clearly state the significance of each topic.

Despite the great interest in (and numerous recent publications on) evolution, creationism, and Darwin, there is nothing quite like this volume. Patrick H. Armstrong's excellent All Things Darwin (Greenwood, 2007) is limited to Darwin and his era, though for these it does do a better job of suggesting further reading; More Than Darwin is a sparse with its referrals, but does have a website with additional information. Nils Eldredge's Life on Earth: An Encyclopedia of Biodiversity, Ecology, and Evolution (ABC-CLIO, prepared in collaboration with the American Museum of Natural History, 2002) focuses on science (creationism is barely mentioned, under "Evolution") and social, not religious, issues. All of the above are aimed at the high school and older audience. The extensive, comprehensive, and scholarly Encyclopedia of Evolution, edited by Mark Pagel (Oxford, 2002), is aimed at a more academic audience, with lengthy essays and technical articles by top people in the field as opposed to the dual authorship of More Than Darwin.

This book does a good job of fulfilling its aim of explaining the history, people, and places behind science. It does not seek to reconcile the sides of the controversy between evolution and creationism but to provide background on what and how and why people think as they do. Highly recommended for public and high school libraries; also useful for undergraduates approaching these topics for the first time.—Cindy Stewart Kaag, Head of Science Libraries, Washington State University, Pullman


Written by Ann Lee Morgan, an independent scholar with art history teaching experience at the University of Illinois in Chicago, this book provides 945 brief entries relating to American art from the colonial times to the present day.

Most of the entries are biographical, with some topical entries, limited to American movements. The biographical entries include only Euro-American artists, including expatriates and foreigners with influence in the United States. The biographies also include critics, collectors, curators, historians, art dealers, and other figures important in American art. Nonbiographical entries cover American movements, styles, magazines, studios, and related topics, with cross references where appropriate. The succinct dictionary does not include bibliographies, glossaries, illustrations, or entries related to American Indian art or artists.

There has not been a comparable work published since Baigell's Dictionary of American Art (Harper and Row, 1979), and Morgan's book provides updated information about artists and related topics from the past thirty years. Compared to a nontopical biographical dictionary, the entries in Morgan's book include valuable subject entries related to art, and compared to the listings in Who Was Who in American Art (Sound View, 1999), Morgan's entries contain more detailed information from a scholarly point of view. The three-volume American Art Analog (Chelsea House, 1986) is longer and more expansive, with glossy reproductions and auction information, but Morgan's book provides a concise, albeit not as thorough, dictionary.

The book is appropriate for academic, public, and school library reference shelves where concise and introductory information about American art or artists is needed.—Sigrid Kelsey, Electronic Reference Resources and Web Development Coordinator, Louisiana State University Libraries, Baton Rouge


This two-volume set edited by Lisa M. Given (University at Alberta) covers a vast range of qualitative research methods spanning multiple disciplines in the humanities, social sciences, and health sciences.

The encyclopedia's entries provide introductory information pertaining to every aspect of qualitative research, from approaches and methods to theoretical and philosophical frameworks. The entries are succinct and generally range from two to four pages. Each entry is followed by a bibliography of further readings that lists primary readings and websites on the topic. In addition, each entry has cross-references to direct the reader to related topics.

Included in each volume is a reader's guide that organizes the complex content of the encyclopedia and distributes the entries into sixteen subject categories, such as "Data Analysis," "Dissemination and Writing," and "Research Design and Planning." The reader's guide is a helpful tool that encourages browsing and the discovery of theoretical concepts, and is especially useful for the nonspecialist or student. Also included in volume 2 is an exhaustive sixty-page index.

All of the entries were written by international experts from a variety of fields, including individuals outside of academia working as qualitative methods consultants or trainers. According to Given, her intention as editor was to be comprehensive, but she acknowledges that an encyclopedia on qualitative methods will never be complete: "Qualitative methods are in constant evolution—being recrafted and re-shaped within and between disciplines. New methods and techniques, new journals, and new software packages are created every year’’ (xxx).

