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From the Reference Desk

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that electronic resources management was not simply serials librarianship re-named. It is, in so many ways, the new librarianship in practice.

**ATG:** What other new journal publications are in the works? Books?

BC: I am not really privy to new journal launches at this point in time. Book publishing is carried out by entirely separate divisions.

**ATG:** What predictions do you have for the future of Haworth? Will you continue to be a separate imprint of Taylor & Francis?

BC: Haworth’s journals should grow and prosper. I anticipate they may advantageously be folded into a broader, Routledge/Taylor & Francis imprimatur. By far and away, one of the most immediate advantages is that the publication lag time (defined here as meaning the time from receipt of final copy in the publisher’s office, to final print/Web publication) has already been cut from six months to three months. That time reduction will be a magnet for highly cited authors. In addition, Taylor & Francis promotes on both sides of the Atlantic, and maintains a 15-member sales force for “Big Deals” and other types of journal packages. Other factors includes T&F’s participation in low-cost journal programs for libraries in most of Africa; technological improvements to make the Haworth journals Counter compliant; and once again the vast advantages of informaworld, the Taylor & Francis platform, which is so extraordinarily robust.

**ATG:** Do you regret your decision to sell Haworth Press to Taylor & Francis?

BC: No, not at all. At this time in my life, I could not go it alone. More importantly, I see the journal business as changing radically on many fronts. There is a unique paradox facing us. On the one hand, the Internet allows anyone to distribute information globally with the greatest of ease. In addition, costs of typography are decreasing rapidly. This makes it possible to launch new journal titles at a fraction of the cost of the past. On the other hand, there are a number of fronts, with the aim of providing the best possible services for scholarly, academic, and professional end-users. But I have utmost confidence in the people of Taylor & Francis. Although it has indeed been only a year since the acquisition of Haworth by Taylor & Francis, it feels ever so much longer. Taylor & Francis was founded in the City of London in 1798, and it is unique in structure as it is in history. Many companies courted Haworth when it first appeared on the market. It took however but one meeting with their principle contacts, Roger Horton, Chief Executive from London, and Kevin Bradley, to ascertain that this would be our preferred and rightful home.

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**From the Reference Desk**

by **Tom Gilson** (Head, Reference Services, Addlestone Library, College of Charleston, 66 George Street, Charleston, SC 29401; Phone: 843-953-8014; Fax: 843-953-8019) <gilson@cofc.edu>

**Sage’s Encyclopedia of Stem Cell Research** (2008, 978-1412959087, $225) deals with a controversial topic that evokes heartfelt responses from both those in favor and those opposed. The editors of this set, Clive N. Svendsen and Allison D. Ebert acknowledge this in their introduction and point to the development of induced pluripotent stem cells in place of the destruction of embryonic stem cells as possibly deflating the ethical controversy surrounding stem cell research. Nonetheless, they admit that concerns and confusion still exist. Fortunately for them, this only enhances the value of their serious treatment of this difficult issue in terms a layman can understand and appreciate.

These two volumes attempt to provide an overview of stem cell research that both explains the science behind the research as well as addresses its history, ethical complexity and legal and political ramifications. The value of this work lies in its success in offering a synthesis of these interweaving threads. The editors wisely provide a Reader’s Guide grouping related articles in broad categories allowing users to get a sense of the scope of coverage as well as specific areas of concern. In addition, there are “see also” references after each entry. A number of articles discuss relevant biology as well as clinical trials of stem cells on individual diseases. Others report on the institutions, organizations, and people making significant contributions while others address the historic, political, ethical and religious perspectives. In addition, there are articles that highlight research activity in a number of countries throughout the world and within individual states in the U.S. Each entry provides a brief bibliography of relevant sources from both the popular and academic literature as well as the Web. There is also a glossary of terms, a resource list including books, Websites, journals, and reports as well as the names and affiliations of hundreds of scientists currently involved in stem cell research. Appendices add more insight by including a CRS report for Congress on federal funding continued on page 64
and oversight of stem cell research, as well as the text of congressional hearings on stem cells and cloning and reports to the President’s Council on Bioethics.

