PRODUCTION NOTE

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library
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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PRINTED IN USA
New Titles for Children and Young People

M  Allen, Lorenzo. *Fifer for the Union*; illus. by Brian Wildsmith. Morrow, 5-7 1964. 256p. $3.25.
A Civil War story about a boy of twelve. Resentful and hostile toward his stepfather, Len gives his age as fifteen at Union Army headquarters. He has serious and sobering experiences, makes some new friends, and comes to see that he has been unfair to his stepfather. The storyline is acceptable, and some of the incidents of army life are interesting, but the book is very weak in characterization and in writing style. The one female who is of any import in the story is a girl of twenty-one who talks and acts like an adolescent. The expository passages have occasional phrases that have a curiously old-fashioned quality: "... Emily Jane asked, her blue eyes ever so wistful."

R  Angell, Pauline K. *To the Top of the World; The Story of Peary and Henson*; 7- illus. with photographs and maps. Rand McNally, 1964. 288p. $4.50.
An unusually fine double biography, smoothly and informally written, detailed, perceptive, and candid in appraisal of the subjects. The author describes the lives of Peary, the first explorer to reach the North Pole, and Henson, Peary’s Negro colleague, separately up to the time of their meeting; she views with candor the relationship between the two men, and comments with restraint upon the understanding with which Henson accepted Peary’s rejection of him after the fact. The descriptions of the voyages are wonderfully vivid: the struggles through the bitter cold, the sled dogs going mad, the illness, the failures, the Eskimo guides. Also interesting are the details of organization in the States: the attitudes of the Congress and the Navy, the raising of funds, the pleas and the lectures, the feuds and the frauds. Source materials are cited, and an excellent index is appended.

3-5 Engaging illustrations enhance this odyssey, junior-grade. Peter meets an old sailor who reveals the fact that he has a golden key to a box of treasure and then he loses the key and then Peter finds it and then Peter meets three villains and then he sails away after the old sailor and then and then ....... The story rambles on in a way that would be dull were it serious; as an ingenuous burlesque of melodramatic adventure it is delightful fun.

A book about marine life and marine phenomena; the text has a good amount of accurate information, but it has so many examples of superficial treatment, careless writing (Krakatao for Krakatoa), and irrelevancies as to be of little use. The illus-
trations are of variable quality, some augmenting the facts presented in the text while others are ornamental or seemingly pointless. There are three drawings in the section on seaweed, for example, but only three or four varieties can be distinguished, since most of the pages are filled with human figures or equipment. The style is popularized: "After people at the shore have had time to think about the spread and bulk of the water, they begin really wondering. A mystery arises, a cause for daydreams of adventure and fun. And so for thousands of years people have asked one another, 'How deep is the sea?' and 'What's down under there?'"

An index is appended.

Illustrated by photographs, a book of instructions for the basic steps in making clay objects and pottery, step-by-step. The text is informal and the explanations of processes are fairly clear; the photographs showing objects in the making are helpful, but the juxtaposition of such photographs with others that are merely ornamental is, on some pages, confusing. Many of the objects described are so simple that the instructions are adequate; as the text progresses, however, it becomes clear that first-hand observation is needed. For example, the text and pictures showing steps in the use of a potter's wheel are good, but the beginner may well need a teacher as well as a book. A list of books about pottery is appended; most of the titles are published in England.

Trade ed. $3.50; Library ed. $3.29 net.
Prefaced by a first chapter that discusses generally the study of archeology and the work of the archeologist, a text that examines separate aspects of the past: the first tools, the first cities, the first European civilizations, the first American civilizations. There is a great deal of interesting and informative material in the text, but the author has perhaps attempted too much. The scope of the text is so broad that coverage is superficial, yet within each chapter there is rather a clutter of facts. The writing style is adequate, although a bit choppy. A bibliography and an index are appended.

M Barrie, Donald C. Phoebe and the MacFarlie Mystery; illus. by Kathryn Fligg. 5-7 Lothrop, 1963. 176p. $3.
Orphaned Phoebe MacFarlie goes to her father's people in Scotland and finds that an old clan feud has been kept alive. Since her father is suspected of having stolen money and run off to America, Phoebe decides that she must solve the mystery and absolve her father. This she and her two boy cousins proceed to do; they dare to enter the ruined castle where Mad Paul and his mad mother guard a secret cave. Phoebe and the boys find a skeleton guarding the lost fortune; they bring joy, amity, and prosperity to the MacFarlie and Grannagan clans, ending the feud. The book has a small amount of Highland background, and it has the element of suspense—but the plot is far-fetched, the development of the plot is melodramatic, the characters are over-drawn, the role of the three children in solving a mystery that has baffled adults for long years is not believable.

R Bell, Thelma Harrington. The Riddle of Time; by Thelma Harrington Bell and 6-9 Corydon Bell; illus. by Corydon Bell. Viking, 1963. 160p. $3.50.
A book that considers many aspects of the subject not usually included in books about time. The text does not cover as completely as does Tannenbaum's Understanding Time (Whittlesey, 1958) the development of clocks and calendars, but it covers that aspect adequately. It describes time zones and standardization, the proposed World
Calendar, time as personal experience versus measured time, measurement of time in pre-history, and—a most interesting chapter—time in biology: time sense in animals, rhythmic changes, migration, and plant and animal responses to daylight as a timing device. Nicely organized, clearly written, and well-illustrated, an interesting and useful book. An index is appended.

