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New Titles for Children and Young People

Anderson, Ethel Todd. Summer in their eyes; illus. by G. Oliver James. Winston, 1952. 207p. \$2.50. (D80;D92;D42)

At Christmas the prospect of earning \$250 apiece seemed overwhelming to Barbara Dufayne, high school junior, and her college freshman brother, Scott, but that was the amount they needed for a trip to their uncle's Colorado ranch the following summer. Scott's problem was solved when he obtained a job as laboratory assistant at college. Barbara made use of her artistic ability to earn her share. Barbara's problem in earning is set against a background of school and home activities that add to the interest and reality of the story. The author shows a tendency toward preachiness but it fails to detract from what is otherwise an acceptable story. (Gr.8-10)

Andler, Kenneth. The stolen spruce; a mystery adventure in the Maine woods; illus. by C. L. Hartman. Ariel, 1952. 168p. \$2.50.

A run-of-the-mill adventure story of the Maine woods. After the death of his father, Tom Welden and his mother are faced with the foreclosure of the mortgage on their farm unless they can prove ownership of a thousand acre stand of timber. The land is also claimed by Baptiste Lavigne, an unscrupulous timber man who thinks nothing of resorting to kidnaping or murder to get his way. In spite of the efforts of Lavigne's henchmen, Tom and his friends manage to get the evidence to prove ownership of the land. A good picture of Maine woods and of surveying that is marred by stock characters and situations. (Gr.7-9)

Averill, Esther. Jenny's adopted brothers; written and illus. by Esther Averill. Harper, 1952. 32p. \$1.50. (D116)

Another story of Jenny, the small black cat with the bright red scarf. Jenny rescues two homeless cats one rainy night and takes them to Captain Tinker. At first she is pleased that the Captain will let them stay but she has some bad moments of jealousy when she realizes that this will mean sharing with them her favorite places and the Captain's affection. Jenny has long been a popular character with young readers and they will again find enjoyment in her problems and her ways of solving them. (Gr.2-4)

Bailey, Jean. Cherokee Bill, Oklahoma pacer; illus. by Pers Crowell. Abingdon-Cokesbury, 1952. 191p. \$2.50.

A story of the 1893 "Run" in Oklahoma when the Cherokee Strip was settled. Twelve-year-old David Rutledge and his family had a choice spot picked out but there was little hope of getting to it first with their one slow plow horse. However, after they found a half-starved, badly beaten horse by the road, fed him, and won his confidence, their hopes became brighter, for the horse turned out to be a fast pacer. David, riding Cherokee Bill, staked the claim. Then began the hard work of building a sod house and breaking ground for crops. An outlaw's attempt to steal the horse adds a bit of spice to the story which also has the suspense of training Bill for a harness race and the running and winning of the race. A combination of horse story and good period fiction will give the book a wide appeal. (Gr.6-8)

Baker, Margaret Joyce. Benbow and the Angels; decorations by Dorothy Lake Gregory. Longmans, 1952. 211p. \$2.50.

When the four Angel children received word of the loss of their parents - missionaries in Korea - they left the friendly, but overworked, Mrs. Mason with whom they had been staying and went, unannounced, to live with a cousin they had never met but whose name was in their father's Bible. The cousin was rector of the church in the neighborhood where the Tailors of Four farthings and a thimble lived. Benbow Tailor plays a large part in the activities of the children as they reform an atheist, promote two romances, clear the name of a long dead smuggler, and find a first edition Alice in Wonderland whose sale provides the money needed to repair the church. Coincidence plays a

major part in the unraveling of the story and the children act with a precocity that is completely unrealistic. Not recommended. (Gr.5-7)

Baker, Nina (Brown). A boy for a man's job; the story of the founding of St. Louis; illus. by Edward F. Cortese. Winston, 1952. 179p. \$1.50. (Winston adventure books)

The story of the founding of St. Louis by fourteen-year-old Auguste Choteau. The material will be useful as supplementary reading for history classes although the story lacks the vigor of style and reality of characterizations that are usually found in Mrs. Baker's books. Attractive page set-up with large, clear type, good leading, and wide margins. (Gr.6-8)

Barr, Jene. Fireman Fred; illus. by Chauncey Maltman. Whitman, 1952. 30p. \$1.

Somewhat pedestrian story of the doings of Fireman Fred and his friends throughout a day. The style is easy enough for beginning readers and the book will be useful for social studies units. (Gr.1-2)

Beim, Jerrold. Beach boy; illus. by Lillian Freedgood. Harcourt, 1952. 206p. \$2.50.

The Thayer and Winston families decided to rent a house together at Bayberry Beach since neither family could afford a single cottage for an entire summer. David Thayer and Paul Winston were happy about the plans until they actually began living together and then they found difficulties in adjusting to each other. Finally each boy went his own way and made his own friends and by the end of the summer they had joined forces and gained in understanding of each other. The story is slow-paced and although there are elements here in the unusual background and the situation of two families living together that might have made a good story, both characters and incidents are treated too superficially to have either reality or interest. Not recommended. (Gr.5-7)

Beim, Jerrold. Kid brother; illus. by Tracy Sugarman. Morrow, 1952. 48p. \$2. (DB7)

Buzz resented having his younger brother tag along everywhere until Frankie proved himself useful at a time when Buzz seriously needed help. A simply written story involving a real problem in older-younger children relations. There is little story appeal and the value of the book will be for guidance situations. (Gr.2-4)

Bell, Margaret Elizabeth. Kit Carson, mountain man; illus. by Harry Daugherty. Morrow, 1952. 71p. \$2.

A brief biography of Kit Carson from the time he made his first trip West at the age of sixteen until his death in 1868. The story is well written but lacks the vigor and excitement that young readers usually expect in biographies of Carson. The illustrations give more of a feeling of the dangers and hardships of Western life than does the text. The jacket indicates that the book was intended for ages 8-12 and the book looks deceptively easy. According to the Dale-Chall readability formula the text begins at the 5th-6th grade level, reaches the 7th-8th grade level by page 26 and continues at the upper

level for the remainder of the book. The picture-book format and lack of vigor in the writing will keep the book from having appeal for the age readers who could handle the text with ease. Not recommended. (Gr.7-9)

Bendick, Jeanne. The first book of airplanes; written and illus. by Jeanne Bendick. Watts, 1952. 69p. \$1.75.

