on African religion" (xxi). Indeed, a search for comparative works turns up no similar titles; as the editors suggest, the complex subject of African traditional religion is often subsumed in larger reference sets focusing on world religion or mythology. This encyclopedia is the first reference work that aspires to present a complete picture of African religion in a stand-alone reference set.

Those looking for an historical overview of religion in Africa in the front matter will be disappointed; the introductory material seems more concerned with refuting past scholarship—particularly Mbiti's *African Religions and Philosophy* (Praeger, 1969) and its focus on the plurality of African religion—than with providing the reader with a framework with which to interpret the entries following. It should also be noted that, although not explicitly stated, these volumes deal predominantly with indigenous African religions, excluding both Christianity and Islam. Readers seeking to contextualize their scholarship would do well to supplement this set with John Middleton and Joseph Miller's entries on "Religion and Ritual" and "Religion and The Study of Africa" in *New Encyclopedia of Africa* (Scribner, 2008) or Elizabeth Isichei's *The Religious Traditions of Africa: A History* (Praeger, 2004).

The length of the more than five hundred articles varies considerably and often counter-intuitively; the entry on ceremonies is a mere column and a half, while the entry about seclusion is four pages long. Many concepts may be unfamiliar to readers, and the brief entries may provide too little information for understanding. The writing style of the entries, generally speaking, could have benefitted from a more scholarly tone; this reviewer found statements such as the following to be rather subjective: "For the Asante, like all Akan peoples (or all African peoples for that matter), religion is at the center of their existence" (70). The content of the entries themselves tends to differ dramatically; entries on topics such as Vèvè and Santeria were informative, insightful, and referential, while entries on topics such as time and age groups were brief and superficial in scope.

In its capacity as a reference work intended to point the user to other sources, the utility of this set is moderate. Entries are not particularly adept at serving as crosswalks to other concepts, while the citations in the list of "Further Readings" at the end of each entry are often outdated. However, the ending bibliography and the index are both quite good, and could capably lead readers to additional helpful resources. Auxiliary materials are meager, and include a reader's guide containing entries grouped by theme and an appendix titled "Names of God in Africa." Maps are noticeably absent and would be a welcome addition to the second edition.

I found myself very torn on the issue of recommendation. On the one hand, the *Encyclopedia of African Religion* is overly ambitious, incomplete, and would need to be very well supplemented by ancillary titles for readers to gain any contextual understanding of the vast subject of religion—traditional or otherwise—in Africa. For a volume titled the *Encyclopedia of African Religion* to exclude any discussion whatsoever of Islam or Christianity seems inexcusable. On the other hand, any effort to raise the discourse surrounding traditional religion in Africa must be commended, and this would serve as a good resource for those researchers seeking information about particular aspects of African traditional religion. We can only hope that, as the editors themselves suggest, "with the demonstration of the complexity, texture, and rhythms of the African religious tradition, future scholars will have a baseline from which to advance further research" (xxx). I, for one, am hopeful that this further research will yield a second edition that includes a more thoughtful, comprehensive, and nuanced portrait of the complex subject that is African religion. Recommended primarily for those institutions with the funding and curriculum to support such a purchase, or for those libraries with existing African Studies collections.—*Kristin J. Henrich, Reference and Instruction Librarian, University of Idaho, Moscow*

Encyclopedia of Crime Scene Investigation. By Michael Newton. New York: Facts On File, 2008. 352p. acid free $75 (ISBN 978-0-8160-6814-2).

Anyone who's watched a modern television crime show knows that advancements in science and technology have helped crime scene investigators solve cases, including many cold cases that technological innovations have helped unravel.

The *Encyclopedia of Crime Scene Investigation* provides general information about crime scene investigation, including scientific techniques and descriptions of key historic cases. Written for laypersons interested in learning more about the science behind crime scene investigation, it provides an overview of how crime scene investigators solve crimes. A veteran crime scene investigator for the Baltimore Police Department, author Michael Newton has published more than two hundred books related to crime, including other Facts On File titles *The Encyclopedia of Kidnappings* (2002), *The Encyclopedia of Serial Killers* (2006), *The Encyclopedia of Conspiracies and Conspiracy Theories* (2005), and others. The role of advances in computer technology and expanding sophistication in the use of DNA evidence are also explored in Newton's book.

I chose to look at the topics of hair evidence and DNA for reviewing this source. Within Newton's book, hair evidence is described within a three-page entry titled "Fiber and Hair Evidence." The entry includes a list (more two pages long, developed by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission) of synthetic fibers with their common trade names.

For comparison's sake, I looked up hair evidence in Tilstone, Savage, and Clark's *Forensic Science: An Encyclopedia of History, Methods, and Techniques* (ABC-CLIO, 2006). Like Newton's book, *Forensic Science* includes black-and-white photos, cross-references, an index, and bibliography. The entry about hair in Tilstone, Savage, and Clark's book is nearly six pages long, including information about the anatomy of hair, forensic examination, and the elemental and drug analysis of hair. The entry on fibers is more than three pages long,

SOURCES

with descriptions of natural, synthetic, and mineral fibers (e.g., glass fibers and asbestos); dyes; and the analysis of fiber evidence. *Forensic Science* also features an excellent sixty-five-page introduction that provides a fascinating overview of the history of forensic science.