Ad Bond, Gladys Baker. *A Head on Her Shoulders*; illus. by Richard Kennedy. 5-6 Abelard-Schuman, 1964. 159p. $3.

A story of the westward movement; the Ward family, discouraged by the hazards of living in a cyclone area of the Ozarks, charter a box car to move to Idaho Territory in 1885. Just as they are about to start, Papa is injured; thirteen-year-old Brita is in charge of the chattels, the livestock, and the three younger Ward children. Harum-scarum Brita has always been envious because her younger sister is poised and competent, so when Papa says, at their reunion in Spokane Falls, "You have a real head on your shoulders. I'm proud of you.", Brita feels happy and has a new confidence. The unusual background is interesting, the characterization and writing style are good; the story is weakened somewhat by the number of incidents that have an air of contrivance: the last-minute accident, the menacing hobo evicted by being threatened with Papa's razor (carefully put away in a previous incident), or by the emergence of a stowaway Italian orphan just in time to save the baby from falling out of the box car.


A small read-aloud book about sharing possessions. Mabel Ann and Patrick played together all the time; best friends, they picked flowers, waited for the postman, stood on their heads together, etc. Each of them, however, clung fiercely to his own belongings, and they frequently both got mad and went home. One day a goat ate their picnic lunch while they were quarreling, and they discovered it was fun to share a carrot; after that, they shared things. A bit oversimplified, but the lesson is given so blandly and openly that it is rather pleasant.


The story of a swan, from the time of his birth in the shoreline reeds of a Swedish lake, to the choosing of a mate, nesting, and having his own family of cygnets. The illustrations are pleasant but repetitive; the lightly fictionalized story is patterned: learning to swim and to fly, finding food, and venturing on a few excursions to new places. The story is told with simplicity, but it moves slowly.


A Puritan girl's love story. With their stern father away in Jamaica, Mercy and her small brother were left desolate when their mother and older sister died in an epidemic. Taken to live in the minister's home, Mercy—an unquenchable blithe spirit—got into one scrape after another. When she fell in love with a sailor and refused to marry her elderly betrothed (an arranged marriage) Mercy was given into servitude. Her lover appeared at a General Court Session just in time to save her from serious trouble; they wed, he went to war and returned wounded, and Mercy nursed him back to health. The background is vivid and convincing, peopled with no cardboard characters; the writing is quite romanticized, however, and the book is weakened by the contrast between the pace of the major part of the story and the speeded-up events at its close.
Only sixteen, Meg was used to bearing the responsibility for her two younger brothers and for her widowed father, an unconventional and absent-minded artist. Immature and charming, Mark London took his daughter for granted, not realizing how she worried about money, about her own and the boys' education, and about the succession of women who fell in love with Mark. The story of the Londons' summer on an island off the New England coast is a convincing picture of the island community and of its impact on Meg, tired of the bohemian life and longing for permanence and some degree of conformity. Characterization is very good, the relationships between Meg and Mark and between Meg and Gwen (who hoped to marry Mark) are most perceptive, and the situation as it changes in response to events is never static and always realistic.

Ada, the only child of a Mennonite farm family, was eight when her father brought her a mallard egg. Hatched by a broody hen, the duckling became a dearly-loved pet; when he finally left Ada to join a flock of mallards and seek a mate, he left his mistress desolate. Gently, her mother explained to Ada that when one loved one had to be unselfish—one had to relinquish and to share. Smoothly written but rather dull, and with a plot that is not at all unusual. The Pennsylvania Dutch background might have been used to better effect to compensate for the storyline, but it is not given enough emphasis in conversation or in descriptive narration to be truly colorful.

On his first day at home after a summer away, Peter was most anxious to see his three best friends. When he went to Mr. Mulligan's store, however, he found it closed. Then he went to see his friend Susie; Susie had a new doll and a dog of her own, so she wasn't as pleased to see Peter's dog as she had been formerly—especially when the dog ran off with her new doll and dropped it in the mud. Then Peter went to see his friend Mr. Merryweather, who was an artist; Mr. Merryweather said that Peter painted a better clown than he did himself. That night Peter told his mother that he had decided to become an artist. Realistic but stilted, and pleasantly illustrated, this read-aloud story is weakened by a thin story-line and a weak ending; there is little cohesion in the various parts of the story, and the conclusion is quite abrupt and anticlimactic.

When a bulletin board fell on him, Stanley Lambchop was a changed boy. He was flat: four feet tall, a foot wide, half an inch thick, but perfectly healthy, said the doctor who measured him. This new state enabled Stanley to slide under closed doors, save family money by being mailed to California, and allow his brother Arthur to fly him in lieu of a kite. Stanley is later restored to roundness by the use of a bicycle pump. The illustrations are not quite as daffy as the text, but they are fun, too; the story and the style will afford special delight to the lovers of bland nonsense.

A useful book, well-organized and written in a clear but rather dry style; the uncaptioned and (with a few exceptions) unlabelled illustrations give little additional information. Mr. Buehr gives historical developments in the art of making glass and glass objects; he describes manufacturing techniques, uses of products, and new variations
such as Vycor and glass cloth. An index is appended.


A quiet story written with deceptive simplicity, and with a dignity of mood and an economy of statement that are wonderfully appropriate for the Navajo characters. Kee and his mother are reluctant about leaving their hogan and moving to the city, but father convinces them that they will be better off where he can use the trade he learned at school. They go to the city and are determined not to like it; when Kee and mother go home for a visit, they have a new perspective and see that they have been stubborn and narrow-minded. Tightly constructed, realistic, and attractively illustrated.