A beginning book about airplanes that is intended to supplant the Tatham-Bendick First flying book. The word pictures of the first book have been replaced by drawings which supplement the text, and considerable information about military planes has been added. Each different kind of plane is described through the actions of the man who flies it. This personalizing of the information results in a condescending style that will limit the book to young readers. (Gr.4-6)

Berquist, Grace. Speckles goes to school; pictures by Kathleen Elgin. Abingdon-Cokesbury, 1952. 48p. \$1.50. (D45)

A third-grade boy, new to his school, is asked to bring his hen, Speckles, to school so the class can watch as she hatches some eggs. In the problems that arise in caring for the hen and the anticipation as the children wait for the eggs to hatch, Jerry finds himself drawn into the group and he soon ceases to be the "new boy". A slight story that can be used to help youngsters understand some of the difficulties of adjusting to new groups and might also be used to prepare a class for a nature study project such as the one described in the book. (Gr.2-4)

Bleeker, Sonia. The Cherokee; Indians of the mountains; illus. by Althea Karr. Morrow, 1952. 159p. \$2. (D59)

The fourth title in the author's series on the Indians of the United States. Through the device of a ball game, from the time the challenge is given by one Cherokee tribe to another until the final playing of the game, the author shows something of the tribal customs and ways of living of the Indians before the coming of the white men. The second part of the book briefly traces the history of the Cherokees through the tragic days of the Trail of Tears to modern times. A well-written book that will be read both as supplementary history material and for the interesting subject and style. Excellent line drawings show some of the tools and clothes of the Indians. (Gr.6-8)

Bothwell, Jean. Paddy and Sam; pictures by Margaret Ayer. Abelard, 1952. 35p. \$2.

A mild but pleasant story of a small boy and his pet duck. Paddy, the duck, is stolen one day and after his recovery, Sam persuades his mother to buy the duck a dog tag and collar suitable for reading aloud to pre-school and primary children and easy enough for third grade readers to handle alone. (K-Gr.3)

Brewster, Benjamin, pseud. The first book of Eskimos; pictures by Ursula Koering. Watts, 1952. 45p. \$1.75. (D59)

An interesting account of Eskimo life in both early and modern times, told through the activities of Eskimo children who might have

lived with the different tribes at the various periods being described. Differences between the Eskimos' customs and our own are presented in terms of their history and the needs arising from their geographic location and thus give the reader a sympathetic understanding of the people and their way of life. The illustrations, which show tools, toys, houses, food, etc. add greatly to the enjoyment and understanding of the text. (Gr.4-6)

Brown, Margaret Wise. The summer noisy book; illus. by Leonard Weisgard. Harper, 1951. 32p. \$2.25.

Another of the "noisy" books in which the author attempts to give the child an impression of a season through descriptions of the noises that are most common to it. This time Muffin, the dog, goes to the country and listens to all the summer noises that are to be heard there. The words used to describe the sounds are not always accurate representations and several would require an expert mimic to give them any meaning for the child. The book would be more successful with a child who is already acquainted with the sounds than with one to whom the country is an unknown place. Not recommended. (Pre-school)

Catling, Patrick Skene. The chocolate touch; illus. by Mildred Coughlin McNutt. Morrow, 1952. 95p. \$2.50.

A modern version of the legend of the golden touch in which John Midas, a small boy with an excessive love for chocolates, finds a strange coin which he spends in a new candy store that appears in his neighborhood and then discovers to his dismay that everything he touches turns to chocolate. The climax comes when he kisses his mother and she turns to chocolate. John then returns to the magic shop and persuades the owner to cure him of the chocolate touch. A distasteful story that has neither literary quality to make it a good fantasy nor accurate child psychology to make it a realistic story. Not recommended. (Gr.3-5)

Clark, Idena McFadin. Little dude; illus. by Matt Duncan. Ariel, 1952. 186p. \$2.50. (D57;D47)

Ten-year-old Jim is the youngest boy in the MacFarlane family living in Texas in 1872. Because he is somewhat introspective, more interested in books and schooling than are the other boys in the family and is squeamish at the sight of blood, the older boys ridicule him and call him "Little Dude". The story is of Jim's growing up and proving his courage and ability to face the rugged life of the frontier. The author is not always able to sustain the reality of the characters and situations and at least one episode - the scalping of the schoolteacher - may be too realistic for the more sensitive readers. In spite of the uneven quality of the writing the author has managed to give an interesting picture of the period and the people who helped settle the frontier. (Gr.7-9)

Cleary, Beverly, Henry and Beezus; illus. by Louis Darling. Morrow, 1952. 192p. \$2.50.

More doings of Henry Huggins and his friends - especially Beezus. This time Henry is on the trail of a bicycle - a trail that leads him

through a sale of bubble gum, to an auction of lost bicycles at the police station, and finally to a supermarket opening where his dream is realized. Mrs. Cleary has again succeeded in capturing the feelings, actions, and dialog of real third-graders and her account of their minor triumphs and tragedies is spiced with humor that they will enjoy. (Gr.3-5)

Cooke, Donald E. Little wolf slayer; a story of Philadelphia's first Quakers; illus. by Henry C. Pitz. Winston, 1952. 184p. \$1.50. (Winston adventure books)

A story of the difficulties facing the first Quaker settlers in Philadelphia in the winter of 1682-83. When his father became too ill to work, twelve-year-old Miles Townsend took on the job of providing food and fuel for the family. It was a difficult task, but he managed to take the family through that first hard winter and even won help to finish the house which his father had started building. The story has some exciting moments and will give a good picture of the early development of the country. (Gr.5-7)

Cooper, Page. Pat's Harmony; intro. by Cloud L. Gray; illus. by Oliver Grimley. World, 1952. 212p. \$2.50.

A horse story based in part on true characters and incidents. In the story Pat is a young girl living on a ranch with her mother and trying to overcome her mother's dislike for horses and riding - a dislike that dates from the time Pat's father was killed in a rodeo. The author employs all the traditional elements of a western horse story: Pat saves Harmony's life when he is brought to the ranch half dead from a winter spent lost in a canyon; she trains the colt until he becomes a champion jumper and then is forced to sell him because her mother needs the money for the ranch; the horse refuses to jump without Pat so she wins him back by riding to victory in the American Royal show at Kansas City. Even though the plot shows little originality, the writing is acceptable and the story will have interest for horse fans, some of whom may have read newspaper accounts of the real Pat and Harmony and the horse shows in which they have won many honors. The type is extremely small and the pages somewhat crowded, limiting the book to older readers. (Gr.7-9)

Coy, Harold. The first book of presidents; pictures by Manning DeV. Lee. Watts, 1952. 69p. \$1.75.

The first part of the book discusses briefly why we have a president, who can be president, how a president is elected, what the president does, how the president lives, and the two major political parties. Part two contains brief, one or two page, biographies of each of the presidents. Vital statistics are given in the first paragraph and the remainder of each biography is devoted to highlights of the term of office. The material is superficial in that the highlights given are often the sensational rather than the truly important aspects of the terms, but the book will probably have interest during his campaign year. The pictures of the presidents are

poorly done and in some instances are almost grotesque. (Gr.4-6)

Crisp, Frank. The haunted reef; illus. by Richard M. Powers. Coward-McCann, 1952. 251p. \$2.75.

