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*Bulletin*  
*of*  
*the*  
*Center*  
*for*  
*Children's*  
*Books*

*February 1959 · Vol. XII · No 6*



## EXPLANATION OF CODE SYMBOLS USED WITH ANNOTATIONS

- R Recommended
- Ad Additional book of acceptable quality for collections needing more material in the area.
- M Marginal book that is so slight in content or has so many weaknesses in style or format that it should be given careful consideration before purchase.
- NR Not recommended
- SpC Subject matter or treatment will tend to limit the book to specialized collections.
- SpR A book that will have appeal for the unusual reader only. Recommended for the special few who will read it.

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# Bulletin of the Center for Children's Books

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO • GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Volume XII

February, 1959

Number 6

## *New Titles for Children and Young People*

R Andersen, Hans Christian. The Swineherd; tr. and illus. by Eric Blegvad. Har-  
3-6 court, 1958. 32p. \$2.75.

It doesn't seem possible that Andersen could be in any way enhanced, but Erik Blegvad has indeed added new charms of humor in translation and beauty in illustration to the story of the swineherd whose gifts were rejected by the princess whose hand he sought. Spurning the nightingale and the rose sent by a prince, the spoiled damsel was willing to give him a hundred kisses when, in his swineherd's disguise, he traded a mechanical toy for her mercenary embrace.

R Baumann, Hans. The Barque of the Brothers; A Tale of the Days of Henry the  
8-12 Navigator; tr. by Isabel and Florence McHugh; illus. by Ulrik Schramm.  
Walck, 1958. 245p. \$3.

The story of two of the ventures of Portuguese sailors in the fifteenth century. The motif of the story is the bond between brothers, and it appears twice: once, as seen in the love between Prince Henrique—the ruler who inspired the naval expeditions—and his brother Fernando; the second time, through the story of the young brothers, Aires and Tinoco, who ship to Africa. A stirring historical adventure, replete with dramatic incidents, intrigue and vivid historical background. The style of writing is a bit heavy and involved, but the author's penetrating character development and his skill at weaving the threads of action together will amply reward the reader.

SpC Beebe, Catherine. The Apostles of the Lord; pictures by Robb Beebe. Bruce,  
4-5 1958. 126p. \$2.50.

A story about the twelve Apostles, their period of learning, the early days of the Church, and the fate of each Apostle in the days after Pentecost Sunday. A simplified retelling of parts of the New Testament. The style is overly dramatic and organization is poor.

R Berna, Paul. The Horse without a Head; tr. from the French by John Buchanan-  
6-7 Brown; illus. by Richard Kennedy. Pantheon, 1958. 182p. \$2.75.

The story of a gang of children who live in a depressed neighborhood in outlying Paris. Their favorite toy is a headless wooden horse on a tricycle base, and the children are baffled and angry when some thugs steal the toy. Mysterious incidents ensue, the police are called in, and the fact finally emerges that a lost key was inside the toy: a key to a warehouse where some stolen money had been hidden. While the plot is rather far-fetched, especially the roles of the children in finding the money and capturing the thieves, the book is eminently readable: fast-paced, humorous and appealing in the presentation of the children who are colorful, individual and consistent. The book has been translated from French into lively and idiomatic English.

M Botkin, Ben A. and Withers, Carl. The Illustrated Book of American Folklore; 5-7 illus. by Irv Docktor. Grosset, 1958. 101p. \$3.95.

A collection of very brief stories, tall tales, riddles, rhymes, jests, catches, and noodle tales. Almost all the selections have been published elsewhere, and sources are given in the title index, as is the nature of the selection (fool story, fable, tongue twister, etc.). Here, also, is noted whether the material is in the original form or has been adapted. Not an outstanding collection, but one that may prove of use as additional material in a collection of folk literature. Illustrations are mediocre.

NR Broun, Emily. The Lone Ranger and the Talking Pony; pictures by Frank 3-4 Bolle. Simon and Schuster, 1958. 24p. (A Little Golden Book.) 25¢.

Tim had taught his pony to "talk," or shake his head, on signal. A big bad man stole the pony for his carnival, and the Lone Ranger and Tonto came to Tim's rescue, and with courage and acumen retrieved the pony. Characters are stereotyped, situation trite, writing and illustrations mediocre.

NR Buchheimer, Naomi. Let's Go to a Dentist; illus. by Ruth Van Sciver. Putnam, 4-5 1959. 47p. \$1.95.

A description of the equipment used, procedure involved and treatment given at a dentist's office. Some of the material seems extraneous—for example, a description of the furnishings of the waiting room. Such a statement as that one which indicates that the dentist will give an injection to prevent pain "if he thinks the cavity is so deep that the grinding of the bur may hurt you" is misleading: some dentists are reluctant to use local anesthesia. The illustrations are not reliable: surely no dentist washes his hands (in preparation for treatment) and then risks contamination by drying his hands on a towel that a child has been holding. The book is too detailed for the younger age which might gain some familiarity before the visit; and for the child who can read the book, most of the information is unnecessary.

R Busoni, Raffaello. The Man Who Was Don Quixote; The Story of Miguel Cer- 8- vantes; editorial assistance by Johanna Johnston. Prentice-Hall, 1958. 209p. \$3.95.

A vivid and absorbing biography of Cervantes. In telling of the varied and picturesque careers of the author of Don Quixote, and of the colorful sixteenth century in which he lived, the author has communicated a sense of immediacy that brings Cervantes sharply alive. Actor and playwright, soldier and captive slave, Cervantes was tried and released by the Inquisition: in his own life was all the experience for his masterpiece.

NR Christopher, Matthew F. Two Strikes on Johnny; illus. by Foster Caddell. 3-5 Little, 1958. 136p. \$2.75.

A story about baseball and brothers. Although little Michael is blind, he loves to go to baseball games when his brother Johnny plays. To make Michael happy, Johnny fibs about his prowess; when the truth comes out—that Johnny isn't really very good and has been telling falsehoods—both the boys are unhappy and embarrassed. Michael still wants Johnny to play, however; he goes to a game and finds out that Johnny hasn't done very well. This time he knows the truth but he doesn't care: he loves his brother and is proud of him anyway. Johnny is much happier when he's telling the truth, he finds, but this positive value of the book is marred by the contrivedly sentimental use of the blind brother and the narrow concentration on the one activity of baseball.

M Clewes, Dorothy. The Mystery of the Jade-Green Cadillac; illus. by Marianne 5-7 Moll. Coward-McCann, 1958. 252p. \$3.

