

# Selected Reference Books, 2002–2003

Eileen McIlvaine

This article follows the pattern set by the semiannual series initiated by the late Constance M. Winchell more than sixty years ago and continued by Eugene P. Sheehy. Because the purpose of the list is to present a selection of recent scholarly and general reference works, it does not pretend to be either well balanced or comprehensive. A brief roundup of new editions of standard works is provided at the end of the articles. Code numbers (such as BD111) have been used to refer to titles in the *Guide to Reference Books*, 11th ed. (Chicago: ALA, 1996).

## Publishing

*The Columbia Guide to Digital Publishing*. Ed. William E. Kasdorf. New York: Columbia Univ. Pr., 2003. 816p. \$65 (ISBN 0-231-12498-8). LCCN 2002-041462. Site license for the online version available from Columbia Univ. Pr.

As more and more publications of all kinds are created digitally, whether the final product is delivered in electronic or print format, there is an increasing need for a single resource with guidelines, descriptions, protocols, methods, definitions, and a discussion of the issues raised by the nature of digital publishing. This comprehensive guide is designed to do just that. Aimed at publishers, individuals, and libraries engaged in creating digital content, this book offers an overview of the broad topics as well as in-depth articles and analyses of the specific technologies, and provides a context to the interrelated world of digital publishing.

Beginning with an introduction to digital publishing in different formats, it continues in a logical progression to techni-

cal infrastructure and technique, multimedia publishing, content management, archiving, and digital rights issues. Each chapter is written by a different contributor, all identified as being involved with some aspect of the field. The book's strength lies in its arrangement and access points. An extremely detailed table of contents that breaks down chapters into multiple levels of description allows readers to browse, read consecutively, or find specific information. The 42-page glossary with cross-references to sections in the book is another excellent entry point to the material. An index is included in the print and online versions. Each chapter ends with a bibliography that provides both print sources and Web sites. A complete bibliography is included at the end of the book as well.

*The Columbia Guide to Digital Publishing* is also available as an online database with all the features of the book as well as some additional ones. In addition to the online index, users can search the text electronically and customize their interface. Web-

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only content includes examples that illustrate the topics discussed in the text, multimedia demonstrations of concepts, regular updates of material, and links to companies, products, and organizations. The print volume and the online database can be purchased independently or in tandem. With its emphasis on “discussion and explanation of fundamental issues and core topics in digital publishing,” this guide is an essential resource for publishers, academic libraries, and any participant or organization involved in this field.—A.M.

## Music

*Quellen zur Geschichte émigrierter Musiker, 1933–1950/Sources Relating to the History of Emigré Musicians 1933–1950.* Ed. Horst Weber and Manuela Schwartz. Munich: Saur, 2003. To be in 5 vols. (ISBN 3-598237456). vol.1: Kalifornien/California (ISBN 3-598237464).

When completed, the set will list and describe unpublished source materials related to musicians who left Germany during, or as a result of, the Nazi regime. The sources include those deemed relevant to the conditions of emigration, to the process of integration, and to the self-awareness and reactions of the refugees to significant events of the time. The editors envision this volume of source material in California as the first of five volumes to be followed by others focusing on the American East Coast, Central Europe, and Israel.

The book’s primary arrangement is alphabetical by twenty-one California cities, from Berkeley to Santa Rosa. Under each city name, the subarrangement is by name of the owner of the collection, along with street address, phone number, and other contact information. Thus, under Berkeley, there are seven collection owners: two individuals, one museum, and four separate administrative units at the University of California, Berkeley.

Under the collection owner are listed the individual entries for each collection with brief identifying information followed by detailed descriptions of the ma-

terial listed under eight source types (e.g., music; manuscripts or published music with annotations; images and recordings; official documents and contracts; letters; writings, diaries, autobiographical material; oral history) along with an ID number and a date for the source. The detailed descriptions include items that relate to exile in its various aspects organized thematically by alphabet code.

Helpful is an appendix with the full-text of twenty-seven documents from the roughly 3,000 listed in this volume. Comparing them with the coded descriptions in the listings helps the user gain a familiarity with the editors’ working methods. Also included are a bibliography and an index of names. The editors’ introduction and instructions for use, along with the documents in the appendix are in German, with translations into English. The remainder of the book is in German.

This is a densely packed, informative compendium, with a variety of type sizes and fonts that requires a considerable investment of effort for efficient use.—E.D.