An exciting account of deep-sea diving in the South Pacific. Young Jim Cartwright and his cousin, Dirk Rogers, operate a salvage ship and do some pearling and island trading as a side line. They become involved with the degenerate captain and crew of another ship who are searching for a treasure lost on the haunted reef. The characters, especially the villains, are not particularly well-drawn, but their lack of reality is compensated for in the vivid picture of the dangers of deep-sea diving, of storms at sea, and of the battle between the crews of the two ships. Acceptable fare for those who want sheer adventure. (Gr.7-9)

Dalglish, Alice. The bears on Hemlock Mountain; illus. by Helen Sewell. Scribner's, 1952. 58p. \$2.

Eight years old was not very old to be going alone over Hemlock Mountain but Jonathan's mother needed to borrow Aunt Emma's big iron pot and there was no one but Jonathan to go after it. All would have been well had Jonathan not eaten too many cookies, drunk too much milk, and slept too long. That was how it happened that he had to come back over Hemlock Mountain after dark when every one knew - or at least suspected that there were bears on Hemlock Mountain. How the small animals and birds helped Jonathan keep up his courage and what happened when he really met the bears makes an exciting story. The text has the rhythmic quality and the humor of a folk tale and will be fun to read aloud in family groups or story hours. The illustrations are perfect for the story - emphasizing the humor and heightening the suspense. An exceptional book in quality of writing, illustrations and make-up. (K-Gr.3)

Eager, Edward McMaken. Mouse manor; illus. by Beryl Bailey-Jones. Arlet, 1952. 51p. \$2.

There had always been Mice in Mouse Manor and Miss Myrtila was determined not to give up the place even though times were hard and she was often lonely. Then one Christmas she daringly decided to go to London to see the Queen (for if a cat could look at a queen, why could not a mouse?). Not only did she see Queen Victoria but she was given a piece of cheese by Prince Albert and, most important of all, she met the Cheesebisker family. A romance with Bertie Cheesebisker developed, the two were married, and the entire Cheesebisker family moved to Mouse Manor to live. The Manor was turned into a hotel and after that Miss Myrtila was never lonely. A light and pleasing fantasy. The illustrations, in color and black and white capture perfectly both the Victorian period and the spirit of fantasy in the text. (K-Gr.3)

Earle, Olive Lydia. Birds and their nests. Morrow, 1952. 64p. \$2.

Interesting accounts of how various kinds of birds build their nests. For most of the birds the author gives a description of the nest, the eggs, and the birds, both young and adult, with the emphasis on the descriptions of

the nests. The material is roughly divided into groups: nests that are open at the top and are built in trees, bushes, vines, or on the ground; nests that have roofs; nests that hang from branches; nests that are holes in trees or in the ground; nests that are man made; and some birds that use no nest at all. Forty-two birds are described, thirty-two of which nest in this country and ten from other countries. The book will be useful for nature study classes although it is inadequate for use in bird identification. (Gr.6-8)

Edwards, Cecile Pepin. Party for Suzanne; illus. by Jane Castle. Abingdon-Cokesbury, 1952. 191p. \$2.50.

The somewhat belabored story of a small French-Canadian girl and her difficulties in adjusting to a new home in the United States. Suzanne is unhappy because she cannot make friends easily in the new school and especially because some of the boys call her "Canuck" and tease her about the kind of food she eats. Her only source of happiness lies in the rare visits from her grandfather and the music sessions the two of them have with their violins and the singing of French folk songs. At first Suzanne tries to reject all of her French ways and feels ashamed of her family when she has to be with them in public but after she begins to make friends in school she comes to realize that her French background can be a help. Although the problems dealt with are very real ones, few of the characters ever come to life and the result is that the problems lose much of their force and effectiveness. Not recommended. (Gr.4-6)

Elam, Richard M. Teen-age science fiction stories; intro. by Burr W. Leyson; illus. by Charles H. Geer. Lantern Press, 1952. 254p. \$2.50.

Mediocre science fiction stories of incredible young men performing deeds of daring that are more in the realm of fantasy than science. Several of the stories are about the same main character and take him through a series of adventures as he progresses from cadet to full-fledged space man. The style of all of the stories is that of comic books rather than good fiction. Not recommended. (Gr.7-9)

Famous Horse Stories. Grosset. \$1.25.

Larom, Henry V. Mountain pony; a story of the Wyoming Rockies; illus. by Ross Santee.

240p. Gr.5-8.

McMeekin, Isabel (McLennan). Kentucky Derby winner. 224p. Gr.5-7.

Meek, Sterner St. Paul. Frog, the horse that knew no master; illus. by Charles Hargens. 302p. Gr.7-9.

Three titles in the Grosset inexpensive reprint series of well known horse stories. In general the format, with its rather substantial board bindings, adequate margins, and clear print, is satisfactory for library purchase. The type used in Kentucky Derby Winner is smaller than that of the other two titles but is still easy to read. For two of the titles (Frog, the horse that knew no master and Mountain pony) the printing plates of the more expensive editions were used. Although these formats are not as substantial as in the more expensive editions, they will serve adequately for libraries which need multiple copies of

these titles.

Farley, Walter. The Black Stallion's filly; illus. by Milton Menasco. Random House, 1952. 309p. \$2.

After Alec Ramsay retired Satan to the stud farm, Henry Dailey, the trainer, was temporarily without a focus in life except for the routine work around the farm. That was when he decided to undertake a life-long dream and buy himself a horse to train and race. The horse he chose was Black Minx, one of the Black's fillies, and a thoroughly spoiled horse at the time Henry bought her. At first Alec thought she would be impossible to train but under Henry's guidance she not only was trained but raced and won the Kentucky Derby. Along with the training of the filly, the story follows all of the important races preceding the Derby and in this way gives the reader a clear picture of the kind of competition which Black Minx faced in the classic race. The entire emphasis of the book is on horse racing and training. (Gr.7-9)

Frankel, Lillian (Berson). 101 best action games for boys 6 to 12; with drawings by John Fischetti. Sterling, 1952. 128p. \$2.

A good collection of games, most of them old favorites, for boys from six to twelve years of age. Contents include icebreakers, indoor games, outdoor games, stunts and contests, team relays, and easy games. The Foreword "Note to leaders" gives ways in which teams may be chosen. The text is intended for boys to read by themselves and contains clear, easy-to-follow directions for each game. Instructions include amount of space and number of players needed for each game. (Gr.1-7)

Fraydas, Stan. Hoppy, the curious kangaroo; story and pictures by Stan Fraydas. Wonder Books, 1952. 27p. \$.25.

