grounded in scholarship, and fact-based but accessible to both the informed lay reader and serious students. Employing Sage’s usual quality standards, this set comes complete with a full list of entries, a helpful Readers’ Guide, a solid index, a useful chronology, and relevant sidebars. Such value-added features should be appreciated by both occasional and serious users. They combine to offer access to specific interests and lead to other sources and valuable supplemental information.

The Encyclopedia of Diversity in Education is scholarly, comprehensive, and worthy of its topic. Providing both definition and background to such a complex and important area of study is no easy matter, and the success of this effort is a tribute to everyone involved. Academic libraries are the prime audience for this encyclopedia but given the interest in educational diversity in some areas of the country, there may be larger public libraries that will find this title of value. As is the case with many Sage reference publications, the Encyclopedia of Diversity in Education is part of the Sage Knowledge collection and is available from numerous aggregators (Online ISBN: 9781452218533). For more information email: <librarysales@sagepub.com>.

The Guide to U.S. Foreign Policy: A Diplomatic History (2012, 978-1-6087-1910-5, $400) is another reference title from CQ Press that is aimed at students of both history and political science. Editors Robert McMahon, Ohio State University, and Thomas Zeller, University of Colorado-Boulder, offer a thematic approach within a comprehensive historic outline. They collect essays treating various core topics within seven chronological sections or parts. In doing so, they have created a two-volume set that attempts to do justice to a complex and important area of study.

The eras covered include the development and growth of American foreign policy (1770s-1898); the U.S. on the international stage (1898-1919); Diplomacy and Foreign Policy between the wars and during World War II; the early Cold war; the end of the Cold war; diplomacy toward the end of the 20th century and, finally, diplomatic dilemmas in the post 9/11 world. While the essays included in these various sections do not cover each and every development, the coverage certainly hits the highlights. Manifest Destiny, Big Stick Diplomacy, the Debate over Intervention, Containing Communism, Mideast Diplomacy, the Vietnam War, Détente, Glasnost and Perestroika, and the War on Terror are just some of the key essays. Each section also has an informative closing article that covers the diplomatic milestones of the era.

The essays are factual and written in a reader-friendly style that should appeal to interested lay readers as well as serious scholars. In addition to relevant facts, the essays offer explanations and informed analysis on the essential issues. Photos and sidebars not only visually illustrate the text but add flavor and key information including primary source excerpts. And, as is the case with most CQ Press titles, the bibliographies are a big plus. Other value-added features include a handbook of key diplomatic terms, events, and organization; chapter acronyms and initialisms and a listing of all Presidents, relevant cabinet members, National Security Advisors, and their terms of service.

With its thematic and chronological structure, Guide to U.S. Foreign Policy: A Diplomatic History offers a different, but equally-valuable approach to that found in more traditionally-structured references like Oxford University Press’ Encyclopedia of U.S. Foreign Relations (1997, 978-0195110555). It also serves to update the broad topical essays in Scribner’s Encyclopedia of American Foreign Policy (2001, 978-0684806570). As such, this current set makes an excellent complement to these two classic titles and should find its way onto numerous academic library shelves. Some larger public libraries where there is patron interest would also do well to consider it. (The Guide to U.S. Foreign Policy: A Diplomatic History continues on page 52.)