
The section on classic books and movies seems to be a weakness. Each entry includes a brief synopsis of the work, and some entries include a section titled “Psychological Influence” that is often not related to psychology at all. For example, the “Psychological Influence” entry for Ferris Bueller’s Day Off includes information that the movie was successful, a classic teen movie, grossed over $70 million, and has an 84 percent rating on Rotten Tomatoes, which is interesting but not related to mental health or psychological influence. At the bottom of the entry we get closer with a mention of “see also: Depression in youth;” however, there is no mention of depression in the synopsis of the film other than a brief mention that Ferris is “unhappy.” In an entry for the film Risky Business, only a synopsis of the movie is included, with no mention of how this film relates to mental health and why it was chosen to be included in this encyclopedia.

The Recommended Resources section at the end of volume 3 provides readers with information on additional resources for a more complete understanding of the topics discussed in the encyclopedia.

Similar works include the Encyclopedia of Mental Health, 2nd ed. (Academic Press 2015) edited by Howard S. Friedman. However, Friedman’s work is much longer at two thousand pages and more expensive at nearly $1,300 for the Kindle version and more than $1,300 for the hardcover version on Amazon. In addition, the Gale Encyclopedia of Mental Health, 3rd ed., edited by Kristin Key (Gale 2012), includes five hundred topics. Recommended for academic libraries and public libraries.—Rachael Elrod, Head, Education Library, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida


The authors emphasize early what Native American Almanac is not: an almanac, an encyclopedia, nor a scholarly work, among other things. It is described as a well-researched “historical overview of Native communities in what is now the United States” (ix). Despite the title, it is heavily focused on the post-contact period. The main arrangement is by geographical region, with an overview chapter and one discussing urban settings. Each chapter is introduced by a regional history, followed by discussion of tribes, their histories, and other information. Brief biographies follow, from one paragraph to a page in length. Appendices are focused on indigenous people of North America outside of the United States, and special topics, mainly lists. The biographies vary in content but many are intriguing, inspiring, or tragic. They range from widely known individuals, such as Jim Thorpe, to “local heroes” (x) from the 1600s to the present.

Unfortunately, any researcher seeking more information is largely on his or her own. Further reading is provided, but no direct citations. I see this as a shortcoming. Especially when challenging commonly held beliefs, such as the sale of Manhattan to the Dutch (4), supporting one’s case through documentation aids credibility. The lack of direct citations makes it challenging to evaluate the assertions and to pursue the topic further.

The choice in the Almanac of terms like “Doctrine of Discovery (Destruction)” (2) caused me some confusion.


Are you still adding country studies to your print reference collection? If so, you might be interested in the Understanding Modern Nations series published by ABC-CLIO. Along with Modern China, ABC-CLIO released Modern Spain during 2015. Forthcoming titles will cover Brazil, Mexico, India, Japan, and South Africa. Why these particular countries? It appears that the publisher is pitching titles that they believe will be responsive to the needs of high school seniors and college undergraduates. If you have to write a paper on China, where do you begin your research? Print sources such as Modern China can be extremely helpful as a way to scope out your topic, picking up key words which can then make database searching more fruitful.

It is a well-organized subject encyclopedia with thorough coverage of the social sciences and humanities. There is also limited coverage of sports and popular culture. In terms of content and tone, it is comparable to the CQ Researcher or World Book. Most entries are about two pages in length, with a list of suggested reading at the end of each entry. The appendices are typical of what you would expect to find in any country study, except that the one called “a day in the life” is kind of unique. Here, you get fictionalized mini-biographies of Chinese people, including factory workers, students, and housewives.

Although high school students will probably be the biggest users of Modern China, they are by no means the only people who could benefit from it. Think of your local business community: what about trade delegations planning to visit China? Do you carry Chinese language instruction materials? If so, these patrons might wish to read up on the culture. Do you purchase foreign-language books or English translations of Chinese authors? You can find some information here that would aid in collection development.

Like all country studies in print, this book has a limited shelf life. How long can anything with the word “modern” in the title be considered as such? Nevertheless, it is a great starting point for most reference inquiries on China and is recommended for high school and public libraries.—Dana M. Lucisano, Reference Librarian, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Connecticut