R Colby, Carroll Burleigh. *Historic American Forts; From Frontier Stockade to Coastal Fortress*. Coward-McCann, 1963. 48p. illus. Trade ed. $2.50; Library ed. $2.52 net.

A most interesting book, with clear photographs and with a good deal more textual material than is usual in Mr. Colby's books. The author does not examine all of the national forts, but a representative selection. Some of the forts described are primitive wooden stockades, some are enormous fortresses; they are situated throughout the United States and all of those described are open for visiting. The text gives some historical information (variable in quantity) about each fort, and for some sites includes maps or architectural diagrams.


A useful book, profusely illustrated by photographs, written in a straightforward style, static but lucid. The material is well-organized, the text concentrating on the development of facilities, vehicles, and techniques of cargo transportation in this country. The body of the text is preceded by some historical material; the last chapter discusses possible and probable future developments. A good index is appended.


An excellent book on the subject of plant and insect partnerships, written with explicit simplicity of style, carefully organized and carefully illustrated, and useful for the beginning biology student or for the amateur interested in nature study. Miss Cooper describes the morphology and physiology of flowering plants and of those insects that are involved in some part of the botanical cycle. The details of insect pollination, of devices of floral attraction, of host relationships, and of carnivorous plants are discussed; the text also gives suggestions for observing and experimentation. An index and a list of sources for obtaining live specimens are appended.


A sequel to three previous books about Kerby; here, once more, his life is made more interesting and far more complicated by his friend, Mrs. Graymalkin. This time the friendly witch gives him a temporary ability to rhyme so that he can win a contest; poor Kerby finds that he is talking in limericks. Next stage, compulsive rhyming; Kerby gets in deeper and deeper, finally begging for surcease. All ends well, to nobody's surprise. Light nonsense, just fanciful enough to encompass the impossible aspects of the plot, and moderate enough in quantity to be palatable.

$3.50; Library ed. $3.27 net.
An oversize book illustrated with photographs of the animals described. Two qualities give the book a charm lacking in many books about animals: one is the appeal of the personal (and loving) experience, the other the style of writing, which has a delightful ease and humor. Mr. Durrell describes his experiences with some of the animals he has raised in his private zoo in the Channel Isles. Describing, for example, some excursions with a chimpanzee: "Now, Chumley had seen cows before, but only in the distance, and suddenly to round a corner like this and meet a whole herd of them was too much for him. He took one look at them, uttered a piercing shriek, leaped out of the sidecar onto my chest and wrapped his arms tightly around my neck . . . so that he would not see the fearsome monsters."

An interesting and useful book, carefully compiled and written in a succinct and straightforward style. The authors describe first a dramatic large-scale emergency program; they then trace the history of the organization beginning with the work of Dunant, the role of Clara Barton, the operation of the Red Cross in two world wars, and the cooperation with United Nations agencies. Some of the programs described are intensely moving and impressive; one of the most valuable aspects of the text is the information given about the organizational structure and operation—the training, the tracing methods, the extension of Red Cross activities both in quantity and variety. A list of suggested readings and an index are appended.

Three fanciful tales about the small people of Hawaiian legendry, with illustrations of mediocre quality. The writing style is poor, with long passages of conversation studded with exclamation marks, a style that is uneven and often jerky, and with parenthetical definitions that are obtrusive. "He helped his big brother Kimo (Jim) carry wood . . . ", "He helped his big sister, Ewa (Eve) carry a large pot . . . ", or " . . . a beautiful yellow flower lei (flower necklace) around his neck . . . ". In the first tale, Ko traps a dragon in a sea-cave; in the second, Ko has a birthday party and a dream; in the third, Ko is rescued by an albatross when he takes a canoe out—disobeying his father—and is caught by a storm. A glossary is appended.

A collective biography of the medical careers of ten women in the United States, arranged in chronological order and with some overlapping of generations, a device that gives continuity to the text. The writing style is smooth, the subjects interesting, and the author's attitude is fairly objective—only occasionally sounding an adulatory note. Although several of the doctors described in the book have been written about before, this should be a useful volume not only because some of the material is new, but because the diversity of pattern in careers and the arrangement of selections will give the reader a very good picture of the changes in woman's role and in medical practices.

Not an unusual plot, but a light-hearted variant on the boy-meets-friendly-dragon theme; the story has a slow start, but the pace picks up and the style smooths out. The humor of the writing is reflected in the illustrations, although on some pages the drawings are distractingly busy. Prince Guy didn't want to hunt anything but in-
sects for his collection—but his father was adamant. A knight was supposed to slay dragons. Guy went off and found a cave; "No dragons in here," it said, but there was a dragon. The two found they both loved butterflies and they became friends. The dragon gave Guy some dragon-skins, and he later came to live at the palace; Guy's father was proud and Guy was perfectly happy collecting butterflies with the dragon.


Set in the 1830's in Illinois, a story about a girl of sixteen who visits her sister in a frontier community; Hannah becomes aware of—and, to a mild extent, involved in—the mounting tensions of conflicting attitudes about slavery. She is also impressed by the sacrifices made by her sister and brother-in-law, struggling to maintain an academy so that young men might be educated. A love story is a minimal part of the plot; the facets are joined together smoothly to make a realistic story. Characterization is not powerful, but it is convincing.