When Eileen Hadley writes home from Vienna to suggest that her two younger brothers come for a visit, it is arranged that the boys, Peter and Bob, will travel with a family friend, Karl Krantz. The story, as told by Peter, the older of the two boys, is

about Bob's abduction by two men who think he is an escaped Hungarian boy whose picture (looking like Bob) has been in the newspaper. The Hungarian boy is kidnapped also, and a hunt is made for the green Cadillac in which the abductors were once seen. Peter and Eileen are instrumental in solving the mystery and finding the two boys, who have both been hidden in a circus caravan, where the green car has been put inside a truck. The plot leans rather heavily on coincidence, and the children are more acute in their detective work than is believable, but the circus background is unusual and the writing style is lively.

R Coatsworth, Elizabeth Jane. The Cave; illus. by Allan Houser. Viking, 1958. 4-6 63p. \$2.50.

Jim Boy-Who-Loves-Sheep, a young Navajo, is sure that it is too early in the year to take the herd into the mountains. When the boss asks Jim to go, however, he decides to do so, in spite of his fears and of the fact that he will be alone with the surly Basque herder, Fernando. Jim is upset when they pass through the Canyon of the Dead with its haunted cave . . . but when bad weather comes, the boy leads the sheep into the cave rather than see them perish. Thus he saves the herd, conquers his own fears and wins Fernando's friendship. Written with distinctive style and understanding sympathy is this story of a boy who, by forgetting himself and thinking of others, finds that he has been the beneficiary.

Ad Colby, Carroll Burleigh. Aluminum the Miracle Metal; How It Happened, How It Is Made, and How It Helps To Make "Modern Living" Possible. Coward-McCann, 1958. 48p. \$2.

A brief history of the isolation of aluminum and of its production in pure form precedes a description of the manufacture and uses of aluminum today. The author refers to Alcoa as "the founding organization of the entire industry" and the Aluminum Company of America is referred to in the text to the exclusion of other manufacturing companies. This has the unfortunate effect of making the text read as though it were promotional material. Large photographs on each page are accompanied by descriptive text; explanations are clearly written and informative.

R Colby, Carroll Burleigh. Helicopters to the Rescue; How the Amazing "Whirly-Birds" Do the Impossible. Coward-McCann, 1958. 48p. \$2.

A book that illustrates admirably the unique flight characteristics of helicopters. On each page is a large photograph accompanied by a rather short description of the rescue operation or the unusual task being performed. The manufacturer's model number is given for each plane, and both civilian and military helicopters are shown.

NR Commager, Evan Carroll. Beaux; pictures by N. M. Bodecker. Harper, 1958. 7-9 243p. \$2.75.

Chris Andrews, age sixteen, decides to record for posterity her own childhood and some anecdotes about her sister's beaux. Purportedly written just after the first world war, the book captures successfully the atmosphere of 1919, but it does not succeed as the ostensible product of a young adult. The attitudes and the style are those of a younger girl. There is a patronizing attitude toward the servants and a regrettable incident in which Chris and her friend take into their own hands the disposition of a man who has escaped from a chain gang. For the most part, the anecdotes are effusively sentimental.

NR Conrad, Sybil. Sorority Rebel. Holt, 1958. 158p. \$3. 7-9

Deanne's family were delighted and her friends were envious when she pledged Gamma, the best sorority on campus, in her freshman year. Deanne finds, however, that she is not altogether happy about being a member of a sorority. She has been undecided about

the men in her life, too; one is a fraternity big-shot and the other an editor of the college paper. Deanne decides to resign from Gamma. She also decides on the intellectual male (non-fraternity); she finds new friends and a new satisfaction in participating in worthwhile extracurricular activities. While the reader may greet Deanne's decisions with approbation, their effectiveness is weakened by the facts that the sorority sisters are stereotyped, shallow personalities and that Deanne makes her decision when she is resentful of the extra tasks of initiation week. The author recognizes positive attitudes and values, but incorporates them in a sterile plot peopled by hackneyed characters.

R Daugherty, James Henry. The Picnic. Viking, 1958. 79p. \$2.50.

K-2

A delightful version of the fable about the mouse who shows his gratitude by rescuing a lion who has helped him. The five members of the Moses M. Mouse family were having a gay picnic when they were startled by an unusual noise: it was a lion! They were making a quick retreat when the lion woke and put his paw down on little Cheddar's tail. When the family pleaded and wept, the lion let Cheddar go; so they decided that lions were nice when you got to know them. When their lion was caught, they hurried to gnaw away the net. The lion came home to tea with them, and told them stories they had heard before, and had three helpings. When he left, Father Mouse commented that the more you knew them, the more they were like other people, although they seemed awfully high-hat and mean at first. Meaningful, amusing, and pleasant to look at or to read aloud. The pictures have action and humor, but are not as suitable for picture book format as the author-illustrator's usual technique.

M De Marche, Edythe and David. Handbook of Co-Ed Teen Activities; with chapter head sketches by James De Marche and detail illustrations by Dickson De Marche. Association Press, 1958. 640p. \$7.95.

A rather ambitious compilation of information about teen-agers and suggested activities for teen-agers that may prove more useful to adults working with young people than to the young people themselves. The authors direct their comments to adults: i.e., in the section called "To Be or Not To Be - Popular," the teen-ager is referred to rather than addressed. Although the book is long, there is fairly superficial treatment of each topic, since the topics covered are numerous: parties, games, dancing, music, hobbies, camping, reading, food, driving, courtesy, earning money, popularity, parliamentary procedure, do-it-yourself projects and civic projects. Writing style is simple and informal. The book is indexed and an extensive bibliography is given which is not, unfortunately, divided into subjects.

R Faber, Doris. The Wonderful Tumble of Timothy Smith; illus. by Leonard Shortall. Knopf, 1958. 84p. \$2.50.

A boy who has tumbled out of a tree and hurt his wrist can't swim or play ball, so he looks for something else to do. That was why Timothy Smith visited the library, and he discovered that it was a very crowded place; he visited the abandoned railroad station and found that it was a deserted place. Timothy thought about it, and he wrote to the president of the railroad and asked if the unusual station (built as a rich man's fancy) might be used to house the library. The president agreed, and that's why Timothy's tumble turned out to be wonderful for the whole town. Many of the minor characters are lightly caricatured: the librarian and the railroad president, for example. A pleasant story, with ease of style, realistic conversation and characterization of the Smith family that is credible and appealing, although not executed in depth.