Slight story of a baby kangaroo who escapes from a zoo, has many adventures in the city, and eventually returns home. The story lacks originality and the writing is mediocre. Not recommended. (Pre-school)

Freeman, Warren S. Great composers; 18 makers of music; by Warren S. Freeman and Ruth W. Whittaker; illus. by Virginia E. Grilley. Abelard, 1952. 160p. \$2.50.

Brief biographical sketches of eighteen composers from Bach to Gerswin, with the emphasis on the earlier, classical composers. Contents include: Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, Debussy, Dvorak, Gershwin, Grieg, Handel, Haydn, Liszt, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Schubert, Schumann, Tchaikovsky, Verdi, and Wagner. The sketches are brief and are more concerned with events in the lives of the composers than with any analysis of their music. The tone is condescending and gives the impression that the book was written for very young readers although the style is too difficult for any reader below the sixth grade. The Burch, Modern composers for young people (Dodd, 1941) and the Burch and Wolcott, Famous composers for young people (Dodd, 1945) contain sketches of the same composers and are written in a better style. Not recommended. (Gr.6-8)

Friedman, Rose. Tim Tomkins, circus boy; pictures by Polly Jackson. Abingdon-Cokesbury, 1952. 27p. \$1.50.

Young Tim Tomkins followed the circus parade to the tent grounds with the idea of joining the circus. He considered working with some of the animals, walking the tight rope, tumbling with the clowns, and imitating the side-show freaks but decided none of these quite suited his age and abilities. Finally he heard his mother calling and went home. The story is neither a realistic picture of circus life nor a satisfactory fantasy. Not recommended. (Gr.2-4)

Gardner, L. S. From Bobcat to Wolf; the story of Den Seven, Pack Four; illus. by Stevens. Watts, 1952. 190p. \$2.50.

When Bill Martin's family moved to Mapleville, his first concern was to find and join a Cub Scout group. Finding Cub Scouts was easy but joining a group seemed impossible at first since all of the Packs in the Valley School had a full quota. However, Mrs. Martin came to the rescue by offering to become Den Mother for the newly organized Pack Four. In episodic style the author presents the ups and downs, fun and work of a typical Cub Scout Pack. Unlike Kohler's Daniel in the Cub Scout Den (Aladdin, 1951) the emphasis here is on the activities of the entire group rather than the growth and development of one boy. (Gr.3-5)

Garrett, Helen. Polly Roughhouse; illus. by Myron S. Hall. Viking, 1951. 96p. \$2.

Polly Roughhouse was a lively little girl whose clear, carrying voice and loud laugh created housing problems for her family. At first the house was too small and then when the family moved to a larger place Polly's voice disturbed the neighbors. The story is far-fetched and too dependent on fortuitous circumstances for the solutions to the problems. Not recommended. (Gr.4-6)

Gendron, Val. The fork in the trail; decorations by Sidney Quinn. Longmans, 1952. 208p. \$2.75. (D134;D116;D42)

Fifteen-year-old Wint Hanners started out with a none-too-steady farm wagon, one pair of plow horses, three cows, and a young bull to make the trek to California and the gold fields. At the forks of the Platte River his wagon broke down and he accepted the advice of Charlie Clemens, the scout, to winter in a nearby valley, salvage discarded tools and materials to repair his wagon, and trade with other wagon trains to build up his herd of cattle. Wint's safety was assured when Charley introduced him to a nearby tribe of Indians, one of whom later became Wint's blood brother. Just as he was about to start for California again he met the Bennetts - an unfortunate family in which the father had been killed and the daughter was suffering from cholera. He took them in even though it meant giving up his plans to go to California that year. By the time the wagon trains began coming through the next spring, Wint had realized that his real gold mine was in his cattle herd so he and the Bennetts rounded up the cattle and started for the plains of Texas. Excitement and suspense plus a new and different treatment of the gold rush theme make an adventure story that will

have wide appeal. (Gr.7-9)

Henderson, Le Grand. When the Mississippi was wild; by Le Grand pseud. Abingdon-Cokesbury, 1952. 48p. \$2.

A swash-buckling tale of Mike Fink and how he tamed Old Al, the alligator whose tail stirred up such fierce storms the settlers could not cross the Mississippi River. Told with all the vigor and humor of the tall tale, this is a story that will be fun for reading aloud or for story-hour use. (Cr.3-5)

Heuman, William. Junior quarterback. Morrow, 1952. 149p. \$2.50.

Alan MacGregor, an eighth form boy at Westwood Academy, had a dislike for rough sports and a fear of high places that caused him to feel an outcast and a sissy. The feeling was intensified by the fact that his father and uncle had both been star football players at the Academy and they, as well as his teachers and schoolmates, felt that Alan was disgracing the family name by going out for tennis rather than football. Alan finally allowed himself to be pushed into trying for football, proved to be a natural at passing, and with less than four weeks experience and training won a place on the senior varsity. Neither characterizations nor situations are realistic. In addition to the premium that is placed on football as the only sport in which a boy can prove his manliness and his loyalty to the school there are questionable values in the water tower episodes. Although the tower is out of bounds to the Academy boys because it is dangerous to climb, both the faculty and Alan's father conspire to get him to climb it just to prove that he can. Not recommended. (Gr.5-7)

Hilles, Helen (Train). Pierre comes to P.S. 20; illus. by Jay H. Barnum. Messner, 1952. 64p. \$1.50. (Everyday adventure stories)

Pierre is a small French boy who comes to this country when his father takes a job as chef in a large New York hotel. At first the other fourth graders are inclined to either ignore Pierre or make fun of him but when he displays his cooking prowess at a P-TA meeting his success is assured. The story plods along with a too obvious purpose and unrealistic characters. Not recommended. (Gr.2-4)

Hogner, Nils. The lost tugboat; illus. by the author. Abelard, 1952. 35p. \$2.

A mild, but pleasing, story of the tug boat, Betty Ann, who starts out to help a sister tug bring some barges up the bay, gets lost in the fog, and ends up bringing a large liner in from the ocean. As a refreshing change for this type of story, the tug boats are not personified and act only as the captain and crew direct them. The illustrations, in red and green, add to the appeal of the book. (K-Gr.3)

How, Ruth Winifred. Adventures at Friendly Farm; with illus. by John Mement. Coward-McCann, 1952. 218p. \$2.50.