**Evans, Gary.** *Music Inspired by Art: A Guide to Recordings.* (MLA Index and Bibliography series, 30.) Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow Pr., 2002. 317p. \$60 (ISBN 0-8108-4509-1). LCCN 2002-070847.

Evans presents a compilation of art-inspired music for instruments and /or voices published through 1999 on commercial and other mass-produced audio recordings. The book includes compositions fully and partly inspired by art, music dedicated to artists or related to their incidental writings, pieces inspired by texts about art, or compositions based on artistic movements, genres, museums, and collections. Excluded are music based on fictitious artists or artworks, music performed on or with sound sculptures, and motion picture music. Stylistically, the music includes classical, jazz, and popular music.

The book is organized in three sections. The first section is an alphabetical list by artist’s name subarranged alphabetically by composer name with details of each

composition and up to five recordings of each work. The second section provides the same information, but for unattributed works of art, with entries arranged by medium: architecture, glass, mosaic, paintings and prints, sculptures, and unclassified media. An index to composers that also provides cross-references to entries in the first two sections completes the volume.

A very useful reference work covering the confluence of two art forms—a welcome departure from the usual “program music” approach.—E.D.

### Literature

*The Nibelungen Tradition: An Encyclopedia.* Ed. Francis G. Gentry, et al. New York: Routledge, 2002. xxvii, 375p. \$140 (ISBN 0-8153-1785-9).

This volume is “intended to provide the reader with an extensive overview of the Nibelungen tradition from its origins to the present” (*Pref.*). Rather than a straight alphabetical mishmash of unrelated entries, the editors divided the encyclopedia into ten different themes, beginning with the primary works and ranging from manuscript collections to music (including Wagner, of course, as well as many others), scholarship, literary reception, and its incarnations in art and film. The entries range from a paragraph to several pages, include brief bibliographies, and were written by a number of scholars from the United States and Europe.

These entries can be quite dense and presume a basic knowledge of the complexity of the subject. (“It is not presented as a poem separate from the *Reginsmál* and the *Fáfnismál* in the *Codex Regius*” (p. 39) is a fairly typical sentence.) Undergraduates unfamiliar with the work might want to start with a more basic source, but anyone familiar with the subject should find this a very convenient reference work, and any library supporting a German department should have this encyclopedia.—M.C.

### Cinema Studies

**Hamilton, Marsha J. and Eleanor S. Block.** *Projecting Ethnicity and Race: An*

*Annotated Bibliography of Studies on Imagery in American Film* (Bibliographies and Indexes in Ethnic Studies, no. 10). Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 2003. 294p. \$79 (ISBN 0-313-31741-0). LCCN 2002-192757.

*Projecting Ethnicity and Race* pulls together a variety of critical threads into a single bibliography that aims to present a comprehensive list of “English-language books that discuss ethnic, racial, or national imagery as it has been projected through feature films produced in the United States” (*Intro*).

Books are listed alphabetically by title, and each entry provides a bibliographic citation noting the presence and pagination of special features (e.g., filmographies, bibliographies, illustrations, indexes, etc.) and an abstract that describes major subjects, issues, and films. When the entry describes a collection of essays, the relevant essays are listed and indexed.

Because so many of the books deal with intersections of race and ethnicity, the compilers decided to arrange the entries alphabetically, rather than attempting to force each title into a single subject category. This reviewer would have preferred a chronological arrangement because there are some very interesting titles from the early twentieth century. Subject access is provided by three indexes: a Film Title Index, a Name & Subject Index, and an Essay Title Index for works in collections. The Film Title Index is fine (except for “Birth of a Nation”), but it would have been helpful if the Name & Subject Index were more comprehensively indexed: the unbroken list of item numbers under African Americans with no further subheadings is a bit daunting. Still, this is a reference book that will be invaluable to research in a wide range of disciplines.—S.W.

### History and Area Studies

*The Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment.* Ed. Alan Charles Kors, et al. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 2003. 4 vols. \$495 (ISBN 0-19-510430-7). LCCN 2002-003766.

The degree of scholarly light recently shed on the era of the Enlightenment would seem to be increasing in a geometric progression. In 1996, Facts on File published a one-volume *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment* (Peter Hanns Reill and Ellen Judy Wilson, eds.). Five years later, an identically titled two-volume English edition of a French work edited by Michel Delon came out under the Fitzroy Dearborn imprint. And today, Oxford University Press brings us yet another *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, now in four volumes, the product of an international team of editors under the leadership of Alan Charles Kors of the University of Pennsylvania.

