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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO · GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

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.

Except for pre-school years, reading range is given for grade rather than for age of child.

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Bulletin of the Center for Children's Books

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Volume XVI

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Number 5

New Titles for Children and Young People

Ad Allen, Robert Porter. The Giant Golden Book of Birds; An Introduction to Familiar and Interesting Birds of the World; designed and illus. by Arthur Singer; consultant: Oliver L. Austin. Golden Press, 1962. 97p. (Giant Golden Books). Trade ed. \$3.99; Library ed. \$3.99 net.

Written by a former research director of the National Audubon Society, an oversize book that is profusely illustrated; the illustrations, meticulously detailed, appeared first in Austin's Birds of the World (Golden Press, 1961), an adult book. The material in the text is not grouped in large areas, but is divided into descriptions of one species or several related species. The writing is matter-of-fact, succinct in provision of information; the Austin book (reviewed in the January, 1962 issue) is more comprehensive, only a little more difficult in vocabulary used, and more useful as a source of identification or reference. The appended index indicates in heavy type the pages on which illustrations appear.

M Bates, Zelda M. Roses Are Blue. Westminster, 1962. 203p. \$3.25.
7-9

Before he died, Doris' father had grown a blue rose strain in his greenhouse; forced to sell the greenhouse and work in a department store, Doris hopes that the new owner can keep up her father's work. In a fairly routine teen-age love and career story, the heroine is successful at her job (the store owner realizes that she is gifted at using flowers for decorating), and she has a love affair with Gary, the nephew of the new owner of the greenhouse. Since Gary is a graduate of a horticultural college, he is fortunately able to realize the importance of the blue rose experiment and to carry it forward. The writing style is mediocre, the plot and characters patterned, the value of the book is chiefly in the occupational orientation.

Ad Belmont, Pauline. Law, the Police Horse; photographs by Ted Russell. Reilly and Lee, 1962. 28p. (Easy to Read Photo Series). \$2.75.

A series of photographs, each accompanied by a line or two of text describing the training and work of a horse of the New York City Mounted Police. The treatment is slight and the photographs are of variable quality. Although the writing is dull, the subject makes the book useful for an introductory unit on community life or police work.

Ad Belting, Natalia Maree. The Sun Is a Golden Earring; illus. by Bernarda Bryson. Holt, 1962. 43p. Trade ed. \$3.50; Library ed. \$3.27 net.

A selection of folk-sayings about celestial bodies or phenomena, from various countries or peoples: American Indians, Society Islanders, Siberians, etc. Each saying is illustrated by a page or two of rather delicate and sophisticated drawing. The collection of sayings is not intended to be comprehensive; the book seems weak in two

respects: there is an effect of fragmentation in the series of sayings, some of them almost abruptly brief; the text seems slight for the child old enough to read the book independently, while it has several concepts or nuances that it would be difficult for a read-aloud audience to comprehend. For example, "The Milky Way is a long-stitched seam, the seam where the skins of the sky are fastened together. And the shooting stars are rays of light from the heavens, when the gods pull the seam apart to look down on the earth."

R Bird, Anthony. Veteran Cars. Viking, 1962. 71p. illus. \$2.98.

8-

Twenty-four full-page plates in color show models of old automobiles, the models having been selected by Mr. Bird as typical products made in several countries before 1915. Each page is faced by a page of text that has some description, some statistics, and frequently some quite amusing commentary. A lengthy introduction details the development of the industry up to 1915. The reproductions are handsome, and will be enjoyed by browsers too young to comprehend the text . . . "This model, the HB 6, was called a 15-h.p. but by the old R.A.C. rating would have been reckoned at 27-h.p., and the 6-cylinder engine was of 4, 086 c.c. capacity with bore and stroke of 85 mm.x120mm." Very few of the models described are American.

Ad Booth, Esma (Rideout). Kalena and Sana; illus. by Robert Pious. McKay, 1962. 6-9 152p. \$3.50.

A sequel to Kalena (Longmans, 1958), in which Kalena's marriage to Sana is arranged and their choices of careers made. Now the two have graduated, been wed, and come to live in a city in the Belgian Congo, soon after which the country gains independence. When, a year later, Kalena is about to have a child, she goes back to her family according to custom; she and Sana decide that they are going to have a good life in the city, a life of service to their newly-independent people. The writing is somewhat static, with little plot-line to the story; the book gives, however, a realistic picture of the educated younger people of the Congo, of the conflict between old ways and new, and of some of the problems of an emergent nation—particularly of the barriers between tribes.

Ad Bradley, Duane. Mystery at the Shoals; illus. by Velma Isley. Lippincott, 4-6 1962. 124p. \$2.95.

Patrick visits his relatives, and finds that his cousin Gilly is sure that there really is treasure on their island. The children are anxious to find the treasure because they are afraid the island will be sold; both love it and will some day share ownership. Mr. Munsey, who wants to buy the island, is an unpleasant and suspicious character; Patrick and Gilly outwit him, find the treasure, and save their land. Not an unusual plot, but the story has pace and atmosphere. Save for Mr. Munsey, characterization is good; the treasure is a modest one, and the story line is credible, but weakened by the not-unusual handling of children as detectives, finding and analyzing clues missed by adults.

R Buff, Mary (Marsh). Forest Folk; by Mary and Conrad Buff. Viking, 1962. 2-4 72p. illus. \$3.

A charming book about the animal life in a forest through the four seasons of the year. The soft and lovely illustrations are accurate in detail; the text is almost a prose poem. The book begins, "In the wintertime Snow falls quietly and softly in the giant forest. Ice forms on the lakes. Pine boughs bend down, Heavy with snow." The authors have given names to the creatures of the wild, but these are names suitable to the species (Cha-Cha is the scolding blue jay), and traits and behavior described are always those which are appropriate to the animal. In the four sections of the book, there is no real storyline; the writing murmurs along, moving

from the actions of one animal to those of another, with a recurrent mention rather than a continuous unfolding.

Ad Burack, Abraham Solomon, ed. Prize Contest Plays for Young People; a collection of royalty-free, one-act plays for drama contests and festivals. Plays, Inc., 1962. 342p. \$5.

A collection of fifteen one-act plays, each of which is followed by a page or two of production notes, and all of which are comparatively easy to stage and to costume. The writing varies in quality, none of the plays being either very good or very bad in style or dramatic construction. The book will be useful where additional material of this sort is needed, but the plays do not seem better suited for use as contest material than one-act plays in comparable collections.

