

Selected Reference Books of 1999/2000

Eileen McIlvaine

This article follows the pattern set by the semiannual series initiated by the late Constance M. Winchell more than fifty years ago and continued by Eugene 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 BC567) have been used to refer to titles in the *Guide to Reference Books*, 11th ed. (Chicago: ALA, 1996).

Philosophy

Dictionary of Eighteenth-Century British Philosophers. Ed. John W. Yolton, John Valdimir Price, and John Stephens. Bristol, Eng.: Thoemmes Pr., 1999. 2v. (xxiii, 1,013p). £550 (ISBN 1-85506-123-6).

The Dictionary of Eighteenth-Century British Philosophers grew out of the need to give some sort of recognition to many authors who contributed to philosophical thought in the eighteenth century but have been hitherto ignored, having been overshadowed by the "very great intellectual richness of the century" (*Introd.*) represented by Locke, Hume, and Smith.

Chronologically, the dictionary covers from John Locke (1632–1704) to Dugald Stewart (1753–1828); geographically, it encompasses the British Isles and pre-1776 colonial North America. Subjectwise, the dictionary focuses on authors who

made contributions to the history of ideas or who "represented a non-specialist reader's notions about the way human beings perceived and responded to the sensible (or immaterial) world."

The dictionary aims to give readers "a glimpse of an author's life, ideas and contribution to the history of thought and philosophy." Some one hundred scholars have participated in the making of the dictionary. Primary research was conducted on many now-obscure writers, reading, analyzing, and summarizing original texts. The dictionary consists of some six hundred entries on philosophers and anonymous philosophical works. A typical entry includes a brief biography, a discussion of the subject's philosophical works, and a bibliography of philosophical writings by the subject, other works by the subject, and published secondary sources. A name index concludes the work.

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Suitable for research collections in the fields of philosophy and the humanities, in general.—J.S.

Religion

Contemporary American Religion. Ed. Wade Clark Roof. New York: MacMillan Reference, 2000. 2v. \$225.00 (ISBN 0-028649-28-1).

This collection of more than five hundred articles draws on the talents of well over two hundred established scholars to produce an impressive overview of popular religious belief and practice from 1965 to the present. As its editor emphasizes, the object of treatment here is “popular religious culture, pulling together beliefs, practices, ideas, symbols, traditions, movements, trends, organizations, discourses and major leaders” (*Introd.*). The result is an excellent guide to the whole range of phenomena that constitute contemporary American religion with its mix of traditionally established faiths, traditions from other parts of the world that have gained new prominence through changing immigration patterns or new waves of conversion in this country, and newer cults and systems of belief. Along with profiles of individual religious denominations, traditions, and organizations are extensive biographies of key leaders and discussions of major festivals, key theological and doctrinal issues, and general religious concepts and treatments of broader social developments that have significant religious aspects, such as the civil rights movement, abortion, or home schooling. The coverage is indeed quite comprehensive. One would be hard pressed to find any significant religious tradition or prominent religious figure in late twentieth-century America who is not at least touched upon in these pages. Each essay, which can range in length from a brief entry to as much as three or four pages, provides a basic introduction to its subject, along with a few key citations to additional literature on the topic and, typically, numerous cross-references to related articles elsewhere in the encyclopedia. A detailed index at the end enhances access to the material.

This is an excellent work that any reference collection dealing with religion in America will want to acquire. And although works of this kind, with a “contemporary” focus, are fated to grow dated before the passage of too many years, it seems likely that its solid, comprehensive coverage will ensure its continued value as a record of the diversity and complexity of the religious scene in America at the end of the twentieth century.—R.H.S.

Literature

Oxford Companion to Crime and Mystery Writing. Ed. Rosemary Herbert. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 1999. xxiii, 535p. \$49.95 (ISBN 0-19-507239-1). LCCN 99-21182.

This single-volume reference work “will serve ... as a companion to the enjoyment or study of the crime and mystery genre” (*Introd.*), concentrating on works published in English since the beginning of the genre, which is marked by *The Murders in the Rue Morgue* (1841). Although the selection of the entries is more focused on the British scene, the book shows the international nature of the genre, including some non-English-speaking authors who have been translated into English, such as Georges Simenon, the Maj Sjöwall and Per Wahlöö team, and Matsumoto Seicho, to name a few. In addition to the entries on notable non-English writers, it contains a history of the development of the genre in continental Europe, China, and Japan.

