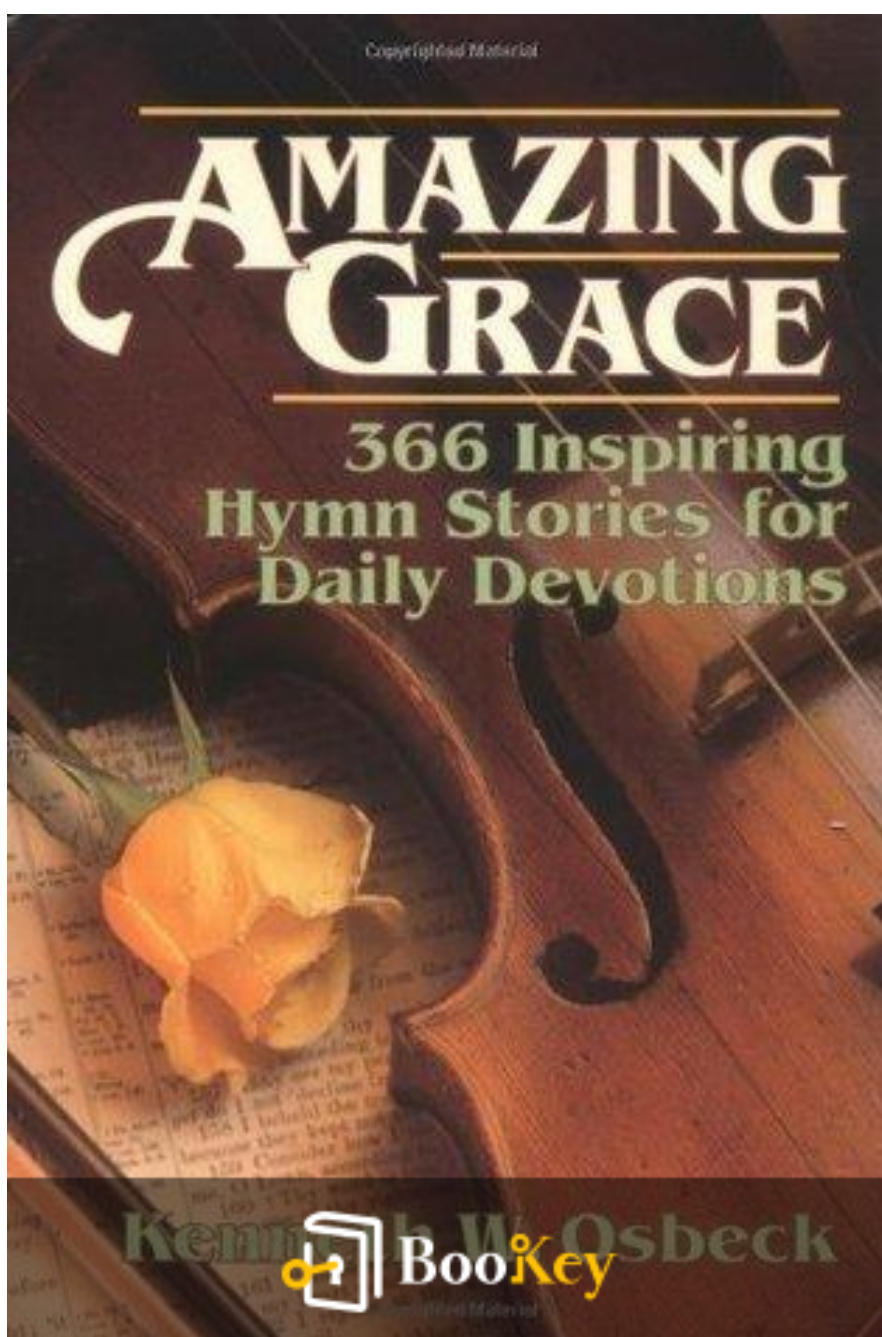


Amazing Grace By Jonathan Kozol PDF (Limited Copy)

Jonathan Kozol



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Amazing Grace By Jonathan Kozol Summary

"Inside the Struggles of America's Poorest Urban Communities."