R Butler, Beverly. Light a Single Candle. Dodd, 1962. 242p. \$3.25.
7-10

A good story about an adolescent girl's adjustment to blindness. Cathy's eyesight deteriorated steadily to her fourteenth year; an operation for glaucoma could not save her sight, and she went to a boarding school for the blind. Detesting it, Cathy applied for public school admittance; she accepted Joan's offer to be her guide but found Joan an unpleasant person and went back to her original plan of taking Trudy, her guide dog, to school. Gradually Cathy made other friends, acquired a boy friend, and improved her school work. The book ends, in realistic fashion, with a visit to the doctor and a report of no change: Cathy goes home disappointed but far from disconsolate. The one weakness of the book is in the unbelievably cruel teacher from the school for the blind; Miss Creel pays a home call after Cathy's operation, for example, and says—without introduction or preamble, "Isn't this pretty late in the morning for a big girl like you to be still lolling in bed?" Except for this, the book is excellent: good writing style, good balance between home, school, friends, and problems relating to Cathy's handicap. Cathy herself is quite believable in her reactions of despair that is succeeded by determination, her gradual attainment of security about being accepted, and her decreasing self-consciousness about being different.

Ad Calhoun, Mary Huiskamp. The Hungry Leprechaun; illus. by Roger Duvoisin. K-2 Morrow, 1962. 28p. Trade ed. \$2.75; Library ed. \$2.78 net.

A fanciful read-aloud story about a poor Irish boy who caught a leprechaun, sure that he could obtain gold by commanding a creature with magic powers. Tippiery was as hungry and poor as Patrick O'Michael O'Sullivan O'Callahan himself—no help at all; Patrick found himself sharing his dandelion soup with Tippiery. Tippiery tried magic on the soup, but could only turn it into frogs; he tried magic on rocks, but only his own finger turned to gold. They did find some brown things . . . and being so hungry, took them home. Cooked, they were wonderful. They called the things "potatoes" and soon all Ireland had some; today only Patrick's descendants remember that they can thank a hungry leprechaun for potatoes. A mildly entertaining story, first published in a shorter version in a magazine and showing some trace of having been extended in length; the repetition of episodes in which the leprechaun tries his magic makes the ending seem anticlimactic.

M Chandler, Edna Walker. Water Crazy. Duell, 1962. 154p. \$2.95.
7-9

Fins Harper is fifteen, and decides to drop out of school so that he can do the one thing that interests him—skin dive. He gets a work permit, is admitted to a SCUBA club, and gets some salvage jobs. His mother, unhappy at his dropping out of school and disturbed by his choice of career, since her husband had died while diving in wartime, reluctantly gives her permission. After becoming involved unwittingly in an il-

licit job, and after realizing that even as a diver he would be limited by a lack of education, Fins decides to go back to school. His decision is a positive value, and the book has some information about skin-diving, but the story is trite and the characters seem stock figures; the writing style is slangy and quite pedestrian.

M Cheney, Cora. The Girl at Jungle's Edge; illus. by Carol Wilde. Knopf, 1962. 5-7 150p. Trade ed. \$2.95; Library ed. \$3.29 net.

There weren't many other girls of fourteen at the Naval Base on the Philippines, so the new girl, Elizabeth, was very important. Millicent resented her accomplishments until Elizabeth met with an accident due to Cent's teasing; after that the girls were friends. They met a mysterious American doctor and his part-Filipina daughter at the edge of the jungle. Accused of collaboration, the doctor was an outcast; due to the persistence of Cent and Elizabeth, his innocence was proved and the girl from Jungle's Edge was able to come back to society. That part of the book that describes the adjustment of two girls to each other, the change from hostility to friendship, is sympathetic and quite perceptive: Cent and Elizabeth have problems that affect their personalities in realistic fashion. The story becomes, however, increasingly melodramatic and decreasingly credible as the girls hunt for proof that the doctor was a patriot engaged in guerilla warfare.

R Constant, Alberta Wilson. Willie and the Wildcat Well; illus. by Aldren A. Watson. Crowell, 1962. 250p. \$3.75.

A lively regional period story. Willie knows that his father, an expert driller, has to go where the oil is, but he resents bitterly moving from Pennsylvania to the Indian Territory when his father invests in a site. By the time the well is shot (bringing in oil in great plenty), Willie has adjusted to his new home, realizing that the work is exciting, the new neighbors are as friendly as people can be, and that—just as his father's friend had told him—"A man must learn to carry his true home in his heart." Characterization is excellent, period details (such as train travel at the turn of the century) are vivid, and the writing has humor and style.

Ad Cooke, Donald Edwin. Marvels of American Industry. Hammond, 1962. 275p. 6-9 illus. \$9.95.

A compilation of brief articles on eighty industries, grouped under such headings as communication, food, entertainment, or transportation. Useful for finding some quick information on a topic, although the coverage is such that the book has only limited reference use. The writing style is straightforward and a bit dry; an extensive relative index is appended. The volume is oversize and heavy, rather hard to handle; the print is small and set in double columns on the page.

R Craig, M. Jean. The Dragon in the Clock Box; illus. by Kelly Oechsli. Norton, K-2 1962. 43p. Trade ed. \$2.75; Library ed. \$2.78 net.

Originally published in a magazine, a read-aloud story about a small child's imaginative play. Joshua informed his family calmly, simply, that he had a just-hatched baby dragon in the carton in which a clock had been. Josh kept the box tightly taped until the dragon hatched. His mother asked, "How can you tell?" "It was time." "Did you hear it?" "Him, not it. No, he was very quiet. But it was time and he was ready, so I knew." With equal firmness, Joshua handled all the curiosity of his interested elders; on the day the box was empty, Josh informed his mother that the boy dragon had become strong enough to fly away, and he thought it would be a good box for marbles. The writing has a charming candor and gentle humor; Joshua's imagination is realistically child-like, and the accepting interest of his parents and an older brother and sister (inclined at first to tease) is admirably understanding.

R Dahl, Borghild Margarethe. Finding My Way. Dutton, 1962. 123p. \$3.
7-

An interesting book about adjustment to blindness. Miss Dahl writes matter-of-factly about her first months' experiences in learning to keep her home in order, to feed and clothe herself, to get about outside her home, and to relearn typing so that she might prepare her own manuscripts. There is an occasional note of self-righteousness but none of self-pity; there are frequent expressions of gratitude for Divine Help, but none of sentimentality. The autobiography reveals not a blind personality, but a personality. The pace of the book is slow, but this seems appropriate to the slow process of learning again the rudiments of self-sufficiency; one of the valuable aspects of the book is the candid discussion of the ways in which well-meaning sighted people may hinder or embarrass the blind.