Biographical entries are provided for 149 “iconic authors” who are defined as “ground breaking in their time, highly influential, or hugely memorable.” This category includes writers of a wide variety of styles, from Poe to P. D. James. A typical entry is rather short: the prolific Agatha Christie, for example, is given only two pages. Famous fictional characters, “giants or archetypes of the genre,” from Dupin to Dalglish, also are honored by a separate entry. They number eighty-five in all. Mycroft Holmes has a twenty-line entry, whereas his more famous brother occupies a page and a half. Many entries have a short bibliography, and all

are signed. There is a useful general bibliography under Reference Works.

Some American readers may disagree with the editors' selection of authors and their characters. Mickey Spillane, Robert Parker, Sara Paretsky, and Amanda Cross and their characters are treated with their own entries, but some very popular and respected contemporary writers, such as Liillian Jackson Braun and Elizabeth Peters, appear only within other headings, such as *Animals* and *Archaeological* *Milieu*. A comprehensive index traces a number of notes on authors not found under their names in the main section.

Recommended for libraries with general collections or where courses on detective fiction or popular culture are taught.—J.S.

Innes, Christopher. *Twentieth-Century British and American Theatre: A Critical Guide to Archives*. Aldershot, Hampshire: Ashgate, 1999. 316p. \$84 (ISBN 1-85928-006-8). LCCN 98-29265.

This guide should be more properly titled "a critical guide to archives of selected individuals." There are 175 collections (arranged alphabetically) from among the hundreds involved in modern British and American theater. The long, useful introduction explains the selection process: only publicly available material was included (found in more than a hundred archives in North America, Europe, and Great Britain), which eliminated many currently active people, and the authors excluded collections with only minimal amounts of material.

The introduction explains that current research in the theater is moving away from "text-based criticism to the analysis of performance." Thus, the collections described were selected because they contained significant material relating to performance style. Each entry has a brief summary of the individual's significance and a description of the holdings in various archives, with the useful editorial comments clearly indicated. State photographs in Gordon Craig's collection at the Bibliothèque Nationale, for instance, are

"highly evocative" (p. 74), and letters by Granville-Barker "give insight into dramatic aims" (p. 112).

Clearly, compiling this guide has been a long process. Though the work was published in 1999, a note on the papers of Clare Booth-Luce mentions a set restricted until 1997, with no indication of their current availability. There is a list of archives but, unfortunately, with no addresses, and the Mander & Mitchenson Collection is listed in Beckenham, North America. Individual plays mentioned in the entries are indexed by title, but there is no name or collection index so it is impossible to look up an archive to see what collections it has.

Despite these few drawbacks, this is a unique approach to theatrical material and should be very useful in larger theater collections.—M.C.

Games

Parlett, David Sidney. *The Oxford History of Board Games*. Oxford: Univ. Pr., 1999. 386p. il. \$45.00 (ISBN 0-19-212998-8). LCCN 99-229056.

This is a companion volume to Parlett's *Oxford Guide to Card Games* (1990; BK129). Although it aims to update and replace, to some degree, the *History of Chess* (1913) and the *History of Board Games Other Than Chess* (1952) by H. J. R. Murray, its primary aim is "to present an historical survey of positional board games, but extending the story to modern and proprietary games" (p. 7).

The book covers board games from all times and all areas of the world, from the royal game of Ur, considered the oldest complete set of a board game, to computer chess. Although this work is not meant to be the book of rules, it is inevitable that it includes some basic rules of the game. The games are divided into four categories: race games, space games, chase games, and displace games. The nineteenth and final chapter is devoted to "Today's Games" that "advance or expand on a traditional idea." The international family of chess games and their variants are discussed in two chapters.

Numerous illustrations and diagrams are included to make it easier to understand the game discussed.

Bibliographic notes accompany each chapter, and there are a detailed general index and a separate game name index.—J.S.

Music

International Dictionary of Black Composers. Ed. Samuel A. Floyd, Jr. Chicago: Fitzroy Dearborn, 1999. 2v. (xxxi, 1,273p.) il. \$270 (ISBN 1-88496-427-3). LCCN 99-214303.

Produced under the auspices of the Center for Black Music Research at Columbia College, in Chicago, this major work presents information and critical assessments on the work of 185 composers, including twenty-one women, who reside in locations around the world. Aside from the commonality of their African heritage, the composers chosen represent two groups: composers of music for the concert hall, and composers in popular and vernacular musical forms and styles. For both groups, having a substantial corpus of work in commercially published or recorded form provided the basis for inclusion.

Composers in the Western classical tradition comprise almost 50 percent of the entries. This high percentage represents the editor's attempt to correct the traditional marginalization of classical music by black composers in the concert hall. Without this policy, the number of composers in the vernacular traditions would have overwhelmed the selection. A few nineteenth- and early twentieth-century composers are included because of their historical or cultural importance.