R Fahs, Sophia Blanche (Lyon) and Spoerl, Dorothy T. Beginnings: Earth, Sky, Life, Death; Stories, Ancient and Modern. Beacon, 1958. 217p. \$3.95.

A combination and revision of two books, Beginnings of Earth and Sky (Beacon, 1937) by both authors, and Beginnings of Life and Death (Beacon, 1938) written by Mrs. Fahs alone. From ancient myths and modern science, from different sources all over the world, are drawn the stories of how all things began: how the world came to be, how animals and people began, what the universe is like. Portions of Genesis are paraphrased to present the beliefs of the Hebrews of Palestine and are not distinguished from other accounts of life's beginnings. Useful in religious education for comparative study and useful as supplementary material in sociological study. A list of sources for the many illustrations is given, as well as a source-list for legends. A very broad list of suggestions for supplementary reading is included.

Ad Fenton, Carroll Lane. Wild Folk in the Mountains. Day, 1958. 96p. \$3.  
4-6

Title is not fully explanatory, since the mountains are the western ranges only, and since there is a section on mountain plants. The combination of narrative style and informational purpose produces a less effective result than might be obtained without personification within the narrative. The habits and habitat of approximately 30 birds and beasts are described; index includes page references to the excellent illustrations, but they are not distinguished from textual references.

M Fisher, Aileen Lucia. Runny Days, Sunny Days; Merry Verses. Abelard-  
1-3 Schuman, 1958. 128p. \$2.75.

A collection of poems of which some are new, and others from three out-of-print books, The Coffee-Pot Face, Inside a Little House, and That's Why. Other poems have been previously published in magazines. Although it is not so indicated in a table of contents, the book has four sections corresponding to the four seasons, with appropriate poetry in each section. The poems vary widely: some are merely facile rhymes on worn themes, many are mediocre, and a few are poignant and imaginative.

M Folsom, Franklin. The Explorations of America; illus. by Charles Beck.  
5-7 Grosset, 1958. 149p. (An Illustrated True Book.) \$2.95.

A history of explorations made in North America from 1492 to 1805, with brief references to discoveries made after that date. Overall chronological arrangement, and division, within this framework, into geographical areas, give logical sequence; indexing is good, indicating location of illustrative material. Illustrations themselves are more decorative than informative, but route maps are excellent. Style of writing is informal. There are few references to the explorations and discoveries along the west coast of the continent, and there is no mention of De Lhut's many years of exploring.

R Forsee, Aylesa. Louis Agassiz: Pied Piper of Science; illus. by Winifred  
6-8 Lubell. Viking, 1958. 244p. \$4.

A vivid picture of the great scientist emerges in this biography of a man who put his work above all other interests. Agassiz' struggles to achieve his goals despite parental disapproval, financial distress and marital troubles are impressive. Although his work on fossil fishes and on the Ice Age may not seem exciting to all readers, his tenacity and devotion are excitingly described. The author is sympathetic but remains objectively critical. The fame and popularity Dr. Agassiz enjoyed after settling in the United States lends added interest for American readers. Illustrations are distinguished.

R Foster, Pauline E. and Larry. Your Parrakeet; illus. by Jerry Bowen. Melmont,  
1-3 1958. 32p. (A Pet Care Book.) \$2.

A simply written book that covers the care, feeding and training of parrakeets. Instructions are complete and may be easily assimilated because of short sentences and large

type. Most of the illustrations amplify the text.

NR Frankel, Lillian (Berson), ed. Scrapbook of Real-Life Stories for Young People; The Best from the Newspapers. Sterling, 1958. 223p. \$3.50.

A collection of many brief, miscellaneous articles culled from newspapers. A random selection of sports, human interest, scientific, humorous, cultural, etc., material, a great deal of which seems to be of the kind that newspapers use as filler for limited space. The foreword states that the purpose of the editors was to fashion something worthwhile—with constructive values—something that youth may be guided by. This hardly applies to an eight-line story of a man who, by mistake, sprayed liquid soap instead of mosquito-killer, or to a two-page article about the difficulties of finding peanut butter in Europe. The stories were not originally written for young people and many have negative values or are mere space consumers.

R Frasconi, Antonio. The House That Jack Built; La Maison Que Jacques a Batie; 1-3 A Picture Book in Two Languages. Harcourt, 1958. 32p. \$3.

A most attractive presentation of the old nursery rhyme, illustrated in vividly colored woodcuts. On each page the lines cumulate separately in French and in English until the end of the tale is reached; then the story is reiterated, with French and English in coupled lines. A third section asks a question in English and answers in French e.g., "What did Jack build? Voici la Maison que Jacques a batie." Perhaps the one weakness of the book is the lack of rhythm in the French words that is part of the appeal of the original English. While the reader is able to compare French and English words on the same page, the French vocabulary has many words that are far too difficult for the child who is beginning his study of the language.

R Friedman, Estelle. Digging into Yesterday; The Discovery of Ancient Civilizations; illus. by Leonard Everett Fisher. Putnam, 1958. 160p. \$2.95.

The author writes of the archeological discoveries in six civilizations: Mayan, Egyptian, Cretan, Sumerian, Peruvian, and Trojan. The selection of material, excluding some areas of discovery; the writing style, which is informal, dramatic, and anecdotal; and the incomplete glossary indicate browsing rather than reference use. Illustrations are handsome, often more decorative than they are informative. While prefatory and concluding sections discuss the science and its methodology and goals, the author has, rather than attempting a survey of archeological discoveries, concentrated on recreating some of the more exciting moments of exploration. Useful to arouse interest because of the dramatic choice of incidents, attractive format and readable pages.

M Fritz, Jean and Clute, Tom. Champion Dog Prince Tom; illus. by Ernest Hart. 4-6 Coward-McCann, 1958. 128p. \$2.95.

The true story of a cocker spaniel who has won fame as a titleholder in several classes and as a performing dog. The runt of a purebred litter, Prince Tom was given to Mr. Clute as one of the presents at a surprise party. Encouraged by Nathan, a boy who lived nearby, Mr. Clute entered Prince in an obedience school, and that was the beginning of a stellar canine career. The repeated references to Nathan seem artificial, since the book is actually the record of the training and performance of a show dog. Prince Tom is given credit, occasionally, for thought processes that are human. Undoubtedly the little cocker is as beguiling as he is intelligent, but the record of his training is not exciting: it is merely interesting and does not merit a full book padded by fictionalized incidents.

R Gallico, Paul William. Mrs. 'Arris Goes to Paris; drawings by Gioia 8-12 Fiammenghi. Doubleday, 1958. 157p. \$2.50.

