

and *Abroad, 1921 to the Present*. Each volume contains an era-specific introductory overview, an extensive bibliography of relevant literature, and a set of black-and-white maps. All volumes are well illustrated with duo-tone drawings, paintings, and photographs. Lending context as well as human interest are full-page biographical sketch boxes, which include birth and death dates, an illustration of the person in question, and the main facts of her or his claim to fame. Printed on the lower corners of each page is the year pertaining to those particular entries, which allows the user to fan the pages to quickly pinpoint a desired time period. Volume IV contains an index for the entire set.

Entries follow a year-month-day format. Appearing beneath each date is one to several subject headings in small caps, which helps the reader to zero in on specific topics across time. Typically, these amount to a single line of straight description, as, for example, "1776, August 2, POLITICS: The Declaration of Independence is finally signed by all 55 delegates to the Continental Congress" (394). However, it should be noted that significant occurrences do receive a modicum of analysis, as with the trial of John Peter Zenger, a New York publisher who had the temerity to print material critical of the state governor. Writes Fredriksen: "This is a precedent-setting event for freedom of the press, establishing that truth constitutes an absolute defense against libel. Henceforth, individuals are empowered with implicit ability to criticize the government" (212).

Although there are many similar titles vying for a slice of the collection development librarian's budget, many tend to be limited in coverage, either by geography (*Chronology of the American West: From 23,000 B.C.E. Through the Twentieth Century*, ABC-Clio, 2002) or scope (*American Decades*, 10 volumes by various authors, Gale, 1996–2000) or some other factor. *The Encyclopedia of American Facts and Dates* (10th ed., Harper Collins, 1997) was for many years considered a decent, inexpensive pick for the reference desk, but, sadly, this volume has been left to languish and is now out of date. All told, *Chronology of American History* is a solid buy and is highly recommended for all public and academic libraries.—*Michael F. Bemis, Assistant Librarian, Washington County Library, Woodbury, Minnesota*

Conflict Between India and Pakistan: An Encyclopedia. By Peter Lyon. *Roots of Modern Conflict*. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 2008. 389p. alkaline \$85 (ISBN 978-1-57607-712-2).

Covering the relations between India and Pakistan from independence in 1947 to the twenty-first century, this work objectively examines the bitter divisions between the two nations. Many tensions go back to 1947, when by partitioning the provinces of Punjab and Bengal and absorbing more than five hundred princely states, British India was succeeded by two independent countries, a primarily Hindu India and a Muslim Pakistan.

Entries in the encyclopedia range from one paragraph to two pages in length and cover important events, people, movements, treaties, political parties, and other topics. Treas-

ties include the Simla Agreement, Tashkent Conference, and Government of India Act. Biographies include Pakistani leaders such as Mohammed Ali Jinnah and Muhammad Khan Junejo; Indian leaders such as Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Jawaharlal Nehru; and Bangladeshi leaders such as Hossain Muhammad Ershad. Focusing on their connection to Indo-Pakistani relations, entries on British persons such as Harold Wilson and Mountbatten of Burma, American presidents Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, and George Walker Bush, as well as American Secretaries of State such as Henry Kissinger and John Foster Dulles, also are included. An entry for Lashkar-E-Taiba, the insurgent group often mentioned in relation to attacks in Mumbai, is included, as are Al-Qaeda and the Taliban. Other assorted entries include "Bengal," "caste," "Indo-Pakistan War of 1947–48," "nuclear weapons," "Sikhism," and "Ten Possible Options for Kashmir." Some entries include a photograph, a cross reference, or a bibliography. An epilogue discusses the current state of India–Pakistan relations, followed by an extensive chronology from 1947 through 2007. An appendix of presidents and prime ministers of each country, a brief glossary, a bibliography, and an index complete the work.

Readers who are not familiar with the history of India and Pakistan may want initially to consult *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and the Maldives* (Cambridge Univ. Pr., 1989), as it details the history to independence of both countries and also includes more detailed maps of these areas. Some of the topics are covered more extensively in Surjit Mansingh's *Historical Dictionary of India* (Scarecrow, 2006) and Shahid Javed Burki's *Historical Dictionary of Pakistan* (Scarecrow, 1999). Although *Conflict Between India and Pakistan: An Encyclopedia* is not recommended as a starting point for information on the relations between India and Pakistan, it is the only encyclopedic source of its kind and is recommended for large public libraries and academic libraries.—*Eva Lautemann, Director of Learning Resources, Georgia Perimeter College, Clarkston, Georgia*

Cultural Encyclopedia of the Body. Ed. by Victoria Pitts-Taylor. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 2008. 2 vols. alkaline \$175 (ISBN 978-0-313-34145-8).

What do *The Vagina Monologues*, Michael Jackson's face, and the cultural history of bodybuilding have in common? They are among the 110 signed articles in the *Cultural Encyclopedia of the Body*. International in scope and covering antiquity to the present, this two-volume work is organized alphabetically by body part from "Abdomen" to "Waist." The forty body parts include both external (skin, buttocks) and internal (heart, fat) components of the body. The shortest chapter, "Thigh," is a scant two pages in length and contains a single article on "Liposuction of the Thigh." The lengthiest chapter, "Skin," covers forty-four pages and contains nine signed articles. The majority of the forty contributors are doctoral students or professors.

A lengthy introduction is followed by a chronology spanning 24,000 BCE to 2008. Black-and-white photographs and