The editor's introduction informs users on criteria and organization. The introduction is followed by the Alphabetical List of Entries, which presents the entry names in the order of their appearance in the text. Each name is accompanied by titles of a few musical works, but without explanation, although most appear to be compositions for which the composer is best known. And the listing, Composer Names, Pseudonyms and Vari-

ants, provides cross-references to the name variants; there are no additional cross-references in the body of entries.

Each entry begins with summary biographical information organized into categories (education, teaching career, military career, honors/awards, commissions, etc.), along with a photograph or other relevant illustration. Comprehensive lists of works, or selections for prolific composers, organized by medium, follow in an alphabetical arrangement, with publication and/or recording information, date of composition, year of premiere, performing instructions, and other pertinent information. A bibliography of writings on the composer and a bibliography of writings by the composer precede a listing of principal archives that house major collections or significant informational files on the composer.

A critical essay on the composer and up to four essays on the composer's work provide an interpretive critique fleshing out the preceding information. The essays were contributed by 105 scholars who, along with institutional affiliation, list of publications, and subjects of their essays, are listed at the end of the second volume.

Other than the critical essays, the information was prepared by the Center for Black Music Research, drawing on its own database and working with the composers (where possible), national bibliographic databases, performing rights organizations, scholarly union lists, and so on. The combination of the center's research and informational role and the scholarly and analytical perspective of the essays has created an important reference work for a significant body of composers.—E.D.

Art

Frazier, Nancy. The Penguin Concise Dictionary of Art History. New York: Penguin Reference, 2000. 774p. \$60 (ISBN 0-670-10015-3). LCCN 98-56089.

In timely contrast to the comprehensive publishing program of the *Grove Dictionary of Art* (see below) is this "concise" dictionary of art history, itself almost eight

hundred pages long. But the description is nevertheless accurate, for despite its seeming length, the entries, which number two or three per page in double columns, are succinct as well as wide-ranging. There is a certain seductiveness in this brevity that leads the reader to wander through the dictionary's pages with pleasure and pick up interesting knowledge along the way, even if the original purpose had been merely to identify one date or definition in a work encompassing entries by artist, school, style, medium, period, movement, foreign term, and theme, among others.

This book is the work of a single author who begins each artist's entry with a quote either by the artist or about the artist by a commentator. Dates, nationality (all Western), medium and school (or period, if an artist), and discipline (or profession, if a critic, collector, historian, patron, or person or organization otherwise associated with the visual arts) are listed directly under the name. All entries include capitalized cross-references within the text and references to specific works of art, literature, and scholarship. There are no illustrations.

Topics cover a range of study likely to be encountered in undergraduate survey courses in Western art, which makes this book a recommended purchase not only for academic art libraries, but also for students themselves, who may not always be in a position to access the *Dictionary of Art Online* from home or dormitory. Although longer than the *Oxford Dictionary of Art* (BF90; new ed. 1997), which this work most resembles, the *Penguin Concise Dictionary of Art History* has fewer entries and lacks the chronological, thematic, and institutional appendixes of that volume. However, it does have a detailed index that includes individual works of art and ties together all the locations of cross-references throughout the text. A six-page bibliography is provided, as well.—B.S.-A.

Grove Library of World Art: Grove Encyclopedias of the Arts of the Americas, edited by Jane Turner.

London: Macmillan; New York: Grove's Dictionaries, 2000. 2v. In progress. Contents: *Encyclopedia of American Art before 1914* (688p. il. \$250 (ISBN 1-884446-03-5). LCCN 99-41596); *Encyclopedia of Latin American & Caribbean Art* (782p. il. \$250 (ISBN 1-88446-04-3). LCCN 99-41595).

These two volumes are the first to be published in the ambitious continuation of the 34-volume *Grove Dictionary of Art* (1996) and *Grove Dictionary of Art Online*, a Web version inaugurated in 1999. *The Encyclopedias of the Arts of the Americas* are the first of six projected print series encompassing the art of Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, and the ancient world, in addition to the Americas, which will include forthcoming titles on American art after 1914, American Indian, pre-Colombian, and Canadian art.

As with the online version, reviewed here in March 2000, these regional volumes update the articles produced for the dictionary by their original authors, with editorial staff taking on the task of updating the bibliographies by consulting the online *Bibliography of the History of Art* (BF43) and *Art Abstracts* (BF41) databases. New biographies, which include thirty California artists in the North American volume and twenty-five artists in the Latin American & Caribbean volume, are further enhancements, as are hundreds of new illustrations in both black and white, and color.

Coverage and scope follow the pattern of the original dictionary, albeit organized here on a regional basis, to include patrons, collectors, and writers as well as artists, building types (skyscrapers make their appearance in this North American volume), cities with substantial artistic traditions (e.g., Havana and Medellín in the Latin American & Caribbean volume), and trends, influences, and art forms unique to the periods and places covered in these volumes.

