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Social Problem Fiction: A Source of Help for Retarded Readers.

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An annotated listing of over 500 major fiction books and basal readers provides suggestions for their use in library instruction, independent reading, class and small group discussion, and correlation with unit work and basal reader programs. The books are listed according to primary, intermediate, and advanced reading levels and books to be read aloud by the teacher. Coding for cross reference is included with the readings of adventure, appearance, behavior and etiquette, biography, character and personality, family problems, foreign backgrounds, Negro Americans, prejudice, sports, and war. Also provided are author and publisher indexes. (JK)

**SPECIAL EDUCATION
CURRICULUM
DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

an in-service training approach...



Social Problem Fiction---
a source of help for Retarded Readers

A COOPERATIVE PROGRAM INVOLVING THE IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

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EC003931E

SPECIAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTER

An In-service Training Program

SOCIAL PROBLEM FICTION---
A SOURCE OF HELP FOR
RETARDED READERS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

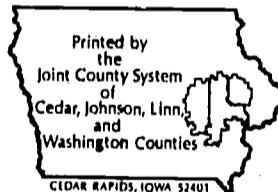
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SEDCDC STAFF

Edward L. Meyen, Ph.D., Director
Sigurd B. Walden, Assistant Director
Munro Shintani, Ph.D., Coordinator
Phyllis Carter, Curriculum Specialist
Keith Doellinger, Media Specialist
Linda Vande Garde, Staff Assistant
LeRoy Mitchell, Graphic Artist
Michael D'Asto, Editor

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February 1969



POLICY STATEMENT

Please Read

The Special Education Curriculum Development Center has as its main objective the operation of a statewide in-service training program for teachers of the mentally retarded. Twenty special class teachers from different areas of Iowa serve as consulting teachers. They attend training sessions at the University of Iowa and then return to their home area to conduct field sessions. All materials prepared for SECDC are intended for dissemination through the field sessions conducted by the consulting teachers. Persons reading SECDC material but not attending the field sessions should keep in mind that the publications themselves are not end products.

It should also be noted that any reference to commercially prepared materials by the Special Education Curriculum Development Center does not constitute a recommendation or endorsement for purchase. The consideration of such material is intended solely as a means of assisting teachers and administrators in the evaluation of materials.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This publication is more than a simple bibliography of readings for the mentally retarded. The teacher has on hand an annotated listing of over 500 major fiction works and basal readers, with suggestions for their instructional uses in library instruction, independent reading, class and small group discussion, and correlation with unit work and basal reader programs. With such a tool the teacher can read widely on a broad scope of social problems, and direct students to profitable readings and discussions.

Entries are listed here in terms of their reading levels: Primary (K-2), Intermediate (2-4), Advanced (3-5), and books to be read aloud by the teacher. Books that fit more than one level are listed separately at each reading level. Books have been chosen for their high interest at each level of reading difficulty, taking special note of age level interests.

Most important, each entry is listed in its appropriate social problem category. The major categorical divisions are:

ADVENTURE	BIOGRAPHY	FOREIGN BACKGROUNDS	SPORTS
APPEARANCE	CHARACTER & PERSONALITY	NEGRO-AMERICAN	WAR
BEHAVIOR & ETIQUETTE	FAMILY PROBLEMS	PREJUDICE	

Each is sub-divided, and entries are listed in all appropriate categories.

This publication is based on the belief that fiction dealing with social problems relevant to special class students can generate, in the individual student, a deeper understanding of himself and how his emotions and needs operate.

These students know full well that they are "different"; this awareness, we know, often creates emotional conflict and frustration. In addition, many special students can be termed "disadvantaged." As such they are subject to a whole set of adjustment problems that even the most sensitive teacher could never fully understand. It is essential, then, that a special class student know they are not alone with their individual worries. Other young people have faced a set of problems similar to his and have solved them satisfactorily.

Social problem fiction - stories of realistic people dealing with important problems in a frank manner - is a tool uniquely suited to this task. The experience of living through a problem with a peer, even an imaginary one, is one way of opening the door to independence of spirit for the mentally retarded.

Few of us will read a book we don't enjoy; even fewer of us will read books that are not related to daily life in some way. We read for pleasure, and for the thrill of identifying with a set of ideas or a particular character. Both of these factors are equally as true for adults as for children, no matter what their reading abilities may be.