Another story of Friendly Farm and the four children: Jim, who lives on the farm; Brian and Patsy, Jim's two young guests; and Ben, the gypsy boy who lives on an adjoining farm. This time the children are involved in some rather complicated horse stealing in which Ben and his cousin are trying to get the best of each other by

stealing each other's or neighboring farmers' horses. Overuse of the adjective "little" and of colloquialisms such as "dimpsey" (for "dusk") give the book a whimsical tone that detracts from the story. The characters are not realistically presented and there are poor ethical values in the horse stealing episodes. Not recommended. (Gr.4-6)

Howard, Elizabeth. Candle in the night.

Morrow, 1952. 223p. \$2.50.

When the sister and brother-in-law with whom she lived were forced to move to New York State and a home in which there was no room for her, eighteen-year-old Tamsen set out for Detroit where her brother, John, owned a store. Such a trip in 1812 was long and arduous. Five days by stage coach from Albany to Buffalo and then by boat across Lake Erie. The lake trip almost proved fatal - with two storms and a shipwreck - but Tamsen and her fellow passengers finally reached Detroit. Tamsen's dream of keeping house for her brother was rudely shattered when she learned that he had recently married and the situation did not improve when Lovicy, his wife, showed a decided dislike for her sister-in-law. Tamsen learned to be patient with Lovicy and her moods and when the British captured the city she proved a real source of strength and help for her brother and his wife. It was during this trying time that she decided between the two men she had met on shipboard, both of whom wanted to marry her. A well-written, swiftly paced story that combines good period fiction with a love story. (Gr.8-10)

Judson, Clara (Ingram). Thomas Jefferson, champion of the people; illus. by Robert Frankenberg. Wilcox & Follett, 1952. 224p. \$3.50. (D28)

A biography of Thomas Jefferson that succeeds in capturing the spirit of the man and his times in a style that is easy enough for fifth grade students to read and interesting enough for all ages from fifth grade to adult. Jefferson's importance to his time and his interest for present day readers lie primarily in his work with ideas and especially those ideas that played a vital part in shaping the American government. Mrs. Judson has presented Jefferson's ideas in a way that makes them clear and easy to understand without ever making the man, himself, seem dull or didactic. A particularly good book for this year when many of these same ideas are being discussed and debated in connection with the coming presidential election. (Gr.5-)

King, Ruth. Susie. Abelard, 1952. 50p. \$2.

Susie, a black cocker spaniel, was happy in the country but she did not like the town. It was bad enough not to be allowed to play with other dogs or run on the grass in the park, but most of all she disliked rainy days when she had to stay cooped up in the small apartment. Then one day she was given a balloon and the problem of what to do on a rainy day was solved. Slight story but easy enough for most beginning readers to handle alone. (Gr.1-2)

Krauss, Ruth. A hole is to dig; a first book of first definitions; pictures by Maurice Sendak. Harper, 1952. 46p. \$1.50 (Board with re-

inforced cloth spine), \$1.75 (Cloth bound library edition)

An unusual and exciting book with all the elements of a true classic. Here are words used as young children might think of them in terms of their own experiences. The author has that rare ability to reproduce children's words and expressions so that they are completely child-like but never childish or condescending. There is a logic to the definitions (i.e. Eyebrows are to go over your eyes; A mountain is to go to the top; Hands are to hold, etc.) that will appeal to children and a humor that both children and their parents will enjoy. Sendak's lively illustrations are a perfect complement to the text and will bring forth chuckles from children and adults alike. The small size of the book (5½x6½) adds greatly to its appeal for young children. (Pre-school - Gr.2)

Lambert, Janet. Don't cry, little girl. Dutton, 1952. 191p. \$2.50.

Tippy Parrish finally makes up her mind that it is Ken Prescott she loves but she has little time to tell him so - just a day and a half in Washington where he stops over on his way to Korea. After he leaves, Tippy enrolls in Briarcliff, more to have something to do until Ken returns than because of any burning interest in scholarship. She also continues her friendship with Peter Jordan, now in his senior year at West Point. Ken is killed in Korea, Tippy is properly devastated for a suitable period of time, and the book ends with Tippy, Peter, and the author in an excellent position to continue the Parrish-Jordan love affair in the next installment. Both characters and problems are given such superficial treatment that even Ken's death fails to make an impression on the reader. As in the other books of the series there are many false values expressed in Tippy's relationships with both her family and friends. Not recommended. (Gr.8-10)

Larrick, Nancy. See for yourself; a first book of science experiments; illus. by Frank Jupio. Aladdin, 1952. 48p. \$2.

A book of simple scientific experiments which children can do at home. The book adds nothing new to the information found in the Schneider, Let's find out (Scott, 1946) but is acceptable as a beginning science book. The directions for the experiments are clearly written and are supplemented by diagrams where needed. For the more difficult experiments or those involving steam and fire adult help is recommended. (Gr.3-5)

Lief, Alfred. Harvey Firestone, free man of enterprise; foreword by Allan Nevins. McGraw-Hill, 1951. 324p. \$3.

A thorough but slow moving biography of Harvey Firestone. The material, especially that relating to the history of tire making, is interesting but the style is choppy and the writing so slow-paced that only a reader who is vitally interested in the subject will stay with it. (Gr.9-12)

Lindman, Maj Jan. Holiday time. Whitman, 1952. 26p. \$1.50.

Inconsequential story of the doings of two Swedish children in a holiday. There is no individuality to either the children or the setting. Both style and illustrations are

static and lacking in appeal. Not recommended. (Gr.1-3)

McClung, Robert M. Spike; the story of a white-tail deer; written and illus. by Robert M. McClung. Morrow, 1952. 64p. \$2.

The story of a whitetail deer from its birth through its first year. Following the same pattern of his other books, the author shows Spike as he learns to find food, to play, and to avoid danger through the seasons from spring to spring. The style is easy enough for most third grade readers to handle alone. The material is interesting and would have had a wide range of usefulness, especially for remedial reading, except that it is printed in the size type that is usually found in primers and will seem babyish for many readers who might otherwise have enjoyed the subject. (Gr.3-4)

Macdonald, Zillah Katherine. A cap for Corrine. Messner, 1952. 184p. \$2.50.

A career-love story of nursing that takes Corrine from the end of her nurses' training period through the first few months of her work on private duty. Mixed in with descriptions of cases and crises both in and out of the hospital is Corrine's love affair with Doctor Burnette and her attempt to win her mother to an acceptance of the fact that she prefers nursing to marriage with her wealthy suitor, Heathby Grant. Some of the hospital scenes are interesting but the characters are too unrealistic to give the book any value. Heathby is the typical wealthy play boy; Doctor Burnette is a mysterious, falsely maligned, and nobly heroic doctor of the "poor boy makes good" school; Corrine struggles with the temptations of wealth in the best tradition and, as usual, the call of humanity wins. Not recommended. (Gr.8-10)

Mace, Katherine. Mr. Wiggington joins the circus; by Kay and Harry Mace. Abelard, 1952. 48p. \$2.