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About the book

Step into the harrowing yet spirited world of "Amazing Grace" by Jonathan Kozol, where the evocative tapestry of urban life unfolds in the South Bronx, one of America's most neglected neighborhoods. With compassionate prose and unrelenting candor, Kozol sheds light on the lives of children and families who've been sidelined by systemic poverty and untold adversity. His narrative draws the reader into intimate dialogues and poignant stories that reveal both the grim realities and the unwavering resiliency of a community overshadowed by injustice. "Amazing Grace" invites you to confront uncomfortable truths, engage with profound questions of morality, and witness the indomitable spirit of people who, despite all odds, continue to shine with grace and dignity. Embark on this journey with Kozol and let your heart be touched and your conscience stirred by the cries and hopes of those who yearn for a better tomorrow.

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About the author

Jonathan Kozol is a distinguished American author, educator, and activist, renowned for his unwavering dedication to shedding light on the pervasive inequalities present within the United States' education system. Born in Boston, Massachusetts, Kozol's own experiences as a teacher in inner-city schools sparked a lifelong commitment to advocating for underprivileged children. His breakthrough work, "Death at an Early Age," won the prestigious National Book Award in 1968, affirming his role as a pivotal voice in educational reform and social justice. Kozol's rich body of work often combines fiery rhetoric with poignant narratives, exposing the harsh realities faced by marginalized communities. Throughout his career, he has not only documented the disparities in education and society but also persistently called for systemic change, making him a revered figure for both educators and activists alike.

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Chapter 1 Summary:

In the opening chapter, the text paints a vivid picture of the stark socioeconomic disparities along the Number 6 train route from Manhattan to the South Bronx. This journey highlights a transition from one of the wealthiest to the poorest congressional districts in the United States. Mott Haven, at the heart of the South Bronx, is characterized by profound poverty with a predominantly Hispanic and African American population. The median income in this area was a mere \$7,600 in 1991, underscoring the pervasive economic hardship.

St. Ann's Church, located in Mott Haven, emerges as a beacon of hope for the local community. Described as a gentle sanctuary amidst the surrounding chaos, it serves as a refuge for children and adults alike who seek food, comfort, and solace. The pastor, Martha Overall, ministers to some of the most impoverished individuals in the city. The church and its programs are lifelines in an area beset by drugs, violence, and despair.

The chapter details the daily struggles endured by the residents, particularly focusing on health issues such as addiction, HIV/AIDS, and asthma, which plague adults and children alike. The housing conditions described are dire, with city-owned buildings often being squalid and unsafe. Winters are brutally cold, summers intensely humid, and the air is often thick with pollution from waste incinerators and constant truck traffic. The area is also



marinated in violence, with high rates of homicide marking it as one of the deadliest precincts in New York City.

Through the eyes of a young boy named Cliffie, who serves as a guide, the text explores life on the streets, revealing both the innocence and tragedy that coexist in the children of Mott Haven. Cliffie's observations and interactions with his surroundings offer a compelling view of the resilience and complexity of life in this impoverished neighborhood.

Alice Washington, another central figure in the text, provides a personal narrative that underscores the struggles faced by residents. Living with AIDS, she represents the chronic health crises experienced by many, exacerbated by insufficient medical care at local hospitals and a bureaucratic welfare system that fails to provide adequate support. Her life story, from growing up in segregated neighborhoods to contracting the AIDS virus from her husband, highlights the systemic issues that arise from racial and social inequalities.

David, Alice's son, adds depth to the narrative by sharing his perspectives on the challenges they face, particularly the fear of losing his mother and his observations of the pervasive neglect by society. His thoughts on the inequities and systemic failures paint a poignant picture of the broader societal issues contributing to the plight of the South Bronx residents.



The chapter ends on a somber note, with David contemplating the purpose of life amidst the suffering and chaos that surrounds them, eloquently contrasting the potential of humanity with the harsh realities of their existence. Through this narrative, the text opens up a discussion on poverty, race, systemic injustice, and the glaring gap between the affluent and the underprivileged, urging reflection and action.

