

Legal Reference Books Review*

Compiled by Diana C. Jaque** and Lee Neugebauer***

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Berring, Robert C., and Elizabeth A. Edinger. *Legal Research Survival Manual*. St. Paul, Minn.: West Group, 2002. 93p. Paper, \$18.

Reviewed by Brian Raphael

¶1 It is unfortunate but nevertheless true that law students today do not spend an adequate amount of time developing their legal research skills. Even in law schools where legal research is a separate, graded course, students tend to take whatever

shortcuts they can to lighten their workloads. Too often, what gets ignored by law students is their assigned legal research textbook, which they frequently perceive as dry, superfluous, and burdensome. Now there is a new legal research text which changes that image by offering a more concise, accessible, and lighthearted treatment of the subject. The new book, *Legal Research Survival Manual* by Robert C. Berring and Elizabeth A. Edinger, largely succeeds in drawing law students in and stimulating their interest in legal research.

¶2 In the short span of ninety-three pages, Berring and Edinger manage to offer law students a great deal of sound and useful advice relating to law school generally and legal research in particular. The first chapter describes the basic types of materials first-year students are exposed to, from casebooks and hornbooks to the *Restatements of the Law* and the UCC. In this chapter, the authors give some good general advice about doing well and staying balanced in law school (e.g., “There were plenty of things you liked to do before law school, and you should still do them” (p.15)). Sometimes the authors exaggerate a bit to make a point, but it is generally in keeping with their more relaxed and informal style.

¶3 Chapters 2 and 3 focus on case law research, with chapter 2 covering such topics as the doctrine of precedent, the parts of an opinion, and formats of cases; and chapter 3 discussing various case-finding methods, including both electronic and print methods. While the authors do not discuss any of the case-finding methods in great depth, they provide a nice checklist that students will be able to come back to when they need to review the various ways to find cases on a particular topic. The authors emphasize electronic tools in this chapter, recognizing the bias in favor of computers among today’s students. The authors do tout the advantage of using treatises instead of just jumping online right away, though the discussion of the print digest system characterizes it almost as a relic of the past. “The odds of your actually using a paper digest anywhere in the real world are increasingly slim” (p.57).

¶4 The chapter on citators does a nice job of giving background information about *Shepard’s Citations* and KeyCite and describing the purpose of citator services. The authors do not describe how to Shepardize in print, but they do provide a fairly detailed discussion of the various features of the citator services, including *Shepard’s* treatment codes and KeyCite’s star system. Once again, the authors provide students with some useful advice, including the importance of not relying solely on the special notations (e.g., red and yellow signals) included in a citator service.

¶5 The final chapter on statutes briefly describes the forms in which statutes are published (slip laws, session laws, and codes) and how to find them. The authors once again discuss electronic and print sources and do make the point that “if you’re just starting your research, annotated codes are still easier to use as books” (p.85).

¶6 The authors note at the end of the final chapter that they decided to omit coverage of administrative materials since first-year law students do not generally use these materials during their first semester. This note highlights the fact that this

is not, nor does it purport to be, a comprehensive legal research textbook. Given both the limited breadth and depth of this manual, legal research instructors probably will want to supplement it with additional textual material or tutorials. In this sense then, perhaps the book's greatest strength (i.e., its brevity) is also its greatest weakness.

¶7 Students who use this manual should benefit from the many illustrations included throughout the book as well as from the detailed outline format that the authors use to arrange the material. There is no index, but one is not really needed given the book's arrangement and its modest size. A useful page at the end of the book lists six major legal Web sites that are recommended for their "reliable legal information" (p.93). Finally, the authors point readers to their Web site¹ for new developments that have occurred in the legal research field since the book was written.

¶8 Given both the large amount of valuable information and the tips about legal research compressed into its relatively few pages, the *Legal Research Survival Manual* has much to offer law students. While the book is intended for first-year students, it could also be useful for second- and third-year students who feel they have forgotten much of what they learned in the first-year legal research class and would like a relatively quick and painless way of brushing up on their research skills. At the very least, the authors' humorous tone and informal, lighthearted style should help to make the process of learning legal research more enjoyable for all law students.

De Baets, Antoon. *Censorship of Historical Thought: A World Guide, 1945–2000*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 2002. 694p. \$109.95.

