

text or other highlighting when a term is listed in the glossary). Many of the photographs, which are black-and-white in the text, are provided in color in the online version.

There are no truly comparable recent encyclopedias addressing global resources, although many of the topics covered in the *Encyclopedia of Global Resources* can be found in other scientific or general encyclopedias. For example, "Oil Shale and Tar Sands" is an article in *Global Resources*, whereas each of these topics has their own, more technically detailed coverage in the *McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology* (McGraw-Hill, 2007) under "Oil Sand" and "Oil Shale." Similarly, "Oil Shale" in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica Online Academic Edition* (Encyclopaedia Britannica, www.britannica.com) is less technically described but includes a longer historical treatment. *Global Resources*, on the other hand, provides a concise overview suitable for high school students and laypeople and through the assigned category "Energy Resources" leads them to additional, related topics within the set. Information in *Global Resources* is technical but not dense. The benefit of the *Encyclopedia of Global Resources* is that it does group a wide range of natural resources and related topics, organizations, laws, and people together in a single resource and describes them in ways that are easy to understand yet not oversimplified. The category index further assists researchers in finding related topics within the scope of this set. The *Encyclopedia of Global Resources* is highly recommended for large public and high school libraries and recommended for academic institutions, particularly within an undergraduate library collection.—Aimee deChambeau, Associate Librarian, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York

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***Encyclopedia of Group Processes and Intergroup Relations.*** Edited by John M. Levine and Michael A. Hogg. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage, 2010. 2 vols. Acid-free \$375 (ISBN: 978-1-412-94208-9) E-book available (ISBN: 978-1-412-97201-7), \$465.

The *Encyclopedia of Group Processes and Intergroup Relations*, edited by John M. Levine (University of Pittsburgh) and Michael A. Hogg (Claremont Graduate University), is a unique two-volume behavioral science reference work. Within this work, hundreds of entries are listed alphabetically and organized through a subject-oriented reader's guide for ease of use. The entries are provided by authoritative experts and represent a wide variety of topics, such as "Reverse Discrimination," "Dyads," and "Terrorism." The entries also include biographical entries discussing the theories and the important works of the theorist. Each entry contains a cross reference list, as well as a list of further readings.

It is difficult to make a comparison to other reference works because of the unique content of the *Encyclopedia of Group Processes and Intergroup Relations*. When looking at other related reference resources, there are differences in the way each reference work views the group behavior. The *Corsini Encyclopedia of Psychology and Behavioral Science* (Wiley, 2001), edited by Craighead and Nemeroff, and Nadel's *Encyclopedia of Cognitive Science* (Nature Publishing Group, 2003)

are similar works, but focus more on psychology rather than group behavior. The *Blackwell Encyclopedia of Social Psychology*, edited by Manstead and Hewstone (Blackwell, 1999) is a resource that has similar concepts and search terms from the *Encyclopedia of Group Relations and Intergroup Processes*. Another similar resource is Clegg and Bailey's *International Encyclopedia of Organizational Studies* (Sage, 2008) This reference work offers a historical perspective and discusses more of workplace organizational theory, which perhaps is most similar to the focus of the *Encyclopedia of Group Processes and Intergroup Relations*. The true difference between the *Encyclopedia of Group Processes and Intergroup Relations* and the other encyclopedias is the varied entries and the more holistic view of behavioral science that it provides. It utilizes terms from the social sciences that are pertinent to behavioral science, which produces a more well-rounded perspective of group behavior.

One of the strengths of this work is the distinctive nature of this reference source. It combines elements of many excellent reference works into a concise reference book. Entries in the *Encyclopedia of Group Processes and Intergroup Relations* are easily accessible to all, from the beginning student to the experienced researcher, and clearly explain complex behavioral science concepts. A weakness of the book is that it might be difficult at first glance to know what topics the work contains. The work is most effective if utilized electronically through online reference collections. Through such an interface, this work would nicely complement social psychology and behavioral sciences reference collections. Whether paper format or electronic format, this encyclopedia is a welcome addition to any large reference collection. The *Encyclopedia of Group Processes and Intergroup Relations* is best suited for academic libraries and public libraries with large reference collections.—Alisa C. Gonzalez, Social Sciences Librarian/Reference Coordinator, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico

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***Encyclopedia of Journalism.*** Edited by Christopher H. Sterling. Los Angeles: Sage, 2010. 6 vols. Acid-free \$795 (ISBN: 978-0-761-92957-4). E-book available (ISBN: 978-1-412-97204-8), \$995.

This six-volume set edited by Christopher H. Sterling (professor of media and public affairs and of public policy and public administration at George Washington University) is now the go-to traditional reference source for this wide-ranging and rapidly changing discipline. Due to its coverage of U.S. and foreign journalism, it is broader in scope than the single-volume *Encyclopedia of American Journalism* (Routledge, 2008).

