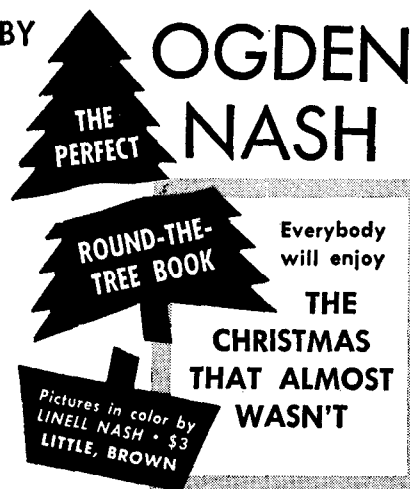


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**BUSINESS, COLONIAL AND DOMESTIC:**

Anthony Glyn's first novel "Pemberton, Ltd." (Dial, \$3.45) has, as they say in publishing, everything—everything except the excellence of a first-rate novel. It is about the problems of "good" imperialism misattempting, yet intending, to run well a sugar plantation in the West Indies, about pride in a family and small business that's outmoded, about a young man (the chief character) who starts from the bottom to rise to the top, about the same young man's shuttling between the desire to be a success in a "civilizing" business and the hope he can become a good critic, about the conflict between a career wife and the "hero" who believes motherhood and wifehood should be all, about the problem of miscegenation. The places are New York, the West Indies, London. The people include office-workers who do not work, colonial executives deluded with grandeur, an exotic Chinese with a Scotch name, bankers who are bright paternalists, subversive and Uncle Tom West Indians, an editor whose intelligence is exceeded only by his eccentricity. In the action there is a strike, a lot of violence, adultery, a quarrel between those who have power and those who seem to have it. The talk includes Bohemian balderdash about free living and loving, what's good and bad about modern literature, why people of different "races" can't marry happily, though it would be fine if they could, how petty and big power corrupts. Problems, places, people, action, talk are all plausibly (on the whole) managed.

Admitting its faults and its immaturity, its failure to coalesce, "Pemberton, Ltd." is a good novel—real praise in an age of hasty hyperbole. And Mr. Glyn has the talent to control his insights so that he can go forward—to excellent books, I hope.

—HARVEY CURTIS WEBSTER.

**Segregation***Continued from page 19*

Judge Brady and Senator Eastland of Mississippi. The lay reader may find the close and patient examination of varying shades of judicial speculation rather heavy going, although he will be interested especially in the authors' forecasts. The law student is presented with brilliant proof that case study can be dramatic as well as edifying.

**2. Dixie's Temper**

**"Neither Black Nor White,"** by Wilma Dykeman and James Stokely (Rinehart, 371 pp. \$5), is a report on the state of mind of the South written by two journalists on the basis of a recent trip. Our reviewer, Mark Ethridge, Jr., recently resigned as editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) Times to become editor and publisher of the Ravenswood (W. Va.) News.

By Mark Ethridge, Jr.

NO TWO books yet written on the subject, as far as this reader remembers, have taken quite the same approach to segregation in the South. Among the many, Robert Penn Warren's "Segregation" was a collection of impressions and interviews with people in his homeland—Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and Mississippi primarily. Carl Rowan, in "Go South to Sorrow," wrote a tough and unbending report of how he felt about some of the bitterest examples of later-day racism, including the Emmett Till, Autherine Lucy, and Montgomery bus boycott cases. John Bartlow Martin, in "The Deep South Says Never," offered an objective study of the Citizens Council movement in the South, particularly in the Black Belt.

Now, in "Neither Black Nor White," Wilma Dykeman and James Stokely, a husband-and-wife team who have not written together before, have done some of everything. Like their title, their book is neither black nor white, neither entirely subjective nor objective, neither completely rosy with hope nor gloomy with despair.

To prepare it they, like so many other segregation students in the book, magazine, and newspaper businesses, traveled through the South, talked to officials of citizens councils, the NAACP, mayors, sheriffs, school teachers, lawyers, housewives, men in the street, and the inevitable taxi

drivers who pop up in every pulse sampling.

They, too, report on such cases as Miss Lucy, Clinton, the bus boycott, and the legalistic impossibilities of the Southern tangle. But they have done it with a difference, and it is this difference which makes this in many ways the most comprehensive report on what makes the South function and malfunction since the Supreme Court's decision.

Miss Dykeman and Mr. Stokely have not been content to tell just what's going on. From the depths of their own knowledge as native Southerners, as well as from a great deal of research, they have drawn the complex background of Southern means and mores. They discuss, for instance, the importance of peanuts and George Washington Carver, the Cherokee Indians and the gold rush in North Georgia, the cotton and rice economies, Southern womanhood (which isn't the same womanhood at all that the orators point to with pathos and paternalism) and crime and disease rates. They write with sociological objectivity of educational standards, practical politics, comparative war records of whites and Negroes, high society, the labor movement and that tradition of violence, pride, and passion that must be taken into every Southern account. There are, in fact, few facets of the Southern scene that the authors have missed.

But by no means could this book be considered an objective report. It is weighted heavily in favor of hope and human dignity. In almost every instance, whether law or morals, the chances for success of the segregationists are discounted. The authors, like Warren, clearly believe that somehow the South will work out of its dilemma. Unlike Rowan, they do not believe force is the universal answer. They argue effectively for integration, not simply for school desegregation. And they argue not so much on the basis of economics, though that is a part of it, as on the basis of humanity, man's right to be treated with dignity.

That gallant South [they conclude], which has placed such a glory in pride, should be most able to appreciate this craving on the part of the humiliated for a measure of pride. That instinctive South, which has proved there are battles men will fight regardless of the odds or cost, should understand most clearly this dedicated instinct on the part of the deprived toward a better life. That South, which has suffered war on its own fields and years of misunderstanding and generations of want, should be committed to the

fulfillment of these needs everywhere. And that fertile South, which has nourished and seen wasted such a variety of living things, should most passionately recognize that reverence for life which is a universal supplication.

But eloquence does not necessarily mean validity. Because the South should recognize these things does not mean it does or will in the deliberate future. Because the book's spokesmen for acceptance of the law are more reasoned than the spokesmen for resistance does not mean they are more determined or more numerous.

Nevertheless, "Neither Black Nor White" is a fascinating book and a compelling book. As it is not objective so its depth is increased. As it is not strident so its impact is most felt. Miss Dykeman and Mr. Stokely have seen the white and the black of the Southern crisis, and they have seen the many grays in between. And in presenting these shadings in greater scope and depth than have been presented before, they have contributed greatly to understanding.

### 3. *Dixie's Record*

*"With All Deliberate Speed," edited by Don Shoemaker* (Harper. 239 pp. \$3.50), is a collection of papers, written mostly by practicing Southern newspapermen who contribute regularly to the Southern School News, dealing with the major aspects of the public school integration controversy. Harry S. Ashmore, our reviewer, is author of "The Negro and the Schools" and editor of the Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.

By Harry S. Ashmore

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