on Intelligence’s “Committee Study of the Central Intelligence Agency’s Detention and Interrogation Program.” I did some sleuthing and not surprisingly, many (probably most or all) of the documents are freely available online at cia.gov, dni.gov, senate.gov, etc. But, as I often say, just because something is online does not mean a researcher will come across it, or even be aware of its existence. Having these documents coupled with the encyclopedia entries makes for a convenient starting point and solid base for a broad range of CIA-related topics.

To my knowledge, the Encyclopedia of the Central Intelligence Agency (Facts on File 2003) is the only other encyclopedic volume primarily devoted to the CIA. Aside from being thirteen years out of date, its entries are noticeably skimpier, many being simple definitions. Another comparable reference is Spies, Wiretaps, and Secret Operations: An Encyclopedia of American Espionage (ABC-CLIO 2010). For a wider look at everything “American espionage,” especially for pre-CIA operations (dating back to colonial times), this title would be worth checking out.

Back to the title at hand. It definitely has something to offer both students (high school through undergraduates) and the general public. If your library is short on CIA-related materials, especially those more general in nature, this set would be a worthwhile addition.—Todd J. Wiebe, Head of Research and Instruction, Van Wylen Library, Hope College, Holland, Michigan


Clothing and Fashion: American Fashion from Head to Toe is a comprehensive, four-volume, encyclopedic reference guide with more than eight hundred entries that cover American fashions and style from the year 1600 to present day. Organized chronologically as a whole, each volume covers specific eras and provides a historical overview of the eras included.

This work is intended as a resource for both students and scholars interested in the history of clothing in America. The entries are thoughtful and summarize the significance and uses of the garments as well as the textiles used in their production. The treatment is expansive enough that researchers from a multitude of disciplines will find this resource valuable, but it contains enough introductory information to be accessible for beginners in the field. An entry that exemplifies this is “African American Clothing, 1715–1785,” because it handles the topic of slavery objectively and manages to focus the entry on how clothing impacted the lives of slaves and served as another means of control over them. This is accomplished using newspaper notices for runaway slaves from this time period, which provide detailed descriptions of both the slave’s person and clothing. Providing these primary resources as evidence enriches the entries and provides a much needed connection to the lives of the individuals who wore the garments in question.

Although American fashion eras have been covered many times in reference resources, this edition sets itself apart with the way it connects clothing to the daily lives of Americans, major historical events, and historical figures. From the impact of the American Revolution on textiles to David Bowie’s influence on fashion and culture, the authors make sure to hit the major influences and show their impact. If there is one area that this resource suffers, it is in the shortage of illustrations. This set has four volumes and almost two thousand pages, but it only has a handful of illustrations in each volume. Many people know what a bustle looks like, but an entry on something as obscure as the Steinkirk neck cloth would have benefitted from an accompanying image or illustration. This resource has more strengths than weaknesses, and selection should be based on your patrons and budgetary constraints.

Overall, this work is an easy-to-use reference resource that provides an interesting historical overview with an objective tone. Given the price of the item, I would recommend this work only for university and research libraries supporting relevant majors.—Marissa Ellermann, Head of Circulation Services Librarian, Morris Library, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Carbondale, Illinois


This three-volume set’s biggest strength is its unique focus. While many encyclopedias of crime exist, focusing on types of criminals, locations of crimes, and types of punishments, I have yet to experience a set that focuses on the notoriety of the crimes it discusses. The introduction details the philosophy employed by the editors in choosing the content for this set, noting that they sought crimes that are notorious in the sense of uniqueness, newsworthiness, and timeliness to other political, social, or cultural happenings. A quick search of Amazon confirmed my suspicion that scholarly reference work on these types of crimes has been a niche in the literature that has remained, until recently, largely unfilled.

The set is structured in such a way that it proves quick and easy to utilize. It includes a chronology spanning from 1692 to 2015 that also includes important political, cultural, and social events to help students situate crimes within their historical context. A useful feature, particularly for students unaccustomed to using multivolume reference works, is a full table of contents included in every volume. Another feature that will prove useful for students just beginning research is the “Guide to Related Topics.” Entries are grouped by topics such as: bank robbers, crime and sports, hate crimes, labor

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relations, unsolved cases, and many others. This allows for quick navigation for students beginning with a topic and desiring to narrow to specific crimes. Further reading suggestions and a sizeable bibliography will also prove useful for further research. Volume 3 includes some fascinating primary documents including newspaper accounts from the time period of the crime, arrest warrants, testimonies, legal opinions, and excerpts from cases.

