This is an electronic copy of a book review which was originally published as: Sifton, D. (2009). [Review of the book American gangsters, then and now: An encyclopedia, by N.B. Hendley]. Library Journal, 135(11), 91.

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**BOTTOM LINE** The distinctive features of this resource make it excellent for Advanced Placement world history students, undergraduates, and history academics. An essential purchase for high school, academic, and medium to large public libraries.—Bobbie Wrinkle, McCracken Cty. P.L., Paducah, KY

**LAW & CRIME**


In a highly accessible style, perfect for general audiences—especially those with an interest in the real stories behind iconic gangster films such as Goodfellas, Donnie Brasco, and Gangs of New York—Hendley (Bonnie and Clyde) provides a historical overview of organized crime and criminals in America. Alphabetically organized, the 45 entries range from one to 20 pages in length. Discussions of groups like the Bloods or the Dead Rabbis will be familiar to readers, while other entries, like an examination of the Purple Gang or the Black Hand, are more obscure. The majority of entries examine exploits of infamous individuals like Meyer Lansky, Ellsworth “Bumpy” Johnson, Dutch Schultz, or Stanley “Tookie” Williams. Criminal organizations are well represented here, including the Hells Angels, the Crips, and the Dalton Gang. Hendley also touches on the criminal activities of these groups and individuals with detailed entries on prostitution, the drug trade, and the numbers racket, among others. Each entry closes with cross-references and a list of titles for further reading. Individual entries for contemporary gangs, like the Vice Lord Nation or the Asian Boyz, rather than the brief notes that appear under larger headings would have been useful. **BOTTOM LINE** Numerous reference works on organized crime exist: Encyclopedia of Gangs, edited by Louis Kontos, for example. But only Hendley's can boast such depth and breadth of analysis in a slim, current volume, solely focused on the American gangster experience. Recommended for public libraries.—Daniel Sifton, Vancouver Island Univ. Lib., Nanaimo, B.C.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**


The history of war has been a series of unrelated anecdotes and narratives, but political scientists were eager to quantify virtually any activity having to do with international diplomatic and military interactions. The Correlates of War (COW) project—founded by J. David Singer in 1963 at the University of Michigan—stepped in to do just that, then progressed to use its collected data to propose causes of warfare. But categories of nation, state, and commonwealth, in addition to independent territories, protectorates, and geographical areas, have long been a challenge to organizations like the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations itself. Now consider these classifications when trying to analyze the participation of states, nations, or nonstates, in armed conflict—this has been the job of the COW. In this volume, the second in the series (after Douglas M. Gibler's International Military Alliances, 1648–2008), Sarkees (president, Global Women's Leadership in International Security) and Wayman (political science, Univ. of Michigan) offer their definition of state and classifications of war (inter-
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