

***Feminist Writings from Ancient Times to the Modern World: A Global Sourcebook and History.*** Ed. by Tiffany K. Wayne. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Greenwood, 2011. 2 vols. Acid free \$189 (ISBN 978-0-313-34580-7). Ebook available (978-0-313-34581-4), call for pricing.

This sourcebook collects 203 excerpts from feminist “poems, letters, essays, speeches, court decisions, and other documents,”(xiv) presenting each one alongside a short overview of its historical context and critical reception. Drawing from a wide variety of locations and an expansive timeframe (2350 BCE—2009 CE ), works excerpted address an array of topics including “political and legal rights,” “work and economics,” “religion and spirituality,” and “race and racism” (xxix-xl). Editor Tiffany K. Wayne states in the introduction that while the book attempts to cover a wide range of issues within feminist discourses, comprehensive coverage is not its aim. Rather, the authors hoped to make a variety of locally situated perspectives on gender-based discrimination accessible to the reader, including works that might be hard to find elsewhere, or that have been omitted from sources that exclusively privilege Western forms of feminism.

The majority of the featured excerpts are roughly a page in length. Each one is prefaced by a short biography of the author, while the remaining portion of the entry is divided between sections for “analysis,” “critical response,” “impact and legacy,” and “suggested reading.” Entries are written in a formal but highly accessible tone, with few footnotes and an emphasis on key points over in-depth analysis. For early undergraduate and high school research, this level of coverage could be particularly useful for framing a paper topic or developing preliminary research questions. Suggested reading lists tend to be short but would facilitate first steps in source collection.

In its inclusion and discussion of primary documents, the book is structurally similar to Leslie Heywood’s *The Women’s Movement Today: An Encyclopedia of Third Wave Feminism* (Greenwood Press, 2006), as well as the more granular thematic anthologies produced by the Feminist Press at the City University of New York. In contrast, the focus on primary texts sets this work apart from traditional and predominantly topical encyclopedias of feminist or women’s issues, such as Helen Tierney’s *Women’s Studies Encyclopedia* (Greenwood Press, 1999), or Cheri Kramarae and Dale Spender’s *Routledge International Encyclopedia of Women: Global Women’s Issues and Knowledge* (Routledge, 2000).

For more advanced research, Anne Commire’s *Women in World History: A Biographical Encyclopedia* (Yorkin Publications, 1999) undoubtedly provides greater depth than Wayne’s volume, particularly with regard to references for further research. While Commire’s entries also surpass Wayne’s in breadth with 8,000 entries recorded, it should be noted that in the case of authors listed by Wayne under the geographic headings of “Sub-Saharan Africa,” “Latin America and the Caribbean,” and the “Middle East and Northern Africa,” over half of the entries present works by writers absent from

Commire’s text. Even so, one might expect to see more entries in total from these areas; according to the geographic table of contents in Wayne’s text, “Northern and Western Europe” and “North America” together comprise 117 entries, while the six remaining areas listed (plus a section for UN documents) include only 86 entries between them. Finally, while the book provides coverage of significant intersections between feminism and issues of race, sexuality, and socioeconomics, feminist texts produced by activists working around transgender and disability issues are notably absent.

Overall, this source may be a useful tool for students new to the study of feminist discourses but does not provide the depth or breadth needed to support upper-level undergraduate or graduate research.—*Madeline Veitch, Graduate Assistant, Sloane Art Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

***Food Cultures of the World Encyclopedia.*** Ed. by Ken Albala. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Greenwood, 2011. 4 vols. acid free \$380 (ISBN 978-0-313-37626-9). Ebook available (978-0-313-37627-6), call for pricing.

In his preface to this work, noted food scholar Ken Albala (*Food and Faith in Christian Culture, Pancake: A Global History*) characterizes his four volume encyclopedia as the culmination of the 20 volume *Food Cultures around the World* series, a project that he edited for nearly ten years. He and over a hundred food scholars, writers, and chefs expand on material previously covered by the series and add many new articles, as they attempt to summarize the world’s food culture. In large part they succeed on account of the resource’s treatment of “individual food cultures as discrete units of analysis” (x). Several high quality food encyclopedias, are currently available, but all lack this unique perspective. Katz’s *Encyclopedia of Food and Culture* (Scribner’s, 2003), is probably the most notable, but differs in that it is organized by topic. Albala’s work provides perhaps the only centralized scholarly resource for comparing a single food topic across cultures, making it a first stop for exploring questions such as, how does restaurant culture in Bulgaria compare with that in France?

The four volumes are organized predominantly around geographic and national distinctions. One hundred fifty-four signed, alphabetically organized entries cover Africa, the Middle East, the Americas, Asia, Oceania, and Europe. Most entries focus on countries, but when appropriate regional distinctions are made. For example the Basque territory in Europe has an individual entry, despite the fact that it crosses national boundaries. The entries themselves follow a fairly standard format and focus on food within the cultural context of the country or region in question. Entries begin with an overview the country or region. Sections on major food stuffs, cooking, typical meals, eating out, special occasions, and diet and health are included for most entries. Each also includes an engaging “Food Culture Snapshot” that describes a fictionalized native family and how they manage their day-to-day relationship with food. Most entries include at least one recipe for often times exotic sounding dishes like stuffed

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camel, groundnut stew, or fresh anchovies with escarole. A list of further reading concludes each entry. These range from a few citations to sometimes substantial lists. Black and white photos appear frequently throughout the volumes.

The volume suffers from its lack of cross-referencing and an unwieldy index. A full index is included at the end of each volume that works more as a glorified table of contents than as a true index. Entries are indexed largely by country or region name with the sub-sections broken out by page number. Recipes are also included in the index, but the index does little to augment or expand the reader's access to the work. The index also is also difficult to read, as the entries wrap, challenging the eye. Despite these drawbacks, this title represents a unique and important addition to the reference literature. It is highly recommended for public and academic libraries.—*Kenneth Burhanna, Reference Librarian, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio*

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***International Encyclopedia of Political Science.*** Ed. by Bertrand Badie, Dirk Berg-Schlosser, and Leonardo Morlino. Los Angeles, Calif.: Sage Reference, 2011. 8 vols. \$1095 (ISBN 978-1-4129-5963-6). Ebook available (978-1-4129-9416-3), \$1350.

The eight-volume *International Encyclopedia of Political Science* from Sage Reference is a set without any directly comparable works. A large part of that fact may be explained by its nominally contradictory assessment of a subject area more traditionally associated with North American educational institutions within an international context. While “political science” has an established history in the humanities departments of universities all across the United States, one is still more likely to encounter departments of “political philosophy” or “political economy” or just plain old “politics” around most of the rest of the globe. Nonetheless, this work was developed in partnership with the International Political Science Association which was itself borne out of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and its calculated push to further develop the social science-related disciplines in the immediate post-World War II era. As such, its editors Badie, Berg-Schlosser, and Morlino represent prestigious universities in France, Germany, and Italy respectively and the list of contributors exceeds 600 individuals representing the educational institutions of over 40 nations (but with a decided tilt towards the United States and the countries of the European Union).

This work as reviewed here in its tangible print format is comprised of eight hard bound volumes of a quality and attractiveness to be expected of Sage. Beyond the lists of entries and contributors, it also includes such standard tools as an index and a “Reader’s Guide,” organizing more narrow topics within broader concepts of political science, which helps to make the set as appropriate for undergraduate students and the general public as for those individuals with graduate level or otherwise advanced familiarity of the discipline. Both the list of entries and the index are mercifully reprinted in each

volume to help sate the impulse towards the instantaneous search capability of the modern technological era. The main entries are alphabetical, signed by the authors and include “see also” references along with extensive bibliographies for “further reading.” The list of entries heavily emphasizes concepts (from anarchism to Zionism) and their associated terminology over individual figures except in cases where concepts are so named for particular individuals (for example, Marxism or Maoism) and in cases where the impact of those individuals is deeply felt at the theoretical level. But there are some puzzlingly inconsistent choices (yes to solo entries on Machiavelli, Hobbes, and Kant, but none for Aristotle, Montesquieu or Burke). The first volume also contains an invaluable “Introduction to Political Science” article penned by the editors which summarizes the historical evolution of the discipline and lays out its general parameters as defined by the IPSA. As can be reasonably expected from an organization so intricately tied up with the United Nations, those parameters fall squarely within the conventional mainstream academic study and analysis of political science to the point of nearly excluding the likes of an Ayn Rand on the right or a Frantz Fanon on the left. Still, those who wish to gain insight to the basics of the discipline regardless of whether they agree with its perspective will find much to like here.

In a world where even *Encyclopedia Britannica* has finally called “uncle” on its print component, the ebook version is likely preferable to the undergraduate audience which will find the greatest utility in this set.—*Chris G. Hudson, Serials & Government Documents Librarian, MacMillan Law Library, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia*

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***World Terrorism: An Encyclopedia of Political Violence from Ancient Times to the Post-9/11 Era.*** Ed. by James Ciment. Armonk, NY : Sharpe Reference, 2011. 3 vols. Acid free \$349 (ISBN 978-0-7656-8284-0). Ebook available, call for pricing.

*World Terrorism: An Encyclopedia of Political Violence from Ancient Times to the Post-9/11 Era* attempts to cover political violence throughout a wide swath of human history. As noted in the introduction, this presents challenges that range from the roots of the term terrorism in the French Revolution to the difficulty of categorizing state and non-state violence under the broad definition of terrorism. These challenges are addressed well in the collection's introductory set of essays that focus on definitions, types, and categories of political violence. Taking a wide angle view, the work adopts the following definition of terrorism: “the use of violence or the threat of violence to effect political change through fear” (xix). This large scope becomes problematic when attempting to include events that took place prior to the 20th Century. There are only about a dozen entries spanning from ancient times to 1900, resulting in very broad coverage of regions and historical events in this large span of time. Taken as a whole, however, the work achieves the aim of broad historical, geographic, and topical coverage of terrorism even though the coverage focuses mostly on twentieth and twenty-first century events.