Ad DeGering, Etta B. Seeing Fingers; The Story of Louis Braille; illus. by Emil Weiss. McKay, 1962. 115p. \$2.95.
6-9

A biography that is well-researched and has good balance between description of Braille's personality and his work. It is weak in writing style, which is often sentimental (On his seventh birthday, Louis . . . "went through the magic door that left his little-boy-self behind.") and occasionally is weak in the use of French in dialogue. Braille's life as a dedicated teacher and the tremendously important contribution of the Braille alphabet have enough inherent drama to make the somewhat eulogistic tone of the book unnecessary.

Ad Doane, Pelagie. Understanding Kim; story and pictures by Pelagie Doane.
4-5 Lippincott, 1962. 126p. \$2.95.

An American family adopts a Korean war orphan; Kim is ten, and Penny is looking forward to having a sister her own age. Penny's best friend, Judy, has been looking forward to Kim's arrival also, but she is jealous; Penny herself becomes jealous of Kim. Quiet, helpful, Kim does not complain but is increasingly unhappy. A fire in which Kim shows her bravery makes both Penny and Judy appreciate Kim, and there is a new feeling of amity amongst the three girls. The story has excellent values; the actions and reactions of the children are realistic, and the attitude of Penny's parents is sympathetic but firm. It is regrettable that the daughter of the Negro cleaning woman is named Peaches; however, nothing in the description of Peaches or her mother is derogatory. The story is well-written and realistic if a bit purposive, and seems weakened by the fact that Kim is accepted only after such a dramatic demonstration of courage and goodwill, since she evinces these all through the book.

R Duggan, Alfred. Growing Up in 13th Century England; illus. by C. Walter Hodges. Pantheon Books, 1962. 213p. Trade ed. \$3.50; Library ed. \$3.69
7- net.

A wonderfully informative book, written with great authoritativeness, in a style that is lively and humorous, informal and sophisticated. The author describes (chiefly in present tense) the lives of the people of five households of England in the 1270s. The five families are those of an earl, a country knight, a peasant, a rich merchant, and a craftsman. By this device Mr. Duggan not only gives minutiae about food, clothes, social customs, recreation, education, etcetera—he gives a broad but detailed picture of foreign trade, the role of the Church, or the English legal system. A most useful and interesting book.

Ad Du Jardin, Rosamond (Neal). Someone To Count On. Lippincott, 1962. 185p.
7-9 \$2.95.

A pleasant teen-age novel with a mildly inconclusive story line, but with believable characters in realistic situations. Twink, the summer after her junior year of high

school, was irritated at first by Jay, the boy who had moved in next door. However, the more she understood Jay's family situation, the more sympathetic she became; Jay was fond of all her family and came to seem almost a brother. Twink waited patiently in hopes that Gary, the one boy for whom she really cared, would break up with his girl, but she did not try to speed the event. The book ends with Gary and Twink having one friendly talk . . . and Twink is happy just at the possibilities that lie ahead. Twink's family is sensible and sympathetic, Twink herself a person of stability and integrity. Most of the action in the book is concerned with Jay and his problems, rather than Twink's personal problems, which somehow vitiates the momentum of the story.

Ad Eager, Edward McMaken. Seven-Day Magic; illus. by N. M. Bodecker. Har-
4-6 court, 1962. 156p. \$3.25.

A sophisticated fantasy in which five children find a magic book that describes themselves, and realize that they can create their own magic by wishing with the book. In one episode they meet a wizard and a dragon, in another they move back in time to attend a country school taught by their grandmother as a young woman, in another they disrupt a telecast by silencing all the cast except for one member of a male quartet. The children are lively and a bit precocious; occasionally the writing seems to strain for effect, but the book has pace, humor, and some fresh and imaginative situations.

M Fanning, Leonard M. Fathers of Industries; illus. by Albert Orbaan. Lippin-
6-8 cott, 1962. 256p. \$4.75.

Twenty-five brief surveys of industrialists from Watt to Carrier, most of the chapters having been previously published in pamphlet form. The material emphasizes the industrial contribution rather than the man himself, with most of the chapters having some discussion of the industry in general. The choice of subjects seems random; some of the men are important contributors and inventors like Watt, Edison, or Marconi, while others are "Fathers of . . ." the air conditioning industry (Carrier) or the petroleum industry (Drake). The writing style is often effusive; the "Father of American railroads" is "A towering figure, Colonel John Stevens of Hoboken! America's railroads and their vital role in building and welding the nation—as he predicted and hastened—are a fitting monument to his convictions and energies!" The lack of an index limits the usefulness of the book.

R Fisher, Aileen Lucia. My Cousin Abe; drawings by Leonard Vosburgh. Nel-
7-9 son, 1962. 285p. \$3.50.

Abraham Lincoln's cousin, Dennis Hanks, tells about Abe and his family in an unusual biography, an excellent one. Dennis knew and loved Abe from birth; they were neighbors in Kentucky, lived in the same household in Indiana, moved on together to Illinois—Dennis being wed by then to Abe's step-sister. The writing is faithful to the vernacular and the viewpoint is consistently that of Dennis himself: a convincing technique that makes the book seem truly a family story, with a cousinly affection and pride giving a warm and intimate picture of Abraham Lincoln.

M Fleming, Elizabeth P. The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood Harlan; illus. by
4-6 H. Tom Hall. Westminster, 1962. 176p. \$2.95.

A turn-of-the-century story about Tom and Jenny Harlan, who are regarded with suspicion by the children of the small town in which they have come to live. The Harlan children, who had been born while their parents were missionaries in China, realize that they are thought odd rather than interesting. When their parents go away on business, leaving them with a rather shiftless housekeeper, Tom and Jenny do one good turn after another: they get jobs, Tom routs a burglar, Jenny helps a neighbor in distress, etc. Several crusty adults are melted toward reformation by the children, and

by the time the senior Harlans get back to town, a grand welcome has been organized for their homecoming. No individual ploy of the children is unbelievable, but the book is weakened by a surplus of ploys, since the parental absence is for only two weeks. Some of the adult characters are almost stock figures: the mean farmer Eben, the shiftless housekeeper, the prim old maid.

Ad Floethe, Louise Lee. Blueberry Pie; pictures by Richard Floethe. Scribner, 2-4 1962. 31p. \$2.95.

Jamie goes off to gather blueberries, and his mother promises a blueberry pie. On this slight theme is built a very pleasant but slow-moving description of sights and sounds and smells of the country on a summer day. A good book for nature study, but not really a story; the writing is often evocative, and the illustrations—although they seem a bit too pastel—are appropriate.