An entertaining and unabashedly sentimental story. Older girls can appreciate the

passion of Mrs. Harris, a London charwoman, to acquire just one original Dior Dress. After scrimping and planning, Mrs. Harris gets to Paris and invades and conquers the House of Dior; she gets her dress and she wins the affection of the staff when, in one way or another, she advances their affairs. Mrs. Harris is a delightful character: forthright, optimistic, and determined—her brash and slightly vulgar exterior concealing a kind and romantic heart.

NR Hope, Laura Lee. The Bobbsey Twins' Forest Adventure. Grosset, 1958. 4-5 182p. \$1.

The timeless and tireless Bobbsey twins solve another mystery. By sheer chance, the family wins a trip to the West Coast at the very time that there is mysterious sabotage at Daddy's West Coast lumber camp. Also, a mysterious stranger who has been up to no good in the Bobbseys' home town appears on the plane. Also, a kind man on the plane gives the children a photograph that is his only clue to a mysterious family treasure. Alert to every clue, the brave and upright Bobbsey twins ferret out the answers to all the puzzles. The adults tag along, but they miss all the clues. The characters are Good or Bad, and in few ways resemble people. Information about lumbering is injected at periodic intervals.

R Jewett, Frances L. and McCausland, Clare L. Plant Hunters; illus. by René 7-10 Martin. Houghton, 1958. 230p. \$3.

A book about some of the men who found, introduced, and developed new plants for the markets or the gardens of our country. Each of six chapters is devoted to the description of one man's work and his special interest or unusual discovery. The seventh chapter discusses some of the experimental work being done today. The text is rather solid—frequently dry—but the unusual nature of the subject and the enthusiasm of the authors for the value of botanical research are stimuli to reader interest.

M Johnson, Crockett. The Blue Ribbon Puppies. Harper, 1958. 32p. \$1.50. K-2

The children were to award a blue ribbon to the best puppy out of the seven. One was too long; but when he looked at the boy who said so, he was quickly judged the best long puppy and he won a blue ribbon. So, also, with the other six; when it came to a decision, there was something different about every puppy that made him merit a blue ribbon. The puppies sat around and admired each other. A very slight story, whose one merit is the suggestion that there is something distinctive about each individual. It is possible that small children may interpret this as an attribute of people.

R Jupo, Frank. The Adventure of Light. Prentice-Hall, 1958. 64p. \$2.95. 4-6

In text and pictures, the author describes the ways in which mankind has found—and improved upon—ways to light his home or his path in the dark. From the discovery by cavemen that fire would light and heat the cave if it were brought indoors, the history of lighting is traced to the great power stations, some of them nuclear-powered, of today. Although much of the information in the book will be already familiar, the simple, non-digressive narrative style holds the interest of the reader. Vocabulary increases in difficulty as the book progresses.

NR Kay, Helen. Lincoln: A Big Man; illus. by Arthur Polonsky. Hastings House, 4-5 1958. 45p. \$2.75.

Tied together by some background information is this series of anecdotes about Abraham Lincoln, all illustrating his large stature, his big heart, and his sense of humor. Poor writing style and awkwardly proportioned drawings.

NR Lambert, Janet. Where the Heart Is. Grosset, 1958. 192p. \$1.50.

6-8

The Drayton family have no place to stay, so they move into Cousin Edwin's barn while he is away. Christy, age fourteen, discovers that the owner has left orders that nobody live in the barn, but she doesn't tell her family; when Cousin Edwin suddenly returns, he is most annoyed to find the Draytons encamped. However, all-conquering Christy, who has already made many friends in the new community, wins Cousin Edwin's heart. She heroically stays with some horses when the other youngsters, who are on a picnic, are cowardly enough to go home when a storm comes up. Cousin Edwin buys Christy a house to demonstrate his affection. A sugared, run-of-the-mill contrivance, with the usual dauntless teen-age heroine; originally published in 1948.

Ad Leaf, Munro. Science Can Be Fun. Lippincott, 1958. 48p. \$2.75.

3-4

An introduction to general scientific information, written in Mr. Leaf's familiar and direct style. Some of the topics discussed are the rotation of the earth, phases of the moon, weather, electricity, gravity, and photosynthesis. Simple home experiments are suggested. For the most part, explanations are adequate for the age level, although much of the material is, of necessity, superficially explored. Some phenomena are mentioned, however, with insufficient explanation: for example, electricity is defined as the pushing and pulling of electrons and protons.

M Lemp, Louis. The Potter and the Little Greek Maid. Viking, 1958. 32p. \$2.50.

4-6

The story of two Greek slaves in Rome: the potter and the little girl to whom he was like a father. The potter taught the child to find beauty in all that was around her and to know that no possession is as great as love. When the Emperor wanted the potter, who had made a beautiful vase, to come to Rome and work for him, the slave begged that he not be separated from the little girl. Touched by a love greater than he himself had known, the Emperor agreed that both the potter and the little maid should come to Rome to serve him. The concepts of beauty, love, loyalty, and happiness are valid and worthy, but they are obscured by the elaborate writing. Extraneous matter, such as the unhappy marriage of the Emperor, is introduced to the detriment of the story-line, and there is some need for background material about Greece and Rome that would be explanatory.

R Lewellen, John Bryan. Tommy Learns To Drive a Tractor; illus. by Leonard Kessler. Crowell, 1958. 45p. \$2.75.

When Tommy visited his grandfather's farm, he learned how to drive a tractor, tried many of the operations that a tractor can perform, and even took part in a farmers' weight-pulling contest. Clear diagrams and simple explanations in the text present the principles of operating a tractor in easy and interesting fashion. Useful for study of farm life in lower grades.

R Liebers, Ruth and Rothenberg, Lillian. Stevie Finds a Way; illus. by Robert Doremus. Abingdon, 1958. 47p. \$1.75.

Stevie couldn't see over the fence. Every time he tried and every way he tried he found that he was in the way. Determined to see the shovels and dump trucks that were being used on a big construction job, Stevie finally brought a brace and bit; he drilled a hole in the fence and then he drilled some more so that other people could watch. A simple and pleasant story, realistic and easy to read.

Ad Little, Mary E. Ricardo and the Puppets. Scribner, 1958. 32p. \$2.50.

4-7  
yrs.