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Critical Thinking

Key Point: The role of St. Ann's Church as a beacon of hope in Mott Haven.

Critical Interpretation: Imagine standing amidst the chaos of life's most formidable challenges, where despair often overshadows hope. You're enveloped in the cold, uncaring cityscape, and yet, there emerges a sanctuary—a gentle refuge like St. Ann's Church, where compassion knows no bounds. This haven, guided by the unwavering dedication of Pastor Martha Overall, becomes an inspiring testament to the transformative power of hope and humanity. It's here that you witness acts of resilience, kindness, and perseverance amidst overwhelming adversity. The sight of the community coming together, providing and seeking comfort, is a poignant reminder of the essential human capacity to uplift and be uplifted in the face of despair. This beacon not only shelters but also empowers, instilling in you the belief that even in the darkest corners, the light of compassion can lead to profound change. The story of St. Ann's encourages you to embody that beacon of hope in your life, reminding you that hope, however small, can illuminate the path to a better tomorrow.



Chapter 2 Summary:

Chapter Two provides a layered exploration of the South Bronx's history and its contemporary issues. The chapter starts by tracing the early roots of the area, highlighting the influential Morris family. Richard Morris, a pivotal figure, acquired most of the land in the South Bronx in the late 17th century using profits from his family's Barbados sugar plantation, which was fueled by slave labor. His descendant, Gouverneur Morris, born in 1752, became a notable figure in American history, renowned for penning the preamble to the U.S. Constitution and contributing significantly to its text. Despite his notable achievements, the textbook discussed in the chapter points out the ethical contradictions in Gouverneur's life, like his dependency on slave labor, contrasting it with his criticism of slavery later in life. The Morris family's history is tangled with these contradictions, yet it remains celebrated in places like Morris High School, even while the area has declined.

The chapter transitions to the modern-day South Bronx, painting a stark picture of economic struggle. A visit to the area reveals systemic neglect: impoverished communities face harsh realities, with few economic opportunities, inadequate public services, and a lack of basic amenities like evening libraries or recreational facilities. Social challenges are symbolically depicted by abandoned buildings camouflaged with murals to disguise the despair from commuters, underscoring a broader theme of neglect.



Gizelle Luke, the director of a youth program, takes the narrator around, revealing how systemic neglect manifests in various facets of life, from inadequate housing to underfunded schools. A poignant scene unfolds in a youth meeting, where children candidly discuss their feelings about their environment, expressing a complex blend of resignation and hope. The children's narratives resonate with themes of neglect and otherness, as they discuss racial dynamics and their differing realities from more affluent, predominantly white areas.

Throughout, the restless energy of these communities shines through, marked by a pervasive sense of being "locked down." Children grapple with inadequate schooling, distrust of police, and limited aspirations while hoping for better futures. Their interactions with authority figures and their environment underscore a palpable tension between the necessary adaptation and enduring systemic challenges.

The chapter's narrative is deepened by the story of the narrator's interactions with Mrs. Washington and her son, David. Mrs. Washington struggles with health issues and systemic neglect, like bureaucratic failures with welfare and eviction notices due to paperwork errors. Her son, David, reflects the determination to create a better life despite the harrowing environment, grounding the narrative in hope amid adversity.



The chapter closes with reflective discussions about societal neglect, the struggle for dignity in disenfranchised communities, and the historical layers that contribute to current conditions in the South Bronx. Through historical context, personal stories, and raw observations, the chapter weaves a poignant tapestry of past and present struggles, urging readers to understand the complexity and resilience of the South Bronx community.

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Critical Thinking

Key Point: Resilience Amidst Adversity

Critical Interpretation: This chapter's intimate portrayal of the South Bronx illuminates the reality of systemic neglect faced by its residents. Yet, it's the unyielding resilience of individuals like David, who strive for a better future despite overwhelming odds, that can inspire you to persevere through your own challenges. By seeing how these communities, marooned by infrastructure decline and racial imbalance, refuse to let their circumstances define them, you're reminded of the importance of hope and determination. Such resilience serves as a powerful testament to the human spirit's ability to remain unbroken and push forward, urging you to face life's adversities head-on.