Regarding the topic of DNA evidence, Newton's *Encyclopedia of Crime Scene Investigation* includes more than six pages of general information about DNA and how it is used to identify victims and criminals, solve cold cases, and exonerate the innocent. *Forensic Science* features a five-page entry with the sections "DNA in Forensic Science," "DNA Databases," and "DNA Population Frequencies." In addition, within Tilstone, Savage, and Clark's introduction there are two pages about the history of modern forensic DNA analysis.

If faced with selecting between these two reference sources, Tilstone, Savage, and Clark's *Forensic Science* would be the better choice for general readers, with its interesting introduction tracing the history of investigative techniques.—*Nancy Frazier, Instructional Services librarian, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania*

Encyclopedia of Cybercrime. Ed. by Samuel C. McQuade. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 2009. 232p. alkaline $75 (ISBN 978-0-313-33974-5).

Broadly defined, "cybercrimes include illicit using of information systems, computers, or other types of information technology" (xiii–xiv). As system capabilities and user sophistication increases, there are more opportunities for attack. Readers who only encounter cybercrime through an occasional spam message may be shocked by the dizzying array of tactics that criminals use these days. The *Encyclopedia of Cybercrime* aptly demonstrates that individuals, businesses, and community groups of all kinds—and even national governments—are at risk. It describes child pornography, copyright infringement, cyberbullying, espionage, identity theft, malware, and many other illegal activities.

McQuade's aim was to address the "information needs and interests of high school and undergraduate college students" (ix), and he has largely succeeded. Beyond basic descriptions of types of crimes, the *Encyclopedia of Cybercrime* introduces readers to theory, research, prevention, careers, and related organizations. Thus readers asking almost any type of question about cybercrime will find a starting point. Despite the technical nature of the topic, the *Encyclopedia of Cybercrime* is very understandable, typically spelling out and explaining each acronym and using current, everyday examples to explain complex ideas. For instance, the article "Gaming Online" explains that "MMORPGs, . . . massively multiplayer online role-playing games," are those which allow "several thousand simultaneous players," and the author cites Everquest, Final Fantasy, and World of Warcraft as examples (79). Providing various intellectual access points in this way makes the *Encyclopedia of Cybercrime* understandable for young people, parents, and professionals alike. Each entry provides suggested readings as well.

McQuade is exaggerating a bit in stating that his is "the

first comprehensive encyclopedia to address cybercrime" (ix). His book can be compared to Michael Newton's *Encyclopedia of High-Tech Crime and Crime-Fighting* (Facts on File, 2004) and Bernadette Schell's *Cybercrime: A Reference Handbook* (ABC-Clio, 2004). McQuade's work seems to contain far fewer biographies and details about specific instances of crime than Newton's does. Yet its list of entries, cross-referencing, and superior reading lists make the *Encyclopedia of Cybercrime* more user-friendly. Schell's work offers more depth on relevant people, organizations, and criminal cases, as well as a glossary. Still, for a rapidly developing topic, libraries are wise to have the most current item on the shelf. McQuade's work is a nice introduction and partial update to these other works. At the reference desk, I would probably advise customers to start with the *Encyclopedia of Cybercrime* and consult Schell's and other resources if they would like more information.

My only significant concern about McQuade's work involves its list of contributors. Given the practical expertise needed to identify and combat computer crime, it is not surprising that few of the twenty-five authors are academics. They are security directors and systems administrators within corporations and schools, as well as experts in law enforcement. This said, nearly all of them are connected to McQuade's institution (Rochester Institute of Technology) or to the Monroe County, New York, area. At least thirteen of the contributors are current students, current employees, or alumni of RIT. While I have no ground to criticize RIT's leadership in cybercrime, there seem to be many others that offer related programs and coursework. Perhaps this encyclopedia could have been broadened by other perspectives.

In summary, the *Encyclopedia of Cybercrime* is a recommended, additional title for any public or undergraduate library, especially those which do not own or wish to update Schell's *Cybercrime: A Reference Handbook*.—*Bernadette A. Lear, Behavioral Sciences and Education Librarian, Penn State Harrisburg Library, Middletown, Pennsylvania*

Encyclopedia of Environmental Ethics and Philosophy. Ed. by J. B. Callicott and Robert Frodeman. Detroit: Gale, 2008. 2 vols. $280 (ISBN 978-0-02-866137-7).

The *Encyclopedia of Environmental Ethics and Philosophy* provides a broad overview of environmental philosophy and ethics that is both useful to academics and accessible to the general public. The 300+ signed articles in this set were written between 2006 and 2008, and their currency is refreshing. The authors are nearly all academics, and their contributions are well written and scholarly while at the same time readable for a wide audience. Although an effort has been made by the editors to provide an international scope, there remains a strong Anglo-American focus in both the content of the encyclopedia and the distribution of the contributors. This is acceptable, however, as the relatively new field of environmental philosophy "reflects mostly the Anglo-American philosophical approach . . . [drawn upon] ethical theory inherited from modern European and North