
The life of Edward Hull Crump is inextricably linked to the history of Memphis in the 20th century as it grew from large town to regional power. Crump rose from obscure origins in Holly Springs, Mississippi to achieve success in Memphis, first as a businessman and then as a politician. He would become mayor and create a powerful political apparatus much like similar machines in other American cities during this time. According to author G. Wayne Dowdy, Crump's significance lies in his coalition of middle-class whites, unions, ethnics and most notably African-Americans. Of further significance is the Democratic Crump's success in convincing African-Americans to leave the Republican Party and vote Democratic. Like all coalitions, Crump's voter base faced the danger of internal contradictions and stress cracks brought on by time and societal change. By the late 1940s, African-Americans were demanding an end to segregation and Crump's refusal dispelled the unstable alliances of the past.

G. Wayne Dowdy is a librarian and an archivist at the Memphis Public Library. Most importantly, he is also the curator of the Crump papers. Mayor Crump is an understudied political figure and has not attracted enough scholarly attention. This slim, 159-page book is therefore an important addition to Southern history. Mayor Crump Don't like It is a linear history that begins with Crump's entry into politics during the 1900's and continues through the 1940s.

While this is a valuable and clearly written book, Mayor Crump Don't like It has a few shortcomings. Dowdy is somewhat short on context and detail; a good one hundred to two hundred pages could have been added to flesh out the author's narrative arc and render facts more meaningful. The economic development of Memphis, the social composition of its neighborhoods, the contemporary political history of Tennessee - all are topics that do not receive enough explanation here. Crump reacts to forces that are barely glimpsed or offstage most of the time. Dowdy's facts are plentiful but meaning can be left to the reader to construct from other sources. For example, the dissolution of the biracial political coalition in the 1940s is suddenly interjected at the end of the book, with scarcely a buildup and few reasons given for its appearance. Despite Dowdy's access to the Crump archives, the amount of incorporated primary source material is far less than one might expect. Crump's presumably considerable personality is a further casualty of the book's brevity - the reader does not get a memorable sense of the man.

Despite the need for further detail, Mayor Crump Don't like It is a good and needed piece of scholarship. Libraries in West Tennessee and Memphis certainly should add this book to their collection. Larger research institutions throughout the South should also purchase this book. Memphis history deserves greater recognition and is receiving warranted attention in Mayor Crump Don't Like It.

This diary of Eliza Rhea Anderson Fain describes the Civil War as it was for the female civilians and slaveholders in East Tennessee. Edited by a relative, John N. Fain, it gives a unique picture of the every day life of the people caught up in the war, especially those in one of the "border" states like Tennessee, where your neighbor might also be your enemy. Eliza was a wife, a mother to 13 children, a Confederate sympathizer, and a deeply religious woman. Her deep convictions about the Biblical rightness of slavery give an interesting view of the southern thinking at the time. With great pride, she sent her husband and five of her sons to war. All survived, but she agonized over those of her acquaintance who did die for the cause.

Eliza shows the strength and resiliency of the women of that time, whose comfortable lives were shattered by the war. She clothed and fed her family in spite of the invading army and bushwhackers who plundered her home. Neighbors helped neighbors whenever possible and they were also the main source of communication for each other. Eliza's deep religious faith and belief in the rightness of the Southern cause shine through in every entry of this amazing diary.

An incredible number of people touched her life on a daily basis, so an annotated list of the "Principle Characters in the Diary" and many well researched footnotes added by the editor are invaluable aids. And the extensive bibliography and index are also very helpful. Although a few maps are included in the preface material, they could be more detailed and inserted more appropriately. Recommended for academic and public libraries and for anyone interested in the Civil War, especially in Tennessee.

Sue Alexander
James E. Walker Library
Middle Tennessee State University


Doris Friedensohn, a professor emeriti of women's studies at New Jersey City College, describes *Eating As I Go* as a project that was twenty years in the making. The author is passionate about food but her main concern is how "culinary diversity is transforming my American life and the lives of those around me.(5)" Essays on eating and shopping in ethnic restaurants and markets in northern New Jersey to eating in locales from Eastern Europe, Africa, the Far East, and Mexico serve to demonstrate how eating is a social function that can help people understand each other or keep them apart. In short, Friedensohn's book is a smorgasbord for readers who enjoy reading about food and its role in society.

