
New North Carolina Books

Alice R. Cotten, Compiler

John W. Johnson. *Insuring Against Disaster: The Nuclear Industry On Trial*. Macon, Ga.: Mercer University Press, 1986. \$28.95. ISBN: 0-86554-200-7.

The Price-Anderson Act is a little-known but important federal law which limits the liability of nuclear plant operators in the event of a nuclear accident by placing a cap on the amount of damages that can be collected by persons injured by such an accident. Price-Anderson must soon be renewed by Congress or else it will expire in August of this year. Committees in both the House and Senate have already considered renewal bills, and a final vote in Congress will occur in the next few months.

Insuring Against Disaster can provide citizens with background information that will enable them to assess congressional debate on Price-Anderson. This book is an examination of the Carolina Environmental Study Group's challenge to Price-Anderson, a challenge which went to the Supreme Court in 1978. Although this book is about a single law and the case against it, it is by no means a dry or narrow book. The author, John W. Johnson, opens the book with brief sketches of the original players in the legal drama, and only after establishing a human context for the litigation does he proceed to discuss Price-Anderson and the challenge to it. Johnson explains the origin of the act, its exact intent, and the modifications that have been made to the law since its passage in 1957. Readers also learn how the Carolina Environmental Study Group was formed, its opposition to nuclear plant construction in the Piedmont, and how the group's legal arguments came to focus on Price-Anderson as its case proceeded through the courts. Johnson takes the reader step by step through the preliminary legal skirmishes, a hearing in federal court in Charlotte, the appeal to the Supreme Court, and, finally, the Supreme Court ruling. At every stage Johnson summarizes the legal arguments, explains the issues, and places the legal wranglings within a context of personalities, values, and social and economic interests. The author concludes with some observations on the state of the

nuclear power industry since the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of Price-Anderson in 1978.

John W. Johnson is a member of the History Department at Clemson University and the author of a previous book, *American Legal Culture, 1908-1940*. He states in the preface to *Insuring Against Disaster* that he became interested in the nuclear power industry in 1976 when he began to build a house just a few miles from Duke Power Company's Oconee Nuclear Station. Fortuitously, Johnson's home construction coincided with the news that the Carolina Environmental Study Group had won an important decision against Duke Power in its suit over Price-Anderson, and the idea for this book was born. Johnson intended *Insuring Against Disaster* to be a detailed case study of a major court case in its social, political, legal, and historical contexts. There is a long tradition of such studies, and Johnson recommends them to the reader in a bibliographical essay at the end of the book. In that essay Johnson states that Anthony Lewis's *Gideon's Trumpet* was the closest model for the book that he wanted to write. Having read both *Gideon's Trumpet* and *Insuring Against Disaster*, I must say that Mr. Johnson has surpassed his model. He has done a remarkable job of explaining the issues involved in the challenge to Price-Anderson and of setting these issues within a context of people, politics, and economic concerns. Never once was I lost or bored by this book, and it has sparked in me a continuing interest in Price-Anderson. This work is a valuable addition to public discussion of the nuclear power industry. It includes adequate documentation, a bibliographical essay, and an index. It is suitable for university, college, public, and larger high school libraries.

Eileen McGrath, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Richard Krawiec, ed. *Cardinal: A Contemporary Anthology of Fiction and Poetry by North Carolina Writers*. Wendell, N.C.: Jacar Press, 1986. 326 pp. \$14.95. ISBN 0-936481-00-5. (Box 4, Wendell, NC 27591)

Cardinal is the first publication of Jacar Press, a new organization intending to promote fiction and poetry by beginning writers—those whose work is often passed over by large publishing houses. As its subtitle neatly puts it, *Cardinal* is a collection of works by fifty-nine past or present North Carolina writers. There are selections from familiar names such as Lee Smith, Reynolds Price, William Harmon, and Fred Chappell, but some of the other authors are unknown or at the beginning of their careers.