Fifteen biographies, chronologically arranged; one example of the work of each artist is included in a bound-in center section of reproductions in full color. The author has chosen as her subjects people who defied tradition and convention; the book is not meant to be a history of art in the United States. The writing style is slightly heavy, occasionally being florid in phrase or adulatory in attitude, but it is not dull and is enlivened by anecdotal or quoted material. The discussions of technique, theory, and media are both useful and interesting for the general reader or for the reader with a special interest in art. A list of recommended readings, a lengthy divided bibliography, and an excellent index are appended.

Ad Henry, Marguerite. **Stormy, Misty's Foal;** illus. by Wesley Dennis. Rand McNally, 1963. 224p. Trade ed. $3.95; Library ed. $3.97 net.

A sequel to **Misty of Chincoteague,** the locale and the plot being based on actual events. Misty was due to foal, and her family was already anxious about her welfare; when a storm forced them to evacuate, leaving Misty in Dr. Finney's care, they were tense with worry. Misty foaled easily, and her filly was named after there had been a flood of suggestions by mail. The two appeared at a benefit showing of the motion picture based on the author's first book, proceeds to go to the Disaster Fund. The actual events, as reflected in the story, are vividly dramatic, and the book is exciting in suspense and action. The characters are quite realistic, the dialogue less so. The close of the story is weak: so sentimental and florid is the description of the benefit performance that it sounds—albeit true—saccharine and concocted.


An enchanting burlesque of the Victorian moral tale for the very young. Delightfully illustrated, this read-aloud story will have nuances of style and content for the adult who is reading aloud; for the small listener, there is enough in the plot and situation that is enjoyable in itself—if the style adds flavor, so much the better. Father comes home to a quarreling household; at the end of a sorely trying day, the overtaxed man metes out severe punishment. "Because of your regrettable behavior, Dora, Frank, Emily, and Wilhelmina, you are not to be allowed to press flowers in your scrapbooks for the rest of this week... " A mouse nobly confesses to having provoked the cat, and the chain of accusers becomes a reverse chain of confessors. Typical dialogue: "It was not my fault... Frank struck me with his fist, and to prevent myself from falling down, I held tightly to his hair."
A bit sophisticated for the intended audience, both in the latent content and in the style of writing, but this story of one almost-normal week in the lives of the three Flood children has enough humor to compensate for this. With Mother hospitalized and Father away on business, the three children manage to find something to do through the long, hot, boring days. Almost incessantly. The behavior and the conversation of the children, their reactions to others, and their interaction as a family group are absolutely real. The ending is the weakest part of the story: Father comes home, Mother and the new baby come home, everybody admires the little house the children have built of scrap wood, and all the hostile or critical adults are placated.

One day Sherlock the bloodhound "came home late from play" and heard his owner, Margery, complaining to a police officer that someone had stolen her piggy bank. Sherlock led the two down the stairs after a sniff of the robber's handkerchief, through the streets and into an office building. There in his office was Margery's father, who had taken her money to the big bank for deposit; father was annoyed at first, but then amused by Sherlock. The story has some humor, but the plot is weak and contrived; the book would be strengthened were it either more realistic or more tongue-in-cheek, rather than falling inconclusively between the two.

Not a full biography, but a description of the childhood of Laura Bridgman, who was brought to the Perkins Institute in 1837. Seven years old, Laura was deaf, blind, and mute; a bright and eager child, she quickly learned to read and write, and—spending the rest of her life at the Institute—she earned her living by sewing and teaching. The book is weakened by a bit too much fictionalizing, and the writing style is rather heavy, but the details of the pioneer work done in teaching of a deaf and blind child are fascinating.

R Janes, Edward C. *A Boy and His Boat; An Introduction to Boating*; with illus. 6- by Albert Michini. Macrae, 1963. 172p. $3.95.
A comprehensive book, competently and informally written, and well-organized. The text covers the purchase and care of craft and equipment, with separate chapters on each kind of boat, safety rules and navigation, fishing, and water-skiing. The book covers the same material as does Klein's *Beginning with Boats* (Crowell, 1962) which has an index, clearer illustrations, and clearer print. The chapters on skiing and fishing are an additional contribution of this book, and for some readers the informal and anecdotal style will be an advantage.

An oversize picture book, attractively illustrated, and written in an easy, lively style that makes the story particularly pleasant for reading aloud. Edie was a little girl who made a scene every night at bedtime. One night her mother announced calmly that they would forget about bed; to Edie's delight, her bed was dismantled and removed. The details of Edie's night as she struggled to stay awake, then as she tried to sleep comfortably in an armchair... and her lassitude the next day... her life at stretching out for a nap, having capitulated... are realistic, humorous, and wryly touching.

A slight text and attractive illustrations of insects and flowers, although the somber colors of some of the pages make reading the print difficult. The message: "Lady Bird, Lady Bird, Fly away home." is passed from fly to wasp to spider to earwig to grasshopper... etcetera... the Lady Bird finding, when she reaches home, that her children are safe. The pictures are lovely, especially in the use of color, and most are accurate enough to be useful for identification.

R Kingman, Lee. *Sheep Ahoy*; with pictures by Lisl Weil. Houghton, 1963. 64p. 3-6 Trade ed. $2.75; Library ed. $2.73 net.

An effervescent bit of nonsense, with amusing illustrations that echo the lively and light-hearted mood of the story. The writing has an ingenuous quality that serves beautifully as a foil for the antic plot. Mr. Simpson, a Great Idea man, moves into a new home with his wife and five children; their only problem is that the woods around the house are filled with tough, thorny cat-briers. Mr. Simpson has a great idea. His solution, however, only engenders another problem... and so on... and so on. Finally Mr. Simpson has the Greatest Idea of all. And it works. So he retires from his job to design for other people his new device for home protection. A moat.