Mr. Wiggington's feet were so large they kept getting him into trouble and costing him his job. Then he decided to join the circus and be a clown. There his big feet were an asset and Mr. Wiggington was happy because he had found the perfect job. The cartoon type illustrations are crude and of a slap-stick type humor. Mediocre writing. Not recommended. (Gr.2-4)

Malvern, Gladys, Tamar; decorations by Corrine Malvern. Longmans, 1952. 211p. \$2.50.

Tamar is the daughter of Jairus who was ruler of Capernaum at the time of Jesus. The story centers around her healing by Jesus and the growing understanding which she and her family have of the teachings of Jesus. It is also the story of Tamar's love for the young Roman, Julian, the servant of the Roman centurion, Marcellus. Biblical scholars would undoubtedly question some of the telescoping of time and events but this becomes a minor point when the story is considered as a whole. The book gives a good feeling for the period and will also be read as a love story. (Gr.8-10)

Meigs, Elizabeth Bleecker. The Crusade and the cup; illus. by Edward and Stephani Godwin. Dutton, 1952. 150p. \$2.50.

Patrick and Alain O'Neill, Irish noblemen, joined the Crusade of Richard the Lionhearted to recover the Holy Land from the control of Saladin. Patrick had an additional reason for going on the Crusade - to find the lost Grail and through its power restore his brother's sight. Although the Crusade was a failure the young men did find the Grail and Alain's sight was restored. An interesting background but the story is too episodic, the characters are not well drawn, and the final episode in which Alain's sight is restored does not ring true. Not recommended. (Gr.7-9)

Merrill, Jean. Henry, the hand painted mouse; by Jean Merrill and Ronni Solbert. Coward-McCann, 1951. 32p. \$1.75.

Henry lived a lonely life in the eighth floor loft of a Manhattan building. No one on the other floors would pay any attention to him because he was just a small grey mouse. Then an artist moved into the loft, made friends with Henry, and by absent-mindedly using him for a paint rag turned him into a hand-painted mouse. After that Henry was noticed on the other floors and made friends with every one in the building. The story has an adult sophistication that will not appeal to children. Not recommended. (Gr.2-4)

Nash, Eleanor Arnett. Lucky Miss Spaulding. Messner, 1952. 182p. \$2.50.

Career novel of a girl who sets out to win a place for herself as buyer for one of New York's department stores. The characters are so thoroughly typed that the reader has only to read the first description of each to know at once the part he will play in the story. There are Caroline Spaulding, the heroine; Johnny, the faithful but unappreciated boy friend; Susie, the jealous friend who tries to steal each of Caroline's boy friends; and Breck Carpenter, the wealthy young playboy who temporarily steals Caroline's affections. Every one in the business world is pictured in a rosy glow of mutual love, admiration and assistance that is beautiful to behold but hardly realistic. Not recommended. (Gr.8-10)

Novinger, Virginia B. Round trip for Johnny; pictures by Dirk Gringhuis. Whitman, 1951. 27p. \$1.50.

Slight story of a young boy whose mother takes him over the route he will be traveling each day as he goes to and from school. Although there are some safety rules mentioned, the story has little to offer except that it is easy enough for beginning readers to handle alone. Poster type illustrations. (Gr.1-2)

O'Moran, M., pseud. Trail of the little Paiute; illus. by Claire Davison. Lippincott, 1952. 189p. \$2.50.

A young Paiute Indian boy attempts to lead his grandmother across the desert from the Paiute country to the California mission where she had once lived. On the way they find a white child who has presumably been stolen by some Indians from another tribe. When the child can go no farther, Inyo leaves her and his grandmother in a cave and goes back to the mountain to find horses for them to use.

During the next year he wanders through the mountains and deserts, becomes involved with a young Spanish boy who is also trying to reach the coast, takes part in the negotiations between the Paiute Indians and the white soldiers who are trying to put the Indians on reservations, and finally gets the horses and returns for his grandmother. The story is drawn out and involved, the plot is dependent on coincidence for much of its solution, and the characters are completely unrealistic. Not recommended. (Gr.7-9)

W Pauli, Hertha Ernestine. Lincoln's little correspondent; illus. by Fritz Kredel. Doubleday, 1952. 128p. \$2.50.

An unimportant but interesting bit of Americana based on the anecdote of young Grace Bedell and the letter she wrote to Lincoln which is supposed to have been responsible for his decision to wear a beard. A facsimile of Grace's letter to Lincoln appears on the endpapers. (Gr.4-6)

Prescott, John Brewster. The beautiful ship; a story of the Great Lakes; decorations by Allan Thomas. Longmans, 1952. 182p. \$2.50.

Twenty-five-year-old Eric Jorgenson thought that the Good Hope was the most beautiful boat on Lake Michigan in spite of the fact that she was old and smelled strongly of fish. She was beautiful because she belonged to Eric and represented his first venture into lake fishing. The venture was a difficult one with a bad season, pirates, storms, and the non-progressive ways of the other fishermen to combat but Eric proved himself capable of meeting and overcoming all obstacles. A slow-paced story but a subject that should have appeal. (Gr.7-9)

Preston, David R. Uncle Pockets; created and illus. by Roy Doty. Dodd, 1951. 47p. \$1.

Pointless story of a fantastic character whose clothes are covered with pockets from which he can pull any article that is requested. The writing lacks either humor or originality. Not recommended. (Gr.3-5)

Price, Willard DeMille. South Sea adventure; with maps by the author. Day, 1952. 243p. \$2.75.

Sequel to Amazon adventure. This time fourteen-year-old Roger and his brother, Hal, a college freshman, go on an expedition to the South Seas where they are expected to capture some unusual marine specimens and locate a pearl-oyster bed. They do both after bouts with a hurricane, a water-spout, and a couple of gangsters. In the course of events they are shipwrecked and abandoned on a desert island but always manage to survive. Both characters and actions are completely improbable. The author constantly refers back to the earlier book and on the last page states that the adventures will be continued in the next book. Not recommended. (Gr.7-9)

Reck, Alma Kehoe. The West from A to Z; pictured by Chauncey Maltman. Whitman, 1952. 61p. \$2.50.

An ABC book designed to give "twenty-six diversified aspects of past and present-day life in the region from the Rocky Mountains westward to the Pacific Coast." The book

has no continuity but is a hodge-podge of miscellaneous information. The full-page illustrations are of calendar type art. (Gr.5-7)

Richardson, Margaret Stimson. The seven little Pifflesniffs; pictures by John Teppich. Abingdon-Cokesbury, 1952. 96p. \$2.