Reading, however, has often been a source of failure for many special class students. But the teacher who can direct a particular needy student to a particularly relevant and satisfying story or novel has gone a long way in overcoming past failure. A boy with a physical disability and an interest in sports could profit from talking about Matt Christopher's Sink It, Rusty, the story of a boy who overcomes polio and joins a basketball team. A girl whose parents have recently died could find lots of sympathetic company by reading and discussing Jeanette Eyerly's Girl In the Mirror.

A new Negro boy in the neighborhood may be interested in a whole series of stories and novels that concern themselves with minority races and new environments.

Unless the student is a complete non-reader, teachers can uncover many stories to read and discuss. An average 12 year old special student will find relevant stories in pre-primary picture books, first and second grade basal reading series, and intermediate level novels and stories. This holds true for a whole range of themes and problems: adjusting to new environments, deaths in the family, divorce, minority group misunderstandings and conflicts, sibling rivalry, and many others.

Most teachers are already sensitive to many student problems. A wide acquaintance with social problem fiction will open up a new resource of instructional materials for her. Books and stories are perfect for individual talks, group discussions, oral readings, and class interaction. In order to make full use of such a resource, teachers must be familiar with a whole range of fiction, and be able to draw on many titles and others spontaneously. She will need to work closely with school and city librarians so that needed books are easily available. Not only should books be in the library, but they should be set aside primarily for special student use. A cooperative library staff can be one of the most valuable assets a teacher can have.

Remember, however, that the ultimate goal of special education is to foster a sense of independence and personal worth in special students. The teacher, therefore, should be a resource person, one to whom a student can come for individual direction. The teacher's taste in fiction is not the rule of thumb. Stories of interest to adults, or that seem significant and necessary in the classroom, often leave student readers cold. Hopefully, students will learn the tools, and continue their particular reading interests independently.

II. CODING FOR CROSS-REFERENCE SYSTEM

This annotated bibliography is divided into three levels:

	<u>Reading Level</u>	<u>Age Level</u>
Primary -	K-2	6-9
Intermediate -	2-4	9-13
Advanced -	3-5	12-18

Notice that your particular classification may not be the same as is listed here, for the entire range of special education is included in the three levels. A sample entry from the bibliography follows:

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Friedman, Frieda	<u>Janitor's Girl</u> Discrimination children face because of their father's occupation as a janitor.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1956.	(g)

The Appeal column refers to a judgment on the editor's part as to which sex the book is most appropriate:

Appeal

- (b) boys
- (c) girls
- (B) both

Periodically you will note an asterisk beside an author's name. This indicates that the author was unable to personally examine that particular book but through other bibliographies and

recommendations deemed it appropriate for inclusion.

You will find in the Author Index the entire bibliography alphabetized according to the author's last name. In the column Category is listed a coding system to aid the teacher in locating the titles as well as indicating the various categories in which the book is applicable. An example of a listing in the Author Index:

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Category</u>
Friedman, Frieda	<u>Janitor's Girl</u>	A	5-g-j, 6c, 9

At the Advanced Level, you could refer to the following categories and find Janitor's Girl by Frieda Friedman to be appropriate for the category:

5 - Character and Personality:

(g) insecurity

(j) loneliness

6 - Family Problems:

(c) economic insecurity

9 - Prejudice

The complete Coding For Cross Reference appears on the following page. Notice that each of the eleven numbers refers to a subject (#4. -- Biography), and these numbers remain constant at all levels throughout the publication.

The letters refer to sub-categories within a subject area, i.e., 5-k reads:

5 - Character and Personality is the category

(k) is the sub-category, self-confidence

CODING FOR CROSS REFERENCE

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------|
| 1. <u>Adventure</u> | 2. <u>Appearance:</u>
a) general dissatisfaction
b) physical handicaps | 3. <u>Behavior and Etiquette</u> | 4. <u>Biography</u> |
| 5. <u>Character & Personality:</u>
a) general
b) authority
c) emotions
d) fear | e) friendship
f) humor
g) insecurity
h) jealousy | i) laziness
j) loneliness
k) self-confidence
l) shyness | |
| 6. <u>Family Problems:</u>
a) general
b) broken home
c) economic insecurity | d) illness
e) new baby
f) new environment | g) parent-child conflict
h) sibling rivalry | |
| 7. <u>Foreign Backgrounds:</u>
a) general
b) Amish | c) Indian
d) Italian | e) Mexican
f) Oriental | |
| 8. <u>Negro American</u> | 9. <u>Prejudice</u> | 10. <u>Sports</u> | |
| | 11. <u>War</u> | | |

III. USES OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. Supplemental Materials for Use With Basal Reader Programs.