Reviewed by Christopher A. Vallandingham

¶9 In its broadest definition, censorship is the attempt to control access to information. The ways to censor are many, from installing filtering software on computers in public libraries to the torture and execution of unorthodox thinkers. As Antoon De Baets points out in his book, *Censorship of Historical Thought: A World Guide, 1945–2000*, censorship exists to some extent in every society. Historians and nonhistorians who reveal unsavory aspects of contemporary events or offer reinterpretations of the myths upon which every society is based are threatening not only to the existing power structures, but also to ordinary people. As T.S. Eliot noted: "Humankind cannot bear very much reality."

¶10 The author is currently a professor of contemporary history at the University of Groningen in the Netherlands and is a former employee at the Amnesty International Publications Bureau in Costa Rica. He provides a lengthy introduction in which he explains how he determined which events and personalities to include. It

1. Legal Research Survival Manual Home Page, <http://www.law.berkeley.edu/faculty/berringr/findingthelaw/LRSMindex.html> (last visited Oct. 16, 2002).

is absolutely essential that the reader first read the introduction. Otherwise, the choice of entries may seem mystifying since their connection to the censorship of historical thought is not always obvious. In the introduction, De Baets states that he includes three types of cases. First, those where historians were persecuted or censured for reasons related to the field of history. Second, those where nonhistorians were persecuted or censured for reasons related to the field of history. Nonhistorians were included because they touched on historical topics in the broad sense. Among these nonhistorians are archivists, archeologists, art historians, and students of history. Finally, De Baets includes cases where historians were persecuted or censored for reasons outside the field of history. Perhaps the most common reason for this type of persecution or censorship is political activism. De Baets excluded historians accused of genocide or war crimes and those accused of Holocaust denial.

¶11 De Baets, a polyglot, utilized sources in many different languages. His main sources were reports from recognized international human-rights organizations such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Amnesty International, and Human Rights Watch. He lists his sources at the end of each country section, but unfortunately does not cite the source of each individual entry, rendering further investigation of the entries difficult. Nor does he provide a bibliography listing in a single place all the sources to which he refers throughout the book. Foreign sources that have never been translated into English are left in their native languages. If an English translation exists, both forms of the title of the source are included.

¶12 Entries are listed under the country responsible for the censorship or persecution. Some countries are prefaced by a helpful, though brief, description of the most common themes underlying the censorship or persecutions. When the country responsible for the censorship or persecution was once part of another country (e.g., Bosnia-Herzegovina was once part of Yugoslavia), the acts committed prior to independence are listed under the former country. De Baets accounts for most name changes of countries since 1945. For example, the former Upper Volta is listed under its new name Burkina Faso. Censorship and persecution occurring in colonies are listed under the colonizing power. The number of entries varies by country and reflects the availability of sources at De Baets's disposal.

¶13 Aside from the rather dense introduction, the text is easy to read. When a name appears for the first time, the name is in bold letters. There is a person index and a subject index. It may take some time to get accustomed to the subject index if the reader is not familiar with the concepts or buzzwords common to this field. Overall, the book has the feel of an almanac—something a casual reader can flip through and always find items of interest. I found it most interesting to read the entries under the western European nations and the United States. Freedom of expression has been an important value in these societies in the post-World War II period, and it can be eye-opening to realize to what extent the governments in these countries strive to prevent access to certain types of information or the dissemination of certain viewpoints.

¶14 De Baets claims that this book has value as an indicator of the universality of censorship, a starting point for research on the topic, a warning of the risks inherent in the historical profession, and a tribute to persecuted historians. I think he is correct on all counts. I highly recommend this book for inclusion in the reference sections of libraries.

Hall, Kermit L. et al., eds. *The Oxford Companion to American Law*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002. 912p. \$65.

Reviewed by Marlene Bubrick

¶15 As a new member of the “Oxford Companion” family, *The Oxford Companion to American Law* follows in the tradition of high standards that characterize these titles. The editor-in-chief, Kermit L. Hall, president of Utah State University and professor of history, also co-edited *The Oxford Companion to the Supreme Court of the United States*² and *The Oxford Guide to United States Supreme Court Decisions*.³ He has published widely in American legal history; his work includes *An Uncertain Tradition: Constitutionalism and the History of the South*⁴ and *The Magic Mirror: Law in American History*.⁵ Editors David S. Clark, James W. Ely, Joel B. Grossman, and N.E.H. Hull also have extensive credentials in legal scholarship.