The Oxford encyclopedia uses the same intuitive organizing principle as the Facts on File version: alphabetical entries, accompanied by a back-of-the-book index that allows the reader to find both main entries and subjects subsumed within those entries. (The 2001 Fitzroy Dearborn is less intuitive: the alphabetical listings are broad concepts, and information on an Enlightenment author such as Voltaire must be traced through dozens of related entries rather than the most pertinent information being offered under a name entry.) Oxford has more comprehensive—and annotated—bibliography at the end of each entry than do its predecessors (Facts on File has only a general bibliography at the end of the volume) and almost twice as many contributors as does Fitzroy Dearborn (Facts on File has one primary author). This most recent work, understandably, includes a wider range of Anglophone scholars, and the bibliographies are weighted toward, though not limited to, Anglophone scholarship.

There are several entry points into the Oxford Encyclopedia. One may browse an alphabetical list of more than 700 articles, included at the beginning of volume one. In volume four, the entries in the list of contributors also indicate the articles for which each scholar is responsible. In addition, in what may be a nod to Fitzroy Dearborn's conceptual layout, there is a "Topical Outline of Articles,"

which lists relevant articles under broad subject headings such as "Authors and Copyright," "Social Exchanges," or "Aesthetics and the Arts." There is a comprehensive back-of-the-book index.

In his preface to the Oxford volumes, Kors places his encyclopedia in the tradition of such all-inclusive Enlightenment compendia as Diderot's *Encyclopédie* (AB41). He extends the era's chronological range to 1670–1815, and its geographic range includes Iberia and eastern Europe, as well as the more expected western European and American intellectual centers.

Oxford's *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, with its easy access, clear cross-referencing, and simply constructed, yet comprehensive, entries, offers an *entrée* to the undergraduate while providing bibliographies of use to more advanced researchers. It can stand on its own or serve as a complement to earlier works and is a useful addition to the reference collection of any research institution.—K.L.G.

*Encyclopedia of Twentieth-Century African History*. Ed. Paul Tiyambe Zeleza and Dickson Eyoh. London: Routledge, 2003. 652p. \$150 (ISBN 0-415-23479-4). LCCN 2002-031682.

The Introduction begins: "This encyclopedia explores the history of Africa in the twentieth century, during which the continent not only experienced profound transformations, but African history as a field of scholarly inquiry came into its own." The editors go on to point out that the "twentieth century was one of the most tumultuous centuries in world history." Paul Tiyambe Zeleza and Dickson Eyoh have gathered an international group of experts to describe all of Africa (including northern Africa) and the entire twentieth century there.

The encyclopedia features different-length entries according to the degree of importance. Thus, there are essays for major themes such as the African diaspora; comprehensive overviews and analyses of important topics such as telecommunications or Southern Africa; coverage of par-

ticular events or issues such as human rights, World War One; and, finally, shorter articles for fifty-eight major cities or international organizations or major ecological zones. To bring some cohesion to the coverage, there is a thematic entry list as well as a regular index. Also helpful is a bibliography at the end of all but the shortest articles called Further Reading, with mostly English-language books, a few journal citations, and a few French citations as well.

Articles are signed, and there is a list of contributors pointing up the international coverage. The index is a good subject one, though why the articles on youth are not indexed under "Demography" or "Population" is unclear. Recommended for all university and college libraries as well as for individuals doing research on Africa.—E.M.

**Schweikart, Larry and Bradley J. Birzer.**

*The American West.* Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley, 2003. 542p. \$40 (ISBN 0-471-40138-2). LC 2002-032395.

This encyclopedia is divided into five broad chronological categories: (1) prehistory to 1700; (2) 1682–1803, the date of the Louisiana Purchase; (3) 1803–1861, (4) 1861–1893; and (5) 1893 to the present. Within these periods, specific topics are arranged alphabetically. Because "The West" has meant different things at different periods, this is a rather eclectic set of topics. Christopher Columbus and chili peppers appear in part 1; Miami and casinos in part 2. The entries tend to concentrate on personalities (Butch Cassidy, Calamity Jane, Baby Doe Tabor, and Deadwood Dick all have paragraphs) and rarely put events into a context. Some of the facts seem a bit minor as well. Is it really significant that "Some cowboys kept their spurs on at all times, but others wore spurs only when actually riding" (p. 224)? There are some surprising omissions; for example, I could find nothing on the Chisolm Trail or the Oklahoma Land Rush (though the lack of an index means I might have missed them). There also are no cross-references, so a reader

would have to be fairly persistent to find the Mormons in part 3 (under Latter Day Saints) and connect the entry with polygamy in part 4.