Although these writers are united by their North Carolina residency, the scope of their imagination knows no such arbitrary limit. Settings for the works range from a fictional suburban Presbyterian church in Chapel Hill, to a rooming house in Seattle, to a printer's shop in pre-World War II Poland. Bill Toole's "Song of Sarah," is written from the unsettling perspective of a woman with advanced Alzheimer's disease. Scattered among these selections the reader can find examples of "traditional" Southern writing, such as Elizabeth Cox's "Snail Darter," but *Cardinal* is by no means a regional anthology. Contributions are of relatively even quality, although in general the prose selections are more consistent than are the poems.

Cardinal's editor, Richard Krawiec, recently saw the publication of his first novel, *Time Sharing*, by Viking Penguin. He has also had short stories and poems published in literary magazines. In *Cardinal*, Krawiec makes an editorial decision not to include any information on the authors. Far from diminishing each work's "ability to stand on its own," as the editor maintains, thumbnail sketches of the authors, particularly of those not published elsewhere, would have served a useful purpose.

Cardinal is a good choice for any library with a collection of North Carolina writing or with a strong emphasis on contemporary literature.

Margaretta Yarborough, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Mab Segrest, *My Mama's Dead Squirrel: Lesbian Essays of Southern Culture*. New York: Firebrand Books, 1985. 237 pp. \$8.95. ISBN 0-932379-06-0. (141 The Commons, Ithaca, NY 14850)

Adrienne Rich, in the introduction to *My Mama's Dead Squirrel: Lesbian Essays on Southern Culture*, writes that "these essays ... should concern anyone who cares about literary history, gay history, women's history, Southern history, and the crisis of present-day America."

Segrest studies each one of these areas and discovers her role: lesbian, feminist, and activist.

In this book of essays Mab Segrest is trying to define the role of the lesbian writer in the world. In doing so she examines her previous studies of southern literature, which included works by William Faulkner, Carson McCullers, and Flannery O'Connor. Segrest discovers that this is literature in which women are portrayed as grotesque, or spinsters, or dependent upon men. She related to this grotesque figure and became aware of being different and separate. She notes that blacks, lesbians, and women in general are not appropriately represented in this writing. This leads her to reexamine her background as a Southerner. Through this reexamination of southern literature as well as of herself, Segrest turns to feminist literature emerging from the South. She discovers literature that values the creative integrity of female solitude and the necessity of female community. These feminist writers include Kate Chopin, Lillian Smith, and Alice Walker.

In an autobiographical essay Segrest examines the role humor plays in change. She finds that humor is a way of life that provides one with the means to change. She observes that, "one of the main ways humor helps keep us alive is by finding a way to acknowledge the truth." Yet she also finds that humor is used to oppress others. (See "The Fine Southern Art of Lying"). She looks at her relationships with other women in her family, and examines their connections with and betrayal of black women.

One can see how Segrest has grown throughout these autobiographical, chronological essays. Segrest writes early on in her essays "I believe that the oppression of women is the first oppression ..." But in the end she admits that "now what matters most is more abstract, or totally specific ... justice" Segrest relates her feelings on leaving her teaching job at a Southern Baptist college to begin teaching English to migrant workers from the porch of a migrant cabin. In the last third of the book Segrest has become a staff writer for an anti-klan organization based in Durham, North Carolina. Another essay focuses on her visit to Florida to talk with Barbara Deming, lesbian, feminist, civil rights and peace movement activist. The conversations are revealing and seem to open a new pathway for Segrest.

All of these essays have been published previously in the following books, newspapers, and periodicals: *Conditions*, *Feminary*, *The Front Page*, *Gay Community News*, *Growing up Southern*, *Lesbian Studies*, *the North Carolina Independent*, *Reweaving the Web of Life* and *Southern Exposure*.

One can read *My Mama's Dead Squirrel* at a leisurely pace, taking time to look up any of the references Segrest has included.

Mab Segrest's lesbian essays on Southern culture would be an appropriate addition to the shelves of an academic, public, or special library. Her knowledge of southern literature is well documented. The struggle between her love of teaching and her sexual identity would speak to the heart of some readers.