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Chapter 3 Summary:

Chapter Three Summary:

The chapter opens with a train journey in New York City in the absence of snow as Christmas approaches. The narrator begins the journey on an express train filled with passengers carrying shopping bags, most notably from Bloomingdale's, a luxury department store. After realizing he is on the wrong train, he's directed to the local Number 6 train, which is predominantly occupied by weary commuters and individuals without the holiday shopping bags, symbolizing a divergent reality from the consumerism of the city.

Upon arriving at St. Ann's Avenue in the Bronx, the narrative shifts to Children's Park, where a needle exchange program run by Joyce Rivera-Beckman is underway. The program, illegal before its inception in 1990, serves local addicts by providing clean needles in exchange for used ones to reduce the spread of diseases like HIV. The scene is set against a bleak backdrop of urban decay, with remnants like rusted playground equipment and warnings painted on the walls portraying the area's former aspirations and current desolation.

The chapter introduces the power dynamics of drug trade in the



neighborhood, mentioning George Calderon, a notorious drug lord. After his assassination, a visible void is left in the community structure which Rivera-Beckman likens to a structured microcosm of coexistence between drug dealings, evangelism, and community interactions occurring in designated parts of the park.

Further exploration into the lives of those residing in the South Bronx is illustrated through Mrs. Washington's family, living in the Diego-Beekman Houses, a complex plagued by poverty, unemployment, and health crises like asthma and tuberculosis. The narrative paints a vivid picture of systemic failure and lack of basic necessities, echoed by hunger and desperation among the residents.

Meetings with figures like the principal of P.S. 65, Manuel Rodriguez, highlight the psychological toll on children, such as depression and desensitization to violence. Simultaneously, personal stories from individuals like Charlayne and Mrs. Washington manifest around contrasts between stark realities—bike children hiding from gunfire to a woman in a purple sweater organizing the heroin sale in the park.

Religious overtones are embedded through numerous interactions with local church leaders, emphasizing the social support provided by faith communities amidst rampant societal inequities. Characters like Father Glenworth Miles and Reverend Gregory Groover articulate theological



arguments against societal apathy and the need for community empowerment over systemic oppression.

The chapter also introduces poet Juan Bautista Castro, a Puerto Rican immigrant, whose works provide cultural context and personal history intertwined with the literary world, offering a reflection on lost dreams and personal failures against a backdrop of urban suffering.

This summary concludes with the narrator's reflections on the juxtaposition of festive celebrations in more privileged areas of the city with the harsh, everyday realities of the Bronx, embodying social disparities. It also captures somber moments with neighborhood children like Anthony, whose mature insights reflect on the pervasive sadness and resilience within the community.

The chapter ends on a poignant note of longing for change, underscored by the narrator's sleepless Christmas night, which draws a melancholic yet hopeful distinction between the contrasting worlds of New York City.

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Critical Thinking

Key Point: Community Resilience and Support

Critical Interpretation: As you traverse through the landscape of 'Amazing Grace,' you'll find an inspiring example of community resilience in the heart of Chapter 3. Despite the systemic failures depicted in the harsh realities of the Bronx, the chapter highlights the unity and strength within this marginalized community. Joyce Rivera-Beckman's needle exchange program is not just an act of harm reduction; it is a beacon of compassion and hope, showcasing how grassroots initiatives can fortify a community. It's a testament to the power of individuals like Rivera-Beckman who work tirelessly to foster change, embodying a spirit of resilience even when faced with seemingly insurmountable challenges. This narrative encourages you to recognize and harness the strength within your community, to rise against adversity, and become an agent of change. In moments of bleakness and struggle, never underestimate the impact of supporting one another, as this can become the cornerstone for cultivating future triumphs.

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Chapter 4:

Chapter Four of the narrative is set during a harsh winter in New York and Boston, with a blanket of snow covering the streets and a chilling storm marking its presence. Amidst this frigid backdrop, there's a somber unfolding of events centering on the illnesses and struggles within a family and community ravaged by systemic neglect and the AIDS epidemic.