*Eating As I Go* is divided into five parts. "Delicious Acts of Defiance" describes Friedensohn's young life when eating certain foods, particularly pork, was an act of rebellion against her strict Jewish roots. Her interest in exotic food blossoms when she is a teenager and her ultimate act of defiance involves sneaking out of the synagogue during Yom Kippur with a friend to eat egg foo yung at a local Cantonese restaurant. Much of the material in "Crazy Salad" is from a research grant that the author received during the 1980s to investigate New Jersey 's immigrant and ethnic communities' food institutions. This section includes photos and narratives from the exhibit based on her research, "Eat! Eat! Food as Family and Cultural History." In the third part, "A Global Appetite," Friedensohn describes her experiences as a scholar and visiting professor in North and Sub-Saharan Africa, Portugal, Mexico, and Eastern Europe. In writing about her shared eating experiences with the intellectuals she meets, Friedensohn wonders how these experiences can either create bridges between cultures or serve as reminders of how far apart these cultures are.

The first three sections of this book work well together while the last two sections would work better as separate articles. In "Cooking for a Change," the essays focus on a free program near Newark, New Jersey that trains poor or homeless people to work in the food service industry. The author writes about the dedication of the staff who teach in this culinary institute and individual students who are determined to succeed, but in the end Friedensohn has doubts about how successful this program can be in turning around the lives of those who complete it. In the last section Friedensohn writes about the liberating experience of eating alone after the death of her husband.

Readers who enjoyed Linda Ellerbee's *Take Big Bites: Adventures Around the World and Across the Table* should also enjoy *Eating As I Go*. Although it is not a necessary purchase, Doris Friedensohn's entertaining book would be a welcome addition in public or academic libraries.

Kathy Campbell
Reference & Instruction Librarian
East Tennessee State University

In *No Space Hidden*, Grey Gundaker (Associate Professor of Anthropology and American Studies, College of William & Mary) and Judith McWillie (Professor of Painting and Drawing, University of Georgia’s Lamar Dodd School of Art) provide, through photographs, background history and personal narratives of the southeastern African Americans who created these landscapes, a window onto the meaning and placement of materials used to “decorate” their yards. The book further suggests there are cultural threads running through “yard work” that reflect a global connection between the “practitioners” and their African, Caribbean, European, and Native American ancestors. The thread can be traced through themes, materials, imagery and organization of yards.

Driving through some areas of the Southeast, one may view yards filled with specifically arranged pieces of concrete, bottles, masks, bright shiny objects, metals and other objects of various materials and colors. This book suggests that the yard is not filled with junk but with carefully placed materials that are signs to commemorate, communicate, instruct, and warn, remind and admonish those who view them. In fact, these yard works have been viewed as outsider art or folk art and have created quite a stir in the art world. But these practitioners are doing more than creating art. They are making a statement about themselves, their community and how they live their lives responsibly within the community and society. There is also spiritual meaning in the yards created by these artist philosophers. These yards reflect the global connection as well as the individuality, creativity and philosophy of the owner.

This book acts as a personal guide through the yards, by providing biographical information about and first person conversations with the artists. It is an illustrated seminar in outsider art and anthropology, which informs of the spiritual, hidden and symbolic meanings, the rich culture and the histories these practitioners and their yards of bottles, wheels, sculptures, glass and found materials represent.

A unique feature of this book is an introductory portfolio to each of its six chapters. The portfolio contains most of McWillie’s photographs of the yard work and many of the stories and personal narratives of the artists, while the chapters expound on the specific themes, materials and meanings represented in the portfolio. There are very informative notes for each chapter and portfolio. For further reading, there is an excellent selected bibliography.

*No Space Hidden* would be useful for public libraries with regional history and art collections and for academic libraries with African American Studies, American Studies, anthropology, or art history collections.