NR Folsom, Franklin. Diamond Cave Mystery; illus. by John J. Floherty. Harvey 5-7 House, 1962. 282p. \$2.95.

A mystery story that has some good background information about caves and spelunking, but is otherwise quite patterned. Two boys find that an old man had died, leaving in a Bible and on a self-engraved coin some clues about a cave of diamonds. Chuck and Hal are trailed by other treasure seekers when the story becomes known, and their hunt is complicated by a man who fraudulently claims to be a missing heir. The boys find two pouches filled with diamonds, and are rewarded with a share of them by the legitimate heir. Some of the characters are stock figures (the breezy newspaperman, the pretended heir) but two are described with some humor: Hal's indefatigable baby brother, and his father, an inveterate teller of tall tales.

R Franchere, Ruth. Jack London: The Pursuit of a Dream. Crowell, 1962. 264p. 8- \$3.50.

A good biography, balanced in treatment and objective in tone. Since London's life was as varied and dramatic as any novel, the romantic truth is made more vivid by the restrained writing. A sailor at seventeen, a marcher in Coxey's Army, a drifter in New York; then a return to high school when eighteen and admission to college as a special student. London joined the Gold Rush, but profited only later, when he used his experiences as material for his books. The biography concludes at the point at which London's Call of the Wild has been published with tremendous success.

Ad Gibson, Ella. Martha's Secret Wish; illus. by Reisie Lonette. Lothrop, 1962. 3-5 174p. \$3.

Martha's wish is to have a father, since she has been without one for many years. She becomes fond of a man who comes to claim a lost dachshund she's found, and hopes that her mother will marry him, but Mrs. Lee doesn't seem that interested. When her mother decides to move to another city and a new job, Martha appeals to Paul Murray because she wants to stay with her friends; he proposes and is accepted, so Martha has her wish. The writing style is a bit bland and the dialogue weak, but the book has a balanced treatment of home, friends, and school activities; the solution is a bit pat, but the story is pleasant in the stepfather-child relationship.

R Gidal, Sonia. My Village in Italy; by Sonia and Tim Gidal. Pantheon Books, 4-6 1962. 83p. illus. Trade ed. \$3.50; Library ed. \$3.69 net.

Tenth in the series of books about village life, each book about a different country. As in the other books, the text is told in first person by the child of a family all of whom appear in the photographs that illustrate the book. Giorgio describes home and school life, a visit to Florence (used, as trips are in the previous books, to introduce some history), and some interesting details about harvesting grapes and making wine. Although some of the text seems patterned, the authors maintain a

convincing simplicity; Giorgio's conversational style, and the occasional report of a ploy that is irrelevant but typically boyish, both effectively convey the feeling that this is a real child talking about the small affairs of everyday life.

R 5-8 Glubok, Shirley. The Art of Ancient Egypt; designed by Gerard Nook. Atheneum, 1962. 48p. Trade ed. \$3.95; Library ed. \$3.79 net.

A very handsome book, with excellent reproductions of many art forms of ancient Egypt. The text is very simple and straightforward, instructive and not digressive; the descriptions are always on the same page as the illustrations to which they refer, or on a facing page. Useful in studying art forms or Egyptian history, but with wide appeal to the general reader; the pictures can be used by high school readers for art study.

R 4-6 Govan, Christine (Noble). The Delectable Mountain; illus. by Theresa Sherman. World, 1962. 187p. \$2.95.

Tracy was nine and her brother Sam eight when her recently widowed mother decided that living was too expensive in New York. Desolate at the thought of moving to the country—and down south, at that—Tracy felt that she was a tragic figure; she soon succumbed, however, to the beauty of the southern mountain setting and to the friendliness of the people; she came, in accepting a stepfather in addition to all the other changes in her life, to the realization that nothing stays the same—she grew up a bit. Set in the early part of this century, the story is wonderfully vivid in period detail as well as in the descriptions of nature in the mountain scene. Characterization is good, and the dialect and customs of the mountain people are given with fidelity and humor, but with no disparagement.

M 4-6 Gringhuis, Dirk. The Big Hunt; A Museum Exhibit Comes to Life; written and illus. by Dirk Gringhuis. Dial, 1962. 37p. \$2.75.

An interesting topic in a book weakened by uneven coverage. The author describes a party of scientists working in the jungle, and their subsequent work, when the expedition is over, setting up a museum exhibit in which flora and fauna are shown in their natural habitat. There follows a brief review of improvements in museum exhibits, material that might well be expanded and integrated with the earlier part of the text. Illustrations are poor, especially unfortunate here since the emphasis is on the visual effect of natural habitat groupings.

M 5-7 Havrevold, Finn. Summer Adventure; tr. by Patricia Crampton; illus. by Emanuella Wallenta. Abelard-Schuman, 1962. 127p. \$2.95.

First published in Norway in 1952, the story of a tomboy of thirteen who goes out sailing without permission and is stranded on an uninhabited island. Tine is jealous of her small brother and resentful about her responsibilities; some of her feelings become clarified and relieved when she has a chance to talk to Jan on the island. She has despised Jan's ineptitude—a boy of fifteen who couldn't sail—but he proves a comfort. The author writes perceptively of human relationships and conflicts, but the whole ploy seems overextended; it is described in minute detail. Both narrative and dialogue seem rather labored, and the Crusoe-like details of the stay on the island are not convincing, seeming only to provide an opportunity for the youngsters to talk together.

Ad 4-5 Hays, Wilma Pitchford. Highland Halloween; illus. by Peter Burchard. Coward-McCann, 1962. 64p. Trade ed. \$2.50; Library ed. \$2.52 net.

Set in the Smoky Mountains, a story about some of the descendants of Scottish Highlanders. Hunting a lost cow, Robbie Cameron and his friend Archie meet a newcomer, Malcolm Duncan, who has come to stay with his great-aunt. Granny Duncan is reputed strange and fey, so the boys are nervous when Malcolm takes them to the

Duncan house after they have fallen in the river. They spend a pleasant evening, led by Granny into observance of some of the old Hallowe'en customs. Good background in the story, but the pace is slow; the details of Hallowe'en customs are interesting, but it seems rather improbable that one could perform the intricacies of the sword dance while playing (as Malcolm does) the pipes, since bagpipes take a considerable amount of wind on the part of the player.

R Heilbroner, Joan. Robert the Rose Horse; illus. by P. D. Eastman. Random House, 1962. 64p. (Beginner Books). Trade ed. \$1.95; Library ed. \$2.19 net.

