

SOURCES

about. Rather than simply documenting the varied dress and outward appearance choices of inner city Americans, author Jennifer Grayer Moore, an art and design historian, provides a more nuanced account of how diverse urban populations have evolved over the years, paying particular attention to how each have inevitably developed a “look” or certain visual traits that to some extent play a role in defining who they are.

Part 1 consists of four chapters in which “street style” is examined in its sociocultural historical context and how the mass media, fashion and clothing industry, and personal self-expression all play important roles in understanding its proliferation. Here, Moore is careful to acknowledge that “even the street style of recognizable style groups (including subcultural styles) is neither static nor homogeneous . . . [it is] constantly evolving and is subject to an infinite number of personal interpretations that written documentation may inadvertently belie” (3). She also makes the clear distinction between street style and fashion, noting that in fact “some street style is definitively a form of antifashion” (4). These opening chapters ought not to be overlooked by researchers looking for information on one or more of the specific groups covered later in the book, as they are critical to framing the lens through which subsequent entries are examined.

Part 2 contains thirty-four A–Z entries spanning “American Street Gangs” to “Zoot Suit.” Each is accompanied by a parenthetical reference to the approximate years the style was, or has been, in existence, for example, New Wave (Late 1970s–Late 1980s). Entries are substantial, most being five to six pages including further reading suggestions. Some of the more extensive entries are broken down into sections, duly acknowledging their diverse subgenres, styles, or coinciding social movements. For example, “Hip Hop” contains sections on “Fly Boy Style,” “New Jack Swing,” “Militant and African Nationalist,” “Gangsta Style,” and “Ghetto Fabulous.” Where applicable, Moore explains how certain styles rose from the “street” level to greater circles of popular fashion.

Finally, part 3 contains a photo gallery of American street style with black-and-white images coinciding with the entries in part 2 and, as such, appear in alphabetic order. Each image is paired with a paragraph-length description on the opposite page. I don’t see why these were not just included in part 2 alongside their full entry counterparts, but this is a minor grievance. Also, it is unfortunate that only one image is provided per entry. Some could have really benefited from additional images showing various representations of the style.

A search of WorldCat show this to be the only title cataloged under what I would consider its most appropriate subject heading, “Urban youth—Clothing—United States History—20th century,” thus evincing its uniqueness. While many of the individual urban subcultures and styles covered in this volume have been given serious scholarly treatment of their own (too many to list), Moore’s book is the first to bring them together in a reference-like compendium. It would serve as a great starting point for serious researchers of urban studies or fashion history, as the further reading

suggestions and bibliography are quite extensive. I believe there would be something of value here for upper high school through graduate school students. In the library stacks, it would be equally at home among the HTs as it would in the GTs, but that’s a call I’d leave up to the catalogers.—*Todd J. Wiebe, Head of Research and Instruction, Van Wylen Library, Hope College, Holland, Michigan*

The Great Depression and the New Deal: Key Themes and Documents. By James S. Olson and Mariah Gumpert. Unlocking American History. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2017. 295 pages. Acid-free \$48 (ISBN 978-1-4408-3462-2). E-book Available (978-1-4408-3463-9).

Olsen and Gumpert designed this new book to serve the ready reference needs of “advanced high school and early undergraduate readers” (vii), but they emphasize support for high school advanced placement US history classes and the Common Core curriculum. The content of the book covers the period from the Stock Market crash in October 1929 until the beginning of World War II in September 1939, but the focus on “key themes” means that the authors do not seek the broad topical scope of an encyclopedia.

The alphabetically arranged topics, mostly from one to five paragraphs in length, are weighted heavily toward biography of influential persons, laws passed by Congress, New Deal programs, and selected Supreme Court cases. There are topical entries related to agriculture, banking, industry, labor, politics, groups of workers, arts programs, and a few well-known writers and photographers. There is less emphasis on social and cultural aspects of American society and even important political topics during the period. There are no index entries for Republican or Democratic parties but there are entries for the Socialist Party and Union Party. There are no index references to migrant workers, sports, women as a subject (there are five biographical entries for women), isolationism, or to the House Un-American investigations of the 1930s. Although the entry on Walter Frances White mentions his work on the Federal Anti-Lynching Bill in Congress, the subject index does not mention lynching or anti-lynching. There are no index entries under Blacks or African Americans, but there are entries for Scottsboro Boys, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and Black Cabinet. Of course, users of the e-book may discover brief mention of topics that do not appear in the index, such as the mention of Democratic Party in twelve entries. All entries offer a brief list of further readings, and a bibliography organized by topics appears near the end of the book. In addition, the authors provide a chronology of the Great Depression in the United States, and topical lists of entries.

The authors selected ten excerpts from documents that offer students examples of primary sources. There are two photographs and eight texts from presidential public addresses, federal laws, an Executive Order, and a magazine article about teachers in the Depression. In addition,

the authors provide sample essay questions relating to the documents and tips for answering the questions.

The new book has a narrower scope compared with the *Encyclopedia of the Great Depression and the New Deal* (Sharpe, 2001), which covers many more topics in longer essays and has many more document texts. The new book, particularly provided as an e-book, can serve as a resource that provides brief information and directs students to more in-depth sources.—David Lincove, *History, Public Affairs and Philosophy Librarian, Ohio State University Libraries, Columbus, Ohio*

Vaccines: History, Science, and Issues. By Tish Davidson. *The Story of a Drug*. Santa Barbara, CA: Greenwood, 2017. 259 pages. Acid free \$60 (ISBN 978-1-4408-4443-0). E-book available (978-1-4408-4444-7), call for pricing.

Vaccines and vaccination in the United States have become topics of dispute in some circles in the last two decades, since Andrew Wakefield published a high-profile and now thoroughly discredited study in *Lancet* linking vaccines to autism disorder. Tish Davidson's book, *Vaccines: History, Science, and Issues*, takes a look at the history of vaccines and vaccinations, their mechanism of action, potential side effects, and development and use. She also documents the anti-vaccine (anti-vaxxer) movement, which began in the eighteenth century and has found renewed adherents in the present day. Davidson's research is scientific, meticulous, and dispassionate in its coverage of both vaccine proponents and detractors.

Davidson writes in a clear, nontechnical language that is easily comprehensible by most general readers. Her chapter

on how vaccines work, in particular, is a very accessible written account of the science behind immunity and the immune system and how vaccines marshal our own defenses to "remember" pathogens and react to them before illness takes hold. Other chapters dealing with side effects, risks, and the production and regulation of vaccines are equally well written and valuable to the nontechnical reader.

The final two chapters on the social dimensions of vaccines and future developments discuss the modern-day objection to vaccines, the Wakefield controversy, and the anti-vaccination movement, as well as the development of new vaccines on the horizon. Davidson is very good at representing each side of the vaccination argument in an even, measured way that describes the antipathy anti-vaxxers have to vaccinations and the scientific and medical response to those concerns. Although hard core adherents to either side may be frustrated by the neutral position she takes (n.b.: the writer of this review is very much Team Vaccination), her measured stance allows for understanding, if not agreeing with, what the other side believes to be true. A glossary, bibliography, and directory of resources round out the volume.

There are a number of excellent books on vaccines and the vaccine controversy, including ABC-CLIO's *Vaccination Controversies* by David E. Newton (2013) and Eula Biss's sublime *On Immunity* (Greywolf, 2014). However, the excellent and clear writing style and neutral tone of this volume make it an excellent choice for high school and college students and general readers interested in exploring vaccines and their detractors.—Amanda Sprochi, *Health Sciences Cataloger, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri*