

***Encyclopedia of Psychology and Law.*** Ed. by Brian L. Cutler. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage, 2008. 2 vols. acid free \$350 (ISBN 978-1-4129-5189-0).

Why do murderers kill, juries convict, and the innocent confess? To delve into these and dozens of other questions, *Encyclopedia of Psychology and Law* offers approximately 350 signed articles written by scholars and practitioners. Most of the contributors are associated with American agencies and academic institutions.

Entries are organized alphabetically by titles such as “Battered Woman Syndrome,” “False Memories,” and “Pornography, Effects of Exposure to.” Headings like “CSI Effect,” “Stealing Thunder,” and “Suicide by Cop” will pique the curiosity of casual readers. Other entry titles will perplex the uninitiated, for instance, “Hare Psychopathy Checklist,” “Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory,” and “STATIC-99 and STATIC-2002 Instruments.” Fortunately, a very useful reader’s guide lists entries by theme (“Death Penalty,” “Forensic Assessment in Civil and Criminal Cases,” and “Violence Risk Assessment,” to name a few). The forty-page index provides additional assistance in locating relevant entries.

The range of topics is impressive. The exploration of criminal issues is particularly thorough, covering a variety of psychological disorders and conditions that may lead to criminal behavior through methods for determining competency and fitness for trial and on to sentencing, incarceration, and treatment. Also noteworthy is the number of entries on eyewitness memory and testimony. Although they are the subject of fewer articles, other categories illustrate the broad scope of this work: child custody and divorce, crime victims, juvenile offenders, and professional education and development.

The articles are well written in an academic style. They vary in length from one to five pages. Articles longer than two pages usually feature subheadings. Entries conclude with “see also” references that direct readers to related topics and further readings that identify articles, books, court opinions, and government reports. Most of the secondary sources were published in the last ten to fifteen years; cases span a much longer time period. Very few websites are cited.

The *Encyclopedia’s* imperfections are few. The contributors’ employers are listed, but not their departmental affiliations. Readers cannot distinguish a law professor from a criminalist. This omission may matter to some users. A table of cases cited would have been a useful appendix.

Although a substantial and growing body of law and psychology law literature exists, *Encyclopedia of Psychology and Law* has no competitors. It is a unique and valuable resource that is recommended for academic collections.—Cheryl Rae Nyberg, *Reference Librarian, Gallagher Law Library, University of Washington School of Law, Seattle*

***Encyclopedia of Race and Racism.*** Ed. by John H. Moore. Macmillan Social Science Library. Detroit: Macmillan Reference USA/Thomson Gale, 2008. 3 vols. alkaline \$345 (ISBN 978-0-02-866020-2).

In the introduction to *Encyclopedia of Race and Racism*,

editor John Moore explains the study of racism as having two perspectives: one from science and the other from the humanities. The scientific focuses on the racist theory debate among biologists with some proposing that “human groups, regional populations, [and] ‘races’ are significantly different from one another in their mental, artistic, and physical abilities” (xii) while others test the assertions and refute them. According to Moore, a substantial portion of the *Encyclopedia* is “devoted to examinations of particular propositions and how they have been criticized in the last three hundred years” (Ibid.). Moore goes on to state that “even if all racist assertions about human inequality are refuted, it remains to explain how and why these assertions were generated in the first place, and what functions these beliefs served in human society” (xiii). This is the humanist perspective. He further states, accurately, that while the nearly four hundred articles in the *Encyclopedia* are either biological or historical, many are both.

Given the complexity of the subject matter covered in this three-volume work, navigation tools are critical. Generally, Moore and his editorial board, who work in various disciplines, including African American studies, sociology, anthropology, educational psychology, natural sciences, and law, have provided users with helpful options for finding their way through the entries. The “Thematic Outline” at the beginning of volume one classifies the articles into 28 groupings. The themes direct the reader toward related articles that may not readily come to mind but that are clearly relevant. For example, under the “Latino/Hispanic Culture” heading, the reader is directed to the entry with the general title “Violence against Indigenous People, Latin America.” In addition to the “Thematic Outline,” at the end of each entry, there is a list of “see also” references. There is an extensive index; however, it only appears in volume three, rather than in all of the volumes.

Each article in the set is signed and contains a bibliography. The volumes are also supplemented with an annotated filmography that directs the reader to sources for finding films about race and racism, and some primary sources, although no selection criteria are outlined.

The content of three other reference works overlaps with *Encyclopedia of Race and Racism*, although none mirror the in-depth analytic treatment of the concept of racism, particularly from an international perspective. *Encyclopedia of Racism in the United States* (Greenwood, 2005), edited by Pyong Gap Min, has a narrower geographic focus with more descriptive entries about particular events, groups, terms, policies, individuals, and so forth than the Moore publication. Although it contains various articles pertaining to racism, Richard T. Schaefer’s *Encyclopedia of Race, Ethnicity, and Society* (Sage, 2008) is much broader in scope with substantial emphasis on various ethnic groups. It is also more descriptive than analytical. Ellis (Ernest) Cashmore’s one-volume *Encyclopedia of Race and Ethnic Studies* (Routledge, 2004) is similar to the Sage publication, but on a much smaller scale.

