

critiques are of Gabriella Eichinger Ferro-Luzzi's anti-incongruity/pro-"family resemblances" approach and aggression theories.

*Engaging Humor* is accessible, interesting, and well supported by excellent notes. It is important reading for anyone interested in theories of humor. Its short essay format is ideally suited for classroom use; each chapter is autonomous and need not be read in order. Of course, this very quality is also a drawback, as it encourages Oring to sacrifice depth for clarity. Although his arguments are fascinating, the restrictive requirements of the essay form often do not allow him to develop his ideas fully. Because essays are designed to stand alone, they require an author to reiterate key arguments and examples, often at the expense of new insight. As a result, some of the essays could have benefited from longer treatments or follow-up essays in the same volume. "Blond Ambitions and Other Signs of the Times," for example, is a superb piece with exciting insight into the meaning of blond jokes; and yet, because the article is structured to refute previous interpretations of blond jokes, Oring's own theory gets less attention than it deserves.

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Jack Zipes. **The Brothers Grimm: From Enchanted Forests to the Modern World.** Rev. ed. New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2002. Pp. xx + 321, illustrations, index. \$18.95 paper.

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This 2002 edition of the original 1988 work is not simply a reprint of the same material, as Zipes has substantially revised each essay in light of the last fourteen years of scholarship on the lives and influence of the Brothers Grimm. The most radical changes come at the beginning and end of the volume. The original first chapter, which concerned itself with biographical information on Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, has here been expanded into two chapters, the latter of which has annexed much of the original second chapter. The final chapter, "The Struggle for the Grimm's Throne: The Legacy of the Grimms'

Tales in East and West Germany since 1945," also clearly benefits from updating. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 led to many changes in both East Germany and West Germany, including differences in people's perceptions and uses of fairy tales, and this new edition takes these changes into account (xv).

Zipes has collected essays on a number of different aspects of scholarship about the Grimms and the tales they collected. Some are more historical in focus; "Exploring Historical Paths" relates the material of the tales to the conditions of nineteenth-century Germany, while "From Odysseus to Tom Thumb and Other Cunning Heroes: Speculations about the Entrepreneurial Spirit" explores the depiction of the bourgeois male, and "Henri Pourrat and the Tradition of the Brothers Grimm" compares the Grimms' work to the similar efforts of Charles Perrault and Henri Pourrat. "The German Obsession with Fairy Tales" then straddles the divide between the past and present by analyzing the cultural relevance of the Grimms' tales in Germany, then and now. The latter half of the book is primarily concerned with more recent scholarship about and usage of the brothers' work: "Recent Psychological Approaches with Some Questions about the Abuse of Children" assesses the state of current fairy tale psychoanalytic scholarship, "Semantic Shifts of Power in Folk and Fairy Tales: Cinderella and the Consequences" studies recent adaptations of fairy tales, and "Fairy Tale as Myth/Myth as Fairy Tale: The Immortality of Sleeping Beauty and Storytelling" looks at the visual depiction of fairy tales in children's picture-books.

Because this is a collection, not a monograph, there is no overriding thread tying all the material together (except that all the essays concern the Brothers Grimm). In many places, however, Zipes takes a challenging stance, highlighting the failure of various methodologies to make new advances in recent decades. This is particularly true in his look at psychoanalytic approaches. Moreover, he advocates greater communication among scholars in various fields; in his view, the work of folklorists, psychoanalysts, literary historians, and so on would benefit from disciplinary cross-fertilization. Such academic interchanges could counteract a tendency to consider isolated aspects of Grimm tales, to the neglect of additional relevant information.