to the present. Recommended for large public libraries and academic libraries at institutions with criminal justice programs.—Nancy Frazier, Instructional Services librarian, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania


ABC-CLIO first published a reference work on world sports in 1996 with Levinson and Christensen’s *Encyclopedia of World Sport: From Ancient Times to the Present*, a threemove volume that featured entries on hundreds of individual sports. That work was reimagined under the same editors by Berkshire Publishing in 2005 as the Berkshire *Encyclopedia of World Sport*, with additional entries on the social and cultural aspects of world sports. That set is about to go into a third edition in 2013. Meanwhile, ABC-CLIO returns to world sport with this Nauright and Parrish four-volume work.

Following an introductory section of general articles in volume 1 on such topics as Imperialism and Sport, Sexuality and Sports, and Sports Medicine, this set is organized geographically: volume 1 covers Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Oceania; volume 2 covers Britain and Europe; and volume 3 covers Latin America and North America; while volume 4 is a series of appendixes that list all Olympic medalists as well as winners and champions in other international competitions and both college and professional leagues across the globe.

The sections for each geographical area feature alphabetically arranged articles pertaining to the region. For example, the section on the British Isles includes pieces on sports (Cricket, Darts, Tug-of-War), organizations (Gaelic Athletic Association, Imperial Cricket Council, Marylebone Cricket Club), teams and leagues (The Old Firm, Premier League, Rugby League), places (Murrayfield Stadium, Wembley, Wimbledon), events (Doggett’s Coat and Badge, Hampden Park Riot of 1909, Olympic Games of 1908, 1948 and 2012), people (Sir Stanley Matthews, Harry Vardon, David Beckham), cultural artifacts (*Chariots of Fire*, Footballers’ Wives, *This Sporting Life*), and topics (Gender and Sport, Hooliganism, Muscular Christianity). In this unusual arrangement, the sport of baseball, for example, has fourteen region-specific entries spread across three volumes.

As always with this type of work, selectivity decisions can be puzzling at times. It seems that entries are selected for their cultural significance. So we get Wilt Chamberlin, Michael Jordan, and LeBron James but not Bill Russell, Larry Bird, or Magic Johnson; Babe Ruth and Hank Aaron, but not Barry Bonds; Johnny Unitas and Joe Namath but not Joe Montana or Tom Brady; the Green Bay Packers but not the Chicago Bears; and Vince Lombardi, but not George Halas or Paul Brown.

Perhaps the greatest weight is given to international competitions, especially the Olympic Games. In addition to entries on each summer and winter Olympics, we also get items on the Tonya Harding-Nancy Kerrigan Scandal and the Ben Johnson Scandal as well as on several Olympic athletes and administrators. The 850 entries were written by an army of researchers and academics, and each contains a list of further readings. Nauright and Parrish have done a yeoman’s job of maintaining the quality and stylistic consistency throughout this massive set. The work also includes an overall bibliography and an index.

The academic approach to sport with its emphasis on social and cultural prisms is not for everyone, but this multivolume work is thoroughly researched and professionally written. As a reference source, this set will be most useful in a university setting and is recommended for scholarly sports collections.—John Maxymuk


By the same author and publisher who produced chronologies of the French and Indian War, the American Revolution, the American Civil War, and the Korean War, this timely reference work includes an additional biographical section on every significant high-ranking officer who served on the American side. Author Hannings has proved adept at such military profiles before in his *American Revolutionary War Leaders* (McFarland 2009), but this is the first War of 1812 volume to combine biographical sketches with a detailed chronology. Such a combination makes this resource unique among the plethora of works appearing this year, the 200th anniversary of the start of the war.

The somewhat complex long- and short-term reasons that the United States and Great Britain came to war so soon after American independence are covered in a well-written and concise eight-page introduction. Historically, this introduction begins as soon as the American Revolution ends and points out some of the unsettled issues between the two nations. The chronology portion of the volume begins in 1803 and extends to 1816, covering much of the build-up to the conflict, and some of the repercussions. Yet Hannings, a military historian by trade, does not emphasize the political aspects of the war, before, during, or after the hostilities. Rather, the strength of this book lies in such aspects as a comprehensive coverage of the crucial naval theater of this war. Ship battles, blockades, fleet sizes, and the back-and-forth capture of enemy warcraft and weapons are also a large part of the narrative presented here. Also, troop movements, skirmishes with Native American tribes, and the transitions from one military campaign to another are highlighted. Period tactical maps show army locations and shifting battlefronts.

Because of the de-emphasis of the political, as mentioned earlier, one should not look to this volume for detailed