For libraries subscribing to the online version, the *Grove Library of World Art* is still a necessary acquisition. Although all of the textual revisions present in the print

series are eventually incorporated into the online version (revision dates are at the top of the online articles), it is the images that make up the major difference in the two formats. Each has different illustrations: the entry under Frederick Law Olmsted in the North American volume has crisp reproductions of park plans for New York; Brooklyn; Riverside, Ill.; and Boston. None of these, nor any external image links, are provided in the online version. The McKim, Mead, and White article has three photographs in the book and fourteen links in the online database. Ofelia Rodríguez's *Landscape with Red Live Tree* is referred to in the online text, but not illustrated there, as it is in color in the printed Latin American volume. It appears that both formats will continue to complement each other, one providing expanded means of access and functionality (it is now possible to search by date in the online file, for example) and the other offering the reliability of clear illustrations incorporated into the text. The series continues to be a welcome addition to Grove's program of art reference publishing.—B.S.-A.

Political Science

Binning, William C., Larry E. Esterly, and Paul A. Sracic. *Encyclopedia of American Parties, Campaigns, and Elections*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1999. 467p. \$99.50 (ISBN 0-313-30312-6). LCCN 98-46810.

This encyclopedia of American elections and campaigns tries to provide a balanced, instructive approach to the topic. Its definitions range from the elementary to the complex in order to "provide journalists, teachers, students and citizens with a comprehensive guide" (*Introd.*) to the specialized language of contemporary American politics. Entries are typically brief and arranged alphabetically with cross-references to related entries. Nearly all entries are followed by a short bibliography of books and articles for further reading. A useful appendix listing presidents, vice presidents, and party control of Congress from 1789 to the present is

followed by a selected bibliography and an index.

Topics are weighted toward contemporary terms and issues. The Contract with America is defined, as is gender gap and its effect on the 1996 presidential election. Also included are brief biographies of major political figures, both historical and contemporary, as well as explanations of Supreme Court cases that have affected elections and campaign finance law. The longest section, under the term Elections, briefly details each presidential election and campaign held from 1788 to 1996.

This encyclopedia's strengths are in its accuracy, the bibliographies at the end of entries, the brief biographies of contemporary political figures such as Tip O'Neill, and its coverage and clear explanation of the many Supreme Court cases that have had an impact on the political process. However, in its attempt at neutrality, the book fails to convey some of the context within which American politics exists. Entries for people such as Newt Gingrich and Lee Atwater lack critical aspects of the drama and intrigue surrounding these figures. Safire's *New Political Dictionary* (1993. CJ127) is a better choice for vivid descriptions of political terms such as *gerrymander* and *dark horse*.

But the most glaring oversight in this encyclopedia is the lack of any mention of women politicians. There is only one main entry for a woman—Susan B. Anthony. Certainly, Shirley Chisholm, Geraldine Ferraro, Barbara Jordon, Elizabeth Dole, and Patricia Schroder, to name just a few contemporary politicians, are worthy of mention.—A.M.

Sociology

Encyclopedia of Lesbian and Gay Histories and Cultures. Garland Reference Library of Social Sciences, 1002, 1008. New York: Garland, 2000. 2v. Contents: *Lesbian Histories and Cultures*. Ed. Bonnie Zimmerman. lvi, 862p. \$140.00 (ISBN 0-81531920-7). LCCN 99-045010; *Gay Histories and Cultures*. Ed. George E. Haggerty. xlvii, 986p. \$140.00 (ISBN 0-81531880-4). LCCN 99-040905.

The scope of this work—assessing both the historical and current state of gay and lesbian culture in the United States and around the world—is daunting. Not only have the editors risen to the challenge by producing an eminently readable, scholarly encyclopedia of vast scope, but they also have shown themselves to be sensitive to the independent, though naturally related, development of lesbian and gay studies by dividing the work into two volumes. In practical terms, this means that some general topics are covered in both volumes with the difference being the author's perspective, whereas some specific topics appear in one volume and not the other.

With nearly a thousand entries in *Lesbian Histories* and about seven hundred entries in *Gay Histories*, totaling about two thousand pages, the work is larger than comparable recent encyclopedias such as *Completely Queer: The Gay and Lesbian Encyclopedia* (1998) or *Encyclopedia of Homosexuality* (1990. CC277).