¶16 The almost five hundred entries are written by an impressive array of eminent legal scholars. For example, Richard Delgado, Jean Lindsley Professor of Law at the University of Colorado School of Law and author of *The Coming Race War?*,⁶ *Critical Race Theory: An Introduction*,⁷ and the upcoming *Justice at War*,⁸ wrote the entries on hate crimes and critical race theory. Franklin Zimring, William G. Simon Professor of Law and director, Earl Warren Legal Institute, University of California School of Law, Berkeley, wrote the entry on capital punishment. A complete listing of contributors, their professional affiliations, and the entries they contributed is provided.

¶17 Given the vast amount of information that potentially could be included in a source such as this, the parameters are very well defined in the introduction. The *Companion* “offers a comprehensive guide to the development and current status of American law” (p.viii), and places “special emphasis on explaining the ways in which law, legal actors, and legal institutions have been understood in the day-to-day lives of Americans” (p.viii). Broad categories covered include biographical entries (my personal favorite), concepts central to the American legal experience

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2. THE OXFORD COMPANION TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES (Kermit L. Hall ed., 1992).
 3. THE OXFORD GUIDE TO UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS (Kermit L. Hall ed., 1999).
 4. AN UNCERTAIN TRADITION: CONSTITUTIONALISM AND THE HISTORY OF THE SOUTH (Kermit L. Hall & James W. Ely, Jr. eds., 1989).
 5. KERMIT L. HALL, THE MAGIC MIRROR: LAW IN AMERICAN HISTORY (1989).
 6. RICHARD DELGADO, THE COMING RACE WAR? AND OTHER APOCALYPTIC TALES OF AMERICA AFTER AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND WELFARE (1996).
 7. RICHARD DELGADO, CRITICAL RACE THEORY: AN INTRODUCTION (2001).
 8. RICHARD DELGADO, JUSTICE AT WAR (forthcoming 2003).

such as torts or contract law, current controversies such as abortion and reproductive decisions, and interpretative essays on subjects ranging from “race and ethnicity” to “economics and law.” Also included are notable nonfederal cases, such as the trials of O.J. Simpson, although most cases are mentioned as part of larger entries on a particular subject. The case index does cover all the cases mentioned in the volume, not just those listed as entries.

¶18 I found myself reading this as I would a book (cover to cover) rather than as a reference source. Entries range from several paragraphs to several pages and include various degrees of detail; cross-references are plentiful. The entry on domestic violence is divided into sections on partner abuse, child abuse, and elder abuse, and refers the reader to related entries on family law, gender and law, adoption and termination of parental rights, and aging and the law. Literature and law details aspects of law *in* literature, such as Dostoevsky’s *The Brothers Karamazov*, and law *as* literature, such as the judicial opinion and legal brief, which represent the legal process as a narrative re-creation of an experience. Background and historical facts enrich the information provided so that a biographical entry on Rufus Choate becomes a history of the concept of infamous trials and courtroom drama. An entry on regulation is a full-fledged history of the powers of administrative agencies throughout the years. There are also unexpected entries, such as “lawyers, popular perceptions of.” Extensive bibliographies are provided, and for access beyond the logical alphabetical arrangement of entries, there is a topical index to persons, concepts, and places mentioned in the text.

¶19 All types of law libraries, academic research libraries, and large public libraries would benefit from this resource. Even in a law firm library, where the attorneys are practice-oriented rather than theoretically oriented, this source provides excellent subject background for those beginning research in an area of law new to them. This is an invaluable resource, both as a general reference tool and as a starting point for more extensive research on the broad range of topics that are part of American law.

Munneke, Gary A. *The Legal Career Guide: From Law Student to Lawyer*. 4th ed. Chicago: American Bar Association, Law Practice Management Section, 2002. 328p. Paper, \$34.95.

Reviewed by Linda Kawaguchi McLane

¶20 *The Legal Career Guide: From Law Student to Lawyer* has a very specific audience in mind. It is aimed at current law students, which distinguishes it from the plethora of similar titles for prospective law students and unhappy law school graduates contemplating what to do with a law degree. Ideally, this book should be read by law students early in their law school careers, because part-time and summer jobs during law school can be as important as any other factors involved in choosing a career path.