Rationale

The purpose behind listing basal reading stories is to present, in usable form, a guide to which the teacher may refer in expanding her reading lessons to deal with the typical social problems most often experienced by special class students. One point from this publication's introduction needs emphasis again: fiction provides children with experience, both direct and vicarious. Through the medium of story, children can explore the difference between right and wrong, and can experience emotional responses other than their own. This is a crucial concept for dealing with special class students.

Vicarious experience comes through stories of boys and girls who confront problems of morality and of human relationships. Sometimes the problem involves a clear-cut distinction between right and wrong; sometimes the problem has no right-or-wrong element, but deals with a personal adjustment to physical handicaps, new environments, or family changes.

Direct experience evolves through discussion, and through extended learning activities initiated by the teacher. A suggested list of such activities follows the list of basal reading stories; these activities should be adapted, in order to stimulate the teacher's plans.

Children should be encouraged to experience, understand, and accept their own emotions and behaviors in light of stories and story characters. These stories should provide some understanding as to how others work out common problems. The special class student is thereby prompted

to attempt new solutions, or choose different means of coping with daily problems.

Arrangement of Stories

The stories were selected from various basal readers, and evaluated according to anticipated problem areas (listed in parenthesis beneath each title). All stories are listed according to publishing company.

The grade levels in the left hand column remain as designated by the publisher. No attempt was made to convert their grade-level system to the Special Education levels of Primary, Intermediate, Advanced, and Junior High:

STECK-VAUGHAN COMPANY

Texas: 1967

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	
4	<u>Values to Learn</u>	"The Blueberry Muffin" (Loneliness, Economic Insecurity, Fears, New Environment)	p. 1

Or, assume that the Houghton Mifflin series is available for your reading curriculum's grade level 3². In the book Climbing Higher, on page 28, is a story titled "Tim's Woods," which concerns prejudice, jealousy, Negro-Americans, and adventure. These areas can suggest extended activities and discussions on prejudice or jealousy as it relates to your geographical area, to the school, classroom, home or individual.

THE GINN BASIC READERS

GINN AND COMPANY
Boston, Mass.: 1966

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
PP	<u>My Little Red Story Book</u>	(Negro-American; Etiquette & Behavior)	1 to 47
PP	<u>My Little Green Story Book</u>	"Work" (Responsibility; Negro-American)	19
		"Stop and Go" (Etiquette & Behavior)	47
		"A Surprise for Mother" (Negro-American; Etiquette & Behavior)	51
		"A Surprise Cake" (Negro-American; Etiquette & Behavior)	55
PP	<u>My Little Blue Story Book</u>	"The Play Dinner" (Etiquette & Behavior; Negro-American)	41
Primer	<u>The Little White House</u>	(All stories present happy family relationships and experiences children have with their friends. These stories involve Negro-American relations, etiquette and behavior within positive friendly situations.)	
1b	<u>On Cherry Street</u>	"We Go to School" (New Environment; Negro-American; Appearance; Humor, Etiquette & Behavior)	6 to 22
		"Fun at Home" (Sports, Etiquette & Behavior; Appearance)	36 to 53
		"Mr. Mac's Store" (Responsibility; Humor; Kindness.)	59 to 78

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
		"Funny Bunny Rabbit" (Fears; Humor)	109
		"Better Than a Letter" (New Boy in Neighborhood)	141
		"Happy Days at the Farm" (New Environment; Humor; Sports, Etiquette & Behavior)	146 to 171
		"Just for Fun" (Humor; Responsibility; Appearance)	176
2a	<u>We Are Neighbors</u>	"Garden Street Neighbors" (Negro-Americans; Etiquette; Behavior; New Environment)	8 to 37
		"The New Football" (Negro-American; Sports; Shyness)	110
2b	<u>Around the Corner</u>	"Red Roofs, Green Roofs" (Negro-American, New Environment)	76
3a	<u>Finding Her Neighbors</u>	"Something New for Carol" (Negro-American; Prejudice; Economic Insecurity; Appearance)	36
		"Blue Cornflower" (Indian Loneliness; New Environment)	134
		"He-Who-Thinks-Well-and-Runs-Quickly" (Indian, Adventure, Fears)	155
		"Dan Learns to Pitch" (Negro-American; Sports; Self-Confidence)	196
		"Benji" (Shyness; Negro-American; Broken Home; Self-Confidence)	206
		"Merry Easter" (Mexican; New Environment; Shyness; Self-Confidence)	256

