

oppression, at its best, speaks to others, even if the risk of overidentification can never be completely abolished.

But this strikes me as a low moment in a volume with much intense observation. How deeply do historians wish to go with the theorization of the graphic novel? This is surely a question for younger scholars, with decades of work ahead in the classroom, to resolve.

Paul Buhle, *Emeritus*
Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island

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Black Americans and the Civil Rights Movement in the West. Ed. by Bruce A. Glasrud and Cary D. Wintz. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2019. xxii, 296 pp. Paper, \$29.95.)

Black Americans and the Civil Rights Movement in the West is an ambitious collection of essays by sixteen historians who illuminate the understudied freedom rights struggle of African Americans and their allies in the West and integrate it as part of a crucial national effort. The authors focus on the stories of black westerners to articulate how they tirelessly challenged oppression and discrimination in dismantling racial barriers, just as their counterparts did in other parts of the United States. Similar, overlapping struggles of other groups of color are brought into the essays, when applicable, in connection to the black struggle. The authors showcase mostly urban areas where black westerners, often predating actions in the South or the North, used the political tactics of nonviolence, civil disobedience, direct action, legal battles, suffrage, and the quest for empowerment that were foundational to the modern civil rights movement strategy. The book focuses on the time of the greatest racial justice struggle, from the mid-1940s to the mid-1970s, though some chapters cover a broader period as appropriate to the activities of their geographic focus.

The foreword by Quintard Taylor, a pioneering scholar in the study of the black West, and the preface by the editors Bruce A. Glasrud and Cary D. Wintz offer an extensive overview of research on blacks and the civil rights move-

ment in the West and highlight the substantive knowledge gaps. The prologue effectively sets the context for black westerners' challenge to racial inequality and the emergence of the African American civil rights movement in the West and the rest of the nation. The essays are divided into four geographic sections—an arrangement the authors chose to “emphasize the varied civil rights options and opportunities manifested by black westerners to facilitate their own particular situations” (p. xix). The book defines the West as “those states one removed westward from the Mississippi River, but including two northern ‘first tier states’—Iowa and Minnesota”—while excluding studies of the western states of Hawaii and Alaska” (p. xv). The volume contains two useful essays that provide a wider scope of the western experience and the civil rights landscape in the years before the Supreme Court's *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* decision in 1954 and in the era after the mid-1970s.

Undergraduate and graduate students interested in the history of the U.S. West, the twentieth century, and the African American experience should explore this important anthology and its bibliographical references. This book is another reminder that the overlooked stories of black westerners and others who pursued equality for themselves and all citizens, and who contributed to the enrichment of the United States, still remain to be told.

Alison Rose Jefferson
Los Angeles, California

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Firebrand Feminism: The Radical Lives of Ti-Grace Atkinson, Kathie Sarachild, Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz, and Dana Densmore. By Breanne Fahs. (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2018. xvi, 254 pp. Cloth, \$90.00. Paper, \$29.95.)

As its subtitle indicates, *Firebrand Feminisms* focuses on four activists prominent in the radical feminist movement of the 1960s and early 1970s. In contrast to liberal feminists associated with the National Organization for Women and other groups that sought legal equality, radical feminists “wanted to dig