¶21 The author, Gary A. Munneke, is a professor at Pace University School of Law and has extensive experience in the areas of legal career counseling and law

practice management. He has been active in the American Bar Association Law Practice Management Section and was president of the National Association for Law Placement. He has written much on the subject of legal careers, including previous editions of this book.⁹

¶22 This book is divided into four sections, which are further divided into thirty very short chapters and six appendixes. Part 1, "Planning for a Legal Career," is a short overview and can be skimmed. It offers reassurance that with good planning there are satisfying jobs to be found in the legal marketplace, and anecdotes about successful and unsuccessful career strategies. It also includes a warning: "Actually, the real danger is not that you will fail to find a job, but that you will find the wrong one" (p.4).

¶23 Part 2, "Career Choice," may end up being skipped by impatient law students who are mainly interested in getting a job. It includes eight exercises that force one to engage in some self-analysis in order to determine skills and interests, and a career-planning timetable.

¶24 Part 3, "The Marketplace for Legal Services," provides an overview of current trends in the legal field, such as the proliferation of branch offices and mergers of law firms. Munneke also talks about the increase in the specialization of practice areas,¹⁰ and the impact that has on law students considering their career options. He states:

There are increased pressures to make longer-term career decisions at an earlier stage in your legal career. The consequences of poor career decisions can have more impact on the direction of a legal career than in simpler times. The trend toward specialization means students must recognize that they cannot keep all of their options open forever (p.81).

Munneke cites some interesting statistics. There are currently more than 900,000 lawyers in the United States, with 40,000 more passing the bar exam each year. Of these, more than 40% are engaged in something other than private practice. Thus, a significant portion of this section is devoted to outlining options such as judicial clerkships, governmental and corporate positions, academia, public interest law, and nonlegal professional services.

¶25 Part 4, "The Job Search," is the most practical section. It is devoted to writing resumes, researching potential employers, networking, interviewing, and evaluating job offers.

¶26 Although much of the information seems like a matter of common sense (readers are told to exercise and eat right, get directions to an interview beforehand so as to avoid getting lost, etc.), this book makes the assumption, rightly so, that law students vary wildly in terms of common sense and sophistication, and law

9. See, e.g., GARY MUNNEKE, CAREERS IN LAW (1997); GARY MUNNEKE, THE LEGAL CAREER GUIDE: FROM LAW STUDENT TO LAWYER (1992).

10. For a more in-depth look at areas of practice, the National Association for Law Placement published a book that is quite good. LISA L. ABRAMS, THE OFFICIAL GUIDE TO LEGAL SPECIALTIES: AN INSIDER'S GUIDE TO EVERY MAJOR PRACTICE AREA (2000).

school career services offices often don't bridge the gap. Most law students get their information from other law students, and while that is a valuable source, this book offers a different perspective. No one will follow all the steps to conduct the perfect job search, but Munneke provides a methodical approach that is helpful in answering questions that arise in the process and may give students ideas that they might not have thought of on their own.

¶27 *The Legal Career Guide: From Law Student to Lawyer* is appropriate for academic law libraries and career services departments.

Russomanno, Joseph. *Speaking Our Minds: Conversations with the People behind Landmark First Amendment Cases*. Mahwah, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2002. 476p. \$99.95.

Reviewed by Elizabeth A. Edinger

¶28 Joseph Russomanno has gathered together the people involved in ten cases that went to the Supreme Court of the United States—petitioners, respondents, and their attorneys, plus some who filed amicus briefs—so that they could tell their stories in a personal way not possible in briefs or oral arguments before the Court. Each of the cases is given its own chapter, and each chapter is made up of a brief introduction to the case and those interviewed, explanations of key concepts, excerpts of the court opinions, and the interviews themselves. All ten cases deal with freedom of speech and the press. Russomanno tells us that he tried to represent the subtopics of mass communication law, but adds that his decision was based in part on who was willing to speak frankly to him about their case. In at least one case, *R.A.V. v. City of St. Paul*,¹¹ the petitioner—someone from whom it would be particularly interesting to hear—wasn't willing to be interviewed.

¶29 Russomanno, an associate professor at Arizona State University's Walter Cronkite School of Journalism and Mass Communication, tells us in the introduction that he considers his book an oral history: "Interview passages are presented within these pages as oral history. That is, the interviews—both questions and answers—are excerpted here. This is a proven technique to acquaint readers with new material particularly when it profiles people and their opinions" (p.xiv). Really, though, it reads more like a textbook, and the intended audience is more likely to be seated in a classroom than in a comfortable chair. The book will have the most value for those who already have a background in the cases and understand their context. While Russomanno introduces us to those he's interviewed, who they are and who they represent can still confuse the reader twenty pages later when they are finally given a voice. Additionally, the author has integrated the interviews together as if they were all sitting in the same room, despite the fact that he states in his introduction that people were interviewed separately. Therefore the reader never quite knows if a comment came about spontaneously or because

11. 505 U.S. 377 (1992).