Included are the requisite entries on gay and lesbian individuals (including living persons), organizations, movements, and concepts. But the real depth and breadth of the encyclopedia is revealed in its treatment of broader topics covered in articles on countries and academic disciplines viewed through the gay and lesbian prism and in the exploration of topics that are not gay or lesbian by nature but, rather, have a gay or lesbian dimension. Consider, for example, the following entries at the beginning of the S section in *Lesbian Histories*: San Francisco, Scholars, Science Fiction, Self-Defense, Separatism, Slang, Social-Construction Theory, etc.

Intended for students, scholars, and the general public, the encyclopedia is easily consulted through either the alphabetically arranged entries or the Subject Guide, which lists entries by topic. All entries are signed, contain cross-references to related topics, and conclude with a bibliography. It is a rich, well-conceived, and professionally executed reference tool, appropriate for any library.—O.d.C.

Handbook of Family Diversity. Ed. David H. Demo, Katherine R. Allen, and Mark A. Fine. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 2000. 460p. il. \$59.95 (ISBN 0-19-512038-8). LCCN 99-15341.

This volume promises to address the evolving nature of the family in the United States from a pluralist approach, acknowledging that changing demographics constitute embracing a more inclusive definition of the concept of the American family. The editors dismiss outmoded notions that the "white, middle-class, heterosexual" family is the norm, the standard by which to compare other types of families, or even the ideal family structure in the twenty-first century.

The handbook is divided broadly into chapters that highlight major issues and controversies in the history of family diversity; gender dynamics; family structure and diversity; racial, ethnic, and cultural diversities; class diversities; and applications for working with families. However, although the editors competently explore racial, ethnic, and cultural diversities across families, discussion of these types of diversity within families is a particularly weak area that will require further attention as scholars and practitioners attempt to discover new methods of meeting the needs of the growing number of interfaith, multiracial, and multicultural families across the country. Other topics that deserve more extensive treatment are adoptive and foster families, multigenerational families, and disabilities in families.

To its credit, the *Handbook of Family Diversity* is especially strong in its discussions of family dynamics within single-parent families, stepfamilies, and lesbian and gay families, unlike previous reference works that attempted to paint a complete picture of the family diversity mosaic. Its discussion of education, policy, and strategies for working with families in clinical practice also are insightful. In addition, this work features a useful index and a valuable list of references at the end of each chapter. Scholars and practitioners alike will find this volume useful,

thought-provoking, and a welcome addition to the current body of literature on family research.—A. J.

Women's Studies

Lightman, Marjorie, and Benjamin

Lightman. *Biographical Dictionary of Ancient Greek and Roman Women: Notable Women from Sappho to Helen.* New York: Facts on File, 2000. 298p. il. \$45 (ISBN 0-8160-3112-6). LCCN 99-20682.

This book identifies some 447 women of the Greco-Roman world and provides citations to the classical texts where they are mentioned as well as citations to modern works about them. It is "intended for all those interested in ancient women, from the novice student to the general reader and scholar" (*Introd.*). The entries range from one or two paragraphs to several pages. At the back of the volume, an alphabetical registry provides a guide to the women in the book, an extended bibliography of ancient and modern works, a glossary of less familiar Latin and Greek terms, and an excellent index, where one can identify all the vestal virgins, for example, or women associated with the island of Crete. The dictionary is beautifully illustrated with ancient coins, although, unfortunately, they are identified only by the likeness of the women and not by place of coinage or approximate date. Recommended for libraries of all sizes that support research in the classical world.—S.S.W.

History and Area Studies

Blackwell Companion to Modern Irish

Culture. Ed. W. J. McCormack. Oxford: Blackwell, 1999. 686p. il. \$99.95 (ISBN 0-631-16525-8). LCCN 98-05572.

W. J. McCormack has met his aim to produce not an encyclopedia but, rather, a companion to entertain as well as inform (*Introd.*). Where else would one find an article on Handel in Ireland or a list of Irish booksellers. Individual biographies are kept to a minimum for "there is little point in duplicating matter which can be found in—say—the *Dictionary of National Biography.*" Rather, people are treated more often under collective headings

such as classicists, Nobel Prize winners, Guinness family, Abbey Theatre, libraries, archives, and music performers: wind players. There is little treatment of the Scotch-Irish as such.

Articles not written by the editor are signed. Many of the longer articles, for example, Abstraction, Belfast, George Berkeley, Geology and Morphology, Methodist Church, and Parnell Family, have a bibliography. The index is fifty-four pages long and a welcome addition. Moreover, the volume ends with a Select Bibliography of Recent Publications.—E.Mc.

Henderson, James D., Helen Delpar, and

Maurice P. Brungardt.

A Reference Guide to Latin American History. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 2000. 615p. il. \$165 (ISBN 1-56324-744-5). LCCN 99-28766.

