

SOURCES

Ducas's *Great Documents in Black History* (Praeger, 1970) or Pamela Newkirk's *Letters from Black America* (Farrar, Strauss, and Giroux, 2009) have reproduced primary sources grouped by format, no other reference text has compiled as many primary documents in as many varied formats. The four-volume set represents a comprehensive effort to gather disparate documents into one place, including correspondence, essays, reports, tracts, manifestos, petitions, legislation, military orders, narratives, presidential documents, speeches, and testimonies.

Arranged chronologically beginning in 1619, each of the 126 primary documents in the set is prefaced by several pages of background, historical context, interpretation, and impact. This contextual detail will likely be what sets this series apart from others, although it would seem more effective to place the document before the interpretation: this reader became a bit weary of so much secondary material before the entrée of the primary material. All documents have been replicated with historical spellings left intact, but several documents are also reproduced in facsimile.

Entries themselves are well written and rich in detail, sometimes overly so, but are effective in providing readers with context and in directing users to additional, external sources. Source material is wide ranging, including entries such as David Walker's *Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World*, Booker T. Washington's Atlanta Exposition Address, the Niagara Movement Declaration of Principles, the Moynihan Report, and Jackie Robinson's *I Never Had it Made*. Each article is followed by a bibliography broken into sources by type—books, articles, and websites—which may help novice researchers more easily identify and locate additional resources. Entries also point to other documents in the series, although in-text references are not highlighted or bolded and can therefore be easy to miss. Glossaries for historical terms and study questions are also included in each entry.

The only drawback in this series is one which many comprehensive series suffer from: what to include; what to exclude; how to best represent four hundred years of history into four volumes. This edition's documents would be well supplemented by a closer examination of women's roles, as in Manning Marable's *Freedom on My Mind* (Columbia University Press, 2003) or the addition of prose, poetry, and music, as in Kai Wright's *The African American Experience* (Black Dog, 2009).

In all, *Milestone Documents in African American History* is a well-written, well-researched addition to the literature of primary source material concerning the African American experience. Recommended for all libraries.—Kristin J. Henrich, *Reference and Instruction Librarian, University of Idaho, Moscow*

Native Americans Today: A Biographical Dictionary. Ed. by Bruce E. Johansen. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Greenwood, 2010. 315 p. acid free \$85 (ISBN 978-0-313-35554-7). E-book available (978-0-313-35555-4), call for pricing.

With a photograph of Geronimo (1909) on the cover and with twenty-five percent of the one hundred biographical

essays concerning individuals born a century or more ago, *Native Americans Today: A Biographical Dictionary* seems to be an incongruous name for this book. The scope of this work "begins in the late-nineteenth century and extends to the present day, profiling Native Americans and a few non-Natives" (ix). Nearly half of the entries are on individuals who are deceased.

The majority of the biographical sketches are for individuals documented elsewhere, for example, Charles Eastman, Louise Erdrich, Susan LaFlesche, Billy Mills, and Buffy Sainte-Marie. Forty-one of the individuals are found in Bruce E. Johansen and Barry Pritzker's *Encyclopedia of American Indian History* (ABC-CLIO, 2008), and sixty in Duane Champagne's *The Native North American Almanac* (Gale, 2001). Approximately one-quarter of the profiles are unique to this volume. These include astronaut John Bennett Herrington and Foxwoods Resort Casino founder Richard "Skip" Hayward.

The main biography section is preceded by a list of entries and two topical lists indexing individuals by field of endeavor and by nationality. Arrangement is alphabetical. Essays are written in a storytelling style and are interesting to read. Profiles range from less than a page for actor Graham Greene to ten pages for Vine Deloria, Jr., five of those pages devoted to Deloria's death. Five pages are allocated to Ward Churchill, whose Cherokee origins are unsubstantiated. Most of the profiles are unsigned; however, a list of the nine contributors identifies five of the contributors as graduate students of English. Illustrations are scattered throughout the volume.

At the end of almost every entry, "a further reading section has recommended sources for more research opportunities, as does the selected bibliography" (ix). Perhaps this should have been called "References and Further Reading," as researchers cannot follow up on personal communication. Further reading sources also include juvenile books and a large number of nonscholarly websites (for example, Answers.com). In some instances, standard print sources are strangely absent from individual entries as well as the selected bibliography. Missing, for example, are references to Roberta Ulrich's *Empty Nets: Indians, Dams, and the Columbia River. Culture and Environment in the Pacific West* (Oregon State University Press, 2007) for David Sohapp; or David L. Fleitz' *Louis Sockalexis: The First Cleveland Indian* (McFarland, 2002).

There are occasional factual errors. A cover photograph misidentifies Navajo Code Talker Henry Bahe as Henry Bake. Dennis Banks is noted as having received his A. A. degree from the nonexistent "Davis University." In Dennis Banks and Richard Erdoes' *Ojibwa Warrior: Dennis Banks and the Rise of the American Indian Movement* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2004), Banks writes that he studied at the now-closed D-Q University in Davis. This reviewer was unable to determine whether Banks also studied at UC Davis.

The volume ends with an eight-page selected bibliography and an index. Under the heading "boarding schools" one will not find a reference to Dennis Banks, and the listing for "mascots, sports" omits any reference to Louis Sockalexis.

This relatively small collection will not satisfy every

research need, and patrons seeking information about Native American artists, political leaders and activists, religious leaders, or writers will need to consult field-specific reference sources. Offering biographical sketches of some two dozen people not profiled elsewhere, and updating the life stories of contemporary or recently deceased Native Americans, *Native Americans Today: A Biographical Dictionary* is an optional purchase for secondary school and public library reference collections.—J. Christina Smith, *Anthropology and Sociology Bibliographer*, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts

September 11 in Popular Culture: A Guide. Ed. by Sara E. Quay and Amy M. Damico, Santa Barbara, Calif., Greenwood, 2010. 319 p. Acid free. \$85 (ISBN 978-0-313-035505-9). E-book available (978-0-313-35506-6), call for pricing.

As we approach the tenth anniversary of the September 11 terrorist attack on the United States, we can anticipate a flood of publications coming to examine every aspect of that terrible event and its ubiquitous repercussions. This reference guide is an early exemplar and covers the attack's effects on American popular culture during the past decade.

The book is divided into seven chapters: "Every Day Life" (covering topics like religion, nesting, and heroes), "News and Information" (via various media), "Books" (including fiction, nonfiction, and comic books), "Television" (covering trends, programming changes, and special episodes), "Film" (covering changes in release dates and scene deletions as well as pertinent movies), "Music" (including songs, albums, and benefit concerts), and "Visual Culture" (covering posters, memorials, and exhibits). Each chapter then has three parts: an introductory overview essay, relevant sidebars, and a series of spotlight essays on particular works, events, or topics. Each part lists its own references.

As befits a work on pop culture, the topics addressed in the narrow-bore spotlight essays range from the banal ("Comfort Foods," "Women's Magazines," and "Postcards") to significant works from serious artists in books, film, music, and television. Although not overtly political, the viewpoint of the writers tends leftward to the extent that we get complaints in an essay about newspaper headlines that overly belligerent headlines helped construct an atmosphere inhospitable to further dialogue with the perpetrators of the tragic events. Also, in an essay about hate crimes against Muslims, we are presented with statistics from the Council on American-Islamic Relations without any qualification of how some researchers have found CAIR's work extremely dubious. In the introductory chapter on film, the writer takes at face value the fact that war-oriented films did not perform well at the box office without considering that perhaps the anti-American, anti-military bent in films like *Redacted* and *Lions for Lambs* had something to do with the American public's rejection of such tin-eared products. In fact, this work devotes more attention to the opinions and works of September 11 truther conspiracy theorists than those of conservatives.

Still, this volume is engagingly written and broadly outlines how the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and their aftermath have strongly influenced all aspects of American popular culture over both the short and long term. Whether the book belongs in the reference collection is debatable because it seems more like a book that should circulate, but it emphatically does merit a place in the general collection. Recommended for all types of libraries.—John Maxymuk, *Rutgers University*, Camden, New Jersey

Space Exploration and Humanity: A Historical Encyclopedia. Ed. by Stephen B. Johnson. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 2010. 2 vols. acid free \$180 (ISBN 978-1-85109-514-8). E-book available (978-1-85109-519-3), call for pricing.

Begun in 2002 as a part of a project undertaken by the History Committee of the American Astronautical Society (AAS), this two-volume set offers articles by more than one hundred contributors under the general editorship of Stephen B. Johnson of the National Institute for Space, Science, and Security Centers at the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs and the NASA Marshall Space Flight Center. Intended to serve as the "first comprehensive space history encyclopedia," the team of space historian-authors collectively describe how man's involvement in space has evolved during the last half-century.

Coverage spans six broad areas, including astrophysics and planetary science, civilian and commercial space applications, human spaceflight and microgravity science, military applications, space and society, and space technology and engineering. Each of these broad areas is introduced by a section editor with an overview essay intended to provide students with a range of themes and topics in that area of space history worthy of consideration as a research paper topic. There's a well thought out logic to the work, as within each broad area is a timeline and a logical progression of subsections that serve as a chronological outline of the history of the broad area of space exploration discussed.

Aimed at a target audience of high school seniors and college undergraduates writing a paper on a history topic, entries are alphabetically arranged within the previously described topical hierarchy, and each is typically four to several paragraphs in length, signed, and includes "see also" references and a one-to-three item bibliography intended to steer readers to additional information. While the presentation density of the text will likely intimidate high school students, readers will appreciate efforts by the editors to break up and supplement the narrative with hundreds of black-and-white photographs and illustrations, scores of tables with statistical data and lists (of satellites and other spacecraft, instruments, etc.), and a helpful list of acronyms and glossary. Both the table of contents and the eighty-page subject index (with main entries indicated in bold print) appear in each of the two volumes.

There are notable differences in the manner in which this set is presented. For example, because, as the editors point