The chapter begins with David, a young man, sharing concerns about his mother, Mrs. Washington, whose health is deteriorating. Her symptoms, indicative of a severe illness, perhaps AIDS, include spitting blood and constant fevers, yet she continues meticulously maintaining the home to preserve a sense of normalcy. The emotional and educational toll of his mother's illness is evident as David shares his struggles to focus on schoolwork, revealing a fear of sharing his situation due to societal stigma.

The narrative shifts to uncovering the harsh realities faced by the community: inadequate healthcare, prejudice, and the marginalization of minority groups. David expresses his belief that societal attitudes towards AIDS are racially and systemically motivated, echoing historical injustices like Tuskegee, and fears of racial displacement.

As the story unfolds, Mrs. Washington's health worsens, eventually leading to an extended hospital stay marked by deplorable conditions: a lack of



space, delayed diagnostics, and insufficient resources. This reflects broader systemic failings; the community is hit by service cuts under Mayor Giuliani's administration, exacerbating the hardships faced by low-income families.

Parallel to Mrs. Washington's story is a tragic account of a child's death – Bernardo Rodriguez Jr. – who falls to his fate in a poorly maintained elevator shaft. This incident becomes emblematic of the systemic failures: insufficient building inspections, inadequate housing conditions, and lack of accountability. The notion of apathy from authorities is stark, highlighted by attempts to shift blame onto victimized families.

A tapestry of interconnected stories weaves the chapter's fabric, revealing systemic decay across the city. Government cutbacks in critical services starkly juxtapose the well-being of New York's wealthier districts, sparking discussions around fiscal priorities and moral accountability. Wealth disparity is laid bare as affluent areas benefit from private services, distancing from public woes, and thereby, skewing access to safety and prosperity.

David's reflections on rampant rats and anecdotes from the neighborhood depict an urban dystopia where survival is entwined with resilience amid adversity. His mother voices skepticism regarding policies and societal dynamics, questioning broader societal indifference towards the suffering of



communities like theirs.

Simultaneously, the chapter delves into narratives of childhood innocence and aspiration, particularly through charming vignettes involving children at P.S. 65—an underfunded local school. Through dialogue, we see how these

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Chapter 5 Summary:

Chapter Five delves into the complexities of societal responses to epidemics and systemic injustices, drawing historical parallels with contemporary issues. It begins by referencing Cyprian, the third-century Bishop of Carthage, who wrote during an epidemic about the differing fates of the just and unjust, highlighting a historical perspective on divine justice that has often been questioned by those facing indiscriminate suffering caused by plagues. Historians like William McNeill have emphasized the social disruption caused by such epidemics, noting how the loss of young adults can devastate societal structures and beliefs.

The chapter then shifts focus to a modern setting, specifically New York City in the 1990s, where similar themes of loss and systemic inequality play out amid the AIDS crisis and the rise in incarceration. It describes Rikers Island, a massive prison complex that disproportionately houses black and Hispanic populations. The high costs of incarceration are contrasted with significantly lower investments in education, illustrating racial and economic disparities. The narrative explores the lives of inmates, particularly women and children, shedding light on the systemic issues perpetuating cycles of poverty and incarceration.

Through detailed accounts, such as that of a morning spent at the Rose M. Singer Center (nicknamed "Rosie's Place"), the chapter reveals poignant



stories of women incarcerated with their infants and the haunting realities of life and death within the prison system. It highlights the impact of societal and racial segregation, not only in the prison system but also in schools. New York's schools, particularly in Harlem and the Bronx, are depicted as hyper-segregated, reinforcing cycles of disadvantage for black and Hispanic children. The systemic neglect is evident in inadequate educational facilities, underqualified teaching staff, and the stark difference in opportunities compared to more affluent areas with institutions like Stuyvesant High School, known for its excellence yet largely inaccessible to minority students.

As the chapter progresses, it delves deeper into the pervasive health disparities exacerbated by environmental and economic conditions. It underscores the prevalence of diseases like asthma in poor neighborhoods and the inadequate healthcare access that compounds these issues. The writing portrays the South Bronx as a community besieged by structural inequalities, where children and families struggle with the ramifications of isolation, poverty, and health crises.