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
		"Henry Can Fix It" (Biography - Henry Ford)	151
		"Putting Into" (Negro-American; Fears; New Environment; Economic Insecurity)	177
		"Tara's Burro" (Foreign Book; Mexican; Economic Insecurity)	210
3b	<u>Friends Far and Near</u>	"The Most Wonderful Thing in the World" (Negro-American; Self-Confidence; Bravery)	22
		"My Dog Rinty" (Negro-American; Fears; Loneliness)	198
		"The Poppy Seeds" (Mexican Illness)	207
		"Speckles and the New Boy" (New Environment; Shyness)	18
4	<u>Roads to Everywhere</u>	"The Skating Party" "New Boy" (Negro-American; Bravery; Fears; New Environment)	22
		"Becky and the Bandit" (Self-Confidence; Appearance; Courage)	45
		"The Five Chinese Brothers" (Humor; Foreign Background)	320
		"The Meaning of the Word" (Illness; Courage)	380
		"Man of the Family" (Illness; Courage; Foreign Background; Adventure)	443
5	<u>Trails to Treasure</u>	"The Bottom of the Batting List" (Negro-American; Fear; Self-Confidence; Sports)	23

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
5	<u>Trails to Treasure</u>	"The Last of Little Coward" (Fears, illness, courage, sibling rivalry)	73
		"The Broken Axel" (New Environment; Loneliness; Economic Insecurity)	124
		"The Little Park" (Negro-American; Courage; Economic Insecurity)	48
		"The Heroes of Yellow-Jack" (Illness; Adventure)	133
GINN BASIC READERS - ENRICHMENT SERIES Ginn & Co., Boston, Mass.: 1959			
1b	<u>Under the Apple Tree</u>	"Fun on the Farm" (New Environment, Etiquette & Behavior)	51 to 78
		"Boppet, Please Stop It" (Loneliness & Humor)	86
		"The Party Hat" (Appearance; Self-Confidence)	94
1c	<u>Open the Gate</u>	"Up and Down the Mountain" (Etiquette, Behavior, New Environment)	63 to 90
		"A Home for Gabriel" (Loneliness; New Environment; Humor)	116
		"The Little Pine Tree" (Loneliness; Appearance)	132
		"The Stone in the Road" (Etiquette & Behavior)	140
2	<u>Ranches & Rainbows</u>	"The Three Wishes" (Economic Insecurity; Humor)	171

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
3	<u>Fun and Fancy</u>	"Necessary Nellie" (Economic Insecurity; Humor)	50
		"Dick Whittington and His Cat" (Broken Home; Loneliness; Humor)	208
4	<u>Down Story Roads</u>	"Christophilos and the Pig" (Broken Home; Economic Insecurity; Fears)	52
		"The Middle Bear" (Self-Confidence; Sibling Rivalry)	122
		"Kari Goes to Town" (Foreign Background-India; Adventure)	186
		"The One You Don't See Coming" (Foreign Background-Africa; Adventure)	218
4	<u>Owl in the Cedar Tree</u>	(Indian; Adventure; Illness; Economic Insecurity)	Entire Book
5	<u>Along Story Trails</u>	"Spurs for Antonia" (Broken Home; New Environment)	26
		"The Attack" (Indian; Courage)	64
		"Billy Minds the Baby" (Jealousy - peers; New Baby; Humor)	168

GOLDEN RULE SERIES
(The Modern McGuffey Readers)
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY
New York: 1957

1	<u>Open Windows</u>	"The Circus" (Jealousy; Etiquette; Behavior)	8
		"The Dime" (Honesty)	22