This one-volume work offers a comprehensive overview of significant events in Latin America from the pre-Columbian era to the present. The book is organized into three parts. Part one is a chronology from 40,000 BCE to July 1999 arranged by both distinct years and historical periods: pre-Columbian, colonial, independence struggles, modernization, political protest, revolutionary movements, democracy, and neoliberalism. Emphasis is placed on events in the twentieth century. Part two is a topical chronology that describes historical events in more detail. It is divided into themes such as society, politics and government, economic developments, and culture. Part three is a collection of some three hundred biographical sketches of key figures in Latin American history. Names listed in boldface throughout parts one and two indicate inclusion of a biographical sketch in part three. Black-and-white maps throughout the text help define political and historical events in various eras. The book concludes with a selected bibliography of books arranged to correspond to the thematic topics covered in the text. Finally, an extensive index lists the individuals included in the biographical section in boldface type.

Written by three professors of Latin American studies, the material is well written, readable, and informative. The authors have done an excellent job in organizing and arranging the text to provide the reader with easy access to a vast amount of historical information. This is a worthwhile resource for college and university libraries.—A.M.

Lincove, David A. *Reconstruction in the United States: An Annotated Bibliography*. Bibliographies and Indexes in American History, 43. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 2000. 633p. \$85 (ISBN 0-313-29199-3). LC 99-053148.

This excellent bibliography, "the first comprehensive annotated bibliography of Reconstruction scholarship" (*Foreward*), annotates nearly three thousand secondary works, including books, articles, and dissertations, on the Reconstruction period in the South (1865–1877). It is arranged by broad topic (historiography, national policies, and regional studies) followed by sections on individual states. No single arrangement can satisfy every user. For example, those interested in Northern teachers working in the South will find much information in the section titled Aid and Education in the chapter on regional studies but must also use the detailed subject index to find all the local entries. But the arrangement is logical, consistent, and understandable.

The compiler also has included a chronology of events, texts of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments, citations to the various relevant acts of Congress, and brief descriptions of, and citations to, federal court cases. This is an exemplary addition to Greenwood's sometimes erratic series and will be extremely useful in all academic libraries.—M.C.

Sixties in America. Ed. Carl Singleton. Pasadena, Calif.: Salem, 1999. 3v. 907p. il. \$315 (ISBN 0-89356-982-8). LCCN 98-49255.

Historical Dictionary of the 1960s. Ed. James S. Olson. Westport, Conn.:

Greenwood, 1999. 548p. \$95 (ISBN 0-313-29271-X). LCCN 97-2231.

These dictionaries both treat the major events of the 1960s but are vastly different in coverage and tone. Of the two, *Sixties in America* gives the broadest picture of the decade. It offers 554 signed entries ranging from brief, focused articles on subjects such as César Chávez and the Trieste Dive to nearly two hundred 2,000-word surveys of topics such as the Civil Rights Movement, the Feminist Movement, the Cold War, Vietnam, as well as surveys on communications, the economy, education, marriage and divorce, science, medicine, and the space program. Entries are very well written with memorable black-and-white photographs on nearly every page. The survey articles are supported with some forty charts and graphs detailing the cost of living, television viewing, and chronologies of medical and scientific milestones. All entries list cross-references and brief bibliographies of additional information. Appendices list major films by year, major Broadway plays and theatrical awards, most-watched U.S. television shows, major U.S. legislation, best-sellers and Pulitzer prize winners, popular music and notable songs, top-selling recordings, a science and technology time line, winners of major events, a statistical look at the United States, and a time line. The appendices are extremely useful and even point up the only omission I could find: J. D. Salinger's stories are listed twice in the top five best-sellers for their year, and yet he is not included among the entries.

The *Historical Dictionary of the 1960s* is ideologically quite different, and the author has an interesting view of the 1960s: "Few other eras in U.S. history have begun with more optimism and ended in more pessimistic despair" (*Pref.*). The entries are much shorter and are heavily weighted toward the Vietnam War (the author has published two other encyclopedias on this topic), and include a great number of entries detailing different battles. Although there is considerable overlap with *Sixties in America* and many

of the articles seem impartial, there are some surprising editorial omissions. For example, there is no entry for school desegregation and, indeed, there are no entries for education at all. There is an entry for Oral Roberts, but not for the Nation of Islam or the Black Christian Nationalist Movement. There is a brief entry for Madalyn Murray O'Hair, who successfully challenged compulsory school prayer, but her last name is misspelled throughout. Some of the entries seem incomplete. For example, the entry for *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan* begins: "The so-called Warren Court of the 1950s and 1960s justifiably earned its reputation as the most liberal Supreme Court in U.S. history. Its liberal point of view was particularly evident in civil liberties decisions [In this case] the Court ordered that public officials could not sue for libel unless they could prove that the publishing unit had made false reports with 'actual malice.' Whether the report was true or false was irrelevant" (pp. 330-31). This entry would have been more useful to students if it at least had identified Sullivan and given the background of the case. At one-third the cost of the other work, this dictionary is no bargain. *Sixties in America*, with its longer entries, photographs, and appendices, gives by far the better picture of the decade.—S.S.W.