While the Encyclopedia of Stem Cell Research is not the final word on the topic, it offers a reader friendly but informed introduction to an area of study that will only grow in importance. Editors Svendsen and Ebert, along with their contributors, are to be commended for sifting through the complexity and offering students, scholars and interested lay persons a diverse collection of articles that help make sense of the topic. Overall, they provide an accessible and valuable reference work that will find a home in academic libraries as well as larger public libraries where there is patron interest.

The Encyclopedia of North American Colonial Conflicts to 1775 (2008, 978-1851097524, $295) is the first entry in ABC-CLIO’s projected Encyclopedia of American Military History series. However, with its attention to more than military history it follows in the tradition of other well respected military titles from ABC-CLIO. Political and social aspects of Colonial conflict receive equal billing here. The lead editor is Spencer C. Tucker who is responsible for other well regarded ABC-CLIO titles like the Encyclopedia of the Cold War (2007, 978-1851097012, $525), Naval warfare: an International Encyclopedia (2002, 978-1576072196, $295) and the Encyclopedia of World War II (2004, 978-1576079997, $485) among others. Fortunately for the reader, Spencer sticks to his winning formula in producing this high quality set.

With their 875 entries, Spencer and his contributors tell the story of two and a half centuries of struggle to settle and exploit the North American continent. While there is discussion of other European influences the dominant focus is on the formative duel between Britain and France. As one might expect, there is also emphasis on Native Americans and their pivotal role in Colonial conflict as well as on their intertribal warfare. There are also accounts of various slave rebellions and other uprisings. However, as noted above, this reference offers more than articles on battles and campaigns. There is also coverage of major military figures and other personalities, social issues including slavery, impressments and pacifism, relevant concepts like Absolutism and Just War Theory, the role of individual European countries and Indian tribes, as well as articles on diplomatic efforts and intercolonial relations.

The set is amply illustrated with a helpful map section and a variety of images including drawings, tables and charts. Each entry has a brief bibliography as well as “see also” references. There are also appendices which include an essay on military rank structure, a chart of British, French and Spanish army and navy ranks, a glossary, some statistical information, a thorough chronology, and a thematic or categorical index that groups related articles. But perhaps the most impressive value added elements is the primary documents volume. This third volume of the set is devoted to 166 primary sources ranging chronologically from the Treaty of Tordesillas on June 7, 1494 dividing the spheres of influence for early exploration between Spain and Portugal to the lyrics of the patriotic song Yankee Doodle first printed in Britain in 1778 (and later in the U.S. in 1794). In each case an explanation of the document and its relevance is provided followed by the document itself.

The Encyclopedia of North American Colonial Conflicts to 1775 is a very promising start to this projected series of references. It uses polished production values, current scholarship and thoughtful editing to provide students, scholars and lay readers a well rounded source for Colonial research. One suspects that the main market for this title will be academic libraries. However, larger public libraries with patrons interested in Colonial and military history will also benefit from its addition to their collections. Libraries interested in Colonial history should also consider Colonial America: An Encyclopedia of Social, Political, Cultural, and Economic History (2005, 978-0765680655, prices vary) published by M.E. Sharpe and edited by James Ciment.

The second edition of the Encyclopedia of Rural America: the Land and People (2008, 978-1592371150, $195) is two-volume set from Grey House Publishing that is a worthy successor to the original. It updates the initial version published in 1997 by ABC-CLIO with 73 new essays, numerous updates of previous articles, and a new 110 page section of primary documents along with contributions from 121 scholars unique to this edition.

Edited by Gary Gorham of North Dakota State University, this reference concentrates on a part of America that is often neglected. The articles cover a diversity of topics related to rural life including those touching on education, agriculture, the economy, technology, development, politics, social issues and services, as well as articles related to environmental concerns. In fact, issues related to climate and environment are given an expanded treatment in this updated edition. These articles focus on various aspects of issues like “disaster preparedness and emergency management, natural resource management, alternative energy sources … and rural development and sustainability.” On the economic front there are articles on core issues like taxes and income, as well as those on specific industries ranging from manufacturing to retail. Numerous public policies that affect rural America are also discussed including those on health care, rural development and telecommunications. In addition, cultural influences ranging from the arts and music to the media and growing diversity receive attention.