Sharon Johnson
Felix G. Woodward Library
Austin Peay State University


First published in 1989, the *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture* has long needed updating, and the new format is much appreciated. Rather than the monumental one-volume original edition, the revised, the second edition-or editions-takes the 24 subject groups that made up the first edition and devotes a single volume to each. When possible the first edition’s subject consultants were asked to serve as volume editors.

Volume one is devoted to religion in Southern culture. An amazing number of changes in the South’s religious landscape occurred since 1989. Diversity cracked open the historically solid Protestant south. Hispanic immigrants brought Catholicism into the region. Islam and the religions of south-east Asia have established presences. Even Protestantism itself has changed; fundamentalism and evangelicalism becoming even more dominant. A total of 70 entries detail elements of Southern religious life.

Only a few articles are total revisions; Appalachian religion, for example, is completely re-written by a new author. Most articles in the volume retain the bulk of the content from the first edition. Articles were lengthened when necessary to bring subject matter up-to-date. The entry on the Southern Baptist Convention had two paragraphs added to the end but was otherwise unchanged. Some articles were only minimally revised, with no more than word substitutions-the more-inclusive "immigrants" for "men," and the more-accepted "British" for "English." These changes are inconsistently applied. The original article on “Snake Handlers” is now re-named “Serpent Handlers,” presumably for reasons of political correctness. However, the change only occurred in the title and the caption; the text still uses the term "snake handler."

Although most topics were covered in the original encyclopedia, all have been updated in some degree. Completely new entries include: Asian religions, country churches, religious diversity, Islam, Latino religion, Native American religion, New Age religion, Black folk preacher, social activism, spirituality, sports and religion, urban religion, camps and retreats, Shakers, and Sunday Schools.

Photographs are much clearer in the new edition. The bibliographies accompanying each article have been extensively revised, even in cases where the articles were not changed. I would have liked to see actual notes as well as short biographies of contributors, but these...
were features of the first edition that persisted into the second.

More of a drawback is the division of the volume into alphabetic lists of concepts and persons/groups. As there is no explanation or emphasis of this division other than a restart of the alphabet in the middle of the book, it is confusing to users who may assume that the entire book is in alphabetic order, not realizing there are two lists of entries to contend with: Why was this separation necessary, other than that it was done in the original?

A fairly detailed index is found on pages 223-248. As the new single volume lacks the cross-references to other parts of the encyclopedia found in the first edition, I hope there will be a master index to the set before the revision is completed. The new multi-volume format makes the encyclopedia easier to handle and easier to revise. Special libraries could conceivably buy particular volumes only—seminary libraries may only want volume one, although public and academic libraries will require the entire set. Any library with a focus on the South should acquire it.

Kay Cunningham
Electronic Resources Librarian
University of Memphis


They Called Them Angels is a book by Kathi Jackson, a freelance writer, whose essays have appeared in the Seattle Times and the Everett Herald. In this book Jackson tells the story of American military nurses in World War II by using the nurses' personal anecdotes which, when combined with her clear writing style, give the story a very genuine quality. Jackson ’s goal "was not attempting to analyze what happened or why," but to honor the nurses for their service and to ensure that their work will not be forgotten.

The book is organized geographically and chronologically. Geographical regions include the Pacific, Mediterranean, European, China-Burma-India , United States , and Western Atlantic Minor Theaters. Nursing in the Army, Navy, and Army Air Forces is covered. There are chapters on recruitment, training, uniforms, and service in the different theaters. The reader learns that reasons for young nurses volunteering to serve overseas include having family members already serving, patriotism, travel, adventure, excitement, and the prospect of finding a husband. Training regimens varied depending on location and time, but could include gas chambers, crawling under barbed wire in the mud, and map reading. The part of the uniform that many nurses found most useful was the helmet because it could serve as a "hat, bucket, washtub, bathtub, basket, chair, and in a pinch as a shovel for digging an emergency foxhole."

Jackson searched extensively to locate primary and secondary sources, which are cited at the end of each chapter, as well as in a bibliography at the end of the book. Her sources include interviews and questionnaires sent to twenty-five nurses who served during the war, newspapers, diaries, letters, and books. At the beginning of each chapter is a short paragraph that summarizes the context of the chapter. Several black and white photographs show nurses in different uniforms and theaters during the war. An index and appendices of pledges, prayers, and a hymn are also included.

