

SOURCES

Congress, December 2009) of the *Official Congressional Directory (U.S. G.P.O., 1887–)*, also online at the U.S. Government Printing Office's Federal Digital System site.—Sally Moffitt, *Reference Librarian and Bibliographer for Anthropology, History, Philosophy, Political Science; Africana Studies, Asian Studies, Judaic Studies, Latin American Studies, Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies; Cohen Enrichment Collection Langsam Library, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio*

Martial Arts of the World: An Encyclopedia of History and Innovation. Ed. by Thomas A. Green and Joseph R. Svinth. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clío, 2010. 2 vols. acid free \$180 (ISBN 978-1-59884-243-2).

Coming less than a decade after the publication of the first edition, this second edition of *Martial Arts of the World* may initially seem extraneous. Because of the increase in interest and continued research on the topic, however, this well-written set should prove a valuable source for libraries despite some organizational decisions that may lessen their appeal.

The editors of this second edition have created this set not only to provide avenues in which to convey the results of new research on the topic, but also to update many of the entries that had become outdated. It may seem unlikely to non-experts that a great deal could change regarding many topics like taekwondo, or pugilism in the UK, but it is obvious from the references included at the end of many entries that a great deal of new martial arts research has been conducted over the past decade.

Organized in two volumes, "Regions and Individual Arts," and "Themes," the volumes featured about 125 entries, almost all of which are extensive. Some may be only a few pages long, but many are in the 10–15 page range and there are no half-page entries to be found. While the entries may be introductory, they definitely provide a great deal of information. Further, they are written in a very straightforward manner that will be appreciated by both students and the public. Some entries may seem rather long initially, but this makes more sense when one considers that topics such as "Woman's boxing" or "Japan: Sumo," do not lend themselves to brief entries.

Because of the non-alphabetical arrangement of the volumes, the index is a critical tool in using this title. The editors have done an outstanding job in this regard by creating a very comprehensive index that is included in both volumes. The references affixed to the entries are excellent, including not only old and new titles but a good mix of books and periodicals. It is notable that a large number of sources from the past decade have been used in updating many entries from the original.

One drawback for the casual user of this set is that the arrangement may cause some confusion. If someone picks up either volume and flips through to find a popular martial arts topic like *karate*, they are going to be unsuccessful. The topic may be found easily in the index, but some students or other users may not make the leap to flipping to the back of the book. The editors consciously made the decision to move away from the alphabetical format of the first volumes to what

they feel is a more logical one, but there is definitely a risk of confusion for those expecting alphabetical order.

This two-volume set may not be necessary for all libraries holding the first edition, but the number of updated entries and the relatively low price for a reference title lend credence to the argument for its purchase. This would be a good selection for academic libraries, as well as school and public libraries serving populations interested in the topic. Given the growing popularity of MMA and by extension various individual martial arts, the potential audience has grown.—Craig Shufelt, *Fort McMurray Public Library, Alberta, Canada*

Milestone Documents of World Religions: Exploring Traditions of Faith Through Primary Sources. Ed. by David M. Fahey. Schlager, 2011. 3 vols. acid free \$325 ISBN 978-0-9797758-8-8. Online access included with purchase of print.

The latest in Schlager's *Milestones* series, this title presents primary sacred documents from the world's faith traditions. Editor David M. Fahey has interpreted "religion" in the broad sense, so along with the expected writings from Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism and other major world religions are contributions from African religions, Neopaganism, Humanism, and Freemasonry, for example, as well as texts from ancient Egypt, the Near East, Greece, and Rome. Each article includes an overview section that gives the historical and religious context of the document, a time line; information about the "author" or the authorship of the text, explanation and analysis of the text, a discussion of the intended audience, the historical and religious impact of the document, key quotes, and questions for further study, to help guide readers and their teachers in discussion and analysis. The document itself is presented, in English translation when needed, either in full or in large excerpts, and a bibliography and glossary accompany each signed article. Black and white photos throughout enhance each document and a list of documents and index help navigate the three volume set.

The idea for these volumes is a great one—to collect primary documents in world religions and present them in a context that helps students and general readers understand their purpose and meaning. However, the execution is problematic. Although Fahey, the editor, is a professor emeritus from Miami University specializing in world religious history, many of the contributors to this volume, touted as "esteemed scholars" in the introduction, are listed as either high school teachers or "independent scholars." One wonders why, for example, an Assyriologist was not asked to write the entries on ancient Mesopotamia, or a Biblical scholar the entry on Exodus. The articles are competent enough but many are not specialists in that particular area. Fahey addresses this in the introduction, mentioning "the difficulty of locating authentic versions of ancient texts and the scholars to write about them and acquiring permission to reprint copyrighted items" (xvi). However, a minimal amount of research would uncover many specialist scholars in the relevant areas.

