and include suggestions for further reading. For each country, and several cultures separately addressed (Basques, for instance), food culture means exploring food’s social and symbolic context in relation to issues of diet, food stuffs, methods of cooking, typical meals at home, eating out if relevant, and special occasion meals. Articles generally include one or two recipes for a traditional dish using American measurements. Religious considerations or restrictions are integrated into the food customs and cuisine of each country or cultural group rather than being separately addressed as in Food, Feasts, and Faith and Encyclopedia of Food and Culture.

While these three encyclopedias cover some of the same material, each does so from a different perspective and with a different emphasis. Users seeking basic information about the intersection of food and religion will find the singular focus of Food, Feasts, and Faith a useful and easy to use starting point.—Sally Moffitt, Bibliographer and Reference Librarian, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio


*History of African Americans: Exploring Diverse Roots* by Thomas J. Davis chronicles the remarkable past of African Americans from the earliest arrival of their ancestors to the election of President Barack Obama. This work was produced to recognize every triumph and tragedy that separates African Americans as a group from others in America. By distinguishing the rich and unique history of African Americans, *History of African Americans: Exploring Diverse Roots* provides an account of inspiration, courage, and progress. Each chapter details a significant piece of African American history, and the book includes numerous concise portraits of prominent African Americans and their contributions to progressing social life in the United States.

This reference work opens with a brief introduction describing the journey of African Americans that highlights the major topics surveyed within the book. These topics include racism, segregation, equality, and diversity. Following the introduction, there is a chronology of key dates in African American history that provides a quick orientation to noteworthy places, people, and events. *History of African Americans: Exploring Diverse Roots* contains 271 pages of African American history that is prescribed chronologically in narrative form. The book also includes selected bibliography and index sections succeeding the conclusion. *History of African Americans: Exploring Diverse Roots*, the hardcover edition is printed on acid-free paper and includes a plentiful amount of black-and-white images depicting various eras in African American history.

Comparing *History of African Americans: Exploring Diverse Roots* to other resources on the subject of African American history can seem overwhelming because the subject matter is well researched and has been significantly covered by many resources. These resources include many encyclopedias and general reference works both in print and electronically. While there are many resources that describe specific parts of African American history, like the Civil Rights Movement, *History of African Americans: Exploring Diverse Roots* is a general account of the complete African American experience. The work was envisioned to be an unembellished survey of the African American experience. Several of the newer books on African American history provide much of the same content as *History of African Americans: Exploring Diverse Roots*; however, the arrangement and narrative form may differ. A few other books highlight historic events in African American history by subject while others focus on the location of the events and people. While much of the content remains unchanged, these other resources serve to provide the reader with the significant events of African American history with varying forms of accessibility.

*History of African Americans: Exploring Diverse Roots* by Thomas J. Davis is a wide-ranging volume on the African American identity and belongs in any institution that provides historic resources to its users. No specific person, place, or event is hugely examined, but the book provides a well-ordered introduction to the overall history of African Americans. The individual portraits of remarkable African Americans of the past provide short, yet detailed descriptions of leaders, reformers, and educators that fashioned the social landscape of America. For the reader that desires a universal history of African Americans that is organized chronologically, *History of African Americans: Exploring Diverse Roots* is an ample resource.—Trent Shotwell, Special Collections & Archives Librarian, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas


*Listen to New Wave Rock!* is the first volume in the Exploring a Musical Genre series from Greenwood Press. According to the series forward, the series will consist of “scholarly volumes written for the enjoyment of virtually any music fan” (x). Rather than attempt to provide an exhaustive history of new wave music, this volume instead focuses on fifty musical works the author considers to be “Must-Hear Music” (xiv). This limited focus allows the author to devote more attention to the chosen pieces of music than is typical of most reference resources. The entries provide accounts of each band’s formation and early careers that one would expect in a volume such as this; however, what distinguishes *Listen to New Wave Rock!* is the rigorous critical analysis the author applies to each selected musical composition. Topics discussed in any given entry might include the band’s techniques for composing and recording as well as the themes of the song’s lyrics. While the series forward claims that the entries will eschew “technical terms or concepts,” many
entries contain detailed analysis of the song structures and the artists' playing methods. A prime example of this type of analysis can be found in the entry devoted to "Rock Lobster" by the B-52s. "Based on the key of the piece, and the fact that [Ricky] Wilson plays it on a standard electric guitar, it is clear that he uses a dropped tuning, with the lowest-pitched string tuned from its customary E down a major third to C. The lower pitch is accompanied by additional slackness of the string, which lends Wilson's guitar sound something that distinguishes it from the norm" (18). This sort of information will likely make the book an even more enjoyable experience for readers with musical aptitude.