Throughout, the chapter weaves in personal narratives that humanize statistical and systemic analyses, presenting voices from the affected communities. Figures like Reverend Phyllis Overall and Mr. Castro emerge as mentors and pillars of strength for youth like Anthony, offering glimpses of resilience and hope in a largely disheartening landscape. These stories



emphasize the need for more than isolated "miracles," advocating instead for systemic changes to address deeply entrenched injustices.

The chapter challenges the reader to confront uncomfortable realities about segregation, institutional failures, and societal complicity. It questions the narrative of individual responsibility often used to justify disparities, arguing for an acknowledgment of collective accountability. In doing so, it urges a broader reconsideration of how society supports or hinders the potential of its most marginalized members and calls for genuine efforts toward equitable transformation, moving beyond superficial remedies.

Ultimately, Chapter Five is a powerful exploration of the enduring legacies of systemic racism and neglect. It highlights the urgent need for meaningful intervention to break cycles of poverty and incarceration, urging readers to recognize their role in perpetuating or dismantling these entrenched systems.

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Critical Thinking

Key Point: Collective Accountability

Critical Interpretation: Imagine a powerful reflection on how our society, by merely maintaining the status quo, silently condones the systemic injustices and disparities deep-rooted within our communities. This chapter invites you to step into the shoes of those unseen and unheard, where the harsh realities of localized neglect echo through generations. By acknowledging the pain and struggles endured by the marginalized, you're stirred to consider your role in creating a more inclusive and fair society. The chapter reminds you that justice is not dispensed through individual actions alone, but through collective acknowledgment and responsibility for the disparities that are perpetuated unwittingly. This realization doesn't just inspire; it becomes a beacon calling you to actively partake in the transformation and healing of our fractured communities from passive observance to proactive engagement.

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Chapter 6 Summary:

In Chapter Six, the narrator returns repeatedly to familiar locations in impoverished neighborhoods of the Bronx like Beekman Avenue and St. Ann's Church, continuing conversations with local religious leaders and educators. These discussions often begin with tangible issues—housing, education, public health—but invariably lead to deeper inquiries into the pervasive despair and loss of dignity among the local residents. The chapter explores the harrowing divide between the affluent and the impoverished, marked starkly by the racial and economic boundary at 96th Street in New York City. To the south are luxury and prosperity, while the north bears signs of poverty and neglect.

The text delves into personal stories of suffering, including a 12-year-old girl who becomes depressed upon returning to her neighborhood, and the broader implications of societal indifference. The narrative highlights the systemic injustices faced by Bronx residents, from misleading welfare communications to inadequate healthcare, illustrated by the unpredictability and inefficiency experienced at local hospitals.

Reverend Overall points out the indifference with which pressing issues like systemic segregation and economic inequality are often addressed, treated as mere facts rather than injustices demanding resolution. She speaks of the numbing repetition of unfulfilled promises of neighborhood renewal,



pointing to the cycle of hype and neglect that has persisted over decades, leaving expressions of hope hollow and fleeting for the older residents who have witnessed this cycle before.

Intricately woven are the narratives of children orphaned by AIDS—a crisis compared to the great influenza pandemic of 1918—left to navigate a life of grief and uncertainty. The children talk of heaven, of the angelic and the eternal, reflecting on loss in their childlike innocence but with a profound depth of understanding.

Anthony, a poignant and articulate child, emerges as a central figure, embodying the vitality and intelligence often overlooked in his struggling environment. Despite his strained circumstances, such as eating cold oatmeal for dinner, Anthony shares stories from the Bible and expresses his dreams of being a writer, illustrating the persistent spark of hope and ambition among the youth.

The chapter addresses the dissonance between the grand architectural narratives of urban renewal and the lived reality of those left behind. It emphasizes that these "renewals" often benefit only the least poor of the poor, pushing the desperate further into the margins.