World War II in Europe. Ed. David T. Zabecki. Garland Reference Library of the Humanities, 1254. Military History of the United States, 6. New York: Garland, 1999. 2v. 1,920p. \$175.00 (ISBN 0-8240-7029-1) LCCN 98-27981.

Although one can hardly complain of a dearth of reference works on the Second World War, this new encyclopedia is a welcome addition to the literature. Produced by a team of more than 150 specialists from eight countries, it provides nearly comprehensive, concise, authoritative reference to the key events, individuals, issues, and organizations involved in the European theater of the war. It also gives considerable attention to the causes and events leading up to the con-

flict, as well as to the postwar settlement and the Great Power tensions growing out of it. Although the primary emphasis is on military affairs, an impressive amount of attention also is paid to political and social affairs.

Within each of the six sections (social and political issues and events; leaders and individuals; units and organizations; weapons and equipment; strategy, tactics, and operational techniques; and battles, campaigns, and operations), concise, clearly-written articles ranging from one or two paragraphs to three or four pages provide comprehensive information on a broad range of topics arranged in alphabetical order. A brief bibliography of two or three key sources, usually in English, is appended to each article. Supplementing this are five appendices: chronology; tables of comparative military rank; glossary of acronyms, abbreviations, and foreign and military terms; Allied and Axis code names; and a select bibliography. A set of strategic maps is provided in each volume. As the preceding suggests, the strongest emphasis here is specifically on military history with much detailed statistical and other data on types of weaponry, troop strengths, etc. Most of the articles are written in a manner accessible to a broad audience.

This is clearly an authoritative and valuable reference. If one could have just one reference tool for the military history of the war, this would be an excellent choice, nor would it be a bad choice for more comprehensive coverage of the topic as well. As with any treatment of so vast a topic, of course, every reviewer will find some aspects or problems he or she would like to have seen treated in a different way. For example, it would be very useful to have an article synthesizing events in each country involved as an actor or victim in the war. Certainly, all the major players are present, but it would be convenient to be able to trace quickly the experience and situation of players such as Denmark, Belgium, or the Netherlands. Moreover, although there is an admirable breath of coverage here, in-

cluding much more than is often found on East Central European affairs, insufficient attention is paid to affairs in the Balkans. An article summarizing the fate of the various components of Yugoslavia, or any mention at all of Bulgaria, would have been welcome. Lastly, the division of the book into sections appears to hinder rather than facilitate use, particularly given the absence of running heads. A single alphabetical listing probably would be easier. The latter problem is at least partially offset by many cross-references and two indexes at the back of the volume.

Clearly, this is an essential acquisition for any collection providing serious coverage of the Second World War. It is certain to be valued by specialists as well as a more general readership.—R.H.S.

Geography

National Geographic Desk Reference.

Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1999. 700 p. il. \$40 (ISBN 0-7922-7082-7). LCCN 99-23549. Much more than simply a primer on geography, this handsomely produced reference work is an authoritative guide to the history of the planet, both physically and culturally. Its contents encompass a vast amount of information on a broad range of global topics presented artfully and with the full weight of the National Geographic Society's imprimatur.

Divided into four parts, the book begins with a brief history of the science of geography and cartography and continues with discussions of planet formation, weather, landforms, and bioregions. Part III is devoted to human geography: how humankind's interactions with the natural world throughout the millennia have led to modern civilizations. Individual chapters written by contributing geographers cover population, migration, and cultural, economic, urban, and political geography, as well as environment and society. Each part concludes with an annotated bibliography of sources for further study. Part IV is a country-by-country description of the 191 independent countries counted in 1999 by the National

Geographic Society "whose cartographic policy is to recognize de facto countries" (part IV *Introd.*). End matter includes a glossary, several pages of world maps, and an index.

The book's graphic design is both attractive and engaging. Through the liberal use of sidebars, graphs, photographs, and maps, the reader is presented with a lot of factual information without being overwhelmed by it. In a chapter on cultural identity, for example, one can choose to read a sidebar on the evolution of Indo-European languages. Color graphics are used throughout to enhance the chapter texts, which tend to be brief.

Intended for a general audience, the material is written in a clear, concise style. Because the text does not shy away from technical scientific terminology, a useful glossary helps translate terms such as *aphelion*, the point on the Earth's elliptical orbit at which the sun is farthest from the earth. With its wide range of information and up-to-date maps, this resource will be a valuable asset to both academic and public libraries.—A.M.

