

SOURCES

and immigrants and refugees; and “Statistics and Research Methods,” which furnishes 142 entries for various techniques, such as normal distribution, null and alternative hypotheses, and peer review process. The latter category of entries contains numerous visuals and tables to further assist understanding.

The index to the overall set is provided at the end of each volume. The index highlights main article topics and corresponding volumes and page numbers in boldface. The cross-referencing further illuminates interrelationships between topics. For example, the entry for obesity tells users to see the related entries for body mass index, cardiovascular disease, chronic disease epidemiology, diabetes, and urban sprawl.

The length of articles ranges from a paragraph to several pages. Longer articles usually are divided by relevant topical subheadings, which along with the article title appear in boldface. For example, the entry for Latino health issues has the subheadings of: sociodemographic facts in Latino health, diabetes, asthma, cancer, cardiovascular and pulmonary health issues, and acquired immune deficiency syndrome. All articles end with a brief bibliography and the author's name. Select entries also provide a brief listing of related websites.

The only shortcoming in this work is that no information is provided about the authors' credentials beyond their institutional affiliation. Each entry concludes with the author's name; the full list of contributors and affiliations is included in the first volume.

The editors of *Encyclopedia of Epidemiology* have identified a gap in the literature and prepared a well-designed and information-rich reference that is long overdue. The resource will be especially useful for students wanting to explore frequent report topics such as euthanasia, physical activity and health, pollution, poverty and health, and tobacco from epidemiological perspectives. Therefore, this work is recommended for all academic collections. It can also be used by researchers, policymakers, and other professionals.—*Caroline Geck, Librarian, Kean University, Union, New Jersey*

Encyclopedia of Gay and Lesbian Popular Culture. By Luca Prono. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 2008. 328p. alkaline \$85 (ISBN 978-0-313-33599-0).

Prono's slim, but thoughtful, collection of essays focuses on well-known American and British individuals whose works, words, and deeds have helped “redefine and shape” contemporary views of gays and lesbians (xi). The author also aims to educate readers about the difficulties of obtaining such visibility in a popular culture historically ruled by a powerful media, including the Hollywood film and television industry. By focusing the encyclopedia only on popular culture, he has successfully moved his point of view across for a general readership.

For the most part, entries are biographical in nature. A small selection addresses a particular film or television program that has impacted the popular culture. The contents closely follow the social and cultural evolution and revolution

of the United States from the 1960s forward, so most of the entries are from the later twentieth-century time period. Prono casts a wide net for his entries and includes writers, actors, sports figures, film directors, and musicians. Significant figures from earlier periods of the twentieth century, those who either have a continuing influence on gay and lesbian popular culture (e.g., Judy Garland and Barbara Stanwyck), or those whose sexuality was hidden behind a successful career and well-managed public relations campaign (e.g., Rock Hudson and Raymond Burr) are also included. The writing is engaging and interesting; it is readable and accessible to wide audience.

Similar works have captured a broader scope of gay and lesbian history, notably Steve Hogan and Lee Hudson's *Completely Queer: The Gay and Lesbian Encyclopedia* (Henry Holt, 1998) and Neil Schlager's *Gay and Lesbian Almanac* (St. James, 1998). Prono's work is a welcome update in the field. It falls in between the short treatments of Hogan and Hudson and the longer treatments of Schlager. Each entry is two to three pages and includes suggestions for further reading.

There is some minor fact checking needed for a second edition, (e.g., Sylvester was a member of the Cockettes, not the Crockettes), as well as the usual typos or grammar problems that slip by in the first edition. That being said, this is a recommended purchase for public or college libraries.—*Christopher Lee Cochran, Reference Librarian, Washington, D.C.*

Encyclopedia of Geographic Information Science. Ed. by Karen K. Kemp. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage, 2008. 584p. acid free \$150 (ISBN 978-1-4129-1313-3).

“Geographic information Science is an information science focusing on the collection, modeling, management, display, and interpretation of geographic data. It is an integrative field, combining concepts, theories, and techniques from a wide range of disciplines, allowing new insights and innovative synergies for increased understanding of our world” (xxii). This definition of geographic information science (GISci) by editor Karen Kemp is as clear and succinct a definition as I have seen and it sets the tone for the volume. *Encyclopedia of Geographic Information Science* is an interdisciplinary work that successfully explores the depth, breadth, and diverse content of GISci. Even the correct acronym is not universally agreed upon. Kemp's strong interest in GISci education as well as GISci research is inherent in the character, content, and organization of this volume. In 2004, she was named the University Consortium for Geographic Information Science (UCGIS) Educator of the Year.

I would characterize the volume as a hybrid: part encyclopedia, part dictionary, and part textbook. A reader's guide section is enlightening and helps one to understand the concepts and their interrelationships. In some respects, it can be considered a concept map of the topics in the volume. These range from the mechanisms of GISci, such as conceptual foundations, data manipulation, design aspects, and