

## 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-Clío, 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

American philosophy" (xv).

In 2004, Co-Editor in Chief Callicott and Associate Editor Palmer compiled one hundred previously published environmental philosophy papers in a five-volume set titled *Environmental Philosophy: Critical Concepts in the Environment*. Their new *Encyclopedia of Environmental Ethics and Philosophy* is considered by the editors to be complimentary to the 2004 set, providing the much needed introductory overview important to understanding issues in environmental ethics and philosophy. While there are many works written on the topic of environmental philosophy, none of them provide the encyclopedic treatment of the *Encyclopedia of Environmental Ethics and Philosophy*.

Articles are signed, and the list of contributors, located in volume 1, includes their title and institutional affiliation. Black-and-white photographs, charts, graphics, and inset articles enhance the text. Every article includes a bibliography, which in many instances is quite extensive. There are more than fifty biographical articles describing the work and influence of key figures instrumental in developing the field of environmental philosophy. Of particular note are the articles that provide summary introductions to agricultural and animal ethics, and environmental philosophy from ancient through postmodern philosophical thought. All articles are carefully written to reveal connections between the topic and environmental philosophy and ethics and/or the philosophical interface between humans and the environment.

There is a great deal of detail beyond the articles themselves that adds value to this set. The first volume begins with an introduction that sets the tone by providing enough background for a basic understanding of the development of the roughly forty-year-old field of environmental philosophy, followed by a lengthy afterword that details the general types of ethical theory upon which environmental ethics is built. A useful thematic outline is included to aid in the discovery of connected and related topics. Appendixes in volume 2 include a glossary and a collection of ten primary resource documents, including essays by Aldo Leopold, Rachel Carson, and Arne Naess, as well as the 2000 Earth Charter (a code of ethics for a sustainable world). Finally, the index is detailed and complete.

Overall this is a nice encyclopedia for a field that is currently underrepresented by broadly written reference works. This work admirably meets its stated objective of providing a "synoptic account of environmental attitudes and values" (xv) and is highly readable and useful for both scholars and the general public. This set would be at home on a high school, large public or academic library shelf. It is also available as an e-book. Highly recommended.—Aimée deChambeau, Associate Librarian, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York

---

***Encyclopedia of Gender and Society***. Ed. by Jodi O'Brien. Los Angeles: Sage, 2009. 2 vols. acid free \$350 (ISBN 978-1-4129-0916-7).

The past decade has shown us a handful of valuable reference materials for those interested in studying and learning

about gender. Users have had a chance to reference encyclopedias on gender and sex, women in history, and the history of women's studies, to name a few. However, the *Encyclopedia of Gender and Society*, edited by Jodi O'Brien, proves to be not only a vital addition to the field but also a leader among the reference encyclopedias on the subject.

What makes this two-volume encyclopedia stand apart from others? For starters, it is the emphasis on society. Its focus on personal, local, and global topics provides discussion of the effects of and on society, with some entries giving a complete, detailed history of the social and historical effects. With more than four hundred entries, the *Encyclopedia of Gender and Society* is able to discuss pertinent subjects with focused detail rather than broad general coverage. The important cross-cultural and transnational emphases (entries include political, social, economic, and personal foci) are fully represented in the edition to offer an overall thorough view of gender and many societies.

The editor states in the introduction that studying gender and society makes for a complex subject. She gives the framework of the encyclopedia as analyses into the "complexities of gender in ways that are comprehensible, relevant, and useful" (xxx), and I believe that framework is evident throughout the set. The more than two hundred contributors have written accessible entries with a sophistication users will find encouraging and stimulating.

Following each entry is not only a list of further readings, but also a "see also" list of terms to cross-reference within the set. The reader's guide at the beginning gives users a map to find specific entries under broad headings such as "Crime and Criminal Justice" or "Religion, Mythology, and Spirituality." The relevancy and usefulness of that tool, combined with the extensive number of entries, make the *Encyclopedia of Gender and Society* a top choice for laying the groundwork of a study focusing on gender.

The large and wide-reaching selection of entries will be helpful to a variety of students, from the undergraduate student who is just beginning to question societal norms to the graduate student in women's studies or sociology. Though the encyclopedia set is a substantial purchase (\$350) for a library with budget constraints, it proves to be a strong foundation choice for a library of any size and definitely worth its price.—Melia Erin Fritch, Reference Generalist, K-State Libraries, Kansas State University, Manhattan

---

***Encyclopedia of Marine Science***. Ed. by C. R. Nichols and Robert G. Williams. Facts On File Science Library. New York: Facts On File, 2008. 640p. alkaline \$85 (ISBN 978-0-8160-5022-2).

The *Encyclopedia of Marine Science* is a solid example of a one-volume encyclopedia—it has all the usual features. One thing that does distinguish it is the small number of contributors—only ten. The contributors are a mix of people, including technicians, professors, government scientists, and businesspeople. This mix of contributors affects the types of entries found in this encyclopedia. Other encyclopedias of marine science don't include entries like "Anchors," "Harbor