The author's writing style is easily read. This book would be appreciated by the general public, the academic community, military historians, nurses, and friends and families of those who served. The author does an excellent job of showing how important the service of these young women was to the overall Allied war effort. She points out that simply seeing and talking to an American nurse in the overseas theaters did wonders for the wounded soldiers' morale and recovery.

They Called Them Angels would make an excellent addition to any academic library or to libraries with an emphasis on military or medical history.

Eric Arnold
Library Departmental Supervisor
University of Tennessee , Knoxville


Ted Kooser, a college English teacher and one of America’s Poet Laureates, and Steve Cox, longtime editor and publisher, have assembled a “tool kit” to help people start writing. In nine sections, the experienced authors cover the writing process, offering encouragement for such tasks as forming the habit of writing, shaping an environment for writing, and negotiating the publishing process. The organization of the book lends itself to reading straight through, but its forty-five extra-short chapters effectively offer easily browsed help on such topics as "Writing for Friends and Relations" or "Writing about One Thing" or "Obtaining Permission to Quote."

Early in the work, the authors state, "Starting to write takes courage..We intend to help you find it" (p. 3). They consistently work toward that
goal, taking care to follow their own advice about using encouraging words. From beginning to end, the book carries a positive a tone. In simple, straightforward style, reinforced with pertinent examples, the authors offer well thought-out and practical guidance. Kooser and Cox suggest that aspiring writers begin developing their skill by writing for just ten minutes each day, "describing something small and near at hand in intimate detail" (p. 29). They recommend combating fear by lowering expectations. They emphasize building awareness of the small things in life and insist on the importance of telling the truth.

In the book's final section, the authors expand the beginning writer's tool box with a selective, annotated bibliography of books about writing and with a list of sources for learning more about copyright issues. While the entire package helps writers build confidence, Cox and Kooser personalize the impact by speaking directly to their readers. "The mere act of setting down your specific experiences makes your life uncommon and remarkable" (p.11), they claim.

**Writing Brave and Free** belongs in libraries, public and academic, supporting an audience interested in -  or potentially interested in - writing. Even people who harbor little desire to write may enjoy discovering why daily writing holds "three advantages over brushing your teeth" (page number withheld).

Marie Garrett
University of Tennessee Libraries

**Elias Cornelius Boudinot: A Life on the Cherokee Border**

James W. Parins, an English professor and associate director of the Sequoyah Research Center at the University of Arkansas, has written a very well researched biography of a man who did much to influence the history of the Cherokee Nation in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Elias Cornelius Boudinot considered himself a Cherokee although his mother was white. He appears to be extremely self-serving because he took every advantage he could to promote himself both financially and politically. But at the same time he worked tirelessly to protect his people, the Cherokee, and their land. The ability to see what was inevitable, that the white people would eventually encroach on the Indian Territory, motivated much of what he accomplished.

The author follows Boudinot through his boyhood, which is basically a background of his family and of the Cherokee Nation, and into young manhood. It is when he becomes a Confederate soldier and a Congressional delegate to the Confederate Congress that we actually start seeing him as a person. His other roles include peace negotiator, tobacco tycoon, railroad man, hotel owner, various roles in Washington, a
prominent orator, newspaperman, lawyer, rancher, and businessman. Threaded through his life, we see the history of the Cherokee people in the late nineteenth century.

This well written book is strongly recommended for all public and academic libraries, especially for those with Native American collections.

Sue Alexander
User Services Librarian
James E. Walker Library
Middle Tennessee State University


At the time of the European discovery of America, the Chickasaw Indians lived mainly in what is present-day West Tennessee, North Mississippi and North Alabama. An Eastern band lived in what is today the South Carolina-Georgia border. Renowned for their abilities in war, as well as their rivalry with the Choctaws, the Chickasaws eventually lost out to the machinations of the United States government and were forced out of their lands to Oklahoma in the 1830's. One of the five "Civilized Tribes" of the Southeast, the Chickasaw are nevertheless historically understudied.