The credentials of the editors proved impeccable and indicative of scholarly work. However, some entries in the list of contributors gave me pause. While the list is populated with many holders of advanced degrees and relevant first-hand field experience, there were multiple contributors who were currently completing undergraduate or secondary education. As a result of this, I recommend this set for use by undergraduates, and in particular, underclassmen. It is an excellent starting point for research and will undoubtedly prove useful and interesting, but I would not recommend it as a stand-alone resource. This set belongs in any institution with undergraduate programs in the field of criminal justice, and in libraries serving the public or undergraduate students. It could be found wanting for scholarly authority in settings such as graduate or law schools.—Anita J. Slack, Reference and Instruction Librarian, Ursuline College, Pepper Pike, Ohio


This is the newest release in ABC-CLIO’s Documents Decoded series, a range of works devoted to collecting noteworthy primary resources. The subjects covered in the series are wide-ranging and include Women’s Rights, Presidential Power, the Abolitionist Movement, and the Death Penalty. What makes Documents Decoded books stand out among the plethora of primary resource collections available is that expert commentary and analysis are presented literally alongside the text of seminal primary resources. That is, scholarly observation and historical background annotations are actually printed in the margins of the primary resource text. This is a unique approach that seems more accessible and user-friendly than traditional endnotes, footnotes, or isolated explanations.

The “Early Republic” is defined here as quite simply the first six US presidents. The volume’s sources are ordered chronologically and range from 1789 (Washington’s Inaugural Address) to 1828 (a South Carolina protest of newly enacted federal tariffs that evince the first stirrings of Southern secession). ABC-CLIO bills the Documents Decoded series as leading users “on a hunt for new secrets through an expertly curated selection of primary resources” (iii). Though the intimation that readers will be the first to discover something previously unknown here seems a bit exaggerated, it is true that much of the material selected in The Early Republic is lesser known. While some famous documents are included, such as the Louisiana Purchase and the Missouri Compromise, other unknown gems like the Declaration of War against the Barbary Pirates from 1802 and 1819’s Adams-Onis Treaty, or “His Catholic Majesty Cedes East and West Florida,” are on display as well. Even well-known sources like The Star-Spangled Banner can yield surprises. While the original song included here is much longer than the familiar verse sung before American sporting events, the anthem is also the original source of the “In God We Trust” motto that still adorns our currency.

Special features at the end of the volume include a “Timeline of Events” and a six-page list of “Further Reading.” The latter is organized by individual personages (Washington, Adams, Jefferson, etc.) rather than by subject, and there are no “see also” references, making further pursuit of a subject here a bit onerous for users.

Overall, the presentation of the material as marginal annotations is appealing and easy to follow. Conversely, of course, the “marginalia” approach is unavoidably a bit shallow. However, the wide range and interesting choice of the primary resources included here makes up for the lack of analytical depth. These two unique features—both the selection and presentation of the material—make this particular source stand out. Recognizing that this should only be considered a starting point for any serious research, The Early Republic is appropriate for both high school and college libraries.—Mike Tosko, Subject Librarian, The University of Akron, Akron, Ohio


It seems like many recent books and movies are based either on mythic characters or folk heroes. With all the current interest in folk heroes and heroines this book should useful in identifying specific heroes and hero types.

The book begins with a meaty introductory overview of folk heroes and heroines, as well as excellent information on the scholarship on folklore, archetypes, and heroic types. The editors state that the purpose of this work is to present heroism as it exists in folklore. Subjects, real or fictional, were selected for inclusion because they were celebrated in one of the authenticated folklore traditions. The editors chose not to include gods, heroes of literary epics, sport heroes, celebrities, or cultural icons.

For the ease of the user, the book consists of two main sections: the first section has entries on major folk hero types and themes (for example, Beauty and the Beast, Dragon-Slayers, Tricksters, and Outlaws) and the second section provides information about heroes and heroines by continent. Each section is arranged alphabetically and entries vary in length from one to six columns. There are “see also” references and two to six additional reading suggestions for each entry.

SOURCES