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
		"A Funny Sled" (Ridicule; Fears; Self-Confidence)	29
		"I Can't Find It" (Responsibility)	38
		"Lunch for Bobby" (Honesty; Responsibility)	45
		"One and Two and Then Comes Three" (New Environment)	59
		"All By Myself" (Etiquette & Behavior; Jealousy)	68
		"A Good Big Fire" (Responsibility; Etiquette & Behavior)	82
		"One Little Indian" (Fairness; Jealousy)	105
		"What George Forgot" (Friendliness)	130
		"Next Time" (Fairness; Sportsmanship)	144
2	<u>Open Doors</u>	"The Doll House" (Jealousy; Sibling Rivalry)	16
		"Click" (Shyness; Self-Confidence)	45
		"The Most Hat of All" (Mexican; Humor; New Environment)	52
		"The One That Didn't Get Away" (Adventure; Sports; Fears)	68

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
		"The Nick of Time" (Etiquette and Behavior; Physical Handicaps)	128
		"Indian in the Snow" (Indian; Humor)	165
		"The Runaway" (Indian; Prejudice)	172
3	<u>Open Roads</u>	"The Fight Saver" (Sibling Rivalry; Responsibility)	33
		"Susan's Chickens" (Shyness; New Environment; Etiquette & Behavior)	18
		"Pablo and the Spotted Pony" (Mexican; Economic Insecurity)	58
		"Racing the Red Soil" (Foreign Background; Self-Confidence; Responsibility)	65
		"At the Fiesta" (Mexican; Etiquette & Behavior)	73
		"Kim" (Oriental; Prejudice; Shyness; Loneliness; Humor; New Environment)	80
		"The Prayer" (Indian; Prejudice; Fears; Religion)	92
		"The Old Indian Trail" (Indian; Fear; Responsibility)	100
		"Out on a Limb" (Biography; New Environment; Humor; Etiquette & Behavior)	116
		"Two Weeks to Get Ready" (Self-Confidence; Jealousy)	124

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
		"Something to Fight For" (Biography; Courage)	134
		"Quick Thinking" (Biography; Courage)	142
		"Leave it to Lydia" (Biography; Responsibility; Economic Insecurity)	150
		"It's Hard to Tell" (Honesty)	166
		"The Thank-You Man" (Etiquette & Behavior)	183
		"The Prize" (Etiquette & Behavior; Honesty)	190
		"Upside-Down Cake on Greenfield Street" (Economic Insecurity; Illness; Etiquette & Behavior; Kindness)	198
		"Top and Bottom" (Honesty)	206
		"Haji Goes to the Feast" (Appearance)	216
		"Which is Which" (Kindness; Appearance; Etiquette & Behavior; Economic Insecurity)	231
4	<u>Paths to Follow</u>	"Little Johnny Short-Step" (Physical Handicap; Appearance; Loneliness; Sports; Shyness; Self-Confidence)	10
		"Valentines for America" (New Environment; Foreign; Humor)	18
		"Five to Three" (Responsibility)	20

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
		"Snowball Fight" (Honesty)	35
		"Tag-Along Trouble" (New Environment; Shyness; Loneliness; Self-Confidence)	40
		"Pennies For Joy" (Economics; Kindness)	54
		"Don't Say It" (Etiquette & Behavior; Sports)	70
		"The Magic Button" (Shyness; Fears; Loneliness; New Environment)	89
		"The Miracle Miler" (Sports; Physical Handicap; Biography; Courage; Self-Confidence)	106
		"Too High A Price" (Honesty; Sports)	114
		"King of Baseball" (Biography; Sports; Illness; Kindness)	130
		"The Good Sport" (Sports; Jealousy; Etiquette & Behavior)	138
		"No Sacrifice Too Great" (Biography; War; Illness)	150
		"You Can Teach Them" (Negro; Biography; Economic Insecurity)	159
		"The American Way" (Biography; Honesty; Etiquette & Behavior)	168
		"Indians In the House" (Indians; Fears)	254
		"House of the Singing Windows" (New Environment; Fears; Appearance)	270

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
5	<u>Frontiers To Explore</u>	"Not From the Heart" (Shyness; New Environment; Mexican; Self-Confidence)	30
		"Deep Water" (Fear; Self-Confidence)	39
		"The Ones That Count" (New Environment; Shyness; Loneliness)	148
		"Finders Keepers" (Honesty)	56
		"Young Americans of Yesterday" (War, Fear, Courage)	66
		"Emma Takes a Bow" (Etiquette & Behavior, Kindness)	85
		"Rider of the Mountain" (Indian; Fears; Jealousy; Courage)	94
		"Daniel Boone's Daughter" (Indians; Fears; Courage)	106
		"Two Shoes" (Mexican; Economic Insecurity; Appearance)	138
		"Tick-Tock, Tick-Tock" (Punctuality; Responsibility)	146
		"The Secret Staircase" (Mexican; Honesty; Economic Insecurity)	155
		"Win the Game" (Sports; Sportsmanship)	166
		"The Sinker" (Sports; Self-Confidence; Fears)	174