Early on in her essays Segrest recalls an incident that occurred when she was thirteen years old, when twelve black children were surrounded by two hundred Alabama Highway Patrol troopers on the first day of public school integration. She identifies with "their vulnerability and their aloneness inside that circle of force." This feeling of separateness put her on her own journey to determine her role. These essays document her journey through her discovery of feminist southern writers, her relationships with other women and women in her family, her struggle with and acceptance of her lifestyle, and her dedication to the anti-klan movement, in which she finds a cause that can help close the gap of separateness.

Sue Lithgo, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

T.R. Pearson. *Off for the Sweet Hereafter*. New York: Linden Press/Simon and Schuster, 1986. 283 pp. \$17.95. ISBN 0-671-61437-1.

Pearson's new novel takes us back to the picturesque North Carolina hamlet of Neely, a community that is seemingly populated with an endless assortment of peculiar and strangely endearing characters, not the least of which is the Lynch family. Written with great humor and inventiveness, *Off for the Sweet Hereafter* follows the life and fortunes of the most fractious member of the Lynch clan, one Raeford Benton Lynch.

The author unfolds this somewhat dark tale with the death of the bald Jeeter Throckmorton (one of several sisters who made an appearance in Pearson's previous novel). Pearson's vivid, poignant account of the neighbors' discovery of the bald Jeeter's body, of the gathering of family and friends for the viewing, and of the funeral itself makes hilarious reading, while at the same time striking a familiar chord within the reader. Raeford Benton Lynch (of the Chickenhouse Lynches, not of the Oregon Hill Lynches), son of the fat Jeeter Lynch, attends his aunt's funeral with the rest of his unique family. Described as "gangly and pointy and carved out and prominent

and toothsome" and as one "who did not much resemble a Jeeter and did not much resemble a Lynch and did not much resemble any logical combination of Jeeters and Lynches either," Benton never made much of himself until he obtains a job with Mr. Overhill's gang, which specializes in grave-moving.

It is while he is working with Overhill's gang at the Harricanes that Benton Lynch meets the vivacious and curvaceous Jane Elizabeth Fire-sheets. Although the hot-blooded Jane Elizabeth becomes his willing partner in wild sexual abandon, her charms and passion prove disastrous, for Benton Lynch becomes so enamoured that he wishes to possess her. To win her approval, he pulls out all the stops, secretly embarking on a reckless spree of crime. Holding up isolated gas stations and markets with a Harrington & Richardson Buntline revolver becomes his forte, but he later even commits murder. Jane Elizabeth, once she is apprised of his misdeeds, joins him in his subsequent crimes, and together they wreak havoc—"pure and undiluted mayhem"—on the surrounding countryside before they are inevitably tracked down by the authorities.

T. R. Pearson, with this novel, shows that he has an unerring sense of time and place. While his writing is at times too folksy and somewhat cluttered, and he tends to digress, it is also fresh, original, and has a familiar down-home ring to it. Through his graphic descriptions and earthy humor, he gives us entertaining glimpses into the lives of his unusual and eccentric characters. He supplies plenty of action, moving from Neely and its environs to such colorful locales as Chalybeate Springs, Fuquay-Varina, the Harricanes, and points beyond. He has a true talent for depicting tragicomic situations, for his characters and incidents make the reader alternately laugh and cry.

For all those readers who enjoyed Pearson's first book, *A Short History of a Small Place*, pure delight awaits you. This entry should be a popular selection in all North Carolina public libraries.

Mike Shoop, Robeson County Public Library.

Michael Malone. *Handling Sin*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1986. 544 pp. \$17.95. ISBN 0-316-54455-8.

Whatever you do, do not read the jacket notes for *Handling Sin*. Had I not been asked to review Michael Malone's new novel, I would never have made it past the first sentence of *TV Guide* prose ("... a dazzling and irrepressible human

comedy, a rollicking odyssey that sweeps across the South as a reluctant Quixote is forced on a quest by his eccentric runaway father.”), let alone to page one. I would have missed an uncommon treat indeed, for *Handling Sin* is one of those rare works that manages to create vivid and sympathetic characters, communicate important values, encourage the reader to do a little soul-searching, and be uproariously funny.

