

## SOURCES

ment each other because of their differing perspectives and scopes and that the purchase of the *Encyclopedia of Bilingual Education* would be appropriate for academic libraries and larger public libraries.—Sarah Baker, *Education Librarian, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces*

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***The Encyclopedia of Civil War Medicine.*** By Glenna R. Schroeder-Lein. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 2008. 456p. alkaline \$95 (ISBN 978-0-7656-1171-0).

*The Encyclopedia of Civil War Medicine* fills a gap in existing literature by providing a reference work about Civil War medicine for a lay audience. Numerous narrative treatments exist for laypersons, as do reprints of medical manuals for nineteenth century physicians. Schroeder-Lein repackages current scholarship into a readable and accessible reference work.

Schroeder-Lein's prose is lucid, active, and appropriately sympathetic. Her work will hold the attention of a casual browser. She often provides the reasoning or limitations of knowledge behind nineteenth-century medical practices that her readers might view as quaint, such as prescribing quinine for fevers or failing to use antiseptics in a preventive way. She uses anecdotal evidence and, occasionally, tongue-in-cheek humor to add specificity and interest. For example, in the article "Matrons," she writes: "Matrons often cooked for patients with special dietary needs, making toddies, eggnog, or recipes that some soldier's mother used to make, in order to appeal to delicate appetites" (196).

Articles range in length from a few paragraphs to three pages, with most being about a page long. Some examples of topics covered are "Blacks, as Hospital Workers," "Chimborazo Hospital," "Gettysburg, Battle of," "Hardtack," "Esther Hill Hawks" (a female physician), "Hospital Ships," "Thomas Jonathan 'Stonewall' Jackson," "Morphine," "Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder," and "Smallpox." Entries about battles have a clear focus on medical significance. Biographical entries about nonmedical personnel usually concern well-known figures and focus on the subjects' medical histories. A number of articles concern general health conditions and nutrition in the war.

Schroeder-Lein does not provide an independent article about health issues related to slavery. Instead, she couches the discussion within a broader essay about the health of blacks generally. This discussion mentions use of blacks in the South for medical experiments to justify slavery, health care provided to slaves, health care available to impoverished free blacks, sanitary conditions for free blacks and slaves, sickle cell anemia, and inequality of health care experienced by black Union soldiers. This discussion is entirely fair. However, she never addresses the psychological trauma of slavery, even though a brief treatment of the topic would have been an important ethical and rhetorical addition for some readers.

Schroeder-Lein successfully avoids taking sides in the Civil War. She says in the introduction that she struggled with a comparative scarcity of Confederate sources on some

topics. However, this does not become readily apparent in the articles as she balances attention between northern and southern subjects.

The work is notable for its accessibility. Schroeder-Lein provides a thorough topical index, appropriate "see" and "see also" references, and bibliographies for further reading. A useful chronology enables the reader to see medical events and developments in relation to political and military history. Appropriate black-and-white photographs add interest. The glossy hardback cover features one of these photographs, making the book an attractive piece for browsers.

*The Encyclopedia of Civil War Medicine* is an appropriate reference tool for Civil War historians as a guide to health and medical issues. However, its readability and accessibility render it a useful work for general readers, too. The work is interesting enough to appear in a browsing collection. It belongs on the shelves of public, general academic, and secondary school libraries.—Steven R. Edscorn, *Library Director, Memphis (Tenn.) Theological Seminary*

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***Encyclopedia of Interpersonal Violence.*** Ed. by Claire M. Renzetti and Jeffrey L. Edleson. Los Angeles: Sage, 2008. 2 vols. acid free \$325 (ISBN 978-1-4129-1800-8).

Interpersonal violence is a global problem that inflicts harm in multiple ways and affects people of all ages. This two-volume reference work is designed to provide clear, accurate, research-supported information for a general audience about the many different forms of interpersonal violence. With more than five hundred entries, *Encyclopedia of Interpersonal Violence* defines key terms and provides information about legislation, public policy, theoretical perspectives, and programs dedicated to assisting victims and raising awareness of these devastating social problems.

The encyclopedia features a reader's guide divided into twelve general topic areas. Appendixes include a list of resources with brief descriptions and contact information for treatment programs, advocates, and organizations. Also included in the appendixes are Uniform Crime Reporting Program statistics, specifically crime in the United States by state (2002–06), and National Crime Victimization Survey data (2001–05). Note that Uniform Crime Report statistics are available on the FBI website as *Crime in the United States* (CIUS), published annually by the FBI, and that National Crime Victimization Survey data (1996–2006) are available on the Bureau of Justice Statistics website through the Office of Justice Statistics.

