

includes stunts that Mitchell did during her work as a reporter for the *Atlanta Journal*, such as the time she was lifted up by an elephant during her reporting on circus conditions; and episodes during her brief time as a debutante, like her performance in an “Apache Dance,” a somewhat torrid dance which shocked the older members of society. Who knew that Jonesboro, Georgia, a location prominently featured in the novel, organized a reenactment of Scarlett O’Hara’s perilous flight from Atlanta to take place during the premier of the film? Or that Ozzie Nelson (a well-known television actor in the 1950s but a band leader before that) had conducted his band at a reception that coincided with that premier? You’ll find these bits of information, and much more, in this encyclopedia.

The bibliography is extensive, including major works about both Mitchell and her famous book, and newspaper articles contemporaneous with both the book’s publication and the movie’s premier, articles about individuals associated with either book or movie, even government documents and tourist brochures about the area. In short, the bibliography is long and inclusive.

The question is how central is this encyclopedia to the study of American literature, southern literature, and specifically Margaret Mitchell. Without some knowledge of Ms. Mitchell, both her life and her work, it is difficult to see how one would approach this work. How would one know to look up an entry such as “The Dump” unless one already knew that Mitchell referred to her apartment by that name? Or the entry “Gumption” unless one had read enough biographical material on Mitchell to know she saw that term as a major characteristic of the southern people? To properly use this encyclopedia, one might want to read a biography first, or at least an entry in a major literary biography source such as *Twentieth Century Literary Criticism* (Gale Research, 1983) or its electronic version, *Literature Criticism Online*, to become acquainted with the author and know what biographical details one wants to pursue.

Margaret Mitchell has faded somewhat from the worldwide phenomenon that *GWTW* made her. Her one book remains popular and has inspired sequels, dramatic productions, and even a musical. Her literary reputation is somewhat dimmer, however, than it was when she won the Pulitzer Prize for a novel in 1937. Its romanticized view of the pre–Civil War South has rightly been criticized and reinterpreted in light of present day attitudes. She and her book are however, still useful as an early example of a popular culture phenomenon, a precursor to fads and fancies of today.

Despite these reservations, this encyclopedia, in its completeness and attention to detail, would appeal to Mitchell and *Gone with the Wind* devotees, and to a lesser degree, to people with an interest in southern literature. Libraries which aspire to a complete reference collection in southern studies might consider this title, and certainly the still goodly number of fans of either the book or the film will want to take a look.—*Terry Ann Mood, Professor Emeritus, University of Colorado at Denver*

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***Marriage Customs of the World: An Encyclopedia of Dating Customs and Wedding Traditions.*** Expanded Second Edition. Edited by George P. Monger. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2013. 2 vols. acid free \$189 (ISBN: 978-1-59884-663-8). E-book available (978-1-59884-664-5), call for pricing.

This two-volume set represents a substantial revision of the first edition, which was first published in 2004. It contains roughly 350 unsigned entries, of which nearly 150 are new to this edition. The remaining 200 appeared in the first edition, but have since undergone emendation. The new entries were added to increase the international scope of the work. Each entry concludes with a “See Also” list of other entries that may be of interest, along with bibliographical references.

The work is very well organized. Both volumes begin with a list of the entries, and with a Guide to Related Topics that collates entries on similar subjects. The second volume contains a bibliography and a thorough index. Finding information within the encyclopedia will be easy for the high school and undergraduate students and general public for whom this work is in part aimed.

There is a wealth of information to be found about wedding customs in all the major religions. Dating, betrothal, and wedding customs of various countries are also explored in-depth. Specific regional and national customs are covered for a wider understanding on how weddings occur in other cultures. Unfortunately, no explanation is given as to why some countries are considered worthy of individual entries, while others are not.

Some curious omissions exist within the work. There is no entry on maiden names, a topic on which there is great cultural divergence. Such a topic would seem to be a natural fit for the work’s stated global perspective. There is little exploration of nontraditional and same-sex partnerships of the past or present; there are no entries for topics like Boston marriage or gay and lesbian marriage. Language used throughout the text typically describes weddings taking place between a bride and a bridegroom.

Faults aside, this is a useful, albeit nonessential resource that is easy to use. Libraries that have a well-used copy of the first edition may want to purchase this revised edition. High school and public libraries that wish to expand reference resources on cultural topics may find this title useful.—*Sharon E. Reidt, Technical Services Librarian, Marlboro College Library, Marlboro, Vermont*

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***Mental Health Care Issues in America: An Encyclopedia.*** Edited by Michael Shally-Jensen. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2013. 2 vols. Acid free \$189 (ISBN: 978-1-61069-013-3). E-book available (978-1-61069-014-0), call for pricing.

Since the 1950s, deinstitutionalization has revolutionized how Americans receive mental health care. In the early twentieth century, acute or chronic patients were treated (and sometimes permanently confined) in residential facilities.

## SOURCES

Now, the preferred courses are often counseling and medications. The stated purpose of *Mental Health Care Issues in America: An Encyclopedia* (MHClIA) is to “provide an overview” of this shift, including its benefits and limitations (xv).