A lightly nonsensical story for beginning independent readers. Robert's monmental sneezes were declared by a doctor to be due to roses. (The word "allergy" is not used.) Advised to leave the farm, Robert went to the city; each time he did well on a new job, a stray sniff of a rose would ruin his career, because his sneezes disrupted or broke everything in his path. Finally, Robert turned his failing to advantage; seeing some escaping bank robbers, he deliberately smelled a rose, sneezed the robbers flat, and was feted by all. Children will enjoy the anticipation of each new debacle and the bland humor of the distressed and industrious Robert hunting employment.

R Hofsinde, Robert. Indian Hunting; written and illus. by Robert Hofsinde. Morrow, 1962. 96p. Trade ed. \$2.75; Library ed. \$2.78 net.

Another useful and informative book in Mr. Hofsinde's series of books about facets of Indian life. The division of the text is on the basis of the game being hunted: large game, small game, whales and seals; two sections discuss hunting from canoes and preparing for the hunt. In each section, there are descriptions of the differences in tribal techniques, of traps and weapons, and of the special procedures used with individual animals. Illustrations are nicely detailed, most of them being informative.

Ad Holl, Adelaide. George the Gentle Giant; illus. by Frank Daniel. Golden Press, 1962. 31p. (Golden Beginner Reader). Trade ed. \$1.; Library ed. \$1.49 net.

A fanciful story for beginning independent readers. George was the only giant in the land, so he had no giant friends and he was lonely. He wanted to play with the children in the village below, but when he tried a song they were frightened by the noise, and when he invited them to a picnic none of the children came. Then George built a pool, and all the children came to play, were joined by the giant, and soon made friends with George and used him for a diving board. Slight, but amusing; the text is simple and repetitive, the illustrations are a bit distracting but have humor and vivacity.

NR Hough, Charlotte. Algernon. Barnes, 1962. 30p. illus. \$2.95.
4-6 yrs.

A slight and mildly fanciful animal story. Algernon is a donkey who hears people tell their children not to be donkeys when they behave stupidly; he decides to improve himself and learns to read—large letters only. He finds that a man who is posing as a meter-reader is a burglar, so he upsets a vegetable cart and buries the burglar in a heap of vegetables, then goes to fetch the police. Algernon is rewarded not only by being given the vegetables to eat, but by having people use the word "donkey" to mean "clever" after that. The illustrations are of pedestrian calibre, the writing is bland, the story line a bit labored.

Ad Jewett, Eleanore Myers. Big John's Secret; with illus. by Frederick T. Chapman. Viking, 1962. 236p. \$3.25.
7-9

Set in England in the thirteenth century, the story of an adolescent boy who has been

dispossessed in the factional fighting during the reign of King John. Big John has been living as a free villein with Old Marm, who is suspected of being fey. The boy knows that his father was a knight and hopes to find that he is still living. John goes to serve the Earl of Varenne as a page and after a year finds his father with the help of Brother Francis of Assisi. The writing style is good, the story has pace, and the many details of feudal life are smoothly integrated; the book is weakened by a surfeit of dramatic incidents, in many of which there is a rather heavy dependence on coincidence.

M Johnson, E. Harper. Piankhy the Great; written and illus. by E. Harper Johnson. Nelson, 1962. 96p. \$2.95.

The story of an African king who conquered Egypt in the seventh century B.C. Ruler of the land of Kush, Piankhy left the story of his conquest inscribed on a stele which was discovered in 1862. The book is illustrated in handsome drawings that show architectural and costume detail. The writing style is rather ponderous and frequently florid, so that the story of an adventurous military campaign loses impact. It is particularly unfortunate that the style is dull, since there is so little material about Negro people at this period of history.

NR King, Marian. What Would You Do . . . ?; illus. by Audrey Preissler. Luce, 1962. 25p. \$2.
yrs.

A read-aloud book that asks what would the reader do if . . . the sun urged one to get out of bed, a favorite dollie said it was a wonderful day, a pair of red shoes tapped on the floor and said, "Let's go for a walk in the garden."? Etcetera. After the early morning walk, "I know what I would do." . . . go for another early morning walk, and "This time I would take my dollie with me—wouldn't you?" A slight theme and rather coy writing style.

Ad Kisinger, Grace Gelvin. Too Late Tomorrow. Macrae, 1962. 173p. \$2.95.
7-9

Peggy, a high school senior, resented the fact that her parents refused to let her go steady with Ricky; when she and Ricky stopped dating altogether, Peggy was sure that it was because of the strict rules she had to obey. Things were patched up in time for the senior prom, and by then both Ricky and Peggy understood the parental viewpoint, because they had seen the plight of their best friends, Fred and Donna, who had eloped and were about to have a baby, and who were worried about schooling and finances. Sensible but purposive, a bit slow of pace.

M Klein, Leonore. Henri's Walk to Paris; designed by Saul Bass. Scott, 1962.
K-2 42p. \$3.75.

A read-aloud picture book that has a mild tall-tale humor, and very sophisticated stylized illustrations. Henri reads so much about the attractions of Paris that he decides to hike there from his home in a small town nearby. He stops for a picnic lunch; while he is having a post-prandial nap, a bird reverses the direction marker that has been carefully put down by Henri. He trudges back home, commenting that everybody he knows seems to be in Paris today; in his own house, he tells his parents that he has been just as much at home in Paris as he is in his own town of Reboul. The text has enough simplicity and repetition to appeal to the young listener, the conclusion is illogical—Henri does not recognize his own home. The illustrations

are interesting and technically proficient, but for the child are distracting; the elaborate use of type in illustration is a device with adult appeal.

M Komroff, Manuel. Thomas Jefferson. Messner, 1961. 191p. \$2.95.
K-2

An adequate biography of Jefferson, fairly objective in tone and factually accurate but marred by a heavy, solid style with occasional lapses into errors of punctuation or syntax. Not as well written as Judson's biography (Wilcox-Follett, 1952), or as Johnston's Thomas Jefferson, His Many Talents (Dodd, 1961) which approaches the subject differently but gives much of the same information as do the chronological biographies. Dull and plodding—like an encyclopedia biography.

R Kuskin, Karla. Alexander Soames: His Poems. Harper, 1962. 46p. illus.
K-3 Trade ed. \$1.95; Library ed. \$2.19 net.

A delightful book to read aloud. The poems are good in themselves: freshly imaginative, humorous, technically admirable, and the illustrations are harmoniously light and gay. The special appeal of the book is, however, that it has also a unifying theme. Alexander Soames will not stoop to speaking in prose; his mother suggests plaintively that he do so: "Alexander had a mother. 'Dear,' she said a thousand times, 'Dear,' she said to Alexander, 'Must you always speak in rhymes? Wear your rubbers, Wipe your nose, Why not try to speak in prose?'" Since Alexander is adamant, she challenges his ingenuity by suggesting topics or words for rhyming; thus the collection has great variety.

