

multiracial immigrants may create a serious challenge to the “U.S. bifurcation of race.” This is an area that must be penetrated more deeply by psychologists, especially if we expect to make significant headway in understanding how racial/ethnic identity affects the *psychology* of self-esteem, self-confidence, and self-affirmation, which is so central to the success of children in the educational process.

Finally, what I think is significant about this work is that Rodriguez, herself a second generation Puerto Rican woman born and raised in the South Bronx, is able to bring something special to her sociological analysis, something that allows her to go beyond the data. With her most recent contribution, Rodriguez continues to be among those scholars who first made their appearance in the American university about two decades ago. These scholars are not only Puerto Rican but also Chicano, African American, Native American, Asian American, and others who are adding to our wealth of knowledge about our nation’s racial/ethnic communities through a scholarship that challenges the traditional methodologies when they need to be challenged and offers alternative interpretations when the data demand it. Rodriguez’s book would be an excellent choice not only for Puerto Rican, Latino or other ethnic studies courses, but would also serve well in cross-cultural and related courses in sociology, anthropology, history and political science.

—Jesse M. Vazquez  
Queens College, City University of New York

**John R. Salter. *Jackson Mississippi*. (Malahar, FL: Robert E. Krieger Publishing Company, 1987) 256 pp., \$15.00.**

*Jackson Mississippi* is a fascinating book written about the Civil Rights Movement in Jackson, Mississippi in the sixties. The author, John Salter, a white outsider and sociologist who served as advisor and organizer of the Civil Rights Movement in Jackson is to be commended for his ability to write about the movement in such a vivid and moving manner. Salter does an excellent job in describing the many problems encountered in striking out against the many injustices that existed in Mississippi.

In his foreword to this book, R. Edwin Jr. describes some of the strengths of this book. He states that “this book is the best work available on the Mississippi movement in the years immediately preceding the dramatic events and changes of the 1964 Freedom Summer. No other book brings together such a careful blending of the scholarly and the personal, such a careful blending of trained sociological observation and participation, such an effective interweaving of social, personal, political, and economic forces. This analysis is presented in the most

effective way—focused on actual events, almost like a case study, with clear intellectual analysis but mostly revealed through the fire of dreams turned into action turned into nightmares... . This book is an excellent case study of the practical applications of nonviolence by individuals, small groups, and masses of people in a major protest campaign against very powerful, very determined and violent opposition.”

In his foreword, King further states that “a great value of Salter’s book is its analysis of wise moves and errors; its revelation of community resources many people fail to appreciate; its frank confession of the failures of misestimating the real enemies of change, of trusting too many potential allies, of failing to realize the depth of depravity, the sickness of the powers that be that rule America. This book should serve as a source of inspiration and challenge for the building of people’s movements; for bringing power to the people; for helping to work together to seize power; for the struggle for freedom, justice, peace, liberation... and goodwill among men and women.”

This excellent book is divided into eleven chapters plus a “Reflections on an Odessey.” The book is well organized, interesting and easy to read. It begins with Salter’s first involvement with the Jackson Civil Rights Movement and ends with a brief discussion of his life after the Jackson Civil Rights Movement.

Each chapter is written in a thorough and logical manner. Salter is careful to include significant people and events in describing the Jackson Civil Rights Movement. His writing is so vivid that one feels a part of the situation. He is very careful to look at his role as organizer and advisor in the movement. He describes in detail some of the problems that he and his wife and children encountered, but he is to be commended for staying with the movement until freedom had been won for the blacks of Jackson, Mississippi.

The only weakness that I see in this fascinating book is the failure to include photographs of some significant people and events. The failure to include these does not distract from the content of this book.

In summary, this is a fascinating and informative book. This book will be profitable to students of a variety of professions, such as sociology, psychology, anthropology, history, community organization and political science. I strongly recommend that this book be read by people in general and by blacks in particular.

—Allene Jones  
Texas Christian University