Although Shally-Jensen does not hold a related degree or work in the mental health field, many of MHClIA's contributors are faculty or graduate students in relevant disciplines within institutions offering APA or CSWE-accredited programs in Clinical Psychology or Social Work. MHClIA includes approximately 115 entries arranged alphabetically and contains entries on many timely topics, such as insurance law, patient rights, and veteran's mental health care. Each is typically 6–8 pages long and written at a high-school or early undergraduate reading level. Each includes bibliographies, notably containing numerous citations to current scholarly literature.

Various criticisms can be made of MHClIA's coverage. Given MHClIA's “Introduction,” which emphasizes the transition from residential to community-based care, I was surprised not to find more information about the system (or un-system?) itself. An entry on “Community Mental Health” briefly describes certain care models (assertive community treatment, case management, and family psychoeducation), but there seem to be no entries that describe the vast non-profit sector which offers information and support to patients and caregivers. Likewise, the entries on “Insurance and Parity Laws;” “Poverty, Unemployment, Economic Inequality, and Mental Health;” “Preventative Mental Health Programs;” and “Workplace Issues and Mental Health” do not describe employee assistance programs and other in-house efforts to support workers' mental health. Also, of 115 entries, approximately one-third address specific disorders, from Alzheimer's disease, to Posttraumatic Stress Disorders, to Suicide. Typically, such entries provide information about prevalence, risk factors, causes, diagnostic criteria, the courses of the disorders, and interventions/treatments. Such basic information is already available through the American Psychological Association's Help Center (a site for consumers, see [www.apa.org/helpcenter/index.aspx](http://www.apa.org/helpcenter/index.aspx)), through MedlinePlus (for a list of mental health information available through this site, see [www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/mentalhealthandbehavior.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/mentalhealthandbehavior.html)), and through other reputable, specialized organizations such as the American Sleep Association ([www.aasmnet.org](http://www.aasmnet.org)) or CHADD (Children and Adults with ADHD, [www.chadd.org](http://www.chadd.org)). Thus a substantial portion of MHClIA does not provide unique information.

There are several other reference sources besides MHClIA, including the *Gale Encyclopedia of Mental Health*, 3rd ed. (Gale, 2012). For those interested in the medical model of treatment, the *Gale Encyclopedia* provides many more entries on assessments (such as the Children's Depression Inventory); drug treatments (such as amphetamines, used for ADHD, depression, and obesity); and natural therapies (like ginkgo biloba, used for some patients with dementia). In addition, Sage offers entire encyclopedias on some of the topics which MHClIA treats in single entries, including Sage's *Encyclopedia*

*of Family Health* (2011), *Encyclopedia of Homelessness* (2004), *Encyclopedia of Interpersonal Violence* (2008), and *Encyclopedia of Substance Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery* (2009).

In summary, MHClIA may be appropriate for high school or public libraries with small collections which desire to offer a basic print source on mental health care. For libraries which already have substantial holdings in clinical psychology and social work, this is an optional purchase.—Bernadette A. Lear, *Behavioral Sciences and Education Librarian, Penn State Harrisburg Library, Middletown, Pennsylvania*

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### *Nation Shapes: The Story Behind the World's Borders.*

By Fred M. Shelley. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2013. 634 p. Acid free \$100 (ISBN: 978-1-61069-105-5). E-book available (978-1-61069-106-2), call for pricing.

Dr. Shelley, professor of geography at the University of Oklahoma and a prolific author on geography-related subjects, has compiled an informative source of up to date information on the land boundaries of each of the nearly 200 countries of the world. He begins with a helpful introduction that establishes the context for the rest of the work, explaining the difference between nations and states, the development of the concept of state sovereignty, and how this relates to boundaries. “Sovereignty is associated with control of territory. In order to determine the geographic limits of sovereignty, boundaries have been established” (xi). He further defines the primary types of boundaries and their relationship to the development of the modern state system.

The main body of the book is divided into seven chapters: Europe, the Americas, Sub-Saharan Africa, Southwest Asia and North Africa, East and Central Asia, South and Southeast Asia, and Australia and Oceania. Following a two- to four-page overview of each broad region are entries for each country within it. The entries follow a standard format. First, an overview including land area, population, and a list of boundaries with adjoining countries or natural features, is provided. Next, the “Historical Context” section summarizes the development of the country and its borders up to the present. Finally, “Contemporary Issues” (not present in all entries) treats current tensions and conflicts within and between countries. For example, the discussion of China includes three internal groups: the Uighurs, the Tibetans, and the nationalist government on Taiwan. The China section also mentions a 2012 dispute between China and Japan over some islands in the South China Sea. “See also” references to related countries and a brief “further reading” list conclude each entry. Page length for the country “vignette” ranges from approximately two to six pages.

An outline-style map is included for each geographic entity discussed. They are black and white but utilize shading. Despite the limitations imposed by the volume's 10” X 7” dimensions, they are quite useful in helping the reader to visualize the borders described in the text. Scales vary widely, which is to be expected considering the coverage ranges from Russia to Vatican City. The primary weakness is indistinct