Russomanno prompted the interviewee with something someone else had said. Even worse, the reader might wonder why the interviewee doesn't comment or remark on something that seems to deserve an answer or explanation.

¶30 Russomanno has assembled a unique book, and his editing does a wonderful job of bringing out the personalities of those involved—something that cannot be found in any court's opinion—by allowing them to talk with (apparently) little interruption. It is fascinating to discover how many people believe their case was the most important of the century, and who thinks they've discovered the real reason the Supreme Court granted cert. This book is valuable for the human interest it brings to these cases, but what it doesn't do (and doesn't attempt to do) is put the cases in context or perspective. When reading a Supreme Court decision we might sometimes forget that there are real people involved, but in reading Russomanno's book we might be tempted to forget that there were real cases involved that ended up affecting many more people than those interviewed. In the end, the book belongs in an academic library so that it can become part of the historical discussion of these cases, but it won't mean we can stop reading what is already on the shelves.

Sunstein, Cass R. *The Cost-Benefit State: The Future of Regulatory Protection*.

Chicago: American Bar Association, Section of Administrative Law and Regulatory Practice, 2002. 199p. Paper, \$69.95.

Reviewed by Joe Thomas

¶31 In Jane Austen's *Emma*, the rather callow Frank Churchill describes the novel's dignified hero, Mr. Knightley, as "a man whom I cannot presume to praise." Reviewing any work by the brilliant Cass Sunstein, the Karl N. Llewellyn Distinguished Service Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Chicago, places me in an identical position. I will therefore briefly note that *The Cost-Benefit State: The Future of Regulatory Protection* is a well-conceived and well-executed analysis of the controls government agencies exercise in an effort to protect the health of, and reduce risks for, citizens and then will go right to the suitability of it as a law library acquisition.

¶32 The chief value in this important work is its thorough review of a topic that otherwise would require considerable pulling together of sources to accomplish. Any practitioner or researcher in need of a quick overview or an introduction to appropriate sources for the further exploration of cost-benefit analysis as a tool for the efficient regulation of states could not do better. Anyone seeking a detailed analysis of particular cost-benefit approaches, especially to environmental regulations, will be more than satisfied with *The Cost-Benefit State*. But in addition to those particular strengths, this is quite simply a fascinating and well-crafted work of scholarship. Others may have been able to pull the sources together, but it is hard to imagine that anyone else could have presented the material so well. Sunstein's forays into the journalistic world (he writes regularly for *The New Republic* and other opinion journals, and he appears as a talking head on various

television news programs), and his success as an academic author who can speak to a wider community (his other books include *Republic.com*¹² and *Designing Democracy: What Constitutions Do*¹³) are evident in his style, which is very intelligent and intelligible at the same time—not at all an easy thing to pull off.

¶33 Cost-benefit analysis as a guide to regulatory policy faces an uphill task: getting people to agree to rules that emerge from rational outcomes rather than emotional reactions. One cannot discuss the reasons for the ambivalence surrounding a cost-benefit approach to regulation without acknowledging what are essentially psychological issues. Why do people think of flying as more dangerous than driving? Why are some environmental dangers seen as more critical than others? What role does the publicity accorded sensational outcomes of rare occurrences play in driving the behavior of legislators and other political actors who set regulations? Sunstein acknowledges these difficulties and then lucidly presents the advantages of assessing government regulation “by asking whether the benefits of regulation justify the costs of regulation” (p.ix).

¶34 It is important to point out that Sunstein’s approach is politically neutral. He does not see cost-benefit analysis only as a club to slay bloated regulation. He sees it as a tool to differentiate between economically sensible regulations and overly costly ones, or even as a way to fortify and increase the kind of regulation that has clearly produced benefits at a level that exceeds the costs. In a climate where one generally only hears about the burden of regulation on the business community—for example, the whopping \$32 billion annual cost for air pollution control estimated by the EPA—it is instructive to find that the EPA estimates an annual benefit from those controls of \$1.1 *trillion*.