A picture book, translated from the Japanese, about a small boy, son of a Tokyo zoo keeper, who puts his pet turtle in the water to visit a hippo mother and baby. They swim and nap; the boy feeds the animals; children come to watch; all visitors depart and the zoo population goes to sleep. Slight text, and a static one; there is no plot, no humor, no significant local color. The background on some pages makes the print hard to read; some of the illustrations have good handling of line or color, but they are repetitive.

Ad Lexau, Joan M. *Benjie*; illus. by Don Bolognese. Dial, 1964. 33p. $3.

K-2

A picture book about a shy child who finds, when the incentive is strong enough, that he can communicate; Benjie is a small boy who lives alone with his grandmother, and he simply doesn't talk to other people. One Sunday Granny loses her earring on the way back from church, and Benjie, knowing how she values the earrings given her on her wedding day, goes out hunting. He is forced to talk to people, and he finds it isn't so bad—in fact, it has advantages. The drawings, which show that the child is a Negro, are good in their implementation of the story although many are distractingly scratchy. The book has a simple approach to a problem many children face, but the conclusion seems over-simplified: talking to two people will not assuage the fears of every small child.


yrs.

A small book, attractively illustrated, with a text that is slight, pleasant, and simple. A small girl describes the highlights of her day, from waking to the realization that it is her birthday, to the moment when she has been kissed goodnight at the end of a lovely and utterly satisfactory day.


As in other McClung books, a simple and accurate text, mildly fictionalized, is accompanied by realistic illustrations. The author follows one baby possum from the moment it pokes a head out of the maternal pouch, through the vicissitudes of sur-
vival, through independent nesting and mating to the birth of its own litter. The author gives enough material about other animals in the ecological situation to round out the picture without distraction; an excellent first book in the natural sciences or for a child interested in nature study.

Ad McKown, Robin. Seven Famour Trials in History; illus. by William Sharp. 7-10 Vanguard, 1963. 306p. $3.50.
The seven trials described are those of Socrates, Joan of Arc, Galileo, Zenger, Emmet, Dreyfus, and the Nuremberg trials. In each case, the author gives the background both of the subject and of the period in which the trial took place, so that the account of the actual proceedings are more meaningful. The writing style is weak in the beginning of most of the seven accounts, being rather solid and dry; when dealing with the litigation and testimony, however, the text is quite lively. A very good divided bibliography is appended.

M Mathieson, Theodore. The Door to Nowhere. Putnam, 1964. 192p. $3.50. 7-9
Rex Hunter and five of his classmates in high school are mystery fans who have formed a Sleuth Club; when a real detective is investigating the disappearance of an Egyptian artifact from a local museum, the man finds he has acquired six assistants. At first annoyed, the private detective accepts the help of the boys; they discover that the theft is only a part of a long history of mysterious disappearances of people who have been interested in the occult. Rex and his friends are instrumental in unmasking the leaders of a fraudulent cult community. The writing style is good, the participation of the boys seems improbable but not impossible; the plot is the weakest part of the book, being turgid with a plethora of characters and of small incidents.

Ad Mead, Russell. If a Heart Rings, Answer. Dutton, 1964. 186p. $3.50. 7-9
Ronnie Martin describes his senior year at Randall High in an amusing junior novel; not written to formula, this book has realistic home and school situations and an unusually good relationship between Ronnie and his parents. Also excellent is the friendly communication between Ronnie and the parents of his girl, Wanda. The weak aspect of the book is in the rather pervasive flippant humor of the dialogue—entertaining, but there is too much of it. Ronnie meets and woos Wanda, plays in a combo, worries about a college scholarship, runs a revue at school, spars with his sister, runs for student-body president and loses.

A slight text and pedestrian illustrations in a book for beginning independent readers. The information available in the text is accurate but minimal, in one instance raising a question that is not answered: "Tell me, little frog, what happened to your tail?" The one merit of the book is that it can be read independently; it does not compare favorably with Hogner's Frogs and Poliwogs (Crowell, 1956) which gives much more information. The book ends with, "Big frogs. Little frogs. Leaping frogs. Sleeping frogs. Swimming frogs ... and tadpoles. What do they do in wintertime?" Although the last illustration shows two frogs sleeping underground, the question is not answered in the text.

A good biography for the middle grades, written in a simple and straightforward style, with pedestrian illustrations and in handsome format. In describing Haydn's
life, the author writes—not vividly but competently—about court life and about the other great musical figures Haydn met on the continent and in England. There is a good balance of treatment of the subject's personal life and of his musical career, but he does not emerge sharply in personality. A useful book for the young music student.

Ad Monath, Elizabeth. The Other End of the String; written and illus. by Elizabeth Monath. Viking, 1964. 58p. $3.

A picture book with illustrations in red, black, and white; some of the drawings are distractingly busy, but most are very attractive. At the other end of the string in which a pigeon becomes tangled is a mysterious round red object; Horace Pigeon and his wife and children don't know what it is, nor does Horace know how to escape from it. The bats think it is moon, and the swallows in the church belfry think it is a cloud. Picnic Mouse says it is a balloon; indeed, he is carried off by it until rescued. They all have a picnic and Horace Pigeon eats the burst balloon, thinking it is a cherry. The story line is weak, being insubstantial and a bit too long; the book has some mildly humorous concepts and some amusing turns of phrase.