Among the individuals Malone mentions in his acknowledgements are Miguel Cervantes, Henry Fielding, and Charles Dickens. This is entirely appropriate, as *Handling Sin*, although set in the contemporary South, is very much a part of the picaresque tradition. The hero of this modern tale is an unlikely sort. Raleigh Hayes is what is known as an upright, responsible citizen. An insurance salesman in Thermopylae, North Carolina, Raleigh is in fact small-minded, rigid, and unimaginative. He expends considerable energy disapproving of his less sensible and staid relatives and acquaintances. When Raleigh's ill father leaves the Thermopylae hospital against medical advice, Raleigh's world begins to lose its careful order. Earley Hayes flatly refuses to return for the tests and care he needs (or to will Raleigh his money) unless his son accomplishes a number of bizarre and seemingly unrelated errands and meets him in New Orleans on a specified date. The designated tasks involve travel throughout the Southeast with a cast of characters that includes Raleigh's obese and old-maidish neighbor, Mingo Sheffield, his handsome but profligate brother Gates, and a variety of others. Raleigh's quest for his inheritance proves to be far more complex and significant than he could ever have imagined and leads him through an astonishing series of adventures and realizations. With each new twist and turn of the plot the characters show themselves to be far more complex and sympathetic than one would have guessed. This character development is a happy surprise in *Handling Sin*, and so is the quality of the writing.

Malone's dialogue celebrates the English language and human diversity. Each of his memorable characters possesses a distinctive verbal rhythm and vocabulary that continually enliven the pages of *Handling Sin*. Raleigh's formidable Aunt Victoria meets every obstacle with absolute *sang-froid*. Asked whether she will be able to make it back home without Raleigh's assistance, Victoria replies, "I guess if I could get a Bugis smuggler to take me, along with forty illegal elephant tusks and three live panthers, across the Sarawak River into Kuching, I can get my own sister to drive me fifty miles over a paved road

back to Thermopylae." Weeper Berg, a constantly kvetching Jewish escaped convict, has taken advantage of his ample penitentiary-enforced leisure to memorize a dictionary, but at the time of his escape has only made it to the letter "C." This adds a rather peculiar flavor to his conversation. Weeper says that meeting Raleigh and Mingo, is a "total cynosure." Forced to disguise himself in women's clothing, he moans, "Oyyy, awwgh. It's come to this. This is the end of the line. So anyway, why not? I could die from shame. Tell me why my mother didn't go to her grave a lousy virgin? Me that was the brains behind the Morgan heist and the Newport sting. Me that Polack Joe Saltis asked me for advice. Me that was complaisant with the biggest of the big. I could die abhorrent." This is dangerous prose. It is all too easy for the reader to become a complete nuisance, laughing at the most inappropriate times and subjecting any handy person to long passages read aloud. It more than compensates for the novel's occasionally heavy-handed moralism and the absurdity of many of the adventures.

Michael Malone, born in North Carolina but currently living in the Northeast, has written book-length works of both fiction and non-fiction. His best-known novels are *Dingley Falls* and *Uncivil Seasons*.

Handling Sin has been widely and favorably reviewed and will be much in demand in public libraries. Academic institutions collecting popular fiction will also want to acquire a copy. Although it is unlikely to become the *Don Quixote* of the 1980s, Malone's latest creation is well worth a read.

Elizabeth A. Bramm, Duke University

Reynolds Price. *Kate Vaiden*. New York: Atheneum, 1986. 306 pp. \$16.95. ISBN 0-689-11787-6.

The miracle is, you can last through time. You pray to die when you pass a calendar—all those separate days stacked before you, each one the same length and built from steel. But then you butt on through them somehow, or they through you. (p. 201)

Kate Vaiden is a remarkable woman, and this is an equally remarkable book. Kate is a survivor, one who has lasted through time, but one who, at age fifty-seven, has discovered that she has cancer and wants to write the story of her life for her grown son whom she last saw when he was a baby.