For those seeking a thoughtful, interdisciplinary treat-

## SOURCES

ment of matters relating to race and racism that is international in scope, *Encyclopedia of Race and Racism* meets that goal. It is recommended for high school and college libraries.—*Joann E. Donatiello, Population Research Librarian, Donald E. Stokes Library, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey*

---

***Encyclopedia of Society and Culture in the Ancient World.*** Ed. by Peter Bogucki. Facts On File Library of World History. New York: Facts On File, 2008. 4 vols. acid free \$360 (ISBN 978-0-8160-6941-5).

This set is meant by its publisher as a companion to their soon-to-be-published *Encyclopedia of Society and Culture in the Medieval World*. The sixty-nine theme-based entries are alphabetically arranged and users can easily approach their topic directly, via the fifty-one-page index at the end of volume 4, the multiple “see also” references at the end of articles, or through the complete table of contents for the entire set that is conveniently reproduced at the beginning of each volume. Each of the entries (ranging from nine to thirty-eight pages in length) is subdivided into separately signed sections: Introduction, Africa, Egypt, Middle East, Asia and Pacific, Europe, Greece, Rome, and the Americas. (Longer articles are often further subdivided, which guides readers to the information they are seeking more quickly.) Consequently this set offers true worldwide coverage, but it lacks other encyclopedic approaches to the ancient world, which rarely cover Africa and the Pacific regions and are often limited to either Greece and Rome or the ancient Near East. The closest parallel is perhaps the far more scholarly *History of Humanity* set (Routledge and UNESCO, 1994–). The contributors to the *Encyclopedia* range from well established scholars to those at entry levels in the academic community; they present the material in an approachable style.

The entries include the usual topics one would expect, such as “Death and burial practices,” “Sports and recreation,” “Slaves and slavery,” “Weaponry and armor,” “Literature,” “Social organization,” and “Transportation.” But there are also more imaginative entries, such as “Borders and frontiers,” “Natural disasters,” “Social collapse and abandonment,” “Scandals and corruption,” and “Pandemics and epidemics”—entries that could fulfill the requirements of many undergraduate, high school, and even upper grade assignments and capture students’ interests.

The basic text is supplemented by sixteen black and white maps (simplified but quite clear), more than 250 black and white illustrations (unfortunately not crisp because they are printed on the same nonglossy paper as the text), and 77 “Primary Source Documents” (snippets of ancient texts). Each volume contains a few highlighted sections on topics that might especially grab a student’s fancy, such as “Homework in Ancient Greece” in the “Education” article or “Hatshepsut, female king” in the “Empires and dynasties” article. English-language bibliographies conclude each entry; an additional short general bibliography, broken down by geographic area, is included in the fourth volume. That volume also has a

twenty-four-page glossary and a nine-page “Chronology by region” to tie the book together.

The topical format and the breadth of coverage make this set a very helpful addition to a high school, public, or college library, especially when there is the need to select a single source to save funds and space.—*Jean Susorney Wellington, Classics Librarian Emerita, University of Cincinnati, Ohio*

---

***The Greenwood Encyclopedia of Folktales and Fairy Tales.*** Ed. by Donald Haase. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 2008. 3 vols. alkaline \$299.95 (ISBN 978-0-313-33441-2).

This Greenwood encyclopedia aims to provide a broad audience with wide-ranging coverage not only of fairy tales and folktales from around the world, but also of the changing contexts that have influenced centuries of creative expression and scholarship. With the 670 entries included here, editor Donald Haase has done justice to the intended purpose of this work. Entries for specific cultural and linguistic groups introduce diverse narrative traditions, while significant themes, characters, and tales themselves have separate entries. General readers and students stand to gain background knowledge from the clearly-written entries on the concepts, vocabulary, and methods used by researchers. It is to the benefit of all users that well over one hundred contributors write from the perspectives of a range of relevant disciplines and highlight the vitality of the critical and creative work that has advanced the field since the 1970s.

The standard for this type of reference work was set by Jack Zipes’ *Oxford Companion to Fairy Tales: The Western Fairy Tale Tradition From Medieval to Modern* (Oxford Univ. Pr., 2000). Haase was a contributing editor to that work, which covers only literary fairy tales—as distinct from folk tales—and focuses solely on Western European and North American traditions. Some overlap in entries between these two works is inevitable, but *The Greenwood Encyclopedia* truly stands apart with its multicultural scope and its theoretical framework that challenges the received knowledge of the field.

Each volume contains a table of contents for the entire work and begins with a complete list of the alphabetically arranged entries. Cross-references, “see also” notes, and an index provide deeper access. Black-and-white illustrations, though scant, offer a useful visual reference to particular manifestations of the tales discussed (such as representative work of a well-known illustrator or a still from a movie adaptation). “Further readings” after each entry include references to multimedia resources and relevant works (in English where available), and the extensive bibliography in the third volume is an excellent starting point for further research. I could see this work being especially valuable when used alongside William M. Clements’s *Greenwood Encyclopedia of World Folklore and Folklife* (Greenwood, 2006), which provides deeper sociological and geographical context for the cultures discussed.

Physically, the volumes are comfortable to handle and the font is a readable size. I only hope that future editions will print entry headings in bold; under the current organiza-