¶35 Sunstein guides us through a brief history of the growing use of cost-benefit analysis as a regulatory tool, from Reagan administration executive orders to the endorsement of the basic idea of such analysis in the Clinton years. The role of cost-benefit analysis in Congress is presented as a democratizing development since such analysis rationalizes political decisions against the influence of interest groups relying on emotional appeals for or against particular regulations. The adoption of the tool by administrations of both parties, the oversight of agency regulatory costs by the Office of Management and Budget, and the continuing endorsement of such regulatory analysis by the courts—in short, a consensus across the branches of government and across political parties—have resulted in the emergence of the cost-benefit state.

¶36 As a library resource rather than as an excellent introduction to the topic, *The Cost-Benefit State* succeeds just as well. The appendixes offer an abundance of representative facts, not so much to indicate, for example, the cost-benefit details for analyzing ozone and particulates, but “to give a more specific sense of

12. CASS R. SUNSTEIN, *REPUBLIC.COM* (2001).

13. CASS R. SUNSTEIN, *DESIGNING DEMOCRACY: WHAT CONSTITUTIONS DO* (2001).

how cost-benefit analysis works” (p.141). The book also pulls together some useful tables, including such things as a comparison of “valuations of life” used with a variety of regulations, ranging from \$1.5 million in an FAA radar station regulation¹⁴ to \$6.1 million in the EPA Arsenic in Drinking Water regulation.¹⁵ Again, Sunstein is not writing to take a stand, “but to point to the questions that sensible officials should be asking” (p.138).

¶37 The exact position Sunstein holds in the “law and economics” universe is not clear to me. He uses economic tools with great expertise, but without forming the rigidly mechanistic conclusions that one associates with that school of thought. There is a great sense of moderation in Sunstein’s approach. He appreciates noneconomic explanations and solutions, and he is not focused exclusively on efficiency as an end in itself. In the empirical analysis of economic behavior, he never loses sight of the fact that the behavior in question is that of human beings: “[T]he strongest arguments for cost-benefit balancing are based not only on neoclassical economics, but also on an understanding of human cognition, on democratic considerations, and on an assessment of the real-world record of such balancing” (p.9).

¶38 Some issues in this book are touched on in only a preliminary way. That merely whets the appetite for what promises to be a fuller treatment in Sunstein’s forthcoming *Risk and Reason: Safety, Law, and the Environment*.¹⁶ We should all look forward to an extended discussion in that work of the effects of cost-benefit analysis as a regulatory tool. But the practical utility and considerable insights of *The Cost-Benefit State* will continue to add value to our collections.

Westcott, Helen, Graham Davies, and Ray Bull, eds. *Children’s Testimony: A Handbook of Psychological Research and Forensic Practice*. New York: J. Wiley, 2002. 394p. \$95.

Reviewed by Peter J. Egler

¶39 *Children’s Testimony: A Handbook of Psychological Research and Forensic Practice* is a helpful compilation of information regarding the science and theory behind the use of children’s testimony in the courtroom. The book is composed of twenty-three chapters that address a variety of issues concerning children’s testimony, each written by a different author. The book is divided into four sections: Underpinnings, Memory and Interviewing, Court Issues, and Alternative Perspectives on Children’s Testimony. Each contains several chapters that address specific issues in the section’s subject area.

¶40 The first three sections of the book discuss the standard theories and approaches in the field. The fourth provides three alternate points of view about

14. Proposed Establishment of the Harlingen Airport Radar Service Area, 55 Fed. Reg. 32064, 32068 (Aug. 6, 1990).

15. Arsenic in Drinking Water, 66 Fed. Reg. 6976, 7014 tbl. III.E-4 (Jan. 22, 2001).

16. CASS R. SUNSTEIN, *RISK AND REASON: SAFETY, LAW AND THE ENVIRONMENT* (2002) (not available at the time this review was written).

the study of children's testimony from the methodological, sociological, and feminist perspectives. These are interesting options to the mainstream approach discussed in the first three sections of the book. The authors of the chapters are psychiatrists, psychologists, college professors, law professors, attorneys, and social workers. They are from the United States, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, and the Middle East. This variety by profession and location adds to the sense that the book is well researched and comprehensive.

¶41 In the preface, the editors state that they tried to keep the use of technical jargon to a minimum so the book could be read by someone with limited experience in the field. They accomplished this goal. I am not familiar with the field of child psychology, but I found the text to be very accessible. The book also includes a glossary to help explain terms to the reader.

