

## SOURCES

culture group, the book may be frustrating to use. While some tribes have cross-listed references in the index, many do not. The biographical entries are too few to be consulted with specific figures in mind.

Arguably, there are other books that provide this more encyclopedic view, which is outside of Johansen's stated intent. Malinowski and Sheets's *Gale Encyclopedia of Native American Tribes* (Gale, 1998) is still the go-to resource for tribe-specific chapters on history, language, and culture—though by comparison, Johansen's volume provides new coverage of contemporary literature, arts, and media. As Johansen mentions in his preface, his selective approach to cultural production necessitated the omission of content found in more comprehensive resources such as Kelly's *Encyclopedia of Native American Music in North America* (ABC-CLIO, 2013) or Reno's *Contemporary Native American Artists* (Alliance, 1995). More comprehensive biographical coverage can be found in Malinowski and Abrams's *Notable Native Americans* (Gale, 1995), Bataille and Lisa's *Native American Women: a Biographical Dictionary* (Routledge, 2001) and Johansen's own *Native Americans Today: a Biographical Dictionary* (Greenwood, 2010).

Noteworthy for its examination of contemporary cultures against a solid historical backdrop, this work is still scoped for limited use, primarily in high school and introductory college research.—*Madeline Veitch, Research, Metadata, and Zine Librarian, State University of New York at New Paltz*

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***America's First Ladies: A Historical Encyclopedia and Primary Document Collection of the Remarkable Women of the White House.*** By Nancy Hendricks. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2015. 408 pages. acid free \$100 (ISBN 978-1-61069-882-5). Ebook available (978-1-61069-883-2), call for pricing.

*America's First Ladies: A Historical Encyclopedia and Primary Document Collection of the Remarkable Women of the White House*, by Nancy Hendricks is a complete history of the women who have often played a behind the scenes role during their time in the White House. This encyclopedia provides a thorough examination to the history of First Ladies and how they have changed since Martha Washington. In the introduction, Hendricks gives context to the position of the First Lady and includes detailed information such as when the title of First Lady was first used. Many First Ladies have been criticized, both for their lack of engagement as well as for being too engaged; this volume fills in the background of who these important women were and what they have meant to our country.

This encyclopedia distinguishes itself for two reasons. *America's First Ladies* includes primary source material in each entry. This important collection of letters written by the First Ladies, or people who knew them best, gives more insight into the lives of the women that have lived the closest to our Presidents. These writings, that are directly from the First Ladies, make this volume stand apart from other

recent publications like *First Ladies: Presidential Historians on the Lives of 45 Iconic American Women* (PublicAffairs, 2015). The editors were also able to get an early release of the data from the latest Siena Research Institute poll of the First Ladies Rankings. This data shows interesting changes from the previous rankings that were released in 2008.

*America's First Ladies* would make an excellent addition to most libraries that already have an extensive selection of Presidential material and are looking to expand the coverage of their collection. This complete history of First Ladies is a fascinating look at the women who have often been strong advocates for charitable causes and created entire support structures in the White House.—*Amy Wainwright, Outreach and Student Engagement Librarian, Grasselli Library and Breen Learning Center, John Carroll University, University Heights, Ohio*

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***Crips and Bloods: A Guide to an American Subculture.*** By Herbert C. Covey. Guides to Subcultures and Countercultures. Santa Barbara, CA: Greenwood, 2015. 201 pages. Acid free \$37 (ISBN 978-0-313-39929-9). Ebook available (978-0-313-39930-5), call for pricing.

The features of this slim volume include ten chapters that are arranged topically; in addition, there is a glossary, references section, and index. In the front matter, there is a very useful timeline that highlights some of the key events associated with the formation and history of the Crips and Bloods from the 1960s to 2005. In the introductory chapter, the author explains that “there is very little systematic research on the Bloods and Crips” (12), with limited and biased information being reported and published either by gang members in autobiographies or by law enforcement and government agencies. The author does a good job of offering a balanced viewpoint about these gangs (sets) by neither demonizing nor glorifying them. The author provides information about Crips' and Bloods' role in crime and drug dealing but rejects the notion that they are an organized criminal syndicate, due to their lack of hierarchical features.

The “Timeline” is further expanded upon in the second chapter “A History of the Crips and Bloods” and discusses the marginalization of people of color in Southern California through segregated neighborhoods, reduced job opportunities, cuts in public funding to schools and social programs, and the elimination of black political movements. Additional issues addressed in the book include: a list of individual risk factors associated with youth who join gangs; profiles of specific Crip and Blood members; a listing of gang values; identifying characteristics of Crips and Bloods, including colors and clothing styles, tattoos, and graffiti; Crip and Blood involvement in crime and violence; stereotypes and media representation of Crips and Bloods; and a list of rap artists who have been identified as a Crip or Blood. The concluding chapter focuses on the future of Crips and Bloods and discusses factors that will contribute to the continued existence of these gangs (sets). In discussing society's reaction to the presence of these gangs (sets) in their respective communities, the author