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
		"The Try-Out" (Sports; Sibling Rivalry; Honesty; Self-Confidence)	183
		"Fair Play" (Honesty; Sports)	192
		"A Promise and a Ski-Run" (Dependability)	199
		"The Farmer and His Neighbor" (Etiquette & Behavior)	262
		"Something Really Important" (Economic Insecurity; Courage)	268
		"Great Day" (Biography)	277
		"By Touch Alone" (Biography; Physical Handicap; Courage)	302

DEVELOPMENTAL READING SERIES
Classmate Edition

LYONS & CARNAHAN
Chicago; 1962

2²

Down Our Way

"Friends Around Town" (Etiquette & Behavior)	43 to 52
"Fun with Mary and Jim" (New Environment; Humor)	127 to 159
"Something to Remember" (Self-Confidence; Appearance; Etiquette & Behavior)	242

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
		"Copy-Kitten" (Appearance; Jealousy; Self-Confidence)	231
2	<u>Just For Fun</u>	"He Would Not Listen" (Obedience; Humor)	2
		"Two of a Kind" (Humor; Fears)	21
		"The Little Brown Bear" (Appearance; Fears; Humor)	122
		"Roly-Poly" (New Environment; Loneliness; Etiquette & Behavior)	143
3	<u>Stories From Everywhere</u>	"Nabi and Bluebird" (Fears; Indians; Adventure)	62
		"Ousta and His Family" (Fears; Loneliness; Indian; Responsibility)	73
		"Covered Wagon Days" (New Environment, Economic Insecurity, Adventure)	116
		"Sandros Plays a Joke" (Mexican; Etiquette & Behavior; Honesty; Fears)	208
		"One Day With Manu" (South Seas; Adventure)	224
		"The Cricket and the Kite" (Economic Insecurity; Oriental; Self-Confidence)	238
		"The Secret Box" (Etiquette & Behavior)	266
		"Alexander Gets a Permanent" (Appearance; Humor)	286

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
		"Christopher Cricket" (Jealousy; Sibling Rivalry; Self-Confidence)	303
3 ²	<u>Once Upon A Storytime</u>	"It Happened At the Store" (Responsibility; Appearance; Humor)	1 to 62
		"The Jar of Rosemary" (Illness; Kindness)	222
		"A Valentine That Could Not Be Seen" (New Environment; Shyness; Etiquette & Behavior)	234
4	<u>Meeting New Friends</u>	"Friends Wanted" (New Environment; Economic Insecurity; Etiquette & Behavior)	30
		"The Polish-American Three" (Foreign; New Environment; Appearance; Shyness)	41
		"The Wonderful Spectacles" (Etiquette & Behavior; Biography)	100
		"The Iron Stove" (New Environment; Biography; Economic Insecurity)	112
		"Helpful Henry" (Humor; Responsibility)	161
		"Downhill to the Harbor" (Classmate Rivalry; Jealousy; Responsibility; Courage)	166
		"A Friend of the Indians" (Indian; Fears; Biography)	244
		"Abe and Austin" (Biography; Adventure; Self-Confidence)	276
		"A Hero of Two Nations" (War; Adventure; Courage)	297

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
		"Goodbrand" (Economic Insecurity; Humor)	386
5	<u>Days of Adventure</u>	"A Famous Knot" (Broken Home; Biography; Economic Insecurity)	7
		"They Worked for All" (Biographies)	1 to 37
		"Joseph Decides For Himself" (French-Canadian; Loneliness; New Environment)	204
		"The Parakeet of San Blas" (Mexican; Economic Insecurity)	231
		"Carlos and Maria" (Mexican; Economic Insecurity; Fears)	244
		"Ella Begins Frontier Life" (Indians; Fear; Obedience)	331

HUMAN VALUE SERIES

STECK-VAUGHN CO.
Austin, Texas: 1967

4	<u>Values to Learn</u>	"The Blueberry Muffin" (Italian; Loneliness; Fears; New Environment; Economic Insecurity; Self-Confidence)	1
		"The Big Splash" (Etiquette & Behavior)	6
		"The Foot Ball" (Sports; Jealousy; Honesty)	12