M Latham, Jean Lee. The Dog That Lost His Family; by Jean Lee Latham and
K-2 Bee Lewi; illus. by Karla Kuskin. Macmillan, 1961. 28p. (Tell-Together Stories). Trade ed. \$2.50; Library ed. \$2.37 net.

The device of the tell-together story is, the authors explain, that "I tell what happened and you make the noises. All right?" The listener to this read-aloud story is being invited to make dog-noises whenever the text leaves a blank after "Skipper says . . ." Skipper is a dog who goes off to play when his family is in the process of moving. When he comes back at dark to take care of them, as usual, they are gone. Skipper goes up and down streets, tired but determined, and finally finds his lost people. A slight theme, but adequate as a story; the invitation to participation may appeal to small children, but the end result is perhaps more of a story-telling game than a book.

Ad Lathrop, Dorothy Pulis. The Dog in the Tapestry Garden. Macmillan, 1962.
4-5 42p. illus. Trade ed. \$2.50; Library ed. \$2.64 net.

A fanciful story in which the animals in a tapestry hanging come alive. Elena wonders why her little greyhound is so excited about the tapestry; one night in the flickering firelight she thinks she sees the animals in the tapestry garden moving. When nobody is about, the greyhound enters the tapestry garden; one day she is pursued by the leopard. The dog does not enter the garden again, but another dog from the tapestry comes to life and joins the greyhound. The family cannot understand where the new animal comes from, but they soon accept the second pet. They never solve the problem of the hole in the tapestry in just the spot where there had been a small dog. The fantasy is not completely convincing, but the story and the illustrations have a combination of delicacy and sophistication that give the book an elusive appeal.

R Ley, Willy. The Poles; by Willy Ley and the editors of Life. Time, 1962.
8- 192p. illus. \$3.95.

An oversize book about the Arctic and the Antarctic, profusely illustrated by photographs that are informative and often are strikingly lovely. Except for the two long sections on the exploratory work at each of the poles, most of the material in the book covers both regions: polar animals, man at high latitudes, rigors of polar life. The concluding chapters describe the experimental work being done at the poles today, and discuss some of the possibilities of the future for colonization, exploitation of resources, and scientific research. A double-page spread headed "Polar Do's and Don't's" is interesting if not useful to many readers; a bibliography is appended, as is a very good relative index that indicates illustrations and maps.

R London, Jack. Before Adam; biographical introduction by Willy Ley; epilogue
9- by Loren Eiseley; illus. by Leonard Everett Fisher. Macmillan, 1962.
172p. \$3.95.

A story of primitive man, first published in 1907, in which a modern man lives his ancestral past in terror-filled nightly dreams. As Big-Tooth, a child of the Tree People, he describes his acceptance by a tribe of cave dwellers, and the routing of the tribe by the Fire-People. The Cave-People have no language and few tools; cruel and simple animals, they are only beginning to feel some of the softer emotions or ethical concepts of civilized men. The impressive thing about the story is that London has made Big-Tooth and the people of his tribe so real; the writing is occasionally florid, but the whole idea is developed with force and consistency. An extensive bibliography of London's books is appended, with detailed information about the original publication: many books are composed of chapters that appeared first as separate stories in magazines. Listed also are books about Jack London, collections of his short stories, and London books in print.

R McNeer, May Yonge. America's Mark Twain; with illus. by Lynd Ward.
5-8 Houghton, 1962. 159p. Trade ed. \$3.75; Library ed. \$3.40 net.

A good biography, comparable in scope to that by Eaton (America's Own Mark Twain; Morrow, 1958) but written with less detail and accompanied by illustrations that have variety and humor. Inserted at intervals through the text are "Previews" of books by Twain; for example, after the first chapter about Twain's early childhood is a preview of Tom Sawyer, consisting of several pages of illustrations in a variant style, with a paragraph on each page synopsising the plot. This may be confusing to younger or less experienced readers. The writing has humor and simplicity; the subject of the biography is described with both admiration and candor.

Ad Mother Goose. Mother Goose in Hieroglyphics; by George S. Appleton.
3-4 Houghton, 1962. 60p. illus. Trade ed. \$2.75; Library ed. \$2.90 net.

A facsimile edition of the 1849 publication that combines words and pictures to create rebus puzzles; a numbered key to the solutions is appended. The small drawings have a quaint charm; not all of them are easy to translate, partly because the objects are not in use today and partly because the small pictures are not always easily distinguished. For example, in puzzle number 50 there are drawings of "rose," "violet," and "pinks." An interesting curiosity and conversation piece.

R Newcomb, Ellsworth. Miracle Metals; by Ellsworth Newcomb and Hugh Kenny;
6-9 illus. by Robert Bartram. Putnam, 1962. 184p. Trade ed. \$3.50; Library
ed. \$3.29 net.

Excellent informational writing: the style is informal but straightforward, the scope of coverage is broad and the depth of treatment adequate, the material is very neatly organized. The authors give a historical survey of the use of metals from primitive times to today, and discuss metallic structure and alloys. Separate chapters describe

the properties of and the manufacture of steel, copper, and aluminum and their alloys; several of the less important metals are grouped in another chapter. Some of the newer metallurgical discoveries (lithium, germanium, plutonium, etc.) are given brief listing, and the closing chapters discuss techniques and uses of today's metals and the application of metallurgical discoveries for space age needs. A table of metals, a glossary, a brief bibliography, and an index are appended.

M Norfleet, Mary Crockett. Hand-Me-Down-House; illus. by Edgar Mallory.
4-5 Knox, 1962. 96p. \$2.50.

The story of a Negro family that moves into a changing neighborhood. Only the smallest of the three children is ready to accept the friendship of the elderly white woman next door; Jakie brings his mother and sister to know Mrs. Hamilton as a good neighbor. At the close of the book, Jakie is overwhelmed by the gift of a clubhouse from his friend, a dénouement that would be more effective were it not in a sentimental Christmas setting. The book has several weaknesses: the writing is dull and purposive, the focus of interest is a child in second grade, rather than one the age of the child who can read the book independently, and the whole issue of race relations is oversimplified, with no other member of the family having relations (good or bad) with white people. On the other hand, it is unusual and wholesome to have a book that sees the problem of residential integration from the viewpoint of the Negro family.

M Palmer, Myron Tim. At the Lion Gate; written and illus. by Myron Tim Palmer.
6-8 er. Houghton, 1962. 155p. \$2.95.

