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From the Reference Desk

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This document has been made available through Purdue e-Pubs, a service of the Purdue University Libraries. Please contact epubs@purdue.edu for additional information.
Under the able direction of editor-in-chief Joel Mokyr, Oxford University Press has produced another valuable set that should have particular appeal to academic libraries. Firmly based on recent scholarship, The Oxford Encyclopedia of Economic History (2003, 0192170946, $695) reflects the interplay between economic practices and society throughout world history. While the arrangement of articles is alphabetical, conceptually the encyclopedia is organized into broad categories. Articles fit within topics like geography (by countries, regions and cities), as well as demography, agriculture, labor, and natural resources. In addition, other broad categories include money, banking and finance, production systems, business history and technology; and macroeconomics and international economics. There are also over 125 individual and family biographies ranging from bankers to inventors and labor leaders to entrepreneurs. Nearly 900 separate articles, and sub articles, make up the set’s five volumes and fill out the broad categories mentioned above. They cover topics as diverse as crop rotation, black markets, free trade, public housing, smuggling, financial panics, pest control, labor mobility, the clothing trades and the computer industry.

The articles are accessible and not overly technical. Nonetheless they are intended for a scholarly audience. Each is well researched and has a selected bibliography containing primary sources and important works. The editors have also provided a 16-page listing of relevant Internet sites current as of Spring 2003. “See also” references link related articles and there is a thorough index to the entire set in the last volume. Importantly, for an encyclopedia covering such an interdisciplinary subject, there is a “Topical Outline of Articles” giving the reader a useful overview of the range and relationship of the topics covered.

Although the contents could still be seen as “western-centric,” authors were asked to include non-western economies whenever relevant, and two members of the editorial board are specialists in non-western economies. This concern is most obvious in the individual articles on the specific geographic entities ranging from Hong Kong to Pakistan and ancient Japan to the Ottoman Empire, but it is also interwoven in articles covering broader topics like the agricultural revolution, money and coinage and urbanization.

The Oxford Encyclopedia of Economic History is a set that will take a well-deserved place on a number of academic library shelves. Employing their usual high standards of scholarship, Oxford University Press has produced a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach to the history of the “dismal science” not available elsewhere. Most academic libraries should give it strong consideration.

The Encyclopedia of the Harlem Renaissance (2003, 0816045399, $65) centers on a unique chapter in African American history. Resulting from the Great Migration of black Americans from the rural South to Northern and Midwestern cities, a cultural consciousness and artistic outpouring found its focus in Harlem during the 1920’s and 1930’s. This one volume encyclopedia informs this development with articles on key movements like Black Nationalism and the Pan-African Congress, important organizations like the National Urban League and the NAACP and influential publications like the Amsterdam News and Crisis. There are also articles on major art forms like jazz and folk art, events like the Harlem riots and the Scottsboro trial and specific issues like interracial interaction and the Jim Crow laws. Another major feature of this book is the coverage of the artists, musicians, writers, and thinkers who fueled the Harlem Renaissance. Numerous individual biographies, as well as articles on specific works run throughout this work. The arrangement of articles is alphabetical and there is a general index as well as a list of entries by topic. There are also a number of useful appendices including a glossary of Harlem Renaissance slang, a chronology, a map section, and a list of further readings, above and beyond the brief bibliographies at the end of each entry.

The more one examines the Encyclopedia of the Harlem Renaissance, the more one is impressed. It is a fascinating and carefully considered work on a pivotal time in African American history. This book will be useful for high school students and undergraduates, as well as the general reader, and should find a home in all types of libraries. Depending on need, it is appropriate for reference or circulation. (A paperback edition is available from Checkmark Books, 0816045402, $21.95.)

Sage Reference has also released a one-volume encyclopedia that will find an avid audience in a variety of libraries. The Encyclopedia of Murder and Violent Crime (2003, 076192437X, $125), edited by Dr. Eric Hickey, contains more than 200 articles that range from those on theories of aggression, to ones centered on organized crime to others dealing with various forms of violent behavior. Written by more than 100 qualified scholars and practitioners, these articles are serious and informed, being both descriptive and fact filled. Aside from the broad topics mentioned above, other articles in the encyclopedia center on criminal investigation techniques and forensic science, family violence, juvenile crime and gangs, homicide, serial and mass murder, terrorism, psychological theories, and victimology. Also given space in this book are specific crimes like the St. Valentine’s Day Massacre, atrocities like the ethnic cleansing in Serbia, and infamous offenders like the Boston Strangler, Albert DeSalvo. Access to the information in the encyclopedia is provided by a solid general index, an alphabetical list of entries and a “Reader’s Guide” of entries classified by related topics. Additional research can be found in the Winter 2003 issue of the CRS Report Research in Focus, “Consensus on Violence.” (Available from CRS, 800-424-4748.)

Close readers will notice that this edition has dropped the words “catena,” “kittle,” and “supinate.” A poll of our office staff revealed that not one of us had ever used those words. Subsequently, our editors decided that they were just “clogging up the works.” We suggest that our readers, should they come across those words in conversation or in text, simply frown and look the other way.

Finally, we have added to our back matter with the 12th edition. Along with the standard sections for biographical entries, geographical names, and casino addresses, we have added sections for cable channel conversion and also references to lies in American history. We believe that these, along with all the changes in Dunster’s 12th, will serve our reader well and continue our 50-year tradition of excellence.

Adventures in Librarianship

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expanded in the 12th edition. Kudos to our illustrator, Andrew Grabson, for creating miniature woodblock renditions of such difficult subjects as “parsimony,” “atmosphere,” and “skulk.”