Kate's life had been a series of seeming tragedies: she was orphaned at age eleven when her

father killed her mother and then himself; her childhood sweetheart was killed mysteriously in training for World War II; she bore a child out of wedlock and left him while he was a baby. But there had also been good times: she was raised by a loving aunt and uncle; she found a good friend and counselor in the black cook, Noony; she experienced love with Gaston Stegall; and she found friendship with her grown cousin, Walter, who had been estranged from his parents after he "rode off from here one Sunday morning with Douglas Lee and stayed gone all these years." (p. 63)

Through good and bad, Kate kept going. But remarkable as her story is, the magic of this book lies in the telling. Price writes with grace, precision and style, making the book a joy to read. Hear Kate comment on love: "If you weren't young during World War II, you may not ever know how romance can taste. It came at us stronger than any white drug, and it seemed free (or cheap) and endless as water." (p. 95)

The story is set almost entirely in North Carolina, yet this book has universal appeal. Price has said that this story is an imagined life for his mother, who was strong, independent, and a bit of a rebel.

Kate Vaiden belongs in all libraries that collect contemporary fiction. It also deserves to be read and savored, for Reynolds Price is one of America's finest writers.

Alice R. Cotten, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.*

Mary Jo Jackson Bratton. *East Carolina University: The Formative Years, 1907-1982*. Greenville, North Carolina: East Carolina University Alumni Association, 1986. 535 pp. \$22.95 plus \$1.25 shipping and handling. North Carolina libraries add \$1.03 sales tax. Prepaid orders only. Order from *East Carolina University: The Formative Years*, Taylor/Slaughter Alumni Center, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353.

Mary Jo Jackson Bratton provides us a readable, cogent history of the development of East Carolina University from its origins in 1907 through 1982, the year in which East Carolina awarded its first medical degree. She describes the school's remarkable growth from a training facility for teachers to a four-year university, making generous use of primary and secondary sources not only to chronicle the important people and events in the school's evolution, but also to evoke the changing life of the campus.

Bratton is eloquent and persuasive in her introduction when she argues that the history of

East Carolina University is best seen through trifocal lenses: the growth of the school must be seen in the context of the growth of similar institutions; the smooth curve of long-run growth must not blind us to mistakes and miscalculations as real people faced difficult decisions involving real alternatives; and finally the development of a state supported institution must be seen as a part of the development of the state as a whole.

Bratton demonstrates how well she can meet the difficult standards she has set for her work when she deals with the origins of East Carolina. Regional pride and ambition and the ideas about higher education which informed the Progressive movement came together in the drive for a training school for teachers in eastern North Carolina. In addition, the expiration of North Carolina's grandfather clause, which had exempted illiterate whites from disfranchisement, gave impetus to the movement to improve education, particularly through the training of teachers. Bratton shows how these factors underlay the complex state and local political maneuvers from which East Carolina Training School emerged.

The author's ability to reconstruct the environment in which decisions were made is also clearly shown in her discussion of the presidency of Leon Meadows. Bratton shows how the various elements of the college community—president, board of trustees, faculty, students, and local supporters of the school—developed very different ideas about the college and its administration. In the end the scandal which led to Meadows's resignation and his subsequent conviction on a charge of embezzlement is important, not just because of the question of Meadows's guilt, but also because of what it reveals about the divided mind of an academic community.

In the last part of her story—the chronicle of East Carolina's quest for university status and the creation of a medical school—Bratton increasingly abandons her "trifocal lens." Her perspective becomes, for the most part, that of the institution about which she writes. The issue is not the merit of the set of arguments put forward by East Carolina to justify its elevation to university status, arguments with which Bratton clearly agrees. Rather the issue is that, just as in the creation of East Carolina, its emergence as a university is the product of such factors as institutional growth and aggrandizement, sectional jealousy, conflicting educational bureaucracies, and a changing political landscape. To set these conflicting forces in proper context requires a concept of history as process, rather than history as advocacy.