Ricardo, a young mouse, liked the children's room better than any other part of the library. Here there were many books about mice and here, he reported excitedly to his friends, the library ladies were going to give a puppet show about the great mouse-hero, Perez. The mice dropped in to call; Ricardo had complained that all the other puppets were more splendidly dressed than the great Perez, and in their anger at this slight, all the mice ruined the other puppets. Too late, they saw that Perez had been dressed most beautifully since their last inspection. Ricardo was miserable but Perez came to life and spoke to him, forgiving him. Unfortunately, no consequence of this misbehavior ensues, and the story ends, in anti-climactic fashion, with the mice watching the puppet show. Dull ending notwithstanding, this is an entertaining story, with illustrations that have a soft and delicate appeal.

R Lord, Beman. The Trouble with Francis; pictures by Arnold Spilka. Walck, 2-5 1958. 55p. \$2.50.

The trouble with Francis was that it sounded like a girl's name. Some of the boys teased him, and even when the name didn't lead to jokes, what kind of a name was it for a baseball player? His parents offered comfort and his friends offered advice, and Francis tried several tactics to acquire a nickname. But everybody called him Francis—until the day he kept his team's lead with a good throw, in spite of the fact that his foot was caught in a bucket. After that he was, to his satisfaction, called "Buckets." Francis and his problems are described in an easy and pleasant style with realistic dialogue and nicely unified action.

NR McCormick, Wilfred. The Big Ninth. Putnam, 1958. 188p. \$2.50.  
6-8

Bronc Burnett, star pitcher of the Sonora, New Mexico, American Legion baseball team, is once again in hot water. After winning the national championship, the team stops in Kansas City on the way home and a rumor spreads that they will be allowed to play an exhibition game against the Athletics. When the coach's "big surprise" turns out to be only a series against a local rival back in Sonora, Bronc is furious and makes a great many immature remarks in front of newspapermen. Both the author and Bronc are convinced that the boy is not self-centered, conceited and loud-mouthed—that in this case and several others, he is merely the victim of circumstances beyond his control. Naturally, when Bronc's pitching wins the series he is accepted by all concerned. Values are poor and the baseball, while acceptable, is marred by didactic speeches by the coach.

R Manley, Seon, ed. Teen-Age Treasury for Girls. Funk and Wagnalls, 1958.  
8-12 332p. \$4.95.

An excellent collection of short stories, excerpts from novels and autobiographical material. Some of the selections are more or less independent, while others suffer from the separation from context. Nevertheless the material is representative work of good writers, offering humor, love, human interest and ideas to the teen-age girl. There are two sections of poetry—one humorous, one of love poems—which are not as well chosen as the prose. "What's Your P.Q.?" is a brief questionnaire of a rather superficial type, implying that every girl should be extroverted and social; it does not show up very well against the more mature and sensitive portrayals of girls and young women in the rest of the book. Each selection is prefaced with a note about the source, and there is a section of brief notes on the authors at the back of the book. The excerpts are so selected that the reader might well be interested in reading the originals.

M Mathesius, Ebba. Ingeborg of Sweden; illus. by Mary Royt. Whittier Books, 4-5 1958. 63p. \$3.

A story of some of the experiences of a child who lived, years ago, on a large Swedish

estate. Ingeborg, ten years old, is a golden-haired only child, petted by her relatives and loved by the servants. She has fun with her twin bear cubs and her tame crow, but her one great desire is to be "Lucia" and wear the crown on the traditional "Lucia-day"; she is very happy when she has coaxed Mother to agree. In order to have curly hair, Ingeborg has it all cut off and remains in her room until it grows out: her hopes are realized, for the once-straight hair is curly and just right for the Lucia-crown. Ingeborg is a spoiled and pampered child, and the anecdotes about her are of interest only because of the Swedish background.

Ad Merwin, Decie. Somerhaze Farm. Lippincott, 1958. 188p. \$3.  
5-7

Mary Lee Wade knew exactly how dull it would be on an English farm—but she found that all her preconceived notions were wrong. The Randall family and their house proved delightful, and Mary Lee found new friends and learned to ride. She became involved in an adventure when the mocking ghost of the Somerhaze Farm walked the house. The ghost is never explained, but the story is, except for this, realistic and pleasant. The American and British children are perceptively described as individuals, and in their relationships with each other. A good picture of English rural life, with considerable emphasis on horses and horse shows.

Ad Miller, Eugenia. Deadline at Spook Cabin; illus. by Leonard Shortall. Holt, 4-5 1958. 160p. \$2.75.

To win the newspaper delivery contest and get money for a new bike, Mitch had to be on time. He liked to be at the plant early, anyway, and absorb the atmosphere, because he wanted to be a reporter. Mitch was thrilled when he was permitted to check the fire departments (by telephone) for routine reports. Sure that he would win the contest, Mitch spent his savings on a present for his mother and chanced getting the bike. He and some friends found a deserted cabin, in which (at a later date) a runaway bank robber hid with kidnapped boys. Mitch deduced what the situation was, saved the boys, delivered the robber to the police, scooped the other papers, got a front-page by-line and was given a new bike by the newspaper staff. Despite the extravagant action, the book offers the interest of the newspaper background and of boys who talk and act like normal, lovable, irrepressible boys.

Ad Miller, Warren. King Carlo of Capri; illus. by Edward Sorel. Harcourt, 1958. 3-4 32p. \$2.95.

Freely adapted from Perrault's "Riquet with the Tuft-of-Hair," with ornate illustrations that have a baroque flourish. When Carlo was born, his parents despaired at his ugliness; they called a wizard who gave to the child the gifts of wisdom and generosity and the power to make the woman he loved equally wise, generous and—especially—to make the prince happy by her love for him. Prince Carlo grew up kind and intelligent, learned and lonely. He fell in love with a beautiful and foolish princess, but his love transformed her into a loving and intelligent woman and she became his wife. Vocabulary and concepts are more advanced than the picture book format would indicate.

M Mincieli, Rose Laura. Tales Merry and Wise; illus. by Kurt Werth. Holt, 1958. 3-5 127p. \$3.

Twenty-two stories told to the author by her mother and uncle, who had heard the tales from their forebears in Italy. A typical group of folk tales, ranging from the bewitched princess and the clever knave to the stupid wife and the traditional three brothers on a quest. The stories are bland rather than vivid, and style is uneven; written by a storyteller, they seem more suited to telling than to silent reading. Some of the tales found here do not appear in other collections of Italian folk literature.