More troubling, however, is the presentation of the texts

themselves. No credit is given for any of the texts or their translations, which are, if not reproduced entirely, quoted at length. While some texts are old enough to be out of copyright, the translations are not. The version of the Epic of Gilgamesh used comes from a 1989 translation by Maureen Gallery Kovacs, which is neither cited nor given credit anywhere in the volume. References for other texts are presented in the bibliography for that entry, but usually there is more than one textual source listed and it is hard, if not impossible, to know which version was used. A few texts, but not many, are credited in an acknowledgment section at the front of volume 1. Of the three chapters from the Bible discussed, one uses the Revised Standard Version, one the King James, and one the NRSV. Since translations can vary widely, this lack of consistency along with the lack of attribution presents a problem for the reader. Given that one of the primary stated goals of this series is to offer “an unparalleled reference tool for students conducting primary source research” (publisher’s description) it is a shame that more care was not taken in the attribution and citation of the texts.

Aimed primarily at high school students, with content aligned to the National Standards in World History, this could be a useful reference if used with caution and if proper academic citation is not an issue.—*Amanda Sprochi, Health Sciences Cataloger, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, Missouri*

Places of the Underground Railroad: A Geographical Guide. By Tom Calarco and et. al. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Greenwood, 2011. 422 p. acid free \$85. (ISBN 978-0-313-38146-1). E-book available (978-0-313-38147-8).

This guide to the Underground Railroad emphasizes the network of places in the United States and Canada where slaves frequently tried to escape slavery and live as free people. The book was written by a team of 6 teachers and writers led by Tom Calarco, author of *People of the Underground Railroad: A Biographical Dictionary* (Greenwood, 2008). The essays in the new book are organized alphabetically by city, town or place names chosen for their significance as either an initial place of refuge near the border with a slave state, a way station where people hid and received care by local residents before moving on, or a place of settlement. Among the locations for settlement were Cleveland, Detroit and New England, and also several Canadian towns, such as Montreal and Niagara Falls, where slaves found freedom and safety from slave catchers. There is an essay about Florida before and after it was acquired from Spain, and three essays for atypical means of escape—“Upperground Railroad” referring to the use of trains to travel from the South to a free state, and “Waterways” and “Saltwater Underground Railroad” referring to the use of boats or ships on rivers, streams, lakes or the ocean. Users interested in concentrating on a particular state are not aided by this organization or the subject index. To focus on a state, users must review the alphabetical list of places and notice the state names.

The essays review how the slaves got to the location and why the location was important for its organizations and

individuals involved in the rescue of slaves. There are brief stories about the activities of key people, the use of specific buildings of refuge at each location, and selected incidents of caring for refugees and hiding them from slave catchers. The capture and return of slaves to masters was lawful, but the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 required the federal government to help slave owners capture and return their slaves. Dedicated residents along the Underground Railroad were undeterred by the law.

The authors seek to dispel the idea among some historians that the Underground Railroad lacked organization and significant participation of free African Americans. They emphasize the complex but well organized nature of the Underground Railroad represented by vigilance committees, abolitionist organizations, and relationships between people involved in the rescue of slaves along many different routes. This was not just an enterprise of sympathetic white people often from the evangelical, anti-slavery movement. The authors clarify the essential participation of free African Americans in the rescue of slaves. In essays on small and large towns along the escape routes in the Northern states, African Americans were often in the majority of the people helping slaves to freedom.

The book includes a topical guide to essays and a subject index with topics, locations, people and organizations. There are sidebars with added background information, photographs of important sites, and maps of the routes to freedom. Some of the maps have such tiny print that they are difficult to use. Each essay offers a brief bibliography for further study, and a selected bibliography near the end of the book. Readers are referred to key publications since the 19th century, and present organizations, museums, and websites.

The Underground Railroad: An Encyclopedia of People, Places, and Operations (Sharpe Reference, 2008) offers better maps and a broader approach to people and related topics. Calarco’s work would be better if organized by state, but it is a valuable addition to the literature as an introductory resource on the Underground Railroad. It is recommended for public, school and undergraduate users.—*David Lincove, History, Political Science & Philosophy Librarian Ohio State University Libraries, Columbus*

Revolts, Protests, Demonstrations, and Rebellions in American History: An Encyclopedia. Ed. by Steven L. Danver. Santa Barbara, Calif: ABC-Clio, 2011. 3 vols. acid free \$265 (ISBN 978-1-59884-221-0). E-book available (978-1-59884-222-7), call for pricing.

Rich with a multifarious collection of groups and individuals demanding social, political, economic and religious rights of various forms, American history is studded with frequent protest movements and demonstrations. *Revolts, Protests, Demonstrations, and Rebellions in American History*, a three volume reference set edited by Steven L. Danver, recounts the many significant acts of protest and rebellion from the colonial period up to the early 2000s. Written for a high school and undergraduate audience, *Revolts, Protests, Demonstrations and Rebellions* contains 71 topics, each with