A fascinating book, comprehensive and authoritative; a wealth of information is not often paired with a lively ease of style, as it is here. Detailed and careful illustrations augment the text. Mr. Morrison describes the armor (and some of the weapons and equipment) of four nations of the ancient world, moves on to Greece and to Rome, and on to the embellishments and improvements of the feudal warriors' armor, both chain and plate. The book closes with a discussion of the tournament; the text gives an enormous amount of information about historical backgrounds and affective cultural details as well as about armor. An index is appended.


Mike, in tenth grade, has a crush on Asunta, an exchange student who is a senior; Asunta lives at the home of his classmate Ann, with whom he still scraps as he did when they were small. Eventually Mike finds that Asunta is not interested in him and realizes that Ann is his real interest. Many of the scenes in school or family situations are realistic, but the relationships and the plot are patterned and the dialogue seems frequently to demonstrate—especially between siblings—a rudeness that few parents would tolerate.


Newly arrived from Portugal, orphaned Carlos is not happy at being in a New England fishing village, even though his aunt and uncle are kind and loving. The language is strange, he has no friends, and he wants to go home. A puppy rescued from a shipwrecked freighter is given to Carlos for temporary care; by the time the dog's master returns, Carlos and the puppy love each other and it is clear that the dog should stay with the boy. Through the puppy's advent, Carlos finds new security and some wider horizons. A pleasant story, but slow-moving; realistic in situation but with no character delineation and no momentum. The relationships between Carlos and both the adults and peers of his community are good.

Ad Nugent, Frances Roberts. George Bellows: American Painter; written and illus. by Frances Roberts Nugent; with some reproductions of the work of George Bellows. Rand McNally, 1963. 64p. Trade ed. $2.95; Library ed. $3.08 net.
A discussion of the work of Bellows rather than a biography, although there is a good deal of biographical material. Several color reproductions of Bellows' work are included, as well as some reproductions in black and white; the illustrations by the author are, for the most part, informative about techniques or tools. The book gives interesting information about techniques (especially about lithography) in general, about the subject's own style, and about the artist in society. The weakness of the book is in the writing style, which has more than a suggestion of writing down to the reader: "Can you see Mrs. Bellows in the lower left hand corner? She sits beside the . . .", or the opening words of the book, "Many young boys and girls like to draw, and do it very well."

Ad


A sequel to two previous books about a Georgia farm boy; Lee is now eleven and suffering his first infatuation. He also suffers on several other counts, many of his woes being caused by the all-too-predictable horse, Bessie. Her owner says, "I reckon I ought to of warned you. Bessie's a right-handed horse. Anything that comes up sudden-like on her right side, she'll take off like a bat out of the bad place." Background, characterization, and dialogue are excellent; the storyline is a bit weak, but the evocation of locale and period give the book life and color.

SpR

Parker, Edgar. The Dream of the Dormouse. Houghton, 1963. 48p. illus. 5-6 Trade ed. $2.75; Library ed. $2.73 net.

Illustrated in distinctive style, an original and imaginative story. The tale includes some delightful verse, the humor and concepts are sophisticated—the allusions and the phrasing being more appropriate for the mature or sophisticated child (especially the lover of whimsy) than for the general reader. The dormouse, scribe of his community ("He was the only creature in the neighborhood who could spell 'paraphernalia' correctly.") is accustomed to elaborate dreams during his hibernation. Kidnapped by a pirate captain whose handwriting is so bad he can't bear to read his own log, the dormouse awakes in warmer climes and assumes this is part of his dream. Thinking that he is asleep, the usually-timid dormouse exceeds all heroes of derring-do in his bravery, his sang-froid, and his intrepid aplomb.

M

Rink, Paul. The Land Divided, The World United; drawings by Barry Martin. 7-9 Messner, 1963. 189p. $3.95.

A long and detailed description of the building of the Panama Canal is preceded by several chapters of historical background on exploration and conquest in the New World. Comprehensive and well-researched, the book is weakened by some quite florid writing, and the fact that the first five chapters catalog so many bits of information gets the book off to a slow start. An index and a brief bibliography are appended. The last chapter examines the probable necessity for improved facilities and discusses the friction between Panama and the United States—not predicting a rupture, but indicating conditions that might lead to the sort of incident that did, indeed, occur after the book was written. The closing paragraph exemplifies the popularized style of writing: "The route to Cathay has gotten too big for its boots. It is coming apart at the seams. A new dream will have to be brought to reality. Uncle Sam peers southward a little anxiously. Those who live in South America gaze up at Yanquilandia also a bit uneasily. They both wonder where, and how soon."

NR


Elisabeth had short hair, but she yearned for long, flowing locks; to hide her hair, she wore a hat all the time, even in the bathtub. Daydreaming about luxuriant tresses, Elisabeth realized that very long hair had disadvantages; she decided that all would
be well if she were simply to wait for her own hair to grow just a bit longer. A slight read-aloud story, with only a faint note of realism in the reassuring ending. Most of the story seems to serve merely as a vehicle for the elaborate and fanciful drawings of tresses so long that they form robes or fountains or trellises. The ornate and be-ribboned curlicues of the drawings are pedestrian in technique, rather like old-fashioned valentines.

An explanation of sound waves, vibration, pitch, and other phenomena; the format of the book is juvenile for the audience that might understand the material. The text is written with accuracy but is too superficial in explanations to be very useful. For example, the page headed "Sound and Movement" states, "Men who have studied sound have found out much about it. One thing they have found out is that sound comes from movements. Sometimes the movements are large. Sometimes they are so very small nobody can see them." The illustrations are not adequate, being ornamental rather than informative.