- NR Montgomery, Rutherford George. The Golden Stallion and the Wolf Dog; illus. 6-8 by Percy Leason. Little, 1958. 210p. \$3.  
A compound of familiar ingredients: the taciturn range boss, the forlorn youngster under a cloud, the shifty-eyed, unshaven stranger, the good family (the Carters again) and their visitor, the lovely girl with dancing blue eyes. Pedro, the youngster, is falsely accused of murder and cleared by Charlie Carter. Add a greathearted dog and two beautiful untamed horses and you have a standard mediocre horse-story.
- R Nephew, William and Chester, Michael. Moon Trip; illus. by Jerry Robinson. 4-6 Putnam, 1958. 63p. \$2.50.  
A discussion of rocket flight and space travel that incorporates the findings of the first artificial satellites. The vocabulary is not overly technical, explanations are clear and tone is matter-of-fact. Aspects discussed are the moonship, its power and its crew; robot explorers; the problems while in flight; and the reasons men want to advance on the space frontier.
- NR Oberreich, Robert. Johann's "Magic Flute"; illus. by Hans Helweg. Bobbs-4-5 Merrill, 1958. 165p. \$2.75.  
Johann is the son of one of the caretakers of the Hohensalzburg fortress, and is a devoted flautist despite the fact that his surly father thinks his studies are a waste of time. Johann and his friends plan to give a puppet-show based on "The Magic Flute" in which Johann will play, Otto will sing, and all the others will participate in some way. Johann's teacher (a stereotype of the kindly old music master) comes to the performance, which is being given for the benefit of Karl, the invalid who needs medical care. The teacher brings his former teacher, the great maestro, Tuscalini. Johann's father melts, Otto wins a place in the famous choir, and the great Tuscalini decides that he will take Karl home and see that he gets proper care. Poor characterizations and sentimental, contrived plot are not redeemed by the do-it-yourself creativity, weakened as it is by the coincidence of ready-made singer, flute player, wood carver and a handy little sister who is a nine-year-old wonder at costuming.
- Ad Oldrin, John. Chipmunk Terrace; A Round Meadow Story; illus. by Kurt Wiese. 3-5 Viking, 1958. 80p. \$2.50.  
Another book about the animals of the Round Meadow country. Rio, a chipmunk, has learned to trust the gentle little girl whose terrace she visits. Ria even brings her five babies to visit the girl. In describing Ria's behavior as a mother, her excursions above ground and below, her escape from a hawk's talons and her preparations for hibernation and a new mating season, the author has given an interesting and authoritative picture of chipmunk habits. This is good nature lore, although there appears an unfortunate tendency to attribute to a chipmunk a level of thought that is human.
- R Reck, Alma Kehoe and Fichter, Helen Hall. At the Railroad Station; illus. by 2-4 Harry Garo. Melmont, 1958. 36p. \$2.  
Simple and explicit writing which gives descriptions of railroad stations, small and large, that are complete and informative. Illustrations supplement the text in realistic detail. The handling of baggage, tickets and telegrams is explained, the facilities and services of the station are described, and the physical differences in the appearance of small and large stations are illustrated.
- NR Ross, Geraldine. Scat the Witch's Cat; pictures by Kurt Werth. Whittlesey 2-3 House, 1958. 28p. \$2.  
Mrs. Stitch, the witch, had a cat named Scat who didn't like witches and hated his home and wanted to sit on a lap and be petted. When Hallowe'en came, the witch took the bat (named Brat) and the cat named Scat and flew off so fast that "the bat was glad, the witch went mad" and Scat fell off the broomstick . . . down, down into a

trick-or-treat shopping bag. A rather frightening story told in rhyme, with little plot or humor.

R Schlein, Miriam. Home: The Tale of a Mouse; illus. by E. Harper Johnson. K-2 Abelard-Schuman, 1958. 58p. \$2.50.

A little brown mouse worked day after day to build his nest—in just the right way, in just the right place. Carefully as he had built, the mouse felt that something was missing; when another mouse came along he realized that he had been lonely. He gave the other mouse all his treasures and she stayed; warm and safe, they were home together. A gentle and appealing story, with illustrations in soft green and brown. An excellent introduction to nature study and an evocation of contentment with which a small child can easily identify.

NR Schulz, C. E. Peter and Anna and the Little Angel. Bruce, 1958. 80p. \$2. 3-4

Peter and Anna and Grandfather were picking edelweiss one day when they were almost struck by an avalanche of rocks. Grandfather fled to safety with one child under each arm, but the rocks crushed their little house. They found a lovely carved wooden angel, which they put in the barn where they would now have to live. They went to Salzburg to sell their edelweiss (no explanation of how the flowers survived the flight from doom) and asked, but nobody knew the owner of the angel. The story goes on in a long and repetitious recital of holidays and celebrations, with frequent references to the little wooden angel. It is eventually disclosed that the carving belongs to a drama producer, and he decides to give the angel to the family. Dull writing, wooden characters and puerile conversation. Cartoon-like illustrations show Peter and Anna as much smaller than the ages of 10 and 12 which they are. The escape-from-avalanche illustration shows no edelweiss.

M Schwalje, Marjory and Earl. The Boy Who Made Magic; illus. by Shane Miller. 3-5 Abelard-Schuman, 1958. 144p. \$2.75.

Cracker Delaney met an unemployed circus magician, Marmaduke the Magnificent, and invited him to camp on the Delaney property. Cracker's Aunt Sandy was most disapproving until she met Marmaduke, who charmed her completely. Cracker learned quite a bit of amateur magic from their guest, and was therefore disconsolate when Marmaduke announced that it was time for him to move on. Just in time to prevent separation, the magician is offered a job on the school assembly circuit, because he and Cracker have given a successful show at Cracker's school. While the plot is not convincing, the subject has appeal to those children interested in magic.

NR Shabad, Theodore and Stern, Peter M., eds. The Golden Geographic Encyclopedia; picture maps and illus. by Wilhelm Eigener and August Eigener. 6-8 Simon and Schuster, 1958. 228p. \$7.95.

A compilation of geographic knowledge, adapted from the German publication, Westermann Bildkarten Lexicon. Profusely illustrated with color photographs, the book is divided into seven sections: North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and Oceania, and Polar Areas. A few pages are devoted to astronomy and two to the earth. Indexing is complete and indicates map references. Organization is by topic within the section: this means that all the information on, for example, Italy, will be scattered through the section on Europe. Since no cross references are given, there is no way of finding such material. There are few political maps, none of them for small areas; some production maps are included but are difficult to use.