New Editions

Homophones are words pronounced alike, but different in meaning and spelling; homographs are words spelled alike, but different in meaning. Both are homonyms. James B. Hobbs has gone through Webster's II and III unabridged dictionaries (AC13-AC14) and the Random House unabridged, 2nd edition (AC12), to double the number of words included in this, the third edition of *Homophones and Homographs: An American Dictionary* (Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 1999. 318p. \$32.50; 2nd ed., 1993. AC75). The volume now includes 7,149 homophones and 1,469 homographs.

Linguistics: A Guide to the Reference Literature, compiled by Anna L. DeMiller, has grown with this second edition to 1,039 entries published 1957 through 1998, with a few from 1999 (Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 2000. 396p. \$65; 1st ed., 1991. BD3). Of the five hundred new entries, about fifty are for Web sites.

1999 saw publication of the final alphabetical volume of *Deutsche Biographische Enzyklopädie (DBE)* (Munich: Saur, 644p.). Band 11, just published in two volumes, contains the *Nachträge* and the *Personnenregister*, with cross-references to treatments in other articles as well as the main article (Munich: Saur, 2000. 1,323p. 398DM per volume).

The compilers, Alberto Manguel and Gianni Guadalupi, of the first edition of the *Dictionary of Imaginary Places* requested information on places not included. There were enough responses and new entries to merit publication of a new edition (New York: Harcourt Brace, 2000. 755p. il. \$40; 1st ed., 1987). The compilation still is restricted to places in books and films that can be visited, which means no heavens, no hells, nor places of the future.

The *Dictionary of Deities and Demons in the Bible (DDD)*, edited by Karel van der Toorn, Bob Becking, and Pieter W. Van der Horst (Leiden: Brill; Grand Rapids, Mich.: Eerdmans, 1999. xxxviii, 960p. \$95; 1st ed., 1995) "discusses all of the gods and demons found in the Bible" (*Introd.*) be they Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Ugaritic, Syro-Palestinian, Persian, Greek or Roman and assesses the impact of contemporary religion on Israel and the Early church by focusing on those gods that actually left traces in the Bible. "The present thoroughly revised edition of *DDD* contains some thirty new entries, a host of additions and corrections to articles from the first edition, and important bibliographical updates" (*Pref.*).

Archives of Russia: A Directory and Bibliographic Guide to Holdings in Moscow and St. Petersburg, edited and compiled by Patricia Grimsted, Lada V. Repulo, and Irina V. Tunkina (Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 2000. 2v. 1,490p. \$275) is the updated and much expanded English-language version of the Russian title, *Arkhivny Rossii* (Moscow: Rosarkhiv, 1997). "Both editions are based on the Archo-Biblio-Base data files maintained at the Federal Archival Service of Russia (Rosarkhiv)" (*verso*).

Congressional Quarterly has revised and updated to 1999 its *Guide to Congress* with the fifth edition (Washington, D.C.: CQ Pr., 2000. 2v. 1,354p. il. \$39.95). The arrangement and the reference material—glossary of terms, Constitution, rules, lists of speakers, committee chairs since 1947, members of Congress, 1789–1999—are much the same as the fourth edition (1991. CJ193), just updated.

The second edition of *African States and Rulers* by John Stewart (Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 1999. 420p. \$75; 1st ed., 1988) is now arranged geographically rather than geopolitically and covers up to the end of 1998, including the chronology. The appendices are interesting: A, a table of all African states as they exist today showing the troubles that have afflicted them since independence; B, a listing of colonial powers showing entities they possessed; and C, a chart showing the dates of admission to the United Nations. The index is to rulers.

The *Encyclopedia of Native American Religions: An Introduction*, by Arlene B. Hirschfelder, is updated and revised (New York: Facts on File, 2000. 390p. \$65; 1st ed., 1992. BC567). According to the back cover, "in this edition, new or updated information has been included on such topics as national and state legislation ..., religious rights in the military, sacred sites, sacred use of tobacco, and court cases involving the participation of non-Indians in Native American religious ceremonies." Updated, too, is the bibliography, Further Reading.

Walford's Guide to Reference Materials is now beginning an eighth edition with volume 1: Science and Technology, compiled by Marilyn Mullay and Priscilla Schlicke (London: Library Association, 1999. 687p. £135). Out of a total of 7,584 entries, seven hundred are new and many have been revised. All formats are included. Subject areas of expansion include telecommunications, multimedia and digitization technology, alternative medicine, sports medicine, and palaeopathology. Besides the Author/Title and Subject indexes, there is an Online and Database Services index.