Ad Salisbury, Harrison E. The Key to Moscow. Lippincott, 1963. 128p. illus. 6-9 (Keys to the Cities Series.) Trade ed. $2.95; Library ed. $2.89 net.
A book that is particularly valuable because it gives personal observations about a city on which there has been a dearth of material. The material is not well-organized, however; while Mr. Salisbury writes colorfully, he occasionally lapses from objectivity or lapses into mildly purple prose. The text emphasizes physical aspects of the city, especially of the Kremlin. The index reflects the fact that the text does not cover some rather important aspects of urban life: no entry for holidays (although some facts are scattered through the book) and an entry for schools that cites three pages, on none of which is there a description of Moscow schools.

A book that gives descriptions of some of the many winners of the Medal of Honor, with later entries having biographical information as well as accounts of the heroic act or acts that earned the rewards. Arrangement of the selected accounts is chronological, with information about the establishment of the award (Navy Medal, 1861; Army Medal, 1862) preceding the body of the text, and with information about changes in award procedures incorporated in the text. All of the incidents are interesting, and most of them are exciting, but the book is weakened by a combination of long pages of solid print, incident after incident, and a writing style that is often slangy or florid. An alphabetical index of all winners of the Medal of Honor is appended, with the winner's rank, organization, branch of service, and the war or campaign in which the winner served.

The author, consultant at a riding school, presents a large amount of information in a book that is well-organized as far as the grouping of subjects, but is randomly arranged within the groupings. The material is arranged, throughout most of the book, in a series of questions and answers; under the topic of "Rein Effects," for example, the questions are: "How many rein effects are there? What is the leading rein? What is the indirect rein? When is the indirect rein used? What is the direct rein of opposition? What is the difference between indirect rein of opposition in front of the withers, and the indirect rein behind the withers? When would I use the indirect rein of opposition in front of the withers?" Clearly, the book will be most useful to the reader with a modicum of previous experience or knowledge, despite the fact that much of the
text is elementary information. The author, after giving some general information about breeds of horses and about equine physiology and behavior, gives advice on purchase of animals and equipment, care and maintenance, and first aid. The last five chapters are actual instructions in riding, and include material on the training of a horse. A brief glossary and an index are appended.

R Sharp, Margery. The Turret; with illus. by Garth Williams. Little, 1963. 6-138p. $3.95.
A sequel to The Rescuers and Miss Bianca; again a chanson de geste extolling the virtue, charm, intelligence and guile of the incomparable white mouse, Miss Bianca. As are the preceding books, this is illustrated with delightful drawings; as are the preceding books, this is written with a charm that is compounded of whimsy, humor, sentiment, sentimentality, and satire. The story-line is good enough, but it is of small import; it is the author's style that is enjoyable.

A small book about a hedgehog who makes lengthy and elaborate preparations for an annual event, a large dinner party. Most of the text consists of a cataloging of the procurement and preparation of the various items on the menu; the book concludes with a description of the feast itself. The author evokes in mild fashion the mood of autumn and harvest, but the story-line is slight, the narrative (almost bare of dialogue) moves slowly, and some of the writing may need interpreting to a read-aloud audience: "As he has no trout to coat with jelly he sings himself a sad little ballad." or "Inside his barrels Joram cannot see his apples turn to cider. Though it's hard to understand what happens, quite quickly there is wine where the apples were."

A book that has a good idea, but does not seem successful because the idea demands a longer text; here the treatment is cursory and superficial. As the title indicates, the text proposes the idea that a pioneer is one who initiates changes for the better. The book is divided into such areas as transportation, clothing, or shelter; each of these is discussed very briefly—past, present, and future. The topic of communication is covered in four pages of text, and even on those pages some of the space is used for illustration. An index is appended.

A lively and entertaining story about four children who are spending the summer in Wales while their parents are out of the country. They love their elderly and amiable Cousin Polly and they adore Walter, a young man who is a former student of Cousin Polly's. Their paradise is disrupted when two spinster cousins arrive and take charge of everything. The children save Cousin Polly from being utterly bullied—with with complicity of Walter and some other sympathetic adults, the Misses Collins are ousted. The relationships between the children and the adults are, for the most part, excellent; the writing has pace and color.

Something different. After an introductory episode that outlines the situation and introduces the quiet brilliance of the master-mind, Leroy (Encyclopedia) Jones, the book consists of a series of cases solved by the boy detective. In each case, the solution is given—but the reasons are listed at the back of the book, with an explanation
of the reasoning. The answers are logical; some are tricky, but there are no trick questions, and readers who like puzzles should enjoy the mild challenge. The episodes are lightly humorous, brief, and simply written.

A biography that is informative and well-organized, but is weakened by the pedestrian writing style. The text is balanced in treatment, giving a full account of Truman’s boyhood and of his life as a young man; it is also balanced in treating the subject’s political life, his private life, and the background of events. A bibliography and a very good index are appended.

A beautifully written book in which are compiled the many legends of Cuchulain, the Champion of all the Heroes of Ireland. In this Celtic saga, the author has been faithful in style and mood to the heroic genre in retelling legends of romance, of battles, of magic, of tragedy, and of derring-do. Some of the tales are infinitely touching, as that in which Cuchulain unwittingly slays his only son; some of the writing is infinitely moving, as in the closing scene in which Cuchulain's widow renounces life to lie with her slain love: "So Conall laid them in the same grave, and raised one pillar stone over them, and carved their names on it in the Ogham script. And all Ulster wept for their loss: because of the story of Cuchulain the Hound of Ulster, there was no more. No more."