The content of the encyclopedia is unique and, as the editor puts it, “fills a gap in the existing literature for a general, interdisciplinary guide to the core concepts that inform qualitative research practices” (xxix). A major strength of this superior encyclopedia is its wide and deep scope and well-written and well-designed contents. The encyclopedia transforms sophisticated and conceptual content, which ordinarily is too abstract and specialized for ready processing by the average student or reader, to render it accessible to a wider audience. Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods is also available in electronic format in the Sage E-Reference
SOURCE


Salem, the publisher of the highly praised Magill’s Medical Guide and the online database counterpart Salem Health, is rolling out new specialized encyclopedias that focus on specific topics of medicine and that are reviewed by panels of experts and updated by top health professionals. This easy-to-use four-volume reference is designed for use by laypersons, and it will assist them with personal questions about cancer, including living with cancer.

The 835 signed articles are alphabetically arranged and vary from one to five pages. In addition, 166 informational sidebars and 250 black-and-white photos and illustrations that are directly integrated into the text facilitate understanding these topics. The reference is especially useful for report writing at the secondary and early undergraduate levels because of the clarity of the content. Each article supplies a short definition of the topic, along with extensive cross-references and a bibliography of current resources. Topics are organized under one of seven umbrella categories: cancer biology, carcinogens, diseases and conditions, drugs or drug classes, medical specialties, procedures, and social and personal issues. Health consumers will like the fact that the categories are listed at the beginning of each essay and that a list of each title by category is furnished at the end of volume 4. Moreover, the essays follow a uniform and logical format based on which category the articles are placed. For example, articles that are categorized as “Diseases, symptoms, and conditions” usually list subheadings, such as other names for the health conditions, related conditions, a definition, risk factors, etiology, and the disease process, incidence, symptoms, screening and diagnosis, treatment and therapy, and prognosis, prevention, and outcomes.

Much of the content classified under the social and personal issues category focuses on cultural information, including the health of specific ethnic groups, such as “African Americans and Cancer,” “Africans and Cancer,” “Ashkenazi Jews and Cancer,” “Asian Americans and Cancer,” “Latinos/Hispanics and Cancer,” and “Native Americans and Cancer.” The social and personal issues category also contains entries that address cancer at different stages of life, such as “Sexuality and Cancer,” “Pregnancy and Cancer,” “Childbirth and Cancer,” “Aging and Cancer,” and the “Elderly and Cancer.” There is even an entry for “Living with Cancer.” Many entries in this category deal with preparations for time near or after death, such as the entries for “Advance Directives,” “End-of-Life Care,” “Grief and Bereavement,” “Hospice Care,” “Informed Consent,” “Living Will,” and “Watchful Waiting.”

This reference has many specialized appendices, including information about cancer centers, hospitals, and cancer support groups, a glossary, and an index. Main entry pages are annotated in the index in boldface. A value-added benefit of purchasing this print copy is an unlimited free subscription for three years to Salem Health’s companion online database (http://health.salempress.com) with equivalent content. Salem Health: Cancer is a good choice for public and undergraduate health collections because of its authoritativeness and because it provides access to Salem Health. However, if libraries have already built a good health and medical collection and have limited budgets, or, alternatively, own the Gale Encyclopedia of Cancer (Gale, 2005), this resource should be deemed an optional purchase.—Caroline Geck, Somerset, New Jersey

Professional Materials

Karen Antell

Editor


Initially conceived and crafted as a practical guide for school library media specialists working with grades 7–12, this book promises to be useful and influential beyond its author’s expressed intent. This handy reference is a fine embodiment of the much-discussed “embedded instruction” model of information literacy (IL). Volkman, a high school librarian, has partnered with several history instructors to develop discrete learning experiences that include library media center use as an integral component in investigating selected historical disciplines. For example, the author has developed a section for the study of World War II that transforms the library into a learning center with stations employing various multimedia, static displays, and, of course, books as primary sources. This is just the beginning; full lesson plans are included for student poster sessions ranging from novel topics such as “Evil Characters in History” to standby topics such as “Edgar Allan Poe.” Each plan features intensive, intentional use of library resources, including significant attention to print resources.

With a little effort, the school librarian can collaborate with the teaching faculty in his or her school to develop stellar learning opportunities that prominently feature the library for little or no extra cost. Although Volkman’s focus is history in grades 7–12, the lessons can be easily adapted to other disciplines. In fact, the present reviewer is a university instructor who uses these materials to great advantage in his teaching, including exercises involving the use of special collections. Included in this guide are several camera-ready handouts.