East Carolina University is, finally, that

great rarity among institutional histories, a book crammed with detail on people and events that is at the same time readable and interesting. Mary Jo Jackson Bratton has done a fine job producing a book that will be a valuable addition to the literature on the history of higher education in North Carolina and beyond.

Harry W. McKown, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Bernard Schwartz. *Swann's Way: The School Busing Case And The Supreme Court*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1986. 245 pp. \$19.95. ISBN 0-19-503888-6.

When Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. secured the appointment of James B. McMillan as Judge of the U.S. District Court for Western North Carolina, he had no reason to expect that this native of the state would be the first judge in the nation to order extensive busing as part of a school desegregation plan. While president of the state bar in 1961, McMillan had spoken against "the folly ... of requiring that students be transported far away from their natural habitat so that some artificial 'average' of racial balance might be maintained." Within months of his appointment to the federal bench in 1968, however, the new judge was forced to conclude that only through transportation of students away from their neighborhoods could schools in his community be desegregated as required by law. The occasion for McMillan's "factual education" as he called it was the case of *James E. Swann et al v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education*.

The first detailed study of the Swann case has now been written by Bernard Schwartz, Edwin D. Webb Professor of Law at New York University. Schwartz is the author or editor of more than a dozen books, including a history of the Supreme Court and two studies of the Warren Court. For several of his earlier works, Schwartz relied heavily on personal interviews and unpublished documents, many of which had not been available to previous researchers. In *Swann's Way*, he has again made good use of such sources to tell the intriguing story of how the Supreme Court reached its landmark decision to affirm McMillan's ruling.

Schwartz is primarily interested in the power struggle between Chief Justice Warren Burger, who initially wanted to reverse McMillan's sweeping order, and his colleagues, who strongly favored the ruling. Consequently, he devotes only a chapter to the development of the case in Charlotte and the partial rejection of McMillan's plan

by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. He follows this summary with three chapters which describe the traditions of the court, characterize the justices, and analyze the history of previous school desegregation cases by the Warren and Burger courts.

The final eight chapters are the heart of the book and provide extensive documentation on the positions taken by each justice as the case was slowly resolved within the court itself. A major source of conflict was Burger's determination to dominate the court in order to weaken the busing requirements. Although clearly in the minority from the beginning, Burger assigned to himself the writing of the court's decision. Tradition would have allowed Justice William O. Douglas, the senior associate justice in the majority and a strong supporter of busing, the privilege of making this assignment and thus of directing the court toward a different conclusion than that sought by Burger. The other justices refused to allow Burger to prevail, and, faced with the countervailing tradition of unanimity in school desegregation cases, the chief justice was forced to modify his opinions substantially.

Schwartz is an excellent writer who humanizes his study with descriptions of the participants' interests and foibles. Most readers who do not have a professional interest in the law, however, will probably tire of the details of the justice's debates with each other and wish to know more of the origins and social implications of the case. Nevertheless, *Swann's Way* is an important work which should be acquired by all academic libraries and by public libraries with comprehensive collections on the history of the state or of the nation in the twentieth century.

Robin Brabham, University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

Other Publications of Interest

When the University of North Carolina Press publishes a cookbook, the book has more significance than the recipes it includes. So it is with *Coastal Carolina Cooking* by Nancy Davis and Kathy Hart, with illustrations by Deborah Haefele. This 179-page volume contains recipes and family love from thirty-four cooks from the North Carolina Coast. Some recipes are distinctly exotic (roasted swan, fried eels, red snapper throats), others more ordinary (mashed potatoes, pumpkin pie), and some sound like popular recipes from the 1950s (Coca-Cola cake). This would be a good addition to a collection of North Carolina coastal materials, or to a collection of cookbooks.