Reverend Overall and a seminarian named Reverend Gregory Groover are portrayed conducting services that inspire hope despite the dire settings,



emphasizing solidarity among the impoverished community and the resilience of single mothers in the face of adversity. Their sermons encourage the congregation to find strength in their shared struggles and the promise of divine compassion.

The narrative closes with the narrator reflecting on these darker truths on a return flight, amid his skepticism about societal change. He doubts that those in power will be moved to act justly, feeling instead that superficial stories of hope will simply mask ongoing disregard for the disenfranchised.

This chapter paints a vivid picture of despair mingled with resilience, urging the reader to examine these provocations deeply and consider personal complicity in societal inequality. It highlights that without significant change, many children will continue living in environments where personal tragedy is an everyday reality.

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Critical Thinking

Key Point: The Resilience and Hope Amidst Adversity

Critical Interpretation: In the face of overwhelming challenges and systemic neglect, the narrative of young Anthony stands as a beacon of hope and resilience. Despite growing up in an environment where poverty and distress seem insurmountable, Anthony's dreams and ambition demonstrate the power of the human spirit to rise above circumstances. He talks about his aspirations of becoming a writer, showing us that even amidst despair, inner strength and aspiration thrive. This story inspires us to recognize and nurture the strength within ourselves and others, regardless of the adversity we face. It teaches you the importance of holding on to your dreams and pushing boundaries in your own life, transforming hardship into a narrative of hope and eventual fulfillment. The key here is that, despite systemic challenges, hope persists as a powerful force and that genuine support and encouragement could fan its flames, potentially altering a life path.

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Chapter 7 Summary: Epilogue

In the epilogue of the book, the narrative revisits the South Bronx during a reunion weekend in July. The protagonist reflects on the transformation of St. Mary's Park from a vibrant, well-maintained community space in the 1940s, filled with flower beds and families enjoying pony rides and balloon vendors, to a neglected park plagued by trash and decay. An anti-violence rally is taking place in the park, with local officials delivering speeches that reflect a desire for optimism about the Bronx's future. However, the unkempt state of the park and the failed organization of a double dutch competition underscore the gap between words and reality.

As the narrator walks through the neighborhood, they encounter familiar faces and recall tales of hardship and survival. The narrative turns to Anthony, a young resident of the neighborhood, who shares a unique perspective on life, dreams, and aspirations. Anthony humorously recounts his belief that he is headed to Jerusalem, a prospect confirmed by Reverend Overall as a potential opportunity set by the bishop. His imaginative vision of heaven, documented in a report he writes, juxtaposes the harsh realities of his environment with a vision of a peaceful and loving existence. This extends to his hope for a world without violence, where everyone is recognized from within, and where historic and literary figures like Edgar Allan Poe find value as teachers, not icons.



Anthony's story becomes even more poignant as the chapters relay personal losses—the death of his Uncle Carlos and the tragic realities faced by other neighborhood children like those lost in fires and violence. In contrast, the narrative captures genuine moments of levity, like Anthony mimicking Groucho Marx. The harshness of the neighborhood is mirrored in adult reflections, with figures like the poet Mr. Castro, who finds wisdom in the unstructured, genuine nature of Anthony and, ultimately, a sense of fulfillment from their interactions.

Mrs. Washington's reflections criticize the systemic neglect of urban children and challenge societal indifference. She often reminisces about her mother and discusses her belief in small miracles, like newborns. Conversations with her reveal personal insights into the social fabric and challenges faced by the community, such as inadequate schooling and the erosion of public trust in media portrayal.

The reader is introduced to a tangible sense of loss wrapped in resilience through the "In Memoriam" section. This segment lists young souls tragically lost to senseless violence or accidents, contextualizing the human cost of living in such unforgiving urban conditions. It underscores the enduring human spirit often brushed aside by statistics and news reports.

Finally, the text invites readers to participate in alleviating the plight of inner-city children by contributing to the Education Action Fund,



encouraging collective responsibility in nurturing hope and opportunity in environments often defined by despair. This epilogue ties together narrative threads emphasizing community, loss, hope, and the quest for a better future amid the struggles in New York's Bronx neighborhood.

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