John R. Swanton was an Smithsonian Institution ethnologist who pioneered Chickasaw scholarship in the 20th century. The University of Nebraska press, noted for its specialization in American Indian studies, has reprinted his seminal *Chickasaw Society and Religion*, which was originally published in 1928 in report form. Swanton's work is significant for a number of reasons. However, like many groundbreaking works it suffers from a few inadequacies ironically only made perceptible by its very original quality.

Swanton based his book on historical accounts of the Chickasaw, historical records, and his own interviews conducted in Oklahoma in 1915, 1919, and 1924. His great achievement, which is noted by current scholars, is his unusually broad conceptual depth that encompassed many different facets of Chickasaw society. Each chapter is devoted to a different topic: war customs, origin legends, property rights, government, social organization and so on. Swanton also spoke Chickasaw and recorded much of the vocabulary and its logical composition here - another important contribution.

However groundbreaking Swanton might have been, many observers (as noted in the introduction) have repeated one or two criticisms that bear mentioning. The first is that Swanton lacked a sufficient grasp of the fluidity of any culture and tended to want to see Chickasaw culture as static or more fixed than is reasonable to expect. This tendency leads to the second problem, which is a disappointment in Chickasaw society after European contact as being "impure." Obviously, Chickasaw Indians after European contact had opened a new chapter in their history, but not one that was necessarily lesser than what had come before. Some readers may also be put off by Swanton's extensive quoting from the primary sources, which must make up a significant portion of the text.

Those expecting conceptually sophisticated appraisals of the Chickasaw character or the trace of a narrative arc to Chickasaw history will be disappointed. This is largely a collection of organized facts and not the more fully developed scholarly books that would follow in its wake. Nevertheless, it is a recognized classic in its own field. Academic libraries in West Tennessee should definitely purchase this book. Public libraries can exercise more discretion; *Chickasaw Society and Religion* is for the specialist or scholar and patrons of public libraries may expect more recent, more accessible works.

Charles Allan
Reference/Instruction Librarian
Albert B. Alkek Library, Texas State University


While Basil Wilson Duke may not be the best known of Confederate soldiers, Garry Robert Matthews argues that he may have been one of the most important. Serving in the cavalry alongside legendary General John Hunt Morgan, Basil Wilson Duke pioneered important cavalry tactics and wrote influential tomes on the subject. After the war, Duke entered Kentucky politics, served as a lobbyist in Washington, was a spokesman for the "Lost Cause," and was a pivotal figure of North-South rapprochement.

**Basil Wilson Duke, CSA: The Right Man in the Right Place** is, as the title suggests, a straightforward biography that makes up for a lack of historical analysis with richness of detail. The book covers Duke's entire life and the first fifty pages are devoted to Duke's early life - an interesting social portrait of the sort of individual to be found in high-ranking Confederate positions and later, in postwar Kentucky politics. Despite the Confederate battle scene that adorns the book jacket, almost a third of the book is devoted to Duke's postwar career. Duke was also a lobbyist for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, so it is conceivable economic historians will be interested in those sections of the book. Of course, for those interested only in the Civil War, Matthews provides very detailed accounts of those years, and the book is a good
Gary Robert Matthews is an independent researcher and this is his first book. This is apparently the first full-length book devoted to Basil Wilson Duke, and Matthews conducted extensive primary source research. The book is old-fashioned biographical history: linear, reciting facts while lacking insight, and coming up somewhat short in analysis and historical perspective. However, this is still a good book for students of Southern social history, Civil War history - especially Confederate cavalry raiders, southern intellectual history, Kentucky politics and early American industrial history. Kentucky libraries are especially advised to purchase this book. Large Southern university libraries - especially those that grant advanced degrees in history - should also add this book to their collection.

Charles Allan
Reference/Instruction Librarian
Albert B. Alkek Library, Texas State University


*Long Gone Daddy* is a coming of age story that should have fans of Olive Burn's *Cold Sassy Tree* rejoicing. Like Burns, Helen Hemphill populates her novel with a cast of memorable characters who are seen through the eyes of her protagonist, 14 year old Harlan Q. Stank. She relates his story with enough humor and compassion to keep the reader thoroughly entertained.