The entries do not refer to additional sources. The 23-page select bibliography at the end of the work is arranged alphabetically by author, which makes it very cumbersome to use for locating specific topics.

Most of the information provided could be found in any general encyclopedia of American history. The low price would seem that this is intended more for the history buff than for the library.—M.C.

**Political Science**

**Dubin, Michael J.** *United States Gubernatorial Elections, 1776–1860: The Official Results by State and County.* Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 2003. 300p. \$75 (ISBN 0-7864-1439-1). LC 2002-015085.

This work is a statistical compilation of "official returns both at the state and county level" (*Pref.*) for gubernatorial elections, based on legislative journals, manuscript data, and newspaper reports. As the first such compilation broken down by county, this should prove an extremely useful source for local political history of the pre-Civil War United States. The results for all candidates are included, even those running in very minor parties; the candidates through the years represent more than seventy organizations, from the traditional Whigs, Republicans, and Democrats to the more obscure Lewisites or Democratic Hunker parties.

The work begins with a useful Annual Summary with the state totals. The detailed results are arranged alphabetically by state, with a very brief introductory survey, including the date the state was formed, the gubernatorial terms, and the state population by decade. The election results are arranged chronologically, with the results by county given in both actual numbers and percentages. The results are impeccably documented, and this should prove a useful and reliable source for early American history.—M.C.

**Weigall, David.** *International Relations: A Concise Companion*. London: Arnold, 2002. 224p. \$72; \$20 paper (ISBN 0-340-76332-9).

An alphabetically arranged and cross-referenced dictionary, the *Companion* provides concise details of concepts, theories, terminology, events, movements, organizations, treaties, weapons, etc., related to the study of international relations and contemporary international history. It consists of about 1,500 entries but excludes biographical entries of figures in the field. Coverage extends from the French Revolution of 1789 to the present, with strong emphasis on a post Cold War vocabulary, assumptions, and agenda. For additional guidance, the *Companion* also provides four maps (Central Europe and the Iron Curtain, Palestine and Israel, China and its Neighbors, and Africa, showing dates of independence) and a short bibliography consisting of three sections: historical background, introductory texts and theory, and a list of addresses to related Web sites.

The author is immersed in the field of international relations and has another dictionary to his credit. David Weigall is Principal Lecturer in History and International Relations at Anglia Polytechnic University and Course Director for the Cambridge University Institute of Continuing Education. His previous publications include *Britain and the World 1815–1986: A Dictionary of International Relations* (Oxford Univ. Pr., 1987. DC338) and *The Origins and Development of the European Community* (Leicester Univ. Pr., 1992).

This companion is a useful ready-reference resource for students. It is recommended for reference collections that support research and education in international relations, modern global order, and modern and contemporary international history.—F. H.D

### Historical Atlases

**Hayes, Derek.** *Historical Atlas of Canada: Canada's History Illustrated with Original Maps*. Vancouver, Toronto: Douglas & McIntyre; Seattle: Univ. Wash. Pr.,

2002. 272p. illus. 35 x 26cm. \$60 (ISBN 0-295-98277-2).

This atlas tells the history of Canada using only period maps that come largely from English and French sources. It also includes historical maps from Spanish, Russian, American, Portuguese, and Danish cartography. A rare birch-bark map of Native Americans is photographed together with an army surveyor's copy and annotation (p.152).

This history of Canada starts with early voyages depicted in Irish and Old Norse sagas of Saint Brenden and others and ends with the renaming of the Province of Newfoundland in 2001. Better-documented explorations start in the sixteenth century; eighteenth-century cartography is particularly well represented. Maps were collected on the subject of historically significant events such as the founding of Montreal, the War of 1812, activities of the Hudson's Bay Company, the development of railways, and the discovery of oil.

The unique feature of this atlas is in using contemporary historical maps rather than present-day redrawn maps. In so doing, the book tells the history of cartography relating to Canada as well as Canadian history. The text typically occupies about one-third of the page with the rest of the page taken up by maps in color. The volume is accompanied by a list of bibliographic sources on maps, additional notes to pages, a bibliography of books about expeditions and history, and an index by name and topic.