The chapter devoted to must-hear music is preceded by a chapter titled "Background," which traces the origins of new wave music back to the pop music of the 1960s and the punk and disco music of the 1970s. The concluding sections are devoted to new wave's impact on popular culture and an interesting discussion of new wave's legacy, which provides an account of new wave songs used in other mediums, such as movies, TV shows, and commercials; new wave performers who have remained active; and more contemporary performers who were influenced by new wave music.

The book's only notable shortcoming is its narrow focus. The series' forward states "Part of the challenge, but also part of the fun, is that readers might agree with some of the choices of 'must-hear music' and disagree with others" (x). This reviewer was indeed unpersuaded by the author's reasoning for including Dire Straits in a new wave music book. Also, several prominent bands of the new wave genre, such as the Smiths and The Cure, do not receive entries. Other reference titles, such as The Encyclopedia of Popular Music (Omnibus Press, 2011) will provide information on a wider range of new wave artists, but the entries in that title are mainly chronologies of events and lack the analysis found in Listen to New Wave Rock! Listen to New Wave Rock! is recommended for academic and public libraries."—Edward Whatley, Georgia College & State University, Milledgeville, Georgia


Jacqueline B. Hellgott’s No Remorse: Psychopathy and Criminal Justice is a heavily researched, yet immensely readable textbook. Its intended audience is students, criminal justice professionals, and “anyone who wants to learn about how the construct of psychopathy impacts criminal justice policy and practice” (xiii). Hellgott, the director of the Crime and Justice Research Center at Seattle University’s Department of Criminal Justice, draws the general reader in by using examples from popular culture and everyday life to illustrate her points.

For instance, we nonpsychopaths can use psychopathic mental strategies in order to do things that make us feel guilty—like breaking up with a partner. Who hasn’t employed a little shallow affect (reduced emotional expression) in order to get through a breakup speech or a bit of lying (“it’s not you, it’s me”) to do the same?

The author states that the book aims “to provide a new lens through which to make sense of psychopathy that centralizes psychopathy in criminological theory and examines the ways in which psychopathy has made its way into criminal justice practice” (xvi). In the eight chapters and seventy pages of references, Hellgott covers the history of the disorder (first described by Phillippe Pinel in 1801) and its treatment as it moved from being thought of as a moral disorder, a medical disorder, and eventually a mental disorder, as well as covering the future of psychopathy study and its relevance in the world of criminal justice.

The chapter on psychopaths in popular culture was fascinating: besides referencing the most famous fictional psychopaths in pop culture, such as Hannibal Lecter (complete with his fava beans), Patrick Bateman, and Dexter Morgan, there is a fourteen-page table detailing characters in films with psychopathic behaviors from 1931–2018. Some surprise characters include Scarlett O’Hara from Gone with the Wind, George and Martha from Who’s Afraid of Virginia Woolf, Carrie from Stephen King’s Carrie, and Amy and Nick from Gone Girl.

Hellgott also delves into why we find these characters so compelling. Research supports several theories, including catharsis—we might watch movies with “fantasy aggression” so we don’t go out and do horrible things ourselves (173). Whatever the reason, “we all have the potential to be attracted to violent images to emotionally regulate, socially bond, and to be reminded of the cultural boundaries of human behavior” (175).

No Remorse is recommended for college and university libraries, as well as for larger public libraries. It’s also recommended that libraries place this book in a nonfiction collection instead of reference so it can circulate.—Tracy Carr, Library Services Director, Mississippi Library Commission, Jackson, Mississippi


While many aspects of American life and culture have changed and evolved, one commonality that remains a constant throughout the generations are the ever-changing passions and obsessions of the American people. Whether it be a new genre of music, innovative toys and games, or the latest fashion trends, these compulsions burn incredibly hot and often very fast. Not long after the establishment of whatever the latest craze may be, attentions drift away and onto the next hottest trend in the blink of an eye. Here to enlighten interested readers on the many cultural obsessions that have captivated America throughout its history is Nancy Hendrick’s Popular Fads and Crazes through American History.