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
		"The Last Christmas Tree" (Illness; Economic Insecurity)	16
		"Carl's Cowboy Costume" (Appearance; Cooperation; Jealousy)	29
		"When Gerta Smiled" (Foreign; New Environment; Loneliness; Appearance; Fears; Self-Confidence)	41
		"The Stolen Firecracker" (Etiquette & Behavior; Honesty)	47
		"Dawdling Daughter" (Responsibility)	53
		"The Lone Camper" (Loneliness; Fears)	57
		"That Guilty Feeling" (Honesty; Fears; Etiquette & Behavior)	65
		"The Doll and the Football" (Honesty; Etiquette & Behavior)	70
		"Ramon Makes Friends" (Foreign-Puert Rico; New Environment; Fears; Self-Confidence)	85
		"Pancho and Chico" (Sibling Rivalry; Jealousy; Behavior; Fears)	105
		"The Silent Rooster" (Honesty; Economic Insecurity)	110
		"Cure for a Cheater" (Honesty; Sibling Rivalry; Self-Confidence)	115
		"Good Fortune from Bad" (Physical Handicap; New Environment; Loneliness; Self-Confidence; Kindness)	120

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
		"Billy's New World" (New Environment; Fears; Loneliness; Economic Insecurity; Adventure)	126
		"Kenny's Fish Spear" (Etiquette & Behavior; Responsibility)	140
5	<u>Values to Share</u>	"The Cat Bracelet" (Honesty; Etiquette & Behavior)	1
		"Butch Makes the Grade" (Appearance; Sports; Self-Confidence)	12
		"Gift for a Sister" (War; Loneliness; Broken Home; Economic Insecurity)	19
		"A Scout's Good Turn" (Broken Home; Illness; Sports; Kindness)	67
		"Paper Bag Christmas" (New Environment)	93
		"Fruit Tramp" (New Environment; Fears, Economic Insecurity)	65
		"In Spite of Handicaps" (Illness; Physical Handicaps; Self-Confidence)	87
		"The Poor Villagers and the Teacher" (Authority; New Environment; Economic Insecurity)	93
		"A Tryout for Jackie" (New Environment; Shyness; Self-Confidence; Sports)	99
		"Flight to Freedom" (Foreign-Cuba; Adventure; Fears)	112
		"A Welcome for Exiles" (New Environment)	120

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
		"Tom's Indian Playmate" (Indian; New Environment; Etiquette & Behavior)	128
		"The Old Witch" (Etiquette & Behavior; Fears)	143
		"Friends Are Everywhere" (New Environment; Fears)	165

CHALLENGE READERS

McCORMICK-MATHERS PUB. CO., INC.
Wichita, Kansas: 1964

4	<u>Aiming High</u>	"V. I. P." (Honesty; Physical Handicap; Etiquette & Behavior)	1
		"The Winning W's" (Jealousy; Etiquette & Behavior; Sports)	54
		"The Combination" (Jealousy; Self-Confidence; Adventure)	120
		"His Brother's Fan Club" (Sibling Rivalry; Sports; Etiquette & Behavior)	138
		"More Than Skin Deep" (Appearance; Illness; Self-Confidence)	154
		"The Getting-Even Day" (Sports; Rivalry)	175
		"Free From the Spotlight" (Shyness; Self-Confidence; Humor; Jealousy)	219
		"Good-Bye Black Dog" (Fears; New Environment; Etiquette & Behavior)	259

READING FOR MEANING SERIES - 4TH EDITION

HOUGHTON-MIFFLIN CO.
Boston, Mass.: 1966

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
1 ¹	<u>Jack & Janet</u>	"Penny Plans Rabbit" (Responsibility; Humor; Sibling Rivalry; Etiquette & Behavior)	64
		"Something for Jack" (Etiquette & Behavior; Humor)	116
		"Away Went the Kite" (Etiquette & Behavior; Humor)	130
		"What About Willie?" (New Environment; Loneliness; Economic Insecurity)	148
1 ²	<u>Up and Away</u>	"Not a Teeny Wink" (New Environment; Fears; Adventure; Humor)	8
		"The Little Calf Who Cried" (Fear; Humor; Appearance)	46
		"The Blue Box" (Sibling Rivalry; Etiquette & Behavior; Jealousy)	77
		"Wait for Andy" (Humor; Jealousy; Sports)	115
		"A Dog of Her Very Own" (Loneliness; New Environment)	147
2 ²	<u>On We Go</u>	"Room Enough" (Appearance; Humor)	115
3 ¹	<u>Looking Ahead</u>	"Eddie and the Desk" (Sibling Rivalry; Self-Confidence)	7
		"The Little Horse That Raced a Train" (Loneliness)	20

