

## SOURCES

the same structure, each including the sections “Chronology,” “Historical Overview,” “Notable Latinos,” and “Cultural Contributions.” Each chapter ends with notes and a bibliography. The second volume concludes with an appendix, which contains census data of Latinos from 1870 to 2000; an index; and biographical information about the editor and contributors.

Arranging the information on a state-by-state basis effectively illustrates the influence Latinos have had in U.S. history from colonial days to the present. The mix of demographic, historic, cultural, and biographical data is both unique and extensive. The prose style employed by all contributors is clear, lucid, and comprehensible to a general reader. Although information presented in *Latino America* can be found in other sources, there is no specific source that replicates this work.

The state-by-state approach slightly undercuts the encyclopedia’s intent to show how widespread Latino influence has been, since states that have large Latino populations or an historic Latino presence (such as New York or Arizona) receive more attention and greater space than other states. Another fault is that, while each chapter shows where the corresponding state is located within the United States, there is no detailed map provided for the state. This would have been advantageous given the number of references made to specific places within each state. Also, some of the resources noted in the individual bibliographies appear to be dated.

On the whole, this is an informative resource that fills a needed gap. *Latino America* is recommended for mid-size and large public libraries, and for undergraduate academic libraries.—*Sharon E. Reidt, Periodicals Clerk, Brooks Memorial Library, Brattleboro, Vermont*

---

***LGBTQ America Today: An Encyclopedia.*** Ed. by John C. Hawley. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 2009. 3 vols. alkaline \$349.95 (ISBN 978-0-313-33990-5).

As the editor states in the preface, the emphasis of this resource is on “individuals who are still living, though sufficient history is included to provide the needed context” (xxv). In addition to individual figures, the entries focus on key concepts, historical events, sociopolitical issues, religion and spirituality, popular culture, etc. Alphabetically arranged and cross-referenced in bold print, varying in length from a few paragraphs to several pages, each entry is followed by a “further reading” list. A four-page general selected bibliography is included as well as a comprehensive index. The intended audience ranges from high school students to college students new to the subject.

Because of the prominence of topics related to contemporary popular culture, it is probably inevitable that many sources in the further reading lists point to Wikipedia and other online articles. But since students often begin their research with freely available Internet resources, the value of a print reference work typically has been to identify sources not easily located from an initial Google search. In the case of the article on Don Bachardy, for example, surely more durable

resources could be singled out than the three online articles (one of which being another encyclopedia entry) a researcher would likely find anyway.

There will be some overlap with *Who’s Who in Contemporary Gay and Lesbian History*, edited by Robert Aldrich and Garry Wotherspoon (Routledge, 2001) and the *Encyclopedia of Lesbian and Gay Histories and Cultures*, edited by George E. Haggerty and Bonnie Zimmerman (Garland, 2000), but the major competitor for this product will be *Lgbt: Encyclopedia of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender History in America* (Scribner, 2004), as this resource has garnered high praise in all the major review publications.

If comprehensiveness is a collection development goal, then *LGBTQ America Today* is a worthwhile purchase. Otherwise, in these cash-strapped times, academic libraries supporting LGBT studies having to choose between this and the comparably-priced Scribner set should opt for the latter, where more consistent efforts have been made by contributors to locate additional substantive articles and scholarly titles in the bibliographies.—*Robin Imhof, Reference Librarian, University of the Pacific, Stockton, California*

---

***More Than Darwin: An Encyclopedia of the People and Places of the Evolution-Creationism Controversy.*** By Randy Moore and Mark D. Decker. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 2008. 448p. alkaline \$85 (ISBN 978-0-313-34155-7).

A bit different from most of the spate of Darwin bicentennial books, this encyclopedia focuses on the controversy engendered by the implications inherent in Darwin’s 1859 *Origin of Species*. While many deeply religious people have accepted the scientifically determined age of the Earth and the reality of changes in species over time, others still see evolution as incompatible with the existence of God. This book is a balanced look at the players in this 150-year-old debate, written to be accessible to readers from high school on. Although it is a reference book, it is surprisingly interesting as a general primer on the topic, leading the reader easily from entry to entry.

Besides the obvious biographical entries—Wallace, Usher, Galton, and so on—*More Than Darwin* includes entries for modern figures such as Stephen Jay Gould and Jerry Falwell. It describes places such as the 1,700-year-old Hadrian’s Wall, which helped convince the eighteenth-century geologist James Hutton that the Earth must be very old indeed, since the rocks in the wall showed no signs of weathering, while nearby hills had eroded considerably. It treats ideas such as the “red queen hypothesis” and “mitochondrial Eve,” and covers groups that are often left out of other information sources, such as the National Science Teachers Association and the Creation Research Society. Few of us would know offhand that the Ku Klux Klan was a strong supporter of creationism and fundamentalist preachers like Billy Sunday, or that the ACLU was a motive force behind the Scopes Trial. Court cases are also included, as are books and movies that had particular influence on the debate. The 500+ entries are concise and

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 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*

---

**Oxford Dictionary of American Art and Artists.** By Ann L. Morgan. Oxford Paperback Reference. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 2008. 537p. acid free \$17.95 (ISBN 978-0-19-537321-0).

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*

---

**The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods.** Ed. by Lisa M. Given. Los Angeles: Sage, 2008. 2 vols. acid free \$350 (ISBN 978-1-4129-4163-1).

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 academe 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 reshaped 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