Hemphill is a master at creating wonderful, offbeat characters. Harlan Q is rebellious and funny-a Doubting Thomas whose best trick is that he can get sick "on command." Isa Faye, a mother figure to the boy, is a great cook and "had a goodness about her that grabbed you up and hugged you before you knew what happened." Warrior, an aspiring actor and preacher's son, has not been saved, but his earnest attempts to understand both father and son help to create a bridge between both Harlans. Johnny Stiletto, Harlan O's attorney and friend, is also a professional gambler (his business card says so). He appears to want to help Harlan Q, but his deceit proves to be the deciding factor that allows father and son to reconcile. And influencing all is Harlan P. Stank, a man whose perfectly coiffed hair symbolizes the rigidity of his personality. What is most appealing about Hemphill's characters, however, is that we could meet them in the communities where we live and work.

Harlan Q's journey of discovery takes him from a funeral parlor in Bean's Creek, Texas to the bright lights of Las Vegas in the early 1970s. At the start of the story Harlan Q is on the outs with his Paps (Harlan P), a preacher at the Sunnyside Savior Church who "preached to everyone about everything." Young Harlan has never met his grandfather (Harlan O) and Paps has not seen him in 20 years, so they are shocked to learn that he left a bequest of $50,000 and a "brand-spanking-new Eldorado convertible." The only rub is that he has to be buried in Las Vegas. Harlan P is determined to bury his father in Texas and forget the bequest; however, Harlan Q, who is looking for adventure with a capital "A," is equally determined that they should honor the older man's wishes. Harlan Q is able to convince his father to deliver Harlan O's corpse to Nevada, resulting in a road trip with many hilarious moments, including a Las Vegas style memorial service. In the end though, the biggest adventure is the accumulation of knowledge that allows both father and son to accept and forgive each other, as well as the elusive Harlan O.

Helen Hemphill has a MA in English literature from Belmont University and an MFA in Writing for Children and Young Adults from Vermont College. *Long Gone Daddy*, her debut novel, is a gem of a book that will appeal to both teenagers and adults. It is highly recommended for fiction collections in all libraries.

Kathy Campbell
Reference & Instruction Librarian
East Tennessee State University


*Contested Borderland* fills a void created by other historians who have written about the Civil War in Appalachia while neglecting the important border area between Kentucky and Virginia. McKnight's writing illustrates how the war affected the people of this mountainous region. Loyalties ran perpendicular rather than parallel to the state lines. The population could not be pigeon-holed into a majority which represented neutrality nor could it be labeled as pro-Union or pro-Confederate. This regional macrocosm, the gap and surrounding hills, provided both sides of the conflict with farm harvests, escape routes, natural camouflage and transport. The very resourcefulness of these early Appalachian settlers enabled the survival and violence of Billy Yank and Johnny Reb. Guerilla warfare from the "bushwhackers" created an environment where one couldn't easily recognize or visualize his enemy. Based on his dissertation, McKnight offers readers a blend of social, political, and military history for the region. The invasion would leave rippling scars throughout the communities in both states long after 1865. He highlights the bureaucracy and temperament of the governmental leaders which in essence prevented or created successful military campaigns. The eleven chapters are organized chronologically. Beginning with the Secession of Virginia, the chapters continue with the preparation for war and the resulting campaigns. Each chapter offer personal glimpses of the soldiers and civilians through
the use of personal quotes from journals and newspapers. Historic photographs and maps further enhance the reader’s understanding.

Additionally, the book includes an eight page index and a twenty page bibliography. Clearly, this is a scholarly work intended for those studying Civil War and Appalachian history. This serves a major contribution to the field of the Civil War in Appalachia by discussing an area previously overlooked.