Rather dull account of the doings of the seven Pifflesniff children, each a rugged individualist who insists on his own way no matter what the elder Pifflesniffs may have planned. There is the possibility of some appeal in the alliteration of the seven names (each beginning with a P) but there is no humor to the situations and the constant repetitions become boring. Not recommended. (Gr.2-4)

Ridge, Antonia. Jan and his clogs; illus. by Barbara Freeman. Roy, 1951. 24p. \$1.

Jan is a small Dutch boy who uses his clogs for everything except wearing on his feet. As punishment Saint Nicholas leaves him nothing but a new pair of clogs until he promises to do better and then he gets a toy boat. Both text and illustrations picture Jan in old-fashioned Dutch costume which is picturesque but unrealistic and serves only to intensify misconceptions which many children in this country have of Holland and the Dutch people. Not recommended. (K-Gr.2)

Salem, Mary Miller. The three story book; Three little mice; All through the house; and The cat and the cricket. Childrens Press, 1951. 27p. \$2.40.

A tall book with the pages cut into three sections. Each section represents a part of the house - basement, main floor, and attic - and each section tells a story of the occupants of that part of the house. The top section is about mice, the middle section about the family and dog, and the bottom section about a cat and a cricket. The stories are contrived and dull. The format is unsuitable for use by or with children. Not recommended. (K-Gr.1)

Schmeitzer, Kurt. The long Arctic night; tr. from the German by Elizabeth Brommer; illus. by David Cobb. Watts, 1952. 188p. \$2.50.
Interesting account of the Barents expedition of 1594 in search of a Northeast Passage. The story is told in first person presumably by a man who was a member of the crew. Although the writer presents a vivid picture of some of the hardships of the voyage and of the winter spent on the northern island of Novaya Zemlya, his characters never seem quite real and some elements of the plot are left unresolved at the end. The story is based on fact but no authority is given for any of the information used. (Gr.7-9)

Selsam, Millicent (Ellis). Play with leaves and flowers; illus. by Fred F. Scherer. Morrow, 1952. 64p. \$2.

Following the same pattern as her books on trees, plants, and vines, the author presents interesting facts and simple experiments that will give the young reader an understanding of how leaves and flowers are made and some of the things they do. Contents include: leaves move, leaves catch insects, flowers move, fruits and seeds move, and other plants that do things. The

experiments are such as the child can do at home with a minimum of equipment. Addresses of seed houses are included for plants that cannot be easily found growing wild. An excellent addition to nature study collections. (Gr.4-6)

Sentman, George Armor. Drummer of Vincennes; a story of the George Rogers Clark expedition; illus. by John Gretzer. Winston, 1952. 181p. \$1.50. (Winston adventure books)

A vigorous account of George Rogers Clark's expedition against the French, British, and Indians at Kaskaskia and Vincennes and the doings of a young drummer boy who was a member of the expedition. The story gives a vivid picture of the trials and hardships of the march and of the staunch endurance of the men - many of whom were not trained soldiers and not used to such hardships. Excellent historical fiction and a good adventure story. (Gr.5-7)

Sherman, Elizabeth. Merry music makers; illus. by Bill Layne and Barbara Fitzgerald. Childrens Press, 1952. 24p. \$2.

Dull attempt to describe the various instruments that make up the orchestra. On one page the illustrations, in black and white, show children playing the instrument that is being described. On the opposite page colored illustrations show personified animals in a fanciful use of the instruments. There is no connection between the text and the colored illustrations which serve only to confuse the reader. Not recommended. (Gr.2-4)

Sherrill, Dorothy. The Santa Claus bears; the story of Roly and Poly; written and illus. by Dorothy Sherrill. Crowell, 1952. 54p. \$1.50.

A pleasant, though slight, story of two teddy bears who help Santa Claus by taking on the task of delivering Christmas presents to the animals. The small size of the book (6x5) makes it suitable for a "stocking" gift. Text is in manuscript print. Illustrated in bright, Christmasy colors. (K-Gr.1)

Smith, Eunice Young. Denny's story. Whitman, 1952. 28p. \$1.50.

The author has taken eight simple stories written by a seven-year-old boy about what his brothers and sisters will be when they grow up and has woven them into a story of the boy and his difficulty in deciding his own future. Throughout the book there is a strong emphasis on fame and wealth as major goals in life. Mediocre illustrations. Not recommended. (Gr.1-2)

Smith, Irene. Hubbub in the hollow; illus. by Tony Palazzo. Whittlesey House, 1952. 48p. \$2.

Albert and Alice are a New York couple who decide to move to the country where they will be away from the noise and confusion of the city. They find a place they like and begin remodeling it, much to the dismay of the small animals who have come to think of it as their own property. The animals change their minds, however, when they discover that they now have more food and are safer since Albert has belled the neighborhood cat. The story is lacking in either suspense or humor and it doubtful that

young children will find much appeal in the adult desire to get away from the city. Not recommended. (K-Gr.2)

Smith, Jessie Willcox, comp. A child's book of old verses; selected and illus. by Jessie Willcox Smith. Dodd, 1952. 124p. \$3.

Re-issue of a book first published in 1910. The selections vary greatly in quality and include many of the highly moralistic poems of Isaac Watts, the Taylors and others. The few poems that are of good literary quality are all available in other, more attractive collections. Not recommended. (Gr.1-5)

Tousey, Sanford, Cub Scout. Ariel, 1952. 45p. \$2.

A contrived, poorly written story of a Cub Scout troop that has obviously been written for the purpose of showing all the activities in which Cub Scouts participate. Grotesque illustrations. Not recommended. (Gr.3-4)

Waldman, Dorothy. Goomer; pictures by Marie C. Nichols. Ariel, 1952. 60p. \$1.75.

Goomer is a Siamese cat who lives with the Mr. and Mrs.. He goes through some quite ordinary cat pranks such as sleeping in a Kleenex box, playing with the bubbles when the Mrs. takes a bubble bath, walking on the piano keys, fighting his own image in a mirror, etc. The writing is more adult than child-like in presentation and, combined with a condescending tone and poor illustrations makes a book with little to offer the young reader. Not recommended. (Gr.4-6)

Washington, George. Rules of civility; quill calligraphy by Robert Gilliam Scott; illus. by Leo S. Stoutsenberger. Glaser, 1952. 58p. \$2.50.

Washington's Rules of civility reproduced in quill calligraphy. The rules are interesting both for the insight they give into manners and customs of Washington's times and as an indication of Washington's own concept of manners. This is a highly specialized type of book but one that could be used as supplementary material for history classes. (Gr.6-8)

Wilkins, William Vaughan. The city of frozen fire. Macmillan, 1951. 250p. \$3.

