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Testdriving CD-ROM's-The American Indian: A Multimedia Encyclopedia ver. 2.0

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The American Indian: A Multimedia Encyclopedia ver. 2.0

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<http://www.providence.edu/mml/pmlhp1.htm>

Words with the political season heating up it is only fitting that we take a look at two of Sharpe Reference's recent additions. The Encyclopedia of Interest Groups and Lobbyists in the United States (2000, 076568022X, $185) gives the reader a real perspective on the central role that interest groups and their representatives play in the political process. The coverage is diverse. A total of 197 interest groups are listed in categories like banking and finance, health and medical, labor, civil and human rights, agriculture, industry, construction and transport media, entertainment and information. There are also sections on single-issue interest groups and foreign governments who promote their political agendas. Each category is preceded by an essay that gives a useful overview while the individual entries discuss the history, activities and financial facts related to the specific interest group covered, as well as providing a brief bibliography. The information is both interesting and helpful while the writing is factual and objective. However, the bibliographies could be a lot stronger. They range from the one entry listings (both organizational Web sites) for Friends of the Earth and the Environmental Defense Fund to those with up to ten entries like the Nuclear Energy Institute (The NRA has only three references listed.) But the set has added strengths. There is a section of statistical information provided in a number of tables and charts about the top PAC's and lobbyists, as well as complete contact information for each organization. There is also a helpful index, a table of contents and a list of the abbreviations and acronyms used in the set.

Overall, the Encyclopedia of Interest Groups and Lobbyists in the United States brings together a good deal of important and useful information. Both undergraduate and public libraries will find it a beneficial addition to their collections.

Another Sharpe reference which brings together a lot of information is the Encyclopedia of Third Parties in America (2000, 0765680203, $275). The eclectic diversity of American politics shines through the pages of this set. The Encyclopedia's three volumes are divided into four parts. The first is a collection of eight essays that set the historical context, in broad chronological order, for the rise of third parties. The second is a group of 40 color maps that reflect the presidential voting percentages of major third party movements. The third part contains the actual articles on the individual parties. These articles provide informative discussions of the origins, platforms, electoral results and the legacies of each party. Coverage is impressive and ranges from the anti-immigrant Know-Nothing to the abolitionist led...
can Indian: A Multimedia Encyclopedia should appear by mid-2000. We expect that it will include the revised versions of the source titles. The titles of the CD and the corresponding print publications focus primarily on North American Indians; but they also cover Mexico, Canada, the Arctic, Meso-American civilizations, Caribbean and South American tribes.

The main menu offers buttons to locate information by tribes, history, folklore, religion, biographies, reference shelf, and multimedia gallery. The Tribes button allows locating information about specific tribes by name or by region. Regions include: arctic, subarctic, northwest, southwest, Plains, Great Basin, California, northeast, southeast, Plateau, all regions, and other areas.

The History button goes to a submenu that offers other buttons to focus on early civilizations, culture and customs, wars and rebellions, land disputes, and discovery/exploration. These subdivisions are also used by the history and exploration timelines in Reference Shelf.

The Folklore, Religion, and Biographies buttons offer two further buttons which are complementary. One allows searching topics alphabetically while the other organizes the topics by tribe. The alphabetic entries are usually shorter (one or two paragraphs) than the topic entries. Alphabetical buttons appear raised except when there is no corresponding information. The multimedia gallery allows perusal of entries by media type: audio, video, photos/portraits, or maps.

The Reference Shelf includes primary source documents, a glossary, timelines for both history and exploration (but there are no links to corresponding topics), and a list of museums and societies. The buttons of the secondary menus for the multimedia gallery and the reference shelf transliterate the labels into Greek characters. Museums and societies can be identified by location or organization name for both the United States and Canada. It is up-to-date, including information about the Mashantucket Pequot Museum in Ledyard, CT, which opened in late 1998. Searches can identify documents related to particular tribes or the people related to them. As many of the documents consist of treaties, a button lists the treaty names and the dates.

Trying to locate the Pequots (or Pequot) and the Ojibwa with the Tribe button, however, made us think that there was no coverage of these tribes. Using the Search button at the bottom of almost every screen produced 125 entries for the Pequots, including a lengthy article on the Pequot War, and 147 for the Ojibwa. This search feature has some interesting capabilities. As one types letters in the Search For window, the Windows available window goes to the nearest match. This helps to identify variant spellings such as Mohican, Mohegan, and Mahican. The entry for Algonkin explains:

— Indian tribal names can be confusing. Alternate names or different spellings of the same name are often used. Sometimes the Indians themselves use different names for their tribes than those given by whites. Or tribes may be known by names given to them by another tribe. Moreover, early historians may have applied names inconsistently. There were often French versions from French-speaking historians, explorers or traders, as well as English versions. In the case of the southern and southwestern Indians who lived in territories where the Spanish settled in North America, there were sometimes varying Spanish names as well.