A read-aloud story, amusingly illustrated, with a fanciful theme. Mary Ann knew a great deal about dinosaurs, so she was not too surprised when she saw—sticking out of the mouth of a cave—a tail that looked as though it belonged to one. When she pulled the tail, out came a sleepy and amiable brontosaur. The dinosaur had difficulty adjusting to modern life until it became apparent that it was all the noise that bothered him; once it was quiet, he was perfectly happy. Bland and lightly humorous, with an ending that falls just a bit flat.

Trade ed. $1.95; Library ed. $2.17 net.
In a small read-aloud book, a cartoon-style figure of a little girl in red is superimposed on background reproductions of Victorian scenes in black and white; the scenes are elaborate in detail and romantic in treatment. The theme of the tale is not original: Sophie, unhappy at being scolded, wanders about the world trying various imitations of other life-forms; she flies with a butterfly, tries a shell under the aegis of a snail, rides on the back of a whale, etcetera. Finally she returns to her home and thenceforward is happy and contented. The writing style is adequate, but the book lacks the freshness and vitality of most Trez books.

R Trillin, Calvin. An Education in Georgia; The Integration of Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes. Viking, 1964. 180p. $3.95.
Expanded from the original version published in the New Yorker, an objective and minutely detailed report of the experiences of the two students who were the first Negroes admitted to the University of Georgia. Mr. Trillin writes with a restraint that makes the more effective the drama of events and the indictment of some of the people involved. He gives good background material about legislative and political situations, and includes descriptions of the experiences of other Negro students who
were subsequently admitted, frequently quoting at length the comments or recorded speeches of all the young people.


A picture book that has humor in text and in illustrations but is so drawn-out that it loses impact. The first part of the book has no plot, but moves back and forth contrasting the luxurious lives of coddled pets and the paw-to-mouth existence of Scat, an alley cat that has no owner, no home, no affection given her. In the last five pages, the text suddenly moves from present to past tense—confusing in itself—and describes the little girl with whom Scat finds a home. The ending would be abrupt even if the tenses were reversed; after forty-three pages of, "Scat also climbs trees . . . There isn't anything very special in Scat's life . . . Scat is mousy gray." it is jarring to read, "One day, in the market place, Scat met a little girl."


A description of Eskimo life in the Arctic Circle today, with interesting woodcut illustrations. Aguk, twelve, is becoming a proficient hunter, and his great desire is to kill a polar bear; at the close of the book Aguk's people make a song for him, for he finds four bears and kills one of them himself. The book gives many details of culture and customs, with two Eskimo legends interpolated; the writing style is dull, however, and there is only a tenuous storyline.

Ad Williamson, Joanne S. The Iron Charm; illus. by Brian Wildsmith. Knopf, 1964. 204p. Trade ed. $3.50; Library ed. $3.29 net.

An adventure story set in the sixth century; Marcus, a Roman and a Christian, describes his travels and troubles after he is kidnapped and sold into slavery. From Constantinople Marcus ships home, but is shanghaied and taken to Britain, where he is protected by the heathen iron charm once given to him by an old priest. Again enslaved, Marcus gets back to Rome after he has participated in the struggles between the Saxons and the Britons. The historical background and the characterization are vivid, and the action is fast-paced and well-sustained. The fact that some of the characters in the book turn out to be famous historical persons (three children with whom Marcus had a day's adventure in Constantinople grow up to be Theodora, Antonina, and Belisarius) does not strengthen the story.


A story about bullfighting, written with a unity of scope and construction that is as unusual as is the subject. Manolo was aware that he was being brought up to follow the footsteps of his father, who had been the greatest bullfighter in Spain. The small boy knew that his father had been the idol of his native Andalusian village—and the elders of the town were teaching Manolo with the feeling that they had a sacred trust. Manolo knew that he was a coward. He didn't want to go into the ring, he didn't want to kill . . . yet he could not fail his community, so he practiced, practiced, practiced, and prayed for courage. Manolo had to meet his first bull at the age of eleven; on that day he determined the answer to his problem and he made the first step toward being a man when he found the courage to go into the ring and then to tell all of his sponsors that he had decided he did not want to go on as a bullfighter. The writing style is starkly simple, the prose having the flow of spoken Spanish with no obtrusive use of the bilingual. The book gives a great deal of information about bullfighting, the story has good characterization and a convincing detailed analysis of the boy's motivation and his conflict. A glossary of bullfighting terms is appended.
Reading for Librarians


California Library Association. Illustrations for Children; The Gladys English Collection. C.L.A. Children's and Young People's Section. 42p. $1.75. 829 Coventry Road, Berkeley 7, California.


Consumers Reports. Dictionary reviews by Dr. Read, professor of English at Columbia University, in October 1963 and November 1963 issues. Single copies, each $.50 from Consumers Union of U.S., Inc., 256 Washington Street, Mount Vernon, N.Y.


Gaver, Mary V. Effectiveness of Centralized Library Service in Elementary Schools. 268p. $9. In cooperation with the U.S. Office of Education. Order from Rutgers University Press, 30 College Avenue, New Brunswick, N.J.


Olson, Barbara V. Aids for Librarians in Elementary Schools. 7p. $.50. National Council of Teachers of English, 508 S. 6th Street, Champaign, Illinois.