An adventure story with a "lost civilization-hidden treasure" theme. Fifteen-year-old Christopher Standish, his father, and aunt become involved with a stranger from an island in the Atlantic where a group of Welsh settlers have lived in complete isolation for six centuries. The island is now being threatened by a group of pirates and the Standishes, with a few friends, set out to free the island, and, incidentally, prove the seaworthiness of paddle-wheel steam-ships. Completely improbable but entertaining story with all the elements of suspense and excitement that make a good adventure story. The characters are colorful and well-drawn and the contrasts between English life in 1826 and the life of the Welsh settlers on the island are skillfully handled. (Gr.9-12)

Wyatt, Geraldine. Sun Eagle; decorations by

Carl Kidwell. Longmans, 1952. 172p. \$2.50.
Brit Mason had been captured by the Comanches as a child and reared by the medicine man,

Tabbyquene, or Sun Eagle. When he was a young man he was ransomed by Jesse Chisholm and taken with Chisholm on a trading expedition from Texas to California. The long trek proved a hard one for men and mules and on it Brit had to decide whether he would revert to the white man's ways or return to his adopted tribe. His admiration for Chisholm finally caused him to choose in favor of the white men but he planned to return later to the Indians and serve them as Chisholm was doing. An excellent picture of Chisholm and of the hardships and dangers of his time. Good contrasts between Indian and white ways of doing and living. (Gr.7-9)

Wyndham, Lee. Sizzling Pan Ranch; illus. by Robert D. Logan. Crowell, 1952. 212p. \$2.75.

The Hawthorne family came to Sizzling Pan Ranch for Mr. Hawthorne's health. Twelve-year-old Kim liked the place at once but his mother and sister did little except complain during the first few months. To add to the feminine dislike of the ranch, the terms of the sale included the retention of Pete, a typical desert rat, and Sinbad, a camel. Kim made friends with both and the three were soon going prospecting in the desert. It was on one of these trips that Sinbad saved Kim's life and won Mrs. Hawthorne's and Libby's tolerance, if not liking. In the end Pete and Kim found gold, the women learned to love the desert, Mr. Hawthorne regained his health, and the ranch got a new name - Garden of Allah. The characters, including the camel, are completely unrealistic and unlikeable. Not recommended. (Gr.5-7)

Wyndham, Lee. Slipper under glass; decorations by Vera Book. Longmans, 1952. 178p. \$2.50.

After seven years of studying ballet and dreaming of some day winning fame as a premiere danseuse, Maggie Jones was dismayed when her best efforts brought no more than an offer from Hollywood of a comic ballet part. She finally accepted the offer when convinced that she would be helping to bring ballet to millions of people and would also become famous much faster than if she stayed with the traditional ballet companies. All her life Maggie had been pampered by a wealthy aunt who supplied her with a ballet teacher, the equipment for a dance studio in her own room, costumes, ballet shoes, and all the other trimmings, so that she was thoroughly spoiled, with no consideration for anyone except herself. This lack of consideration, the author writes off as artistic temperament. The adult characters are all poorly drawn - Aunt Jo is straight out of Cinderella; Maggie's father does nothing but roar his disapproval of her dancing and her poor manners but never says anything remotely constructive on either subject; Mrs. Jones is just a vague background figure. Not recommended. (Gr.7-9)

Zim, Herbert Spencer. Alligators and crocodiles; illus. by James Gordon Irving. Morrow, 1952. 63p. \$2.

Factual information about alligators and crocodiles with explanations of the similar-

ities and differences between the two and corrections of many misconceptions about both. The interesting subject and easy style will appeal to most third grade readers. The book's value as remedial reading is greatly reduced by the primer size type which older readers will label as babyish. Excellent illustrations. (Gr.3-4)

Instructional Materials, Supplementary Reading and Sources of Materials

The materials listed here are not available from the Center for Children's Books. Orders should be sent to the publishers of the individual items.

Beust, Nora E. and Broderick, Gertrude G. Books to help build international understanding; revised June 1952, together with a supplement of radio recordings and transcriptions. Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, Washington 25, D. C.

Books for children and young people with special reference to the United Nations.

Current books. Junior booklist of the Secondary Education Board, April, 1952.

Senior booklist of the Secondary Education Board, April, 1952. 35¢ each. Order from: Esther Osgood, Executive Secretary, Secondary Education Board, Milton 86, Mass. Annotated, graded lists.

A Curriculum unit on the conservation of natural resources. Bulletin of the California State Department of Education, Vol. XXI, No. 1, Jan. 1952.

Contains a bibliography of materials for use by teachers and pupils.

Havighurst, Robert J. Developmental tasks and education. 2d ed. Longmans, 1952. \$1.25.

Havighurst, Robert J. and others. A community youth development program. Supplementary Educational Monograph #75. University of Chicago Press, June, 1952. \$1.50.

Hunt, Rolfe Lanier. High School ahead! Junior Life Adjustment Booklet. Science Research Associates, 57 W. Grand, Chicago 10. 1952. \$.40.

Jacobs, Leland B. "Some observations on children's historical fiction." Elementary English. April, 1952. pp.185-89.

Kawin, Ethel. A guide for child-study groups. Science Research Associates, 1952. 64p, single copies; 48¢ each, in quantities of ten or more.

How to plan successful programs; develop responsible leadership, and find useful resources to make your child-study group effective.

Marshall, Dorothy J. "Science literature in childhood education." Science Education. 36:175-182. Ap'52.

Annotated list of science trade books for children. Graded.

Ramsey, Eloise, comp. Folklore for children and young people; a critical and descriptive bibliography for use in the elementary and intermediate school. American Folklore Society, 1952. 110p. \$4.50.

A valuable bibliography for use by teachers, librarians, and parents in selecting authentic folklore material for use with children and young people. Distinctions are made between folklore and the literary use of folklore in both the arrangement of the material and the annotations. Out of print books are included but are listed separately. The bibliography contains related materials such as periodical articles, recordings, and useful materials for the teaching of the folk arts.

Carnival of Books programs for September-October 1952.

Sept. 6 - William Rush. Red Fox of the Kinapoo
Wild horses of

Rainrock
Sept. 13 - Helen Rand Parish. At the palace gates

Sept. 20 - Dick Friendlich. Goal line stand
Line smasher

Sept. 27 - Sam and Zoa Swayne. Great Grand-
father in the honey tree

Oct. 4 - Beryl and Samuel Epstein. Real
book about Alaska

Oct. 11 - Walter and Marion Havighurst.
Climb a lofty ladder

Oct. 18 - Mabel Leigh Hunt. Ladycake farm

Oct. 25 - Miriam Powell. Jareb

The dates listed refer to the date the show is released to the network. Actual hour and day of re-broadcast will vary according to city. Consult your local NBC station for hour and day of the program in your city.

Mr. Lester Asheim

HME 66

Fac. Tech.