New North Carolina Books

(\$8.95 paper, ISBN 0-8078-4152-8; \$14.95 cloth, ISBN 0-8078-1692-2)

Four of the recent publications of America's Four Hundredth Anniversary Committee are as follows: *The Lost Colonists: Their Fortune and Probable Fate* by David B. Quinn (ISBN 0-86526-204-7); *The Lost Colony in Literature* by Robert D. Arner (ISBN 0-86526-205-5); *Raleigh's Country: The South West of England in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth I* by Joyce Youings (ISBN 0-86526-207-1); and *Sir Walter Raleigh and the New World* by John W. Shirley (ISBN 0-86526-206-3). The first two are \$3.00 each; the last two, \$5.00. All are paperbound. Add \$1.00 for postage and handling. These volumes are all attractive, inexpensive, well-written, and accurate. School, public, and academic libraries with North Carolina Collections will want to purchase these. Order from the Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611.

Fans of Jerry Bledsoe's work, in particular his *Just Folks: Visitin' with Carolina People* and *Carolina Curiosities*, will welcome his latest, *From Whalebone to Hothouse, A Journey Along North Carolina's Longest Highway* (The East Woods Press, 429 East Boulevard, Charlotte, NC 28203). The highway is U.S. 64, which runs east-west over six hundred miles in North Carolina. These stories were originally written as newspaper articles, and they have that popular human-interest flavor, featuring a topless dancer, the owner of a country store, the man who started Hardee's, a barbecue king, and a race driver, just to mention a few. Public libraries especially will want to buy this. (\$14.95, ISBN 0-88742-106-7).

Mannerhouse, A Play in a Prologue and Four Acts, by Thomas Wolfe, was first published in 1948, ten years after Wolfe's death. That edition was heavily edited. In 1985 Louisiana State University Press published another edition, this one edited by Louis D. Rubin, Jr. and John L. Idol, Jr. Wolfe's uncompleted manuscript for this play was stolen in Europe. Wolfe rewrote the play in 1925, then lost interest in it and set it aside. It is the story of the effect of the Civil War on a southern family. The book would be appropriate for collec-

tions of state and local literature in academic and larger public libraries. Especially valuable is the introductory material by the editors. (\$17.50, ISBN 0-8071-1242-9).

Instructions for the Preparation of Manuscripts for North Carolina Libraries

1. *North Carolina Libraries* seeks to publish articles, book reviews, and news of professional interest to librarians in North Carolina. Articles need not be of a scholarly nature, but they should address professional concerns of the library community in the state.
2. Manuscripts should be directed to Frances B. Bradburn, Editor, *North Carolina Libraries*, Central Regional Education Center, Gateway Plaza, 2431 Crabtree Boulevard, Raleigh, N.C. 27604.
3. Manuscripts should be submitted in triplicate on plain white paper measuring 8½"x11".
4. Manuscripts must be double-spaced (text, references, and footnotes). Manuscripts should be typed on sixty-space lines, twenty-five lines to a page. The beginnings of paragraphs should be indented eight spaces. Lengthy quotes should be avoided. When used, they should be indented on both margins.
5. The name, position, and professional address of the author should appear in the bottom left-hand corner of a separate title page.
6. Each page after the first should be numbered consecutively at the top right-hand corner and carry the author's last name at the upper left-hand corner.
7. Footnotes should appear at the end of the manuscript. The editors will refer to *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 13th edition. The basic forms for books and journals are as follows:
Keyes Metcalf, *Planning Academic and Research Library Buildings* New York: McGraw, 1965), 416.
Susan K. Martin, "The Care and Feeding of the MARC Format," *American Libraries* 10 (September 1979): 498.
8. Photographs will be accepted for consideration but cannot be returned.
9. *North Carolina Libraries* is not copyrighted. Copyright rests with the author. Upon receipt, a manuscript will be acknowledged by the editor. Following review of a manuscript by at least two jurors, a decision will be communicated to the writer. A definite publication date cannot be given since any incoming manuscript will be added to a manuscript from which articles are selected for each issue.

Issue deadlines are February 10, May 10, August 10, and November 10.

National Library Week April 5-11