Because of the recent departure of our Etymologist, Dr. Howard Kanner, the dates of first usage, bracketed at the end of each definition, are “guesstimates” based on editorial fancy and back-room dice tossing. Though the dates should not be cited as fully “accurate,” we believe they will be of interest to scholars, numerologists, and doctoral candidates in the field of chaos theory.
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Bernan Press has carved out a publishing niche by cleverly repackaging government statistics. Fortunately, by adding valuable editorial touches, they have also developed a list of useful reference titles. *The Who, What, and Where of America: Understanding the Census Results* (2003, 0890597634, $95) is a recent example. Edited by former Director of the US Census Bureau, Martha Farnsworth Riche and Deirdre A. Gaquin, this book serves to complement another Bernan publication, the annual *County and City Extra*. (2002, 0890595976, $120). The *County and City Extra* provides up-to-date statistical information for every state, county, metropolitan area, congressional district, and all US cities with a population of 25,000 or more as of the year 2000.

In order to supplement this information, the *Who, What, and Where of America* takes data from the census long form, filled out by a sample population, and presents it in three parts. The first part covers information on “age, race, Hispanic origin, household structure, ancestry, and the languages spoken at home.” Part 2 offers statistics on “education, labor force, status, work and family patterns, income and poverty,” while part 3 provides figures on migration patterns, housing, and transportation to work.” Each part is introduced by a section of colored maps, along with an explanation of the data that follows. Other useful features include a section of rankings on a number of “key demographic and housing characteristics,” as well as five appendices. These appendices help clarify geographic concepts and codes, define metropolitan statistical areas and components, provide state maps locating metropolitan areas, counties and central cities and lists cities by state and county.

All of these features provide added value to the data in the tables. In particular, the editors’ analysis of trends like our aging population, and its increasing diversity and changing distribution, is of value in understanding what all of the numbers are saying. However, there is one suggested improvement. For the vast majority of tables, a citation for the source is not listed within immediate view. There is a listing of sources and definitions “hidden” in the appendix F, but that takes a while to locate and, in any case, does not provide much assistance in locating the tables on the Census Website. (Actually, that is an idea for another publication, a guide for using the Census Website.)

In any case, this minor concern is outweighed by the actual data being presented in a useful and handy single volume. In short, *The Who, What, and Where of America* provides the researcher with a wealth of information in an accessible format. Of course, making full use of this book requires spending a little time reading through the explanations and “getting the lay of the land.” But, it is well worth the effort. Academic libraries and larger public libraries where statistical research is common will want to consider this title.

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**Book Reviews — Monographic Musings**

Column Editor: Debbie Vaughn (Reference Librarian, College of Charleston) <vaughnd@cofc.edu>

*Column Editor’s Note:* December and January are saturated with holidays and festivals; Hanukkah, Christmas, Ramadan, and Kwanzae are among the more universally observed. This year, why not celebrate lesser-known holidays such as the Rice Cake Festival, or *Mochi No Matsuri*. This Japanese tradition takes place on the eighth day of the twelfth month, and participants offer special rice cakes in prayer. While you are at it, mark Sylvester Day on your calendar as well. On this day, December 31, Pope Sylvester is heartily honored. Another exciting celebration is Vasant Panchami. Kept on the fifth day of the waxing half of the month of Magha, Saraswati, the Hindu goddess of learning, is honored with—none other than—books.

Whatever your flavor of festivities, this time of year provides us the opportunity to relax and catch up. Reviewers Steven Profit and Ellen Finnie Duranceau suggest a variety of books for your reading pleasure, as reading is undoubtedly a popular leisure activity among ATG family. Happy reading, everyone, and happy holidays to you and yours. —DV


Reviewed by Steven Profit (Reference Librarian, College of Charleston) <profits@cofc.edu>

In the preface of his book, Edwin Dover writes that his “… primary goal is to provide solid background information about the personalities, politics, laws, events, and meaning of the disputed presidential election of 2000.” To that, this reviewer responds, “Mission accomplished!” *The Disputed Presidential Election of 2000* is a focused and robust history of that controversial balloting.

The book’s introductory material works well as ready-reference information. There are one-sentence biographical sketches of 20 key figures in the campaign and post-election events and a 122-entry chronology that covers the entire campaign season from results of a May 11, 1998, Gallup poll to December 13, 2000, when Gore conceded the election after the Supreme Court’s ruling that ended the legal battles over the Florida vote recounting process.

The six chapters present detailed histories of campaign, election, and post-election events as well as examinations of relevant background issues. Chapter one provides an overview of the election in a manner that elaborates on certain events and processes noted in the chronology. Dover focuses on the party primaries both in general and regarding the 2000 contests in particular; the general election campaign including the four debates involving the presidential and vice-presidential candidates; election day including demographic and geographic breakdowns for the vote tally; and a brief overview of the situation in Florida before, during, and after election day.

Chapter two concerns the electoral college. Dover explores its creation, its history, and how changes in the law and the political environment in the United States over time have affected its role in the national electoral process. He presents the popular arguments for and against the continued use of the electoral college. The author is of the opinion that the status quo will likely hold for the foreseeable future due to a lack of consensus on the need for reform.

The third chapter is a detailed narrative of the legal challenges and the counterefforts of the post-election struggles over the vote tallying process in Florida. Dover examines the avenues of redress open to the Gore side and explains why the Democrats chose the goals and strategies they did. The Bush response is given similar analysis. The decisions and reactions of various other actors —county election officers, state government officials, judges in the state and federal courts— at turns furthered and frustrated the intentions of both the Bush and Gore camps. The text gives a play-by-play account of the series of court battles in the context of this greater environment where other parties exercised their duties and influence. Definitions and illustrations of butterfly ballots and hanging, dimpled, and pregnant chads are provided, and the disputes surrounding the use of such ballots and the counting of chads are well explained. Dover handles his complex interplay of threats, parries, and...

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