But what most separates this set from the prior edition is the section of primary documents. These are not what one thinks of as primary sources in the traditional sense. Rather, they are reprints of “articles, book chapter excerpts and speeches” organized around three separate visions of rural America. These visions are both competing and complementary. The articles on the industrialized vision focus on the value of the land resources in rural America and on numerous technological advances in areas like agriculture and forestry. The second vision is one that points to sustainability and stewardship as key concerns while the third offers alternative visions from Aldo Leopold’s view of land have intrinsic value to Rosemary Radandt Ruether’s concept of ecofeminism. This primary document section adds to the informative articles that make up the majority of the set a collection of thought provoking essays that ask the reader to contemplate the future of rural America. Add to this this, the section of primary documents is rounded off with an impressive bibliography along with a listing of nearly 400 contributors that provides credentials for all of them. A general index rounds out the set giving readers access to specifics.

The Encyclopedia of Rural America: the Land and People offers students and interested professionals a comprehensive and scholarly overview of the issues that confront rural America as well as thought provoking articles that point to the future. It should find a welcomed place in most academic libraries as well as in many public libraries.

The Encyclopedia of Witches and Witchcraft and Wicca (2008, 978-0-8160-7103-6, $85; pbk., 978-0816071043, $24.95) is another recent update of a useful and fascinating reference work. Now in its third edition, the Encyclopedia is authored by Rosemary Ellen Guiley in whose capable hands past editions have proven a worthy addition in many libraries. This update will serve to keep up that tradition.

Guiley treats witchcraft with a seriousness that may surprised those who view it as some form of magical sorcery or trivialized up demonic possession. Her approach is grounded in historical research as well as reflective of the evolutionary development of witchcraft into the 20th century spiritual practice of Wicca. There are some 480 entries in this single volume work that include numerous biographies as well as coverage of topics related to witchcraft in folklore, its rituals, tools and practices, secret organizations, accounts of numerous witch trials and persecutions and other forms of magic and the occult. Unfortunately, there is little if any mention of witchcraft as portrayed continued on page 93

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students and 300 staff and 400,000 books had to be moved. The homes of many librarians, however, across the province were damaged. It was noted that the encouragement and help from the outside world was extremely helpful and caused these librarians to know they were not alone. Cheng Huan-Wen, the Director of the Library and Dean of the School of Library Science, from Sun Yatsen University, got 400 volunteers to go there to help. He visited 17 higher education libraries and distributed $500,000, giving most of it to individual librarians to help them get their lives in order before going back to work in the libraries. Large publishers like CNKI and Fang Zheng bought tents and sent them to Chengdu and offered free access to needed electronic sources of information.

Among the lessons learned from the earthquakes disaster, the following issues were noted:

1. The need for disaster plans.
2. The need for regular (monthly) fire and evacuation drills.
3. The need to analyze all existing buildings, buildings now being renovated and the plans for new buildings in terms of their ability to withstand the stresses produced by major earthquakes.
4. The need for an emergency classification system similar to that for typhoons/hurricanes so everyone can quickly grasp the severity of the disaster confronting the populace and those involved in relief efforts.
5. The need to quickly gather experts together to share experiences with each other and the librarians affected by the disaster. Librarians in Sichuan found this to be very helpful.

Many other topics were addressed by conference members but these are the major ones which interested me the most. A common aspect of Chinese conferences is for the participants to go touring together. In the case of this group of librarians this involved only 50 or so persons but I have attended events where hundreds of librarians go from place to place enjoying the scenery together and in the process establishing personal relationships. In China, foreigners soon learn, everything is personal. In our case, we had a wonderful time visiting a high tech automobile plant manufacturing Volkswagens, the beautiful Changbai Mountains and an interesting trip along the Yalu River dividing North Korea and China. While the river marked the tragic site of so many Korean War deaths, on that day scores of children on the Korean side frolicked in the water while guards in small towers kept their watch.

Endnotes
1. Sichuan or more traditionally spelled in the west as Szechuan – literally the province where four (si) great rivers (chuan) are present.