-4). Online access included with purchase of print.

Covering the entire span of humanity's written history, the four volumes in this set include primary documents arranged in chronological order beginning with the Reform Edict of Urukagina (ca. 2350 BCE) and ending with the Constitutive Act of the African Union, which was signed at Lomé, Togo, on July 11, 2000. From this span of over 4,000 years, the editors and the advisory board selected 125 major documents that represent all inhabited geographical regions of the earth, although the selection excludes primary sources from the United States that are covered in three other titles in the series. This set does include a few documents drawn from world religions, but many more religious primary sources are covered in *Milestone Documents of World Religions* (Schlager, November 2010). One main weakness of the set, however, is the lack of clarity on the selection process. For example, why is Plato's allegory of the cave included, but not his *Apology of Socrates* or a selection from his *Republic*, which have also had enormous impact on Western civilization?

The seventy-five contributors, primarily historians from the United States, although almost twenty are based at foreign universities, follow a standard format for the article on each document. Coverage includes an overview of the document and its importance in history, the context of the document, a time line of key events surrounding the document, a biographical profile of the author or authors, an explanation and analysis of the document, the intended audience, the historical impact of the document, questions for further study, essential quotes from and about the document, further readings, the actual text of the document in English translation, and a glossary of important terms in the text. Thus a student who uses this resource will be able to both read the document and immediately have access to information that will help in understanding its importance to world history. Almost 250 photographs and illustrations accompany the articles. Although most of the illustrations are superfluous, several, such as the photograph of the stele of Hammurabi, are helpful in that they visibly illustrate the actual document. Other features of the set include activity guides for teachers, a list of documents by category (such as laws and legal codes or treaties and agreements), a list of documents by region, and a subject index.

For teachers and students in world history survey courses, especially those in high school and lower division college classes, this will be a useful resource. Not only does it provide access to the text of important documents, it also provides a wealth of contextual information that will assist in understanding the documents themselves. Other titles cover similar grounds, but there is little overlap between them. For

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example, *World History in Documents: A Comparative Reader* edited by Peter Stearns (Pearson/Longman, 2009) includes sources from the same time span, but the focus is more on personal documents such as contracts, autobiographies, and speeches. Another set, *Encounters in World History: Sources and Themes from the Global Past* by Thomas Sanders et al. (McGraw-Hill, 2005) embeds original primary and visual sources into thematic chapters. *Milestone Documents in World History* is recommended for inclusion in high school and academic libraries. Due to the limited number of documents included, however, it will need to be supplemented by other resources that provide access to additional important primary sources.—Gregory A. Crawford, PhD, Director, Penn State Harrisburg Library, Middletown, Pennsylvania

The Oxford International Encyclopedia of Peace. Edited by Nigel J. Young. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 2010. 4 vols. Alkaline \$395 (ISBN: 978-0-195-33468-5).

Peace research is a relatively new field of study, but it has grown steadily over the past decades as university programs and think tanks were founded to deal with peace research. Reference works have been published to deal with certain aspects of the field: there are several directories of peace movements and historical guides to peace activism. In 1986, Oxford University Press published the most comprehensive reference work on peace to date, the four-volume *World Encyclopedia of Peace*, which has been updated this year as the *Oxford International Encyclopedia of Peace (OIEP)*.

The main body of the *OIEP* consists of 850 entries, alphabetically arranged, on all aspects of peace, written by scholars from many disciplines. With any reference work containing this number of entries in an alphabetical arrangement, a good index is essential, and the editors have provided an extensive index plus a “topical outline of entries,” which groups the entries into broad categories such as “World Religions and Peace” and “Contemporary Conflicts, Crises, and Threats to Peace.” There is also a chronology of peace in history, a twenty-page timeline of important milestones in peace history, and a selection of one hundred key peace documents, mostly from the last one hundred years.

The editors have decided to limit the number of biographical entries and entries on specific organizations, opting instead to discuss their contributions in more general articles. Roughly 10 percent of the entries are for individual peace leaders or researchers, emphasizing “their ideas and contributions to peace and nonviolence and the evolution of the field” (xxviii). These range from Gandhi, Einstein, and Woodrow Wilson to lesser-known figures such as Dorothy Day, cofounder of the Catholic Worker movement. The majority of the entries, and the more extensive ones, focus on broader topics, such as “Arms Control and Disarmament,” “Conscientious Objection,” “Feminist Eco-Pacifism,” and “Early Warning of Hostilities.” The editors have taken a very broad view of peace studies in this work; many articles might strike the user as more pertinent to other fields, particularly

those dealing with racial or economic inequality and environmental sustainability.

For larger reference collections, especially college and university libraries supporting a curriculum in peace studies, this is a reasonably priced and very comprehensive resource that brings peace research into the post 9/11 era. It is less than half the price of Elsevier’s three-volume *Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace and Conflict* (Elsevier, 2008), which covers all aspects of peace, aggression, warfare, and violence in lengthier entries on broader themes such as “Economic Causes of War and Peace” or “Conflict Management and Resolution.”

Smaller libraries with limited reference budgets, however, should take into account the extraordinarily multidisciplinary nature of peace studies. Much of the content of this work will also be covered in reference sources in sociology, political science, philosophy, history, or religious studies. For instance, the *OIEP* has two entries dealing with Quaker pacifism; there is nothing wrong with these entries but most libraries that would be considering this title will also have reference works in religion and in American history that cover the same material. The more theoretical concepts might also be covered in works like the *New Dictionary of the History of Ideas*, edited by Horowitz (Thomson Gale, 2005). The coverage of individuals and organizations might be duplicated in reference works specific to peace movements, such as directories of peace organizations. And finally, one of the ironies of any reference work about peace is that there might be overlap with reference works on war, as the two subjects are irrevocably interrelated.—Peter Bliss, Reference Librarian, University of California, Riverside

Salem Health: Genetics and Inherited Conditions. Edited by Jeffrey Knight. Pasadena, Calif.: Salem, 2010. 3 vols. Alkaline \$395.00 (ISBN: 978-1-587-65650-7). Online access included with purchase of print.

This third edition of *Salem Health: Genetics and Inherited Conditions* is written for the general reader, and is not intended for medical professionals. It was written by professors and professional medical writers for nonspecialists. This edition has been expanded to three volumes, adding 236 new topics. Other entries have either been heavily revised by experts, or have been re-edited with bibliographies updated with the latest sources. Every section now also includes websites of interest. It includes a variety of topics ranging from the science behind the field to diseases that can be passed down between generations. The discipline is looked at from a variety of perspectives, giving historical and technical background “along with a balanced discussion of recent discoveries and developments” (ix).

Salem Health: Genetic and Inherited Diseases is an A–Z encyclopedia with 455 essays on all aspects of genetics. Essays vary in length from two to six pages. All entries begin with defining that topic’s category. Essays on diseases and inherited conditions have sections titled “Definition,” “Risk Factors,” “Etiology and Genetics of This Disorder,” “Symptoms,”