An adventure story set in ancient times in Mycenae, with illustrations that are similar to the art forms of the period rather than being descriptive of the story. The plot is dramatic and rather involved: Lysis and his cousin Jason are being given military training by the captive Pelias, and they become instrumental in foiling the plan of some traitors within the Mycenaen citadel. With them as they travel in disguise is the Lady Nari, a cousin of Lysis and of Pelias, High Priestess of the Mother Goddess of Crete and Egypt, beloved of Pelias. The cultural details of an old civilization are, as they were in the two preceding books by this author, the most interesting aspect of the book. The characters are rather wooden, the writing often stilted: "Nari was good-natured about it and ordering her thoughts she began . . .," or "Nari was silently comparing the room and building with memories of Egypt. The buildings she was accustomed to were arranged on a central axis with everything balancing on each side. Here all was so irregular in plan and pattern, even barbaric! She was happy to recognize borders of the sacred lotus flower of her homeland."

Ad Pliss, Louise. The Trip Down Catfish Creek; illus. by Anthony D'Adamo.
4-6 Reilly and Lee, 1962. 140p. \$2.95.

Four children, playing about with an old canoe they have found in a garage, decide to take it into water; they embark on a ride down Catfish Creek, capsize, and are rescued. The book gets off to a slow start, but gains pace; the plot has unity but has some minor weaknesses—the caper depending, for example, on the fact that three mothers are off the scene and that no adult is enough aware of the children's activities to question them. The children are quite believable in their behavior, but the writing has an occasional note of cuteness in the description of the children: Clem, for example, is nine and is watching a television commercial . . . "Finally there was a lady behind a great pile of soapsuds, smiling because she was so happy to be doing the dishes."

R Robinson, Barbara. Across From Indian Shore; illus. by Evaline Ness. Lo-
5-6 throp, 1962. 158p. \$3.50.

Luke's father had always promised that when the boy was ten he could meet the very old Indian Princess who lived on the other side of the lake, on Indian Shore. Now his

father had died, the summer home at the lake had become a permanent home, and neither Mother nor big brother John had time or interest. Luke tamed a baby fox, planning to give it to the Princess, but their eventual meeting was not as planned— Luke rowed across the lake for help when his mother was snakebitten. The old woman came, helped Luke's mother, and became their friend; later she and Luke shared the secret of the Indian burying ground, and she called him "Chasatonga"—Little Big Man. A slow-moving story, but filled with the gentle longings of the boy and with some good descriptions of the outdoors.

R Ruchlis, Hyman. Clear Thinking; illus. with photographs, cartoons, and drawings. Harper, 1962. 307p. Trade ed. \$3.95; Library ed. \$3.79 net.

An unusual topic for young people is discussed in a useful book written with detailed clarity. The writing is straightforward but informal, with illustrative drawings and anecdotes that amplify the principles of logic outlined in the text. Mr. Ruchlis discusses logic and reasoning, the problems inherent in uses and interpretations of words, common errors in reasoning, facts and opinions, and the molding of opinions—with a pithy chapter on advertising. A series of problems is presented throughout the book; the author suggests in his first chapter that readers work on the problems (rather than just looking up the answers) so that they may have practice in thinking clearly.

R Samachson, Dorothy. The Fabulous World of Opera; by Dorothy and Joseph 7- Samachson; illus. with photographs. Rand McNally, 1962. 200p. \$3.95.

A very well-written book, comprehensive in scope, detailed in coverage, and carefully organized. The Samachsons write with competence in, and enthusiasm for, the subject; the writing has both dignity and humor. In addition to the historical and biographical material, the book has chapters on all of the contributors to an opera: the choreographer, the manager, the designer, the librettist, etc. The final chapters discuss opera abroad today and opera in America today. Appended are a glossary of operatic terms, a divided bibliography, and an excellent relative index.

Ad Sasek, Miroslav. This is Israel. MacMillan, 1962. 60p. illus. Trade ed. 4-6 \$2.95; Library ed. \$3.51 net.

The first of Mr. Sasek's books to be devoted to a country rather than to a city, and therefore somewhat more diffuse. Much of the text relates place names to Biblical events or persons, and the author refers to or quotes from the Bible frequently: "Tabgha, where a few loaves and fishes fed multitudes—" or "Avdat—ancient caravan-crossroads of the Nabateans in the central Negev." The text has less humor than there is in the author's previous books, and the format seems less successful here; probably because the geographic area is larger, the kaleidoscopic vignettes do not give a unified impression.

Ad Seibert, Elizabeth G. Sidonie; illus. by Ray Keene. Bobbs-Merrill, 1962. 188p. 7-9 \$3.50.

Sidonie, having seen what physical therapy had done for her little sister (a victim of cerebral palsy) wanted to be a physical therapist; she knew that there was only one way she could go to college to study this: find the vaguely-referred-to legacy of her uncle. The legacy itself is a logical one, but the involvement of Sidonie and her friend Chris with a gang of desperate robbers while exploring the mystery is the weak aspect of the book. The handling of Sidonie's attitude toward her sister and the changing attitude of her friends as they learn what cerebral palsy is, is very good; Sidonie's relationships with those of her age are perceptively described.

M Selden, George. I See What I See!; illus. by Robert Galster. Farrar, 1962. K-3 44p. \$3.50.

Seven children go to the zoo and then travel by subway and ferry; six of the children are imaginative, but the seventh—Jerry—is stolidly matter-of-fact. Annoyed, the others suggest that he not be spoken to, or plead with him to pretend. Finally, they play a trick that leads Jerry to imagine he sees something that doesn't actually exist. After that, Jerry realizes that he can see what he really sees and still embellish his perception. The conversation of the children is natural, and the theme of the story has appeal, but the book is weakened by the quick conversion: an unimaginative child is not likely (as Jerry is, it is implied) to think fancifully because of one incident.

R Selsam, Millicent Ellis. Terry and the Caterpillars; pictures by Arnold Lobel. 1-3 Harper, 1962. 64p. Trade ed. \$1.95; Library ed. \$2.19 net.

A small masterpiece. Terry puts three caterpillars in jars, feeds them, and hovers over the cocoons until three moths emerge. The accuracy and simplicity of the writing, regarded as introductory science, is impressive; the book is doubly impressive because the text is at the same time simple enough for beginning readers and interesting enough to read aloud. The illustrations echo the humor of the writing, a good example of that humor being seen in Terry's friend and classmate Benny. Benny has contributed the information that there should be holes in the top of the jar; when Terry brings her cocoon to school, all the other children peer at it, but Benny knows gamesmanship. He not only points out that he's seen it before, but reminds Terry that there wouldn't be a cocoon except for him. He says, "I bet you don't know what happens next." "No, what does happen next?" Terry asks. "Find out." says the expert.

