In his introductory chapter, Goldstein describes a book published in 1908, *On the Witness Stand: Essays on Psychology and Crime*, in which a fellow named Hugo Munsterberg made some rather grand claims about what the science of experimental psychology had to offer the criminal justice system. These claims (as Goldstein describes) were met with considerable scorn in the legal profession. It was some decades before mental health professionals became regular participants in courtroom proceedings, but by 1983, U.S. Supreme Court Justice White wrote for the majority in *Barefoot v. Estelle*, 463 U.S. 880 (1983), that the disallowing of psychiatric testimony (about future dangerousness, in this case) would be like un-inventing the wheel. The field has since undergone such remarkable expansion that the science is barely keeping up with the demand. New areas of practice crop up as fast as some attorney somewhere working on a legal strategy can say, “Let’s call a shrink!” In *Forensic Psychology: Emerging Topics and Expanding Roles*, Goldstein and his coauthors have made a significant and welcome contribution toward the goal of setting and maintaining high standards of practice for the field, even in fringe areas.

The book is divided into two parts. The first half is “Green Weenies,” and as the title implies, it consists mainly of the more humorous words and phrases. With illustrations by Gahan Wilson, this section is guaranteed to make the reader laugh out loud more than once. The six chapters range in topics from “Sales and Marketing” to “Business Planning, Acquisitions and Divestitures.” As dry as the titles sound, the chapters are actually entertaining and informative, without the need for a nap between pages. There is no way that an outsider such as I would ever have known what “foaming the runway” is or that a “one-eyed king in the land of the blind” can be either good or bad, depending on its context. In this section, Sturgeon adds brief sentences under each term, incorporating the novel words into a format that the reader may one day encounter.

The second half of the book, entitled “Due Diligence,” as Sturgeon warns, is not as engaging as the “Green Weenies” section; however, it serves to provide definitions of some of the more common and useful terms found in business. As in the first half, the six chapters in the latter section provide a variety of common phrases found under topics such as “Legal, Real Estate, Insurance and Contracts” and “Investments.” It was in this section that I found myself questioning why some of the terms had been included. Definition of “addendum,” “amendment,” “niche,” and other basic vocabulary words is certainly not necessary for most people. On the other hand, if the reader does not know these terms, it may be beneficial to become familiar with them so that the reader can function adequately in the business world. On the whole, the chapters include information that was mostly new to me. Whether the newly learned terms will help me in the future is yet to be determined.

As a future physician, I would definitely recommend this book to my colleagues. Judging from the changes that the field of medicine has undergone in
recent years, it is vital that doctors arm themselves with an understanding of basic business principles. Just as a person who is not involved in the medical field would very likely be lost in a conversation between physicians because of the unique language used, physicians may, for example, be at a disadvantage in a meeting with lenders when obtaining a loan to open their own practice. After reading Ron Sturgeon’s guide, I feel more confident about how to use much of the terminology within the business world, and I hope my newfound knowledge will serve me well in the future.