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Encyclopedia of Population (Review)

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less, articles are signed and include bibliographical references.

Coverage of newer authors such as Iain Banks, Roddy Doyle, J. K. Rowling, and Zadie Smith is commendably generous, but some entries for living authors lack currency. For example, the articles on Fleur Adcock, Brian Aldiss, and Paul Theroux mention none of their publications from the past decade. Moreover, the editors' policy regarding British nationality limits treatment of many notable writers from Commonwealth countries (such as Booker Prize winners Peter Carey, J. M. Coetzee, and Thomas Keneally) to brief mentions in the survey articles.

Fortunately, the volume has a detailed index, which is invaluable for locating information on authors not accorded separate entries and cross-references from pseudonyms and variant names. Supplementary material includes a chronological chart noting historical and literary highlights, lists of monarchs and poets laureate, and lists of literary prizewinners.

With more than 7,000 entries, the sixth edition of *The Oxford Companion to English Literature* (2000) provides more comprehensive coverage of English-language literatures. On the other hand, *Continuum* frequently offers greater depth because its entries are generally longer. For example, the *Continuum* article on playwright David Hare is five times longer than the one in the *Oxford Companion*. In spite of its flaws, this work will be a useful addition to public and academic libraries. However, its steep price may prohibit its purchase by the smaller libraries that would benefit the most from its contents.

Directory of Distance Learning Opportunities: K-12. 2003. 302p. indexes. Greenwood, \$69.95 (1-57356-515-6). 371.3.

Designed for librarians, parents, and school counselors looking for information on specific K-12 distance learning courses of study, this work contains an overview of the current status of distance education in the U.S. and in-depth information on more than 6,000 courses offered by 154 U.S. institutions and consortia. Information was obtained from respondents to a request from the publisher. Both print-based (correspondence study) and electronic (via the Internet, satellite broadcast, or interactive television) programs are included.

Main entries are arranged alphabetically by name of institution and contain full contact information, description of the institution, grade level, admission requirements, fees, equipment requirements, grading, and accreditation (this is important if the student wishes to transfer the credit or intends to use it for graduation). Course descriptions, emphasis, and approach, as well as general requirements are also included. A subject index provides access to courses by grade level, and a geographic index is helpful because some course offerings are limited to residents of particular states. An index that separated courses by delivery system—print, online, satellite broadcast, or interactive TV—might have been useful.

The demand for distance education is growing thanks to schedule conflicts in traditional schools, a desire for AP classes and enrichment opportunities, and interest in homeschool options. This directory is sure to be a welcome addition in public and school libraries. Nothing else pulls so much information together in one print source. Users can contact specific institutions by e-mail or visit their Web sites for additional information.

Encyclopedia of Population. 2v. Ed. by Pat Demeny and Geoffrey McNicoll. 2003. 1,040p. appendix. bibliogs. charts. index. tables. Macmillan, \$265 (0-02-865677-6). 304.6.

Population means more than people, births, and deaths. Population studies measure how people live, the environment they live in, and the resources to support life. The 336 articles in the *Encyclopedia of Population* discuss topics as varied as *Divorce*, *Immigration*, *Land use*, and *Prehistoric populations*. A topical outline provides a thematic view of the encyclopedia's content, which ranges from population theory to the cultural and political aspects of population.

Each entry is 500 to 1,000 words in length, contains a bibliography, and is signed by one of 278 authors—all published scholars from around the world. Among the longer entries are *Climate change and population*; *Diseases, infectious*; and *Sexuality in humans*. As is expected within the field of population, many charts, tables, and graphs accompany the text, including several in an appendix. Bio-

graphical entries on 60 individuals whose work was important in the development of population studies—for example, Thomas Malthus, Karl Marx, and Margaret Sanger—are included. Finding aids include an alphabetical list of articles, *see* and *see also* references, and an extensive index.

The *Encyclopedia of Population* is a successor to the *International Encyclopedia of Population* (Free Press, 1982). This earlier work focused on entries by country, whereas the later title focuses on themes and topics in population. Although the number of entry headings has doubled, the page numbers haven't, so expect concision and some dropped content. Appropriate for academic libraries, particularly those with programs in population studies, world economics, political science, and world development.

Encyclopedia of Science and Religion. 2v. Ed. by J. Wentzel Vrede van Huyssteen. 2003. 1,050p. bibliogs. index. Macmillan, \$265 (0-02-865704-7). 291.1.

This encyclopedia, intended for "a wide readership from high-school students to independent researchers and academics," deals with all aspects of the conflict and dialogue between science and religion. The list of scholars who have contributed is impressive, and the project had as a consultant and contributor Ian Barbour, physicist, theologian, and well-known author on the interplay of science and religion. The editorial point of view is that the formal consideration of the relationship between science and religion has become a new academic field of study. The troublesome potential of new technologies has brought questions into the public arena as well.

The 400-plus alphabetically arranged entries range from broad essays on topics such as *Biotechnology*, *Causation*, and *Sociobiology* to shorter pieces on terms such as *Cybernetics*, *Eco-feminism*, and *Entropy*. There are also 20 biographies of important figures in the dialogue between science and religion, from Aristotle to Stephen Jay Gould. The fore matter includes an alphabetical list of all articles as well as a synoptic outline, which enables one to see all of the articles related to, for example, physical sciences or Chinese religions. The historical and contemporary relationships between the realm of science and the major religious groups—Judaism, Islam, Christian traditions, Chinese religions, Buddhism, and Hinduism—are treated individually. Major scientific and academic fields are examined in the context of the encyclopedia's focus. Close to 70 articles on the physical sciences, for example, include entries on all the major arenas of the field: chemistry, particle physics, quantum physics, etc., each providing an overview of early research, contemporary developments and lessons, or applications to religious thought. All of the articles are signed and have bibliographies, some extensive. In addition, a nine-page annotated bibliography serves as a guide for further reading (and collection development) in various topics such as the human sciences and religion. A detailed index makes the wealth of material even more accessible.

The History of Science and Religion in the Western Tradition: An Encyclopedia (Garland, 2000) covers much of the same ground. Both are reference works of very high quality with scholarly contributors, several of them in common. But the approach of the earlier work is to treat fewer topics in broader essays. Some of the treatments are more substantial in the Garland work: medicine is covered in seven pages as opposed to two and a half. The Macmillan work does have a more global scope, including non-Western religions or belief systems. The references and bibliography of the set under review are much more up-to-date.

The comprehensive, global treatment of the historical and contemporary tensions and interplay between our sacred and secular knowledge make this an excellent addition to academic and large public libraries.

Hollywood Musicals Nominated for Best Picture. By Frederick G. Vogel. 2003. 374p. appendixes. bibliog. illus. index. McFarland, \$75 (0-7864-1290-9). 791.43.

Timing is everything. When Vogel began creating this work, there had not been a musical nominated for Best Picture since 1991's *Beauty and the Beast*, and so this reference book does not include the 2001 movie *Moulin Rouge*, which was both a musical and nom-