Ad Simon, Hilda. The Amazing Book of Birds. Hart, 1958. 128p. \$3.75. 4-6

A compilation of miscellaneous and interesting facts about birds, divided into sections

on equipment (physiology), nests and eggs, care of young, getting food, flight, migration, exceptional birds, oddities, and birds of the past. Most of the material is available in other books about birds, and the book will probably be most useful as an introduction to the world of birds, since the style is informal and coverage superficial. The use of color in decorative style in some cases may be confusing and give erroneous impressions. The use of headings for brief topics that repeat the information of the headings seems unnecessary. Readable style, but random facts indicate browsing rather than reference use.

Ad Smith, Fredrika Shumway. Wilderness Adventure; illus. by Jack Merryweather. 5-7 Rand McNally, 1958. 176p. \$2.75.

A story of the friendship between a white and an Indian boy who met at Fort Dearborn in 1812. Nat Jenkins and Swift Arrow became blood brothers, each learning from the other. Swift Arrow's tribe, the Potawatomi, joined with Nat's father to rescue little Charity Jenkins when she was kidnapped by a hostile tribe. The families of the two boys learned to appreciate each other; when the Jenkins family decided to go to Marietta, Ohio, it was arranged that Swift Arrow go with them so that he might get the education that his father felt was the Indian's only solution to life in a predominantly white society. The main action of the story moves at a good pace, but the details of minor incidents tend to be contrived and the relationships between the good people of both races rather idealized and sentimental.

M Sobol, Donald J. The Lost Dispatch; A Story of Antietam; chapter decorations 7-9 by Anthony Palumbo. Watts, 1958. 173p. \$2.95.

The story, based on a historical incident, of a lost Confederate dispatch and of the way in which the course of the conflict was affected when the paper was found by a Union soldier. Wade Baxter, the soldier, is a mysterious "jinx" in his regiment and is sent away; he is found and pursued by his double in the Army of the South. The coincidence of the resemblance is used repeatedly as the basis of incidents in the action. The book is crowded with harrowing skirmishes, escapes after capture, violence and involved melodrama. The historical background lends some interest, but the age level for which this is written can find information easily elsewhere about the battle of Antietam, the culminating event.

Ad Sperry, Armstrong. South of Cape Horn; A Saga of Nat Palmer and Early Ant-6-8 arctic Exploration. Winston, 1958. 180p. \$2.95.

The story of Nathaniel Palmer who, at the age of 19, shipped as second mate on the Hersilia, bound for Cape Horn. When the vessel returned with a highly profitable cargo of seal oil and sealskins, a large fleet was organized for a new expedition. Nat Palmer served as pilot of the fleet (and as captain of the sloop Hero) when it set forth in 1820 in search of new seal rookeries. He had been convinced for some time that there was land somewhere to the south, and on the 18th of November land (the Antarctic continent) was sighted and the position entered in the ship's log. The admiral of a Russian expedition which was also exploring the area christened the new territory Palmer Land. An absorbing and informative sea story, albeit heavily nautical. Some of the terms used repeatedly in the story are omitted from the "sea-going glossary," which is quite extensive.

R Steiner, Charlotte. Where Are You Going? Doubleday, 1958. 24p. \$1.75. 3-5

yrs.

A new edition of a 1946 publication. Tommy observes the life around him and asks people and animals, insects and trains where they are going. Everybody is going about his business in a peaceful and friendly way: the bee is buzzing toward his hive, the train is carrying Daddy to the city, and the children are on their way to school. Help-

ful in developing environmental concepts. Binding and light yellow cover (non-washable) will probably not prove durable.

Ad Stolz, Mary Slattery. And Love Replied. Harper, 1958. 245p. \$2.75.  
8-10

When Betty Wilder fell in love with Clifton Banks, she faced the problem of a conflict in values. Cliff was hard-working and ambitious, but he did not have the refinement or set the value on formal education which Betty found in her own middle-class home, and she was inclined to be snobbish, even where Cliff was concerned. When he asked her to marry him, she refused, feeling that they would not be able to adjust to each other. Up to this point the author draws a realistic and sensitive picture of subtle differences which home backgrounds may make between people, and the reader feels that Betty's decision was the right one. Suddenly, however, the news comes that Cliff has been drafted, and Betty changes her mind, feeling that after two years they would be able to make a successful marriage. This solution seems unrealistic: college for Betty and the army for Cliff would tend to accentuate the differences between them. The solution is also invalid in terms of the author's characterization, and the reader will probably feel that Betty is quite unjustified in her belief that "love conquers all," when the two characters have been carefully shown to be basically incompatible in spite of the mutual attraction.

Ad Syme, Ronald. The Man Who Discovered the Amazon; illus. by William Stobbs.  
6-8 Morrow, 1958. 192p. \$2.75.

In 1541, Gonzalo Pizarro led an expedition that marched doggedly through the jungles of South America in search of spice. One of his followers, Francisco de Orellana, was ordered to construct a boat and to go, with a small crew, down the unknown river in search of food. The two groups were never reunited. Orellana, after a harrowing and dangerous journey down the Amazon, reached the sea and sailed to safety. The story of the perils and escapes of the explorers makes interesting reading, although the writing is uneven, with some solid passages of repetitious description.

R Tannenbaum, Beulah and Stillman, Myra. Understanding Time; The Science of  
6-8 Clocks and Calendars; illus. by William D. Hayes. Whittlesey House, 1958.  
143p. \$3.

A discussion of the units of time and of the ways in which man measures time. In the history of the development of such measurement, the authors explore the older clocks; the mechanical clocks and the refinements of mechanisms that culminated in the accurate clocks we know today; the early solar calendars and the replacement of the Julian by the Gregorian calendar. The standardization of time and the acceptance of time zones based on a prime meridian are clearly explained; measurement in space is discussed briefly. Good informational style, comprehensible diagrams and careful organization combine to produce a most useful book. Index is appended.

Ad Taylor, Duncan Burnett. Ancient Greece; illus. by Katerina Wilczynski. Roy,  
7-8 1958. 76p. \$2.95.

An outline of Greek history from the Minoan period to the disintegration of the Alexandrian empire, preceded by a section on myths and legends of the Hellenes, and concluded by a brief resume of later history. Chronological chart, bibliography and index are appended. The maps are helpful; illustrations are often uninformative and many are crudely sketched. Small type, printed two columns to a page, broken into small and easily readable sections. Style is both informal and informative, although grammatically peculiar in spots. Quite informative text: much material about Greek customs and costumes is incorporated into the historical information, and many explanations of works which we use whose meaning is derived from Greek, e.g., the meaning of "ostracise" that developed from the practice of writing the name of an outcast on

a piece of broken pottery, or "ostrakon."