For purposes of comparison with other reference works, I searched for information on the topic of hate crime. *Encyclopedia of Interpersonal Violence* features nine pages of material with entries that cover anti-gay, gender motivated, racially motivated, and religiously motivated crimes as well as information about the criminal justice response and legislation. Coverage for the topic of hate crimes is more extensive in this work than in *Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace, and Conflict* (Academic Press, 1999), *Violence in America: An Encyclopedia*

(Scribner, 1999), *Encyclopedia of Criminology* (Routledge, 2005), and another Sage publication, *Encyclopedia of Crime and Punishment* (Sage, 2002). Note that I did not have access to the second edition of *Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace, and Conflict* (Academic Press, 2008). *Encyclopedia of Interpersonal Violence* fills a niche with its focus on informing a general audience about the many different forms of interpersonal violence.

Recommended for the general public, particularly high school and undergraduate students. This source would be particularly useful to those interested in learning more about career options in criminal justice, law, sociology, social work, and related fields. Also available electronically, the online version of *Encyclopedia of Interpersonal Violence* is easy to use and worthy of consideration for libraries opting for electronic rather than print reference titles.—Nancy Frazier, *Instructional Services Librarian, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania*

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***Encyclopedia of New Year's Holidays Worldwide.*** By William D. Crump. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 2008. 379p. alkaline \$75 (ISBN 978-0-7864-3393-3).

After writing two editions of *The Christmas Encyclopedia* (McFarland, 2001 and 2006), the author realized there was a wealth of material dealing with New Year's holidays. The result is this unique work, which consists of 320 entries dealing with customs and traditions from 130 countries, or regions when customs are similar. There are also twenty-seven entries on major historic and modern calendar systems as well as entries on church feasts, universal customs such as toasting, songs and movies, superstitions, and even celebrations in the White House.

Entries are arranged alphabetically and, in the case of entries for countries, include information about the ethnic and religious composition of the country as well as the name of the observation, information about the observances or festivals, the cuisine, and the terms for New Year's greetings. The entries on movies include production credits and availability notes, whereas entries on poems and songs may include the complete text of the piece. All entries are accessible, written in a straightforward but interesting style, and provide the information most patrons want.

It is apparent that the author has carefully considered the way patrons and librarians will use this volume. He provides "see" and "see also" references, and all of the small, sometimes dark and grainy, black-and-white photographs and illustrations are credited within the captions so the patron does not have to struggle to try to find the information in an appendix. There is also an extensive list of consulted references, which includes print resources, Wikipedia citations, websites listed at the back of the book, and a good index.

There are other general reference works that cover festivals and celebrations, such as *Junior Worldmark Encyclopedia of World Holidays* (U\*X\*L, 2000) for the school market or the older, somewhat dated, *Holidays, Festivals, and Celebrations of*

*the World Dictionary: Detailing More Than 2,000 Observances from All 50 States and More Than 100 Nations* (Omnigraphics, 2nd ed., 1997), which provides broad coverage on many observances. *Encyclopedia of New Year's Holidays Worldwide* is unique because it provides in-depth coverage of the observances of a "single" holiday in all its many guises as well as the songs, movies, and literary works associated with it.

I recommend this for high school through college libraries and public libraries that need reference material in this area; it is well worth the price because it will save you time looking for unusual facts.—Dona J. Helmer, *Librarian, Anchorage (Alaska) School District*

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***Encyclopedia of Scientific Principles, Laws, and Theories.*** By Robert E. Krebs. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 2008. 2 vols. alkaline \$199.95 (ISBN 978-0-313-34005-5).

The intent of this work is to present in just two volumes a historical overview of the most important principles, laws, theories, hypotheses, and concepts that reflect the progression of scientific descriptions and explanations. Covering astronomy, biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, medicine, meteorology, and physics, the scope of this work spans topics before the common era (BCE) to present-day modern theories. The targeted audience is high school and college students or even general readers who are motivated to find out why the Earth and universe work as they do.

There are approximately 700 entries on 736 pages. The arrangement is a traditional alphabetical list of the names of the men or women who are best known for their discovery or development or after whom the particular scientific law or theory is named. Entries include a short biography of the main discoverers, including additional information that is of particular importance to the evolution of the scientific topic. Many entries have highlighted sidebars offering points of interest, such as the usefulness of the theories, principles, and laws in everyday life. Also included with each entry are resources for further research. A selective bibliography, including a list of related Internet resources, is provided to direct the reader toward useful primary and secondary reference materials.

This book is a black-and-white work with easy-to-read print; illustrations are few and simplistic for clarity. There is a glossary, and the four appendixes include entries by scientific discipline and Nobel Prize recipients. The alphabetical index is thorough but offers no cross-referencing.

Covering a much broader range of science topics, numerous larger general science encyclopedias such as *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia* (Wiley-Interscience, 2008) or the *McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology* (McGraw-Hill, 2008) contain similar information that can be found much more quickly and concisely in *Encyclopedia of Scientific Principles, Laws, and Theories*. As a comparison, there is only one previous similar work that was found in WorldCat: James S. Trefil's *The Nature of Science: An A-Z Guide to the Laws and Principles Governing Our Universe* (Houghton