

the lens of place by focusing on how geographical features, from natural landscapes to imposed borders, contribute to trafficking.

The book features five main sections. The first covers the process of trafficking, from the origins of trafficked people and goods to their distribution. In the second and third sections, the authors explore different types of human and commodity trafficking. For each type, they provide a definition, impacts, contributing factors, and deterrence efforts. Although the authors include some historical information, their focus is on the present.

The fourth section consists of forty-eight profiles of individual countries or groups of countries. Each profile lists basic characteristics of the country (location, size, population, landscape, history, government) and how they affect trafficking there, the types of trafficking prevalent in that country, and any anti-trafficking laws and efforts in the country. The concluding fifth section provides the full text of documents related to trafficking.

Throughout the book, the authors emphasize the connection between geography and trafficking. For example, they describe how trafficking is more likely when the demand for an item is located far from the item's source (77). Similarly, they note that anti-trafficking laws can be difficult to enforce in places where borders cross "rugged and isolated terrain" (99). The authors also stress the connections between different types of trafficking. For example, they describe how trafficked children may be forced to mine gems that are in turn trafficked (78).

Among similar titles, this book appears to be nearly unique in its combination of human and commodity trafficking, and certainly unique in its use of geography as the method of study. In *Illicit Trafficking: A Reference Handbook* (ABC-CLIO, 2005), Robert J. Kelly, Jess Maghan, and Joseph Serio examine both human and commodity trafficking, but do so from the perspective of criminal justice and organized crime. In addition, the work borders on being out of date. The *Routledge Handbook of Human Trafficking*, by Ryszard Piotrowicz, Conny Rijken, and Baerbel Heide Uhl (Routledge, 2017), and *Human Trafficking: A Reference Handbook*, by Alexis A. Aronowitz (ABC-CLIO, 2017), both focus solely on human trafficking.

The book's language is extremely accessible and assumes no background knowledge of either geography or trafficking. In addition, most citations reference news sources such as National Public Radio and the *Guardian*. Because of this, the book seems most appropriate for a public library, high school, or early undergraduate audience. While the inclusion of both human and commodity trafficking makes a strong point in the book's favor, the fact that the majority of citations point to news articles makes the book seem lacking. This reviewer would hesitate to rely on the book as the sole trafficking-related title in an academic reference collection; it would probably function better as a companion to a work with more thorough research.—*Bethany Spieth, Instruction and Access Services Librarian, Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio*

Russian Revolution of 1917: The Essential Reference Guide. Edited by Sean N. Kalic and Gates M. Brown. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2017. 257 pages. Acid-free \$75.20 (ISBN 978-1-4408-5092-9). E-book available (978-1-4408-5093-6), call for pricing.

Kalic and Brown's *Russian Revolution of 1917* was one of a handful of works published last year undoubtedly to coincide with the centennial anniversary of the historic event which it considers. Anyone familiar with "Essential Reference Guides" from ABC-CLIO will find this relatively nimble tome (only 257 pages) to be another reliable entry in the series. Sandwiched between three introductory overview essays and an assorted collection of over twenty English translated letters, correspondences, and other assorted primary source materials are the main ingredients of nearly one hundred traditional A–Z subject entries.

The book is predominantly informed by a US post-war perspective, as indicated by such hallmarks as referring to the October Revolution as "really a coup d'état" (109). The fact that Woodrow Wilson's entry is longer than Bukharin's, Trotsky's, and nearly even Lenin's is perhaps also unsurprising given that the primary editors both have affiliations with the US Army Command and General Staff College. As such, one looking for an ideological counterpart from last year's aforementioned crop might consider Neil Faulkner's *A People's History of the Russian Revolution* (Pluto Press, 2017).

Nonetheless, entries are succinct and informative and are generally well suited to their stated heading. Nearly half of them are biographical in nature and are followed by entries devoted to either historical events such as the Tambov Rebellion, Bloody Sunday, and the Battle of Narva, or formal organizations including the likes of Cheka and *Pravda*. The choice of which groups to cover feels occasionally idiosyncratic: for example, there exists an entry for Mensheviks but no corresponding one for Bolsheviks. The introductory essays parse the chronology covered by the work into the distinct periods of the 1905 Revolution, the 1917 Revolution, and the Russian Civil War with roughly equal weight afforded all three. The primary source materials at the conclusion of the book are useful and provide greater context, but they are mostly reprints from widely available sources. This title, paired with Michael Hickey's 2012 RUSA Outstanding Reference Source *Competing Voices from the Russian Revolution* (ABC-CLIO, 2010) might make for a complimentary two-volume set. In any case, this work is best suited for general undergraduate level collections or lower.—*Chris G. Hudson, Director of Collection Services, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio*

Street Style in America: An Exploration. By Jennifer Grayer Moore. Santa Barbara, CA: Greenwood, 2017. 380 pages. Acid-free \$94 (ISBN 978-1-4408-4461-4). E-book Available (978-1-4408-4462-1), call for pricing.

While I am not one to pay too much attention to fashion or clothing trends, I do find myself interested in urban culture and subculture, which is what this book is really