Brian McKnight is an assistant professor of history at Angelo State University specializing in the Civil War and Reconstruction; the South; American Military History and The National Republic. As a graduate of the University of Virginia at Wise and East Tennessee State University’s history programs, he has first hand knowledge of the geography and local history of the areas discussed. He received his PhD from the University of Mississippi. His publications have appeared in the Historian, The Smithfield Review and Ohio Valley History. Forthcoming books include To Perish by the Sword: Champ Ferguson’s Civil War (University Press of Kentucky) and Life and Culture in the Coal Towns of Wise County, Virginia.


Amy Arnold
Sherrod Library
East Tennessee State University


Richard Peters, professor emeritus of history at the University of Central Oklahoma, served in the Fifth Regimental Combat Team for the U.S. Army during the Korean War. Xiaobing Li, professor of history and associate director of the Western Pacific Institute at the University of Central Oklahoma, served in the People’s Liberation Army of China. The authors acknowledge their debt to Dr. Walter Byung Jung, also at the University of Central Oklahoma and a native of South Korea, for his work in collecting stories from Korean veterans.

The authors of this book undertook the time-consuming and often difficult task of collecting the written and oral recollections of soldiers who served during the Korean War. Collecting the stories of the Chinese and Korean soldiers posed the additional chore of translating the stories into English. Additionally, the authors acknowledge that the stories reflect the memories of the American, Korean and Chinese soldiers who served in the land battles of Korea, and as such do not include the stories from the many other nations that sent ground forces or the air and naval forces veterans. Of necessity, time and space limited the scope of the book.

Peters and Li offer a brief history of the Korean War in the first part of the book. The information seems to be a very balanced account of the origins of the war through the truce talks and eventual peace. The remainder of the book is devoted to the stories from the veterans. The authors include a very brief introduction to each story so that the reader has some background on the setting of the story as well as about the person who relates the story.

The book is well written and very accessible to the majority of readers high school age and older. In addition to the history and stories, there is a list of abbreviations, five maps, twenty-seven photographs, several pages of notes, a selected bibliography, and an index. The additions add greatly to the overall presentation of the information.

Voices from the Korean War adds a very human touch to the information already available about the Korean War. The reader will be struck by how much all of the veterans had in common, whether they were American, Korean, or Chinese. The individual stories put a face to the courage and suffering of all of the soldiers. In addition to stories about combat, the authors have included a few stories of non-combat time, some humor, and one story about the experiences of a Korean housewife during the war. The book is an excellent and unique addition to the history of the Korean War. The direct recollections of the veterans add an immense and inimitable element to the war story.

This book is very highly recommended to all public and academic libraries, as well as any other library that serves a military or veteran population.

Virginia Salmon
Northeast State Technical Community College


Myth, Manners, and Memory is volume four in the New Encyclopedia of Southern Culture. Like other volumes in this encyclopedia, this is a revision of part of the Encyclopedia of Southern Culture, published in 1989 in one volume. Myth, Manners, and Memory is aptly named as it contains essays that consider recent scholarship on myths, social mores, collective memories, and other aspects that are responsible for shaping the ever-evolving unique culture of the South.
Charles Reagan Wilson, the general editor of the *New Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*, is also the volume editor of this work. He is well-qualified for this project as he is the director of the Center for the Study of Southern Culture at the University of Mississippi and was one of the editors for the previous edition of the *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*.

**Myth, Manners, and Memories** has an excellent selection of essays from a variety of contributors. From debutantes to lynching to Burma-Shave signs, a number of southern stereotypes, memories, and realities are revealed and discussed.

This book is arranged in two major sections. Each section is arranged alphabetically by topic. The first section has essays on over forty topics, while the second section contains essays that are much more concise, ranging from one column to two pages in length. More than half of the ninety-five entries contained in this volume were located in the second section, where some of the most interesting and unique essays can be found on topics such as the "Moonlight-and-Magnolias" myth and the trucking industry. There are a few black and white photographs interspersed throughout the book to illustrate various topics.

This work is recommended for any library that has a southern culture or southern history collection and for libraries that have found the previous edition of this work useful.

Maya N. Berry  
Acquisitions and Public Services Librarian  
Christian Brothers University  

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Please send questions, comments, and suggestions to [Kanneese Woods](mailto:kanneese.woods@tnla.org).

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