R Trease, Geoffrey. Escape to King Alfred. Vanguard, 1958. 251p. \$3.  
7-9

A story of ninth century England, when all the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms save Wessex had been conquered and occupied by the Vikings. When the Viking leader Guthrum plans to make a surprise attack on Alfred, King of Wessex, his words are overheard by two young English captives. One of them, Elfwyn, escapes with Judith, a thane's daughter who is being held as hostage. The youngsters reach Alfred after an exciting and dangerous flight. The defeat of Guthrum and the success of King Alfred in uniting and strengthening the English kingdoms are told in a stirring and vivid tale.

R Warner, Edythe Records. Cabin for Ducks. Viking, 1958. 23p. \$2.50.  
3-4

An oversize book, with illustrations that vividly supplement, in their detailed and loving execution, the information about wild ducks that is given in the text. Two small boys visit a cabin that grandfather uses for duck hunting, and the description of the warm and secluded cabin vies in sharp imagery with the descriptions of the slow, cold waiting of the hunters. The picture book format may lead parents to use the book with children who are too young to understand the concurrent ideas of shooting for sport and cherishing wild life.

NR West, Jerry. The Happy Hollisters and the Mystery of the Totem Faces; illus.  
4-6 by Helen S. Hamilton. Garden City Books, 1958. 182p. \$1.

The Hollisters go off to Alaska with some relatives in a private plane; this opportunity has come just as the children have become interested in a missing totem pole. The indefatigable children find the totem, locate the lost treasure to which it gives a clue, catch the prize-winning fish in the salmon derby, and give the prize (a motor boat) to some new Alaskan friends. The oldest Hollister rescues the youngest Hollister from a bear. The situations and the behavior of the children are consistently and completely unrealistic. Writing is replete with trivialities and banalities, and the contrived single-stratum world of the favored Hollisters is devoid of humor.

SpC Werner, Jane and Hartman, Charles, eds. A Catholic Child's Bible; Stories  
5-8 from the Old Testament; illus. by Feodor Rojankovsky. Simon and Schuster,  
1958. 132p. (A Giant Golden Book.) \$3.95.

A retelling of 131 stories from the Old Testament. Oversize pages, large print, dramatic illustrations, many of them in color, combine to make an impressive compilation. There is no reason given for the fact that occasional passages are given in small-size italic type. Roman Catholic versions of names are used: Noe rather than Noah, Noemi rather than Naomi, etc.

SpC Werner, Jane and Hartman, Charles, eds. A Catholic Child's Bible; The New  
5-8 Testament; illus. by Alice and Martin Provenson. Simon and Schuster,  
1958. 96p. (A Giant Golden Book.) \$3.95.

Simplified language and large print; a companion volume to that reviewed above. Illustrations are more stylized in this volume, and have an Oriental touch. Both books will be useful in home collections, or in parochial school collections, for those of Roman Catholic faith.

R Wibberley, Leonard. Wes Powell; Conquerer of the Grand Canyon. Ariel, 1958.  
7-10 216p. \$3.

The story of a great scientist and explorer who never received any formal education. John Wesley Powell lost an arm in the Civil War, but was not deterred from leading the first expedition down the Colorado river and through the Grand Canyon. He mapped

the river and the plateau country, and became an authority on desert conditions and an expert on the culture of Indian tribes of the West. A pioneer advocate of conservation and reclamation, Powell, who had proposed the U. S. Geological Survey, was its director for many years. This is a well-written, fast-moving record of adventure, sacrifice, courage and tenacity.

NR Williams, Garth, illus. Three Bedtime Stories. Simon and Schuster, 1958.  
3-5 24p. (A Little Golden Book.) 25¢.

yrs.

Three traditional nursery tales: "The Three Little Pigs," "The Three Little Kittens," and "The Three Bears." The stories are abbreviated and simplified, losing the vigor of traditional versions. Illustrations are poor: cats and bears look alike and all are saccharine.

NR Williams-Ellis, Amabel (Strachey). They Wanted the Real Answers; illus. by  
4-5 Robert Engle. Putnam, 1958. 64p. (A Science Explorer Book.) \$2.  
Adapted for American readers from They Dared to Ask Questions, published in Scotland as one of a trilogy entitled Seekers and Finders (Blackie and Son, 1958). As examples of the men who dared to ask questions, the author discusses Pasteur, Darwin, and Edison. Although the jacket states a fourth example in Aristotle, he is mentioned with casual brevity, as one of the first who were "Science Explorers." Text is replete with generalizations and is written in awkward style. The information contained is easily available elsewhere.

Ad Williamson, Margaret. The First Book of Mammals. Watts, 1957. 63p. \$1.95.  
4-6

The author discusses the distinguishing features of mammals as well as the differences between kinds of mammals. The book is organized by aspects of structure or behavior: how mammals defend themselves, what they eat, family life, communication, etc. Each aspect is rather scantily explored. The easy style and the accurate illustrations (adapted from other sources) make the book interesting, but the manner of organization bars reference use. It is not possible to locate full information on bears, for example, or on hibernation, although some facts about both are in the text.

R Wolfe, Louis. Let's Go to a City Hall; illus. by Jerry Robinson. Putnam, 1959.  
3-6 48p. \$1.95.

A comprehensive discussion of the forms of municipal government and the functions of the various branches. The types of organization described are the mayor-council government, the commission government and the council-manager government. The last type is discussed in great detail and the others more briefly. The duties of officials and the ways in which they have been elected or selected, the separate departments and the relationships between them, and the details of financial matters are clearly explained. There is a great deal of detailed factual information; while the vocabulary is not difficult, the complexity of the subject indicates that the book may be best used with adult consultation or in a classroom unit on community life.

R Worcester, Donald. Lone Hunter's First Buffalo Hunt; illus. by Harper Johnson.  
4-5 Walck, 1958. 92p. \$2.75.

The Oglala tribe depended on the annual buffalo hunt for their winter's supply of pemmican and hides; Lone Hunter, old enough to participate for the first time, had seen the signs of a great herd of buffalo, but the elders of the tribe ignored the boy's report. The herd almost got away, but was enticed to a plain where they could be rounded up when Lone Hunter (guided by the elders and encouraged by the Great Spirit) led a stampede. The boy demonstrated his maturity by giving his share of buffaloes to a warrior who had been unable to fight. Exciting action, tightly knit plot and convincing background details of Indian life combine to give another absorbing story about Lone Hunter.

## *Professional Literature*

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