¶42 Overall, I found *Children's Testimony* to be well written, even though with different authors for each chapter, the book contains a variety of writing styles. It provides useful information without becoming so detailed as to exceed the level of understanding of the average reader. It is arranged well. At the end of each section there is a short summary of the information provided in that section. The index is comprehensive, and the aforementioned glossary is helpful in understanding the language of the field.

¶43 The central theme of the book is to review the use of children's testimony in the courtroom. It doesn't try to be a "how to" practice guide. Rather, the book is a thoughtful review of the science and theories behind the use of children's testimony. The book would be valuable background reading for an attorney interested in the subject. It would also be a useful resource for anyone doing research on the issues surrounding the use of children's testimony. The book would be appropriate for any academic, public, or private law library frequented by researchers interested in this topic.

Wherry, Timothy Lee. *The Librarian's Guide to Intellectual Property in the Digital Age: Copyrights, Patents, and Trademarks*. Chicago: American Library Association, 2002. Paper, \$38.

Reviewed by Diana C. Jaque

¶44 In my capacity as an acquisitions professional, intellectual property issues are part of my daily decision-making process. Consequently, Timothy Lee Wherry's new book, *The Librarian's Guide to Intellectual Property in the Digital Age*, caught my eye and left me wondering if it would be the new intellectual property bible for my desktop reference collection. Certainly Wherry's credentials look promising. He is director of the Robert E. Eiche Library at Pennsylvania State University, Altoona, and this is his second book on the subject. His first book, *Patent Searching for Librarians and Inventors*,¹⁷ was also published by the American Library Association.

17. TIMOTHY WHERRY, *PATENT SEARCHING FOR LIBRARIANS AND INVENTORS* (1995).

¶45 *The Librarian's Guide* is organized into eleven succinct chapters with two appendixes and an index. Each chapter covers many of the topics one would expect, including copyright, fair use, recent developments, and cases in intellectual property law. Special attention is given to intellectual property and the online environment. Wherry states in his introduction that this book is not meant to treat each topic in an exhaustive manner, but is intended to help the reader "gain an adequate knowledge of patents, copyrights, and trademarks" (p.viii). Considering this, it is not surprising that the book functions more like a basic introduction rather than as a true reference resource to which librarians may turn.

¶46 In his initial chapter, Wherry makes important distinctions between copyright, patents, and trademarks. Subsequent chapters discuss these three topics in greater detail, but his chapters on trademarks and copyright seem too short and may leave readers wanting more detailed information. For example, while Wherry's chapter on fair use gives a useful guide to the major issues, I expected that a work geared toward librarians would have a more detailed discussion of the topic. This brief chapter would have been improved if Wherry had guided readers to sources for further research, but he does not include a bibliography of print sources for this or any other topic within the book. This is a major omission, especially in a book written by a librarian. Wherry does provide a short, unannotated listing of intellectual property Web sites in Appendix B. A quick check of these sites found that most URLs are still active and his listing includes many important sites.

¶47 The strength of *The Librarian's Guide* is its four chapters devoted to patents. Wherry's previous book established his expertise in this area. This series of chapters is most useful for a librarian in a public library needing a quick review of the topic or for new librarians learning how to search patents, because, taken together, they provide a step-by-step method for searching patents. Additionally, like the rest of *The Librarian's Guide*, the chapters on patents are written in a lively style, with many illustrations. Wherry displays his humorous side by including patent illustrations for a toilet tank with aquarium and a face fly mask for cows. On a more serious note, the patents chapters include screen shots of online patent resources and their corresponding URLs. Appendix A provides a description of the Patent and Trademark Depository Libraries Program and a list of participating libraries.

¶48 The final chapter of *The Librarian's Guide* provides a question-and-answer section on intellectual property. Functioning almost like an online "FAQ," Wherry finally answers many of the quick reference questions missing from the main chapters of the book. He includes a significant number of questions concerning fair use, including the fair use of videocassettes in the classroom.

¶49 *The Librarian's Guide to Intellectual Property in the Digital Age* provides a useful introduction to intellectual property issues. Many librarians who are new to the field or in library school will find this book to be an invaluable introduction.

However, librarians who are more familiar with the issues will be disappointed that the book only covers basic information. For these reasons, *The Librarian's Guide* is best suited for a public library or ready reference collection. Most law libraries will already own other titles with a more detailed discussion of intellectual property issues.