In addition to the essays, there is a lengthy and detailed chronology beginning with January 1954 and the threatened boycott of the Memphis Street Railway Company. Small, but not insignificant, items are listed, such as when ministers in Atlanta were arrested for sitting in the white section of a public bus in 1957, as well as more publicized events as Hank Aaron breaking Babe Ruth’s homerun record in 1974. A nearly twenty-page reference section serves as a glossary, providing information on events, people, organizations, and court cases that shaped the movement. In addition, there is an offering of a few relevant primary documents. The selection is very small, and for the two court cases only an excerpt is provided, although there is a summary of each. As would be expected, there is a complete bibliography and an index.

_The Civil Rights Movement: People and Perspectives_ compares favorably with and complements earlier works, such as Sanford Wexler’s _The Civil Rights Movement: An Eyewitness History_ (Facts on File, 1993) and Patricia and Fredrick McKissack’s _The Civil Rights Movement in America: From 1865 to the Present_ (Children’s Press, 1991). Wexler’s book makes great use of personal accounts, as the subtitle suggests, and the McKissacks’ work is aimed at the middle school reader. These earlier works provide the facts, photos, and accounts of events in the civil rights movement, while Ezra’s text provides more of a critical analysis of events. For example, the Montgomery Bus Boycott is covered by all three, but Jennifer A. Lemak’s essay “Women” in Ezra’s _Civil Rights Movement_ speaks more to the role of women in the movement and provides a larger context for their roles. Women leaders such as Septima Clark and Daisy Bates are not included in the McKissacks’ book, and only Daisy Bates is mentioned in Wexler’s piece. Septima Clark, fired after a forty-year teaching career for refusing to resign from the NAACP, founded the Highlander Folk School in 1932 to educate black adults and make them more aware of their rights and their power within their own communities. Many high profile leaders of the civil rights movement, such as Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King Jr., and John Lewis were associated with the school (144–45).

_The Civil Rights Movement: People and Perspectives_ would be a meaningful addition to high school, undergraduate, and public library collections and is highly recommended.—_Carla Wilson Buss, Curriculum Materials and Education Librarian, University of Georgia, Athens_

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The Civil Rights movement was a turning point in American history and continues to play a part in society, leading to the transformation of the American presidency and most recently, a Supreme Court decision on the Voting Rights Act of 1965. This book, one of sixteen titles in ABC-Clio’s Perspectives in American Social History series, provides an excellent resource for students studying this period. _The Civil Rights Movement_ is not an encyclopedia, but instead a collection of eight essays. Together these essays serve to link the varied facets of the civil rights movement: the “long civil rights movement” (xiii) which focuses on the period leading up to the era of the King years, which is the second, or “traditional recounting” of the movement and the “black power perspective.” The contributors are all scholars, with established publishing records. The essays are of substantial length, provide a depth not found in other works, and make for fascinating, inspiring, and heart-rending reading.

There are some surprising and useful additions. Along with characters in the stories, real people in Chopin’s life are included. You’ll find an entry about Guy de Maupassant right before an entry on the character Miss Mayblunt. There is a list of all of Chopin’s works right between “Victor Chopin” and “Choppin,” as well as entries for films and dissertations about Chopin. Some of these sections might have benefited from being in an appendix so that readers could find them more easily.

One of the more helpful elements of this book is the information contained in the parenthesis listed after each entry. The parenthesis informs the reader which story contains a character listed, and where the individual stories were first published, information that could help a reader locate the story later. Another valuable element is the summary of relevant criticism after each plot synopsis along with source information pointing to the bibliography. Important Chopin scholars like Emily Toth, Per Seyersted, and Nancy Walker are included.

Details included in entries are useful in understanding plots and characters, though the decisions of what to include and what not to include sometimes seems whimsical. For instance, in the entry for _The Awakening_, Gale includes details about the piano piece two little girls are playing in chapter 2, but he doesn’t mention that Madame LeBrun now has to rent out cottages to maintain her former lifestyle. Still it is hard to summarize a hundred-page novel in a couple of pages, and the entries will help readers clarify important details about the works.

The reasonable price and the useful information in this book will make it a good addition to many libraries. It is recommended for large public libraries and most universities and colleges, especially those with a strong American literature collection.—_Arianne A. Hartsell-Gundy, Humanities Librarian, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio_

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Librarian and storyteller Elswit has created a unique reference work that allows the user to find recommended versions of East Asian stories by searching a subject index. Stories and sources are selected for their relevance and availability to modern, multicultural listeners. The tales and tellings referenced here reflect Elswit’s professional experience regarding what will work in today’s classroom or storytime.