an introductory section and additional essays that further expand upon subsections of the topic. In addition, each essay includes a further reading list and many topic sections also contain primary source documents.

Organized chronologically, this highly accessible work is well suited for high school and undergraduate students seeking to become familiar with a rebellion, revolt or demonstration. A major strength of this encyclopedia rests with the organization of each topic section. An introductory essay places each protest or revolt within the broader scope of American history, while separate shorter essays define and describe more specific events, people, groups and movements. For example, the “Homestead Strike (1892—1893)” section contains an essay on the strike itself and supplementary short entries on the union that initiated the strike, Carnegie Steel, lockouts, the Pinkertons, and yellow-dog contracts, with each entry containing a list of further readings. In addition to these shorter essays, the “Homestead Strike” section also includes excerpts from primary source documents associated with the strike. While some topic sections in Revolts, Protests, Demonstrations and Rebellions are more in-depth than others, all explain the causes, significance and general outcome of each protest or demonstration in a concise and well organized layout with many containing primary source excerpts.

Danver’s encyclopedia stands out among the many reference works focused on American social history. While works such as Immanuel Ness’s Encyclopedia of American Social Movements (Sharpe Reference, 2004) and Gina Renée Misiroglu’s American Countercultures (Sharpe Reference, 2009) address some similar themes, Revolts, Protests, Demonstrations and Rebellions is markedly different as it focuses solely on groups and individuals who, through collective action, acted out in the form of protests and/or rebellions. The subjects included in this set span the political, religious and socioeconomic spectrum. Therefore, Revolts, Protests, Demonstrations and Rebellions is not a reference work that chronicles only groups or individuals seeking social justice. Instead, this work includes protest and revolts that sought to expand freedoms, as well as, the “dark side” of protests that sought to restrict freedoms and intimidate minority groups.

Revolts, Protests, Demonstrations and Rebellions achieves its goal as a reference work intended for high school and undergraduate students. This unique encyclopedia, with its well thought-out organization, is a welcome addition to the large body of American social history encyclopedias. It is recommended for high schools, medium to large-size public libraries and academic libraries.—Joseph A. Hurley, Data Services Librarian, Georgia State University Library, Atlanta, Georgia

James Madison University, is a prolific author and has written or edited a number of works related to U.S. foreign policy, intelligence, and related topics. These two volumes, a spinoff of the first chapter of his Espionage: A Reference Handbook (ABC-Clio, 2003) is the latest of his offerings, contributing to the surprising paucity of encyclopedic treatments focusing specifically on American espionage. A woefully outdated comparable reference is G. J. A. O’Toole’s The Encyclopedia of American Intelligence and Espionage: From the Revolutionary War to the Present (Facts on File, 1988), which is curiously missing from the extensive bibliography in volume 2.

The arrangement of the book is a puzzlement. Touted by the publisher as uniquely chronologically organized, covering the same periods as in Hastedt’s aforementioned work (the American Revolution, the early Republic, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World War I and the interwar years, World War II, the Cold War, and the post-Cold War era), it is decidedly not. Rather, the several hundred cross-referenced entries, varying in length from less than a page to several, are alphabetically arranged. This is, in some respects, unfortunate, since the promoted historical arrangement would, in fact, probably have been preferable, given the book’s purpose.

The List of Entries speaks to the wide range of topics treated, which focus primarily on individuals (some obscure), organizations, and significant events. The entries are complemented by a list of “References and Further Reading.” Although each is “signed” by its contributor (there are over 80 of them named), their credentials and affiliations are not indicated.

In addition to the remaining entries, volume two contains an 11-page glossary, general bibliography, and index. Nowhere to be found therein, however, are the advertised dedicated sections (mentioned in the blurb on the back cover) that provide “overviews of important agencies in the American intelligence community and intelligence organizations in other nations . . . , plus details of spy trade techniques, and a concluding section on the portrayal of espionage in literature and film.” These are presumably covered in the entries themselves.

The disparity between the work as publicized and the final result suggests the proposed original arrangement was changed, but somebody in public relations didn’t get the word. This does not undermine the books’ overall value, however. Notwithstanding the fact it does not live up to its billing, it is substantively solid. Bound to appeal to a varied audience, academic and public libraries alike should seriously consider adding it to their collections.—David Ettinger, International Affairs and Political Science Librarian, Gelman Library, George Washington University

**SOURCES**


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