Recommended for university and college libraries and public libraries holding a Canadian collection.—J.S.

**Historical Atlas of the United States.** Ed. Mark C. Carnes; cartography by Malcolm A. Swanston. New York, London: Routledge, 2003. 240p. illus. 31cm. \$125 (ISBN 0-415-941113). LCCN 2002-31764.

This recent addition to the collection of atlases contains historical maps of the United States arranged chronologically in twenty-one parts starting with the prehis-

toric America 200 million years ago and ending with the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001. The special sections at the end of the volume cover presidential elections from 1789 to 2000 and the territorial growth of the United States from 1775 to 1970. The atlas includes maps of foreign countries for relevant topics such as the effect of the atomic bomb on the city of Nagasaki, the Korean War, and the Gulf War.

Unlike many recent atlases that are copiously illustrated with photographs and drawings and contain as much text as cartography, this volume adheres to the traditional format of a collection of maps. Apart from a one-page introductory text to each part, text is sparingly used, mostly limited to some brief explanations of the maps. The maps are very clear and well drawn, although in some instances their color scheme could be improved. A few of the maps use too many jarring candy colors, and others have hard-to-distinguish shades among a dozen colors used in one map.

The volume includes a selective bibliography and an index of geographic and proper names and topics such as immigration, woman's suffrage, AIDS, and foreign-born population. It also has a detailed table of contents, giving the title of each map. Recommended for college and research libraries and public libraries.—J.S.

*Oxford Atlas of World History*. Ed. Patrick K. O'Brien. Concise edition; scales differ. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 2002. 368p. color illus., color maps. \$45 (ISBN 0-19-5215672).

Classic historical atlases used by generations of history students such as William R. Shepherd's *Historical Atlas* (9th ed., 1964. DA57) were strictly collections of maps. Recent editions of historical atlases tend to be more like multimedia picture books, mixing some maps with text, drawings, photographs, and charts. Some are more successful in conveying historical developments whereas others end up in a rather messy concoction of meaning-

less pictures, second-rate text, and not very pleasing maps.

The *Oxford Atlas of World History*, concise edition, is one of the more successful ones, combining texts, maps, charts, and photographs. It not only offers exquisite maps, but it also includes informative texts, illustrated with charts and pictures. The book fills the dual role of a historical map collection and an encyclopedia of world history. The facing pair of pages covers one topic. About one-third to one-half of the space is devoted to text.

The atlas starts with the transformation of human society from hunting to farming. The most recent event is represented by the image of a burning World Trade Center in the section titled "The Role of the United States in the World since 1945." Along with the traditional maps on "empires" from Ancient Egypt to the former Soviet Republics, there are several topical maps such as "The Position of Women since 1914," "Human Rights since 1914," and "Standard of Living since 1945." The last item includes GNP, education and literacy, life expectancy, and the human development index. The main emphasis of the book is on political and economic aspects of history, and it deals very evenly with all regions of the world. Recommended for all types of libraries.—J.S.

## Business

**Fabozzi, Frank J.** *Handbook of Financial Instruments*. New York: Chichester: Wiley, 2002. 956p. \$95 (ISBN 0-471-22092-2). LCCN 2003-267328.

The aim of this comprehensive handbook is to explain financial instruments and describe their characteristics. Preparatory to discussions of individual instruments, there are chapters giving an overview of financial instruments, the fundamentals of investing, and the calculation of investment returns. Each of the next twenty-nine chapters is devoted to a single instrument or a group of similar instruments. The gamut is covered, from preferred stock to hedge funds to credit derivatives. Each chapter is written by a practicing profes-

sional in the relevant field with a small number of academic contributors. The work is well indexed. Highly recommended for academic and large public library collections.—J.L.C.

### New Editions and Supplements

The latest edition of the *Chambers Biographical Dictionary*, edited by Una McGovern (7th ed. Edinburgh: Chambers, 2002. 1650p. £35; 1st ed., 1897; 6th ed., 1997. AH24), aims to be an “essential reference work for the reader with an interest in prominent people” for “as we move further into the new century, the cult of personality grows ever stronger” (*Pref.*). This gives a wide scope in the selection of entries with about 500 new ones. Entries range from Sammy Davis Jr. to Sheila Rowbotham, a social historian and feminist; to Javed Miandad, a Pakistani cricketer; to Hugh Owen Thomas, a Welsh orthopedic surgeon; but not to Richard Rees, an actor. Some attempt has been made to provide extra bibliographical information.