The first four volumes follow an A-to-Z arrangement and contain more than 350 readable entries of 1,000 to 4,000 words on contemporary and historical topics from blogs and citizen journalism to muckrakers and the newspaper *Public Occurrences*. Written by experts and scholars, each entry also contains a section of further readings and "see also" references when appropriate. Photos and illustrations are, sadly, rare. A

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list of the entire set's entries opens each of these volumes, and a complete index of these volumes closes each.

Volume 5 has its own editor—Glenn Lewis of York College and the CUNY Graduate School of Journalism—and is a collection of key journalism documents. This volume's four sections are "Journalism, Media, and the Law," "Codes of Ethics/Newsroom Policies and Standards," "Journalism Education: Preparation for Change," and "Data on the Status and Practice of Journalism." Examples of documents included here are the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, the Society of Professional Journalists (SPJ)—Code of Ethics, and Accrediting Council on Education in Journalism and Mass Communications (ACEJMC)—Accrediting Standards.

Volume 6 contains appendixes covering awards and prizes, country ratings with regard to journalistic freedom, and a guide to recent literature about the field. The latter provides a nice jumpstart to students doing literature reviews, but it is not comprehensive, obviously, because more literature has since been published.

Unfortunately, reference books covering rapidly changing fields are often outdated before they're published, and with dwindling acquisitions budgets, the price tags for the print and online versions of this set might scare some off. However, this is a unique resource that all academic libraries supporting communication studies and journalism programs should invest in because of its scope and high-quality information. Public and news organization libraries should seriously consider adding it if funds allow.—*Samantha J. Gust, Electronic Resources Librarian, Niagara University Library, Niagara University, New York*

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***Encyclopedia of Law and Higher Education.*** Edited by Charles J. Russo. Los Angeles: Sage, 2010. 557 pages. Acid-free \$95 (ISBN: 978-1-412-98111-8). E-book available, call for pricing.

*Encyclopedia of Law and Higher Education* is a nicely organized, beautifully produced single-volume work that responds to a noticeable gap in the literature on this important and timely topic. Although there has not been as much litigation in higher education law as in K–12 education, there are a number of legal issues that confront faculty members, administrators, parents, and students at colleges and universities on a regular basis on such varied topics as academic freedom, due process, religious activities, employee rights, diversity, and privacy, to name but a few. Most attorneys are not familiar with the law as it applies to higher education and may be surprised to learn of the considerable deference that courts give to decisions it believes are the purview of academe. As indicated in the introduction, the *Encyclopedia of Law and Higher Education* "is intended to serve as a comprehensive source on the law of higher education for undergraduate and graduate students, educators, legal practitioners, and general readers concerned with this central area of public life" (xvii). The volume fulfills this purpose admirably, giving just enough information for a solid overview of a particular topic, punctuated by excerpts of the thirty most influential

cases to the law of higher education. The editor has impressive credentials that make him particularly well suited for his role in preparing this volume, and the advisory and editorial board members and contributors represent an interesting mix of faculty members and practitioners from a number of universities, schools, and law firms.

The organization of *Encyclopedia of Law and Higher Education* is typical of most works of its kind, with the majority of its pages devoted to entries arranged in alphabetical order. There is a short table of contents, an alphabetical list of entries, and a reader's guide at the beginning of the volume. The reader's guide is particularly helpful because it arranges the entries into eleven categories so that relevant material is easily located. The first category in the reader's guide is a list of major cases that are included in the volume, also divided into categories. The introduction provides a brief history of the law related to higher education and advocates that law school students, educators, and policy makers look to the past, present, and future to craft sound educational policies. A two-page description of how to work with legal materials is also helpful, particularly the section that explains the elements of a legal citation. The volume ends with a standard index.

Individual entries within the *Encyclopedia of Law and Higher Education* are concise and clearly written with a minimum of legal terminology. Entries for court cases include a summary of the facts and ruling along with a brief excerpt from the case. "See also" references are provided with the entries, along with short lists of citations to cases and statutes and to additional reading material. Even though the entries were written by a number of different contributors, the writing style, organization, and flow are consistent throughout the volume and the text is accessible to readers who do not have a legal background. The *Encyclopedia of Law and Higher Education* also fills a gap in the book literature (as opposed to law review and journal articles). A search of WorldCat revealed very little that both is current and encompasses the entire body of work on the law in higher education. Many of the books that are available are either focused on a particular issue within the topic, such as sexual harassment, or are more in the style of a typical law school textbook, consisting primarily of the full or partial text of legal cases with minimal commentary or background information. An encyclopedia that provides a comprehensive treatment of law and higher education will be a welcome addition to the field.

*Encyclopedia of Law and Higher Education* would be an appropriate purchase for academic and public libraries as well as for nonprofit organizations and agencies that serve higher education constituencies. It would also be a useful addition for libraries in law firms. As faculty members, staff members, students, and others connected with higher education begin to assert their rights with greater frequency, it may no longer be unusual for a lawyer to be asked to represent someone seeking redress against a college or university or for a law firm to be in the role of advisor or outside counsel for the institution's own legal department. The cost of the volume is