

SOURCES

disorders, and “Antidepressant Medications,” a comparison chart of the different antidepressants. Complex topics, such as “Reuptake” and “MAOIs,” are broken down so the layperson can fully understand the topics discussed. Also included at the end of many entries is a section for further information, which includes a list of relevant organizations and websites. The text has an easy to read, conversational tone. Though the topic is dark in nature, the read is rather enjoyable. The reader is left feeling better informed about the topic and inspired to learn more.

Though the *Encyclopedia of Depression* is well written and the entries are accompanied with bibliographies, the author's background is problematic. Unlike Rick E. Ingram's *International Encyclopedia of Depression* (Springer, 2009), whose entries are written by experts and practitioners in the field of mental health, Wasmer Andrews lacks strong clinical credentials or support. Though she holds a master of science in health psychology and writes frequently for “magazines, newsletters, and websites,” (<http://lindaandrews.com>), her lack of professional clinical credentials and collaboration with practicing mental health professionals makes the *Encyclopedia of Depression* not recommended for graduate students, researchers, or mental health practitioners. It is, however, recommendable for consumers and undergraduates looking for an introduction to depression—*Maria C. Melssen, Head of Learning and Information Services, Florida International University, Miami, Florida*

Encyclopedia of Global Resources. Edited by Craig W. Allin. Pasadena, Calif.: Salem, 2010. 4 vols. Alkaline \$395 (ISBN: 978-1-587-65644-6). Online access included with purchase of print.

The 2010 *Encyclopedia of Global Resources* is an updated and expanded four-volume edition of *Natural Resources*, a three-volume encyclopedia released in 1998. This encyclopedia covers a wide range of topics that reflect not only the management, extraction, and processing of natural resources, but also the economic and environmental impact of those activities. Of the 576 articles included in this work, there are 105 describing specific mineral and nonliving resources form the core. These address the geographic distribution and availability, technical description, history, extraction, and uses of each resource. Close attention is paid to oil and other energy resources, including alternatives such as hydropower and nuclear energy. Plant, animal, and ecological resources are also addressed, as are forty of the most important resource nations. Entries describing major organizations, historical events, and biographies of key individuals are included as well.

All of the original articles have been updated in the 2010 edition, and 143 new articles have been added. Although some article revisions are simply minor wordsmithing, it is important to note that data within the text, sidebars, tables, and charts have been carefully updated. For example, when comparing the 1998 and 2010 editions it is interesting to see the change in percentage of freshwater use in the agricultural

industry, or in the numbers and amounts of toxic compounds allowable in U.S. drinking water.

The scope of the new edition has been expanded to reflect the role natural resources play in the global economy. The new articles on important resource nations provide country overviews, discussion of the most prevalent resources, and single-page “Resources at a Glance” insets. Many of the black-and-white photographs illustrating the text have been updated to include images from around the world rather than specific to North America, although, in a few cases, the original article still reflects the distinctively North American perspective of the 1998 edition.

The layout of the 2010 edition is far superior to the earlier version. Article sections are clearly marked with a section heading and additional whitespace. Bibliographies for further reading are listed in a standard reference format rather than as a narrative, making them easier to use, and short lists of major websites likely to remain stable also have been added. Each article entry includes the category or categories under which it falls as well as “see also” references. Combined with the category index at the end of volume 4, this system makes it easy for patrons to explore similar articles. Tables and charts are consistently offset from the text by borders and grey backgrounds. Grayscale pie charts, bar graphs, and diagrams are used effectively to illustrate resource distributions, end-uses of resources, production figures, and other concepts discussed within the text. All photographs are black-and-white and in general are crisp and clear.

Articles are signed and arranged alphabetically, and a volume-specific table of contents as well as a comprehensive table of contents appear at the beginning of each volume. New to the 2010 edition is a six-page “Common Units of Measure” section listing unit, quantity, symbol, and equivalencies at the beginning of each volume. Contributors and their affiliations are listed in volume 1, and volume 4 concludes with 125 pages of appendixes and indexes. Appendixes include a periodic table, lists of major mineral resources for the U.S and Canada, major worldwide mineral resources and producers, a time line, a glossary, a bibliography, and a list of relevant websites. Category and subject indexes complete the volume.

The purchase of the print set currently includes complimentary access to the online version until December 31, 2011. According to the Salem Press website, beginning in January 2012 the publisher will begin charging \$100 per year to maintain access. Set up and registration are easy with the URL and activation code provided inside the back cover of volume 1. IP authentication is supported, and entering IP ranges is part of the setup process. The online version has both simple and advanced searching available, and the interface is clean and easy to navigate. When an article is retrieved the user can move through it using a linked table of contents, which is equivalent to the section headings in the print version. “See also” references are linked although, interestingly enough, the categories are not. Glossary terms in the online version are bold blue and when clicked show the definition of the term (the print version does not indicate through bold

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

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

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