The second supplement of the *Dictionary of American Library Biography*, edited by Donald G. Davis Jr. (Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 2003. 250p. \$60; 1st ed., 1978; 1st supplement, 1990. AK86), covers seventy-seven librarians, most of whom died between 1978 and 2000, plus a few who were wrongly omitted from the previous editions. Thus, we find Monroe Nathan Work, compiler of the *Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America* (CC368n); Ralph Ellsworth, called the father of modern library building; Frances Neel Cheney, author of *Fundamental Reference Sources*. The name index covers both supplements as well as the original volume. The index could have benefited from the addition of an institutional one. Each entry is signed and includes a listing of Biographies and Obituaries, Books and Articles about the Biographies, and Primary Sources and Archival Material. Related to this title is the *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* whose second edition, we have been informed by the publisher M. Dekker, will only be available online (Miriam A. Drake, 2d. 2003, 4v il.; 1st ed. AK36).

A different situation exists for the CIA publication, *Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments* (CJ83), which will not be published in paper after January 2003 but will be online at [www.cia.gov](http://www.cia.gov). And for those who belong to the American Historical Association (AHA), its *Grants, Fellowships, and Prizes of Interest to Historians* (DA28) is now available only online.

The AHA is now issuing online the *Directory of Dissertations in Progress 2000/2001 at History Departments in Canadian and United States Colleges* (<http://www.theaha.org/pubs/dissertations>), submitted by the departments when updating the *Directory of History Departments and Organizations in the United States and Canada* (DA27). The database is searchable by keyword in title and by institution.

The new, third edition of the *Dictionary of American History*, edited by Stanley Kutler (New York: Scribner, 2003. 10 vols. \$850; 1st ed., 1940; rev. ed. 1976–1978. DB40), has the authority of the earlier editions. According to the Preface: “diversity has always been a major theme ... and [as a result] proper attention [should be paid] to the roles of women, blacks, Indians, and various ethnic groups and to socioeconomic classes.” This new edition has 20 percent more entries (to 4,434), with the bibliographies revised and updated. Heavily illustrated with maps and photographs, it aims at a very diverse audience by also including primary source documents. Like the other editions, the work does not include biographies, depending instead upon the *Dictionary of American Biography* (AH62) for that coverage.

Fred M. Leventhal, editor of *Twentieth-Century Britain: An Encyclopedia*, revised ed. (New York: Peter Lang, 2002. 640p.; 1st ed. New York: Garland, 1995. xxxviii, 902p.), describes the new edition as follows: “This revised and considerably shortened edition, commissioned by Peter Lang Publishing, has enabled me to remedy omissions in the original volume, to correct a few errors, to revise the bibliography, and to update a number of entries” (*Pref.*). The chronology also has

been extended to 2000. One could quibble at some of the choices: Imogene Holst's book on her father is cited without any indication of the relationship, nor is any mention made of Alfred Hitchcock's signature walk-on role in his films. Some effort is made to include Scottish, Welsh, and Irish literature and the effects of the Empire and the Commonwealth.

James W. Guthrie, editor of the second edition of the *Encyclopedia of Education* (New York: Macmillan, 2003. 8 vols. (lxxv, 3,357p. \$775; 1st ed. 1971. 10 vols. CB68), points out that almost one-third of the American population is linked to formal schooling as either a student or the parent of an enrolled student (p. vii). This edition uses 850 articles with concluding bibliographies; most of the articles are rewritten. Volume 8 is a group of appendices: a list of standardized assessment

and achievement tests with most of the articles rewritten; a state-by-state directory of state departments of education; full-text documents of court cases and legislation; a list of Internet resources; a bibliography of classic works in the field.

The ninth edition of *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia* ed. Glenn D. Considine (New York: Wiley, 2002. 2v. \$295; 1st ed. 1938; 8th ed. 1994. EA83) has grown to 8,000 entries; 9,000 cross-references; 4,378 diagrams, graphs, photographs; 500+ tables; and 18,500 lines of index. The presentation is the same "from a simple definition to more detailed treatment and augmented by extensive reading suggestions" (*Pref*), which includes both print and Internet resources. Also added is a detailed time line and glossaries. Still a useful work for both the scientist and the knowledgeable layman.