Ad Seuss, Dr. Dr. Seuss's Sleep Book. Random House, 1962. 53p. illus. Trade K-2 ed. \$2.95; Library ed. \$2.89 net.

A read-aloud picture book with the familiar extravagant Seuss creatures in the illustrations, and a text that has a single theme embellished to ridiculous lengths. Various improbable creatures are described and pictured in a mad variety of sleep patterns. There are several places in the rhyming text that are prime examples of nonsense humor; one of these is the verse about the Chippendale Mupp, an animal with an impossibly long, ropy tail; the tail is used as a do-it-yourself alarm clock, since the Mupp can bite it and have the sensation reach him eight hours later, when he will awaken himself by yelling "Ouch!"

R Shakespeare, William. Ten Great Plays; with an introduction and commentaries 8- by Sir Tyrone Guthrie; illus. by Alice and Martin Provensen. Golden Press, 1962. 502p. Trade ed. \$11.95; Library ed. \$11.90 net.

An interesting book, attractively illustrated with stylized drawings; each play is prefaced by a two-page analysis of the play and the characters in it, with general suggestions about line-cuts, interpretation of roles, or production. Sir Tyrone writes with authority, and his style is delightful: "At the end of Act IV the revenge is going great guns. Trinculo, Stephano and Caliban are going to have their joints ground with dry convulsions and several other juicy punishments, not in the least consonant with the nature of kind, silvery grandad." A most attractive book; too heavy for classroom or production use, but excellent for the individual reader. A useful feature is the listing of unfamiliar words in each play, in an extensive appended glossary.

R Solomon, Louis. Telstar; Communication Break-Through by Satellite; illus. 6-9 with photographs. McGraw-Hill, 1962. 64p. \$2.95.

A competently written report on the development of the communications satellite, the drama of the first transmission, and the ways in which the ground stations and the satellite function. Profusely illustrated with photographs and diagrams, the material is well-organized and the explanations of theories or functions are succinct; the writing is rather informal. A final chapter describes future projects now planned by the

Space Agency; an index is appended.

Ad Walden, Amelia Elizabeth. So Near the Heart. Whittlesey House, 1962. 224p.
7-9 \$3.75.

In a sequel to When Love Speaks, Miranda Welch joins the American Shakespeare Festival in her first professional engagement. Doing well in two small parts, Miranda falls heir to the part of Rosalind when an accident removes the star who had had that role. In a rather patterned scene of climax, the threads of sub-plot are pulled together. Randy has had one enemy, a beautiful and unscrupulous girl who does her best to ruin Randy's performance; she has just had her first bitter quarrel with the director (who is in love with her); she is worried because her widowed mother is having emergency surgery. Rising above all these problems, Miranda sees a new interpretation of Rosalind; she forgets all her personal problems and captivates the audience—and the critics. Atmosphere and theatrical lore are good, and are more important in the book than the formula plot and the no more than adequate characterization.

R Watson, Sally. Witch of the Glens; drawings by Barbara Werner. Viking, 1962.
7-10 275p. \$3.50.

An excellent adventure story with good historical background detail, set in Scotland in the middle of the seventeenth century. Kelpie, the witch of the glens, is an unprincipled gypsy girl who becomes involved with the Camerons, who are fighting in the struggle between the Covenanters and those loyal to King Charles. Kelpie finds love, but she finds even more: personal integrity and friends to whom she feels loyalty. Good background, good dialogue, good pace; the author is to be commended for leaving Kelpie's origin (she is supposed to have been stolen by the gypsies) a mystery.

M Whitney, Phyllis Ayame. Mystery of the Golden Horn; illus. by Georgeann
6-8 Helms. Westminster, 1962. 240p. \$3.25.

Vicki's mother is in the hospital for a long stay and Vicki, already resentful that she is to be sent to join her father in Istanbul (where he is teaching), loses heart completely when she learns that she is failing in school. She resists overtures of friendship in the Turkish household, but becomes involved in the mysterious activities of Adria, another American girl of fourteen. The book is weak as a mystery, since the Golden Horn for which Adria has been searching turns out to be a symbol. The book has good background detail and little that is extraneous to the story line, but the plot is thin and the characters seem exaggerated: Adria is fey, Ken—the boy of the household—inde-fatigably hostile, Vicki's father a grave and often aloof scholar.

R Wilder, Laura (Ingalls). On the Way Home; The Diary of a Trip from South
5-8 Dakota to Mansfield, Missouri, in 1894; with a setting by Rose Wilder Lane.
Harper, 1962. 101p. illus. Trade ed. \$2.95; Library ed. \$2.92 net.

A book that will be of interest to readers of the "Little House" books, and which is interesting enough material about pioneer life to stand on its own. Mrs. Wilder's diary has a matter-of-fact style and a repetition of incident that makes the monotony of the trip and the blistering heat more vivid than would a lengthy description. Traveling from South Dakota to Missouri, the family had hidden the precious money that was to buy their new home; when they found the site they wanted, there was a small ceremonious opening of the box with the long-saved hundred dollar bill. It was gone, and all their plans had to be changed. The diary is preceded and followed by reminiscences by Mrs. Wilder's daughter, material that is as appealing as the diary itself.

Reading for Librarians

- American Library Association. Individual School Guide for Planning School Library Development. 8p. Single copy free. \$.10 each additional copy. ALA, School Library Development Project, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 11, Illinois.
- _____. School District Guide for Planning School Library Development. 8p. Single copy free. \$.10 each additional copy. Available from SLD Project as above.
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- Durkin, Dolores. Phonics and the Teaching of Reading. Columbia University: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, 1962. 76p. \$1.25.
- Freund, Roberta. Open the Book. Scarecrow Press, 1962. 209p. \$5.
- Gaver, Mary V. The Accessibility of Learning Materials. U.S. Office of Education: Cooperative Research Program. 32p. \$1. Available from ssh press, 54 North Drive, New Brunswick, N.J.
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- Viguers, Ruth Hill. "Reflections on the Pursuit of Excellence in Books for Children." New York Public Library Bulletin, October 1962, \$.30. Available from the NYPL, 5th Avenue and 42nd Street, New York 18.
- H. W. Wilson, Firm. Children's Catalog; 1962 supplement to the 10th ed., 1961. Edited by Estelle A. Fidell. 138p. Service basis.
- _____. Standard Catalog for High School Libraries; 1962 supplement to the 7th ed., 1957. Edited by Dorothy Herbert West and Rachel Shor. 108p. Service basis.