— The use of the name Algonquian or Algonquin or Algonkin is an example of possible confusion. Different writers use different spellings. To add to the mix-up, the name is sometimes used to discuss one small Canadian tribe, the people who originally held the name. But at other times it is used to denote many different tribes who spoke a common language but who were spread across all the Northeast and other areas as well. One might see the phrase the Algonquin proper to distinguish the original tribe from other Algonquian-speaking peoples. Another way is to use the Algonquin spelling for the original tribe and to use the Algonquian spelling for the whole language family of tribes.

As the search engine identifies the closest entry, it lists the word in the Results window along with the total number of occurrences. Double clicking a word from the Results window opens an entry in the Search For window; but it does not replace what one typed.

We sometimes experienced General Protection Fault errors doing this. The Operators window offers an impressive number of options: &, ^, |, ~, \, and, not, or, xor, 1, 0, *, ****, and #. Searches will understand the meaning of some of these operators but probably not all of them.

Yet, the on-site help does not explain their meaning and the documentation that comes in the cover of the jewel case only covers the installation process.

The Tools button on the navigation bar allows saving pictures and text, viewing search history, creating or running tours (slide shows or presentations), adding topics to a tour, and saving a tour. There is no cut and paste option; so, when one saves text to disk, one copies the entire article and must then select the desired portions.

The entries offer a good introduction or overview to a topic, as an encyclopedia should. However, despite its breadth of coverage, The American Indian: A Multimedia Encyclopedia is not a one-stop solution for serious research. For example, the long article on Indians in the American Revolution glosses over the Battle of Bennington (VT) without mentioning the important role of the Indians. Nor does the article mention the massacre of 20-year-old Jane McRea that galvanized the colonials and resulted in a great recruiting drive sending the fate of Gen. Burgoyne and leading to his surrender at Saratoga. However, a four paragraph biography of John Burgoyne devotes an entire paragraph to the incident; and there is a biographical entry under the variant spelling Jane MacCrea.
**Robots for Kids: Exploring New Technologies for Learning**

Edited by Alison Druin and James Hendler (2000, Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, 1558605975, 377 pp, $44.95)

If you have recently watched MTV's Real World New Orleans, you might be familiar with the house dog. For those of you who have not given up a Tuesday evening at the ten spot for the sake of witnessing popular culture, what you have been missing is a robotic canine. Most of the Real World casts are given fish; the New Orleans crew was given a hunk of wires and metal named Shorty. Being slightly skeptical of the usefulness of a robotic dog, I jumped at the chance to read *Robots for Kids*.

Many of the books I review address one of the many issues associated with technology: *Robots for Kids* is no exception. Arguably the new technological frontier, robots are no longer funny little humanoids that used to make us laugh on television shows like *Silver Spoons* and *Saved by the Bell*. Rather, robots and other forms of artificial intelligence (AI) are used not only as toys and pets but also as assistants to the disabled and as educational tools. *Robots for Kids* is certain to introduce you to new frontiers in mechanical technology.

Druin and Hendler are no strangers to robotics. Druin, an assistant professor at the University of Maryland in both the Institute for Advanced Computer Studies and the College of Education, has focused her recent research on robotic storytelling technologies. Hendler, also a professor at the University of Maryland, heads the Autonomous Mobile Robotics Laboratory and the Advanced Information Technology Laboratory.

**PC Buyers Handbook 2000**

by Gordon P. Foreman (2000, McFarland, 078540907x, 127 pp, $22.50)

The month of September conjures memories of buying new pencils, searching for the coolest notebook for English class, shopping for back-to-school clothing, and hoping to figure out exactly what your new teachers expect from you. It is not surprising that many students—from kindergarten to college—are expected to have access to a computer. If you are shopping for a new Mac or Windows machine, be sure to reference *Gordon P. Foreman's PC Buyer's Handbook 2000*. Right away you might be thinking that it is useless to buy a book about computers when the information in it is obsolete continued on page 61

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**From the Reference Desk**

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Liberty party, the Nationalist Socialist White People's Party to the Black Panthers and the National Women's Party to the Chicano La Raza Unida Party. The fourth part of the encyclopedia consists of biographies of the main actors associated with the parties discussed. Included are more familiar names like Jane Addams, Robert LaFollette, and H. Ross Perot, as well as the more obscure like Lucy Parsons, Nathaniel Banks and Vito Marcantonio. The set also includes bibliographies and a glossary of terms.

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**TestDriving CD-ROMs**

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The *American Indian: A Multimedia Encyclopedia* is a very good product that combines several reference sources and makes searching for information easy and enjoyable. Topics not identifiable from the main access points can usually be retrieved with the search function. We could not identify a single topic about which we could not locate at least some information. Many of the entries contain printed pronunciation information, particularly for tribal names. A multimedia encyclopedia should replace these notes with an authoritative audio pronunciation.

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