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
		"Nathan and the Peddler" (Broken Home-Orphan; New Environment; Loneliness; Fears; Economic Insecurity)	143
		"Sally Finds a Way" (Courage; Fears)	196
3 ²	<u>Climbing Higher</u>	"Tim's Woods" (Prejudice; Jealousy; Negro; Adventure)	28
		"Jemima Johnson" (Indian; Adventure; Courage)	78
4	<u>High Roads</u>	"A Lonely Night" (Loneliness; Fear; Courage; Adventure)	36
		"The Desirable Shawl" (Indian; Economic Insecurity)	48
		"Two Big Bears" (Adventure)	298
5	<u>Sky Lines</u>	"Rusty Makes Good" (Broken Home-Orphan; New Environment; Adventure)	92
		"The Bells on Finland Street" (New Environment; Jealousy; Economic Insecurity)	184
		"Pony Penning Day" (Adventure; Courage)	280
		"Betsy Has a Birthday" (Shyness; Broken Home; Illness; New Environment)	393

TIME TO READ SERIES

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO.
Philadelphia: 1968

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
1	<u>Making New Friends</u>	"About Charlie" (Negro-American; Illness; Responsibility)	77
2	<u>Skipping Along</u>	"How Spot Found a Home" (Loneliness; New Environment)	40
		"Andy and Mr. Wagner" (Negro-American; New Environment; Loneliness)	25
		"Denny and the Little Men From Space" (Adventure; Fears; Humor)	97
		"Mrs. Calico Jones and Her Children" (New Environment; Fears; Humor)	158
		"Atuk and the Story" (Courage; Eskimos; Adventure)	205
		"Sometimes I Feel This Way" (Etiquette & Behavior; Humor)	253
3	<u>Finding Favorites</u>	"Ranches and Roundups" (Adventure; Responsibility; Humor)	7 to 38
		"The Man Who Didn't Wash His Dishes" (Humor; Responsibility; Appearance)	59
		"Trouble With Tikki" (Humor; Etiquette & Behavior; Kindness)	203
		"The Indians' Chowder" (Indians; Kindness)	249
		"Susan's Bears" (Fears; Humor)	286

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
		"Helping Hilda" (Kindness; Responsibility; Humor)	295
		"The Snow-Carnival" (Self-Confidence; Humor; Sports; Fears)	312

THE MACMILLAN READING PROGRAM

MACMILLAN & CO.
New York; 1965

1 ^e	<u>Worlds of Wonder</u>	"Good Tricks" (Etiquette & Behavior; Humor)	60 to 82
1 ^f	<u>Lands of Pleasure</u>	"On Green Street" (Etiquette & Behavior; Humor)	10 to 34
		"Jack and Jim" (Sibling Rivalry; Etiquette & Behavior)	35 to 72
		"Lucy" (New Environment; Shyness)	73
		"Tommy and Ben: (Sibling Rivalry)	96
		"Teddy and Babs" (New Environment; Fears)	125
2 ^a	<u>Enchanted Gates</u>	"The Boy Called Booie" (Sports; Appearance; Self-Confidence)	221 to 234
2 ^b	<u>Shining Bridges</u>	"Lost in the Woods" (Indians; Courage; Fears)	39
		"What to Do if you Get Lost" (Fears; Self-Confidence)	57 to 63

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
		"The Boy Who Couldn't Swim" (Fears; Self-Confidence)	94 to 109
3 ^a	<u>Better Than Gold</u>	"Henry's Big Trouble" (Humor)	12 to 25
		"Stranger in the City" (New Environment; Self-Confidence)	25 to 41
3 ^b	<u>More Than Words</u>	"The Bottom of the Batting List" (Sports; Self-Confidence; Fears)	80 to 95
4	<u>The Magic Word</u>	"The Earned Name" (Indian; Self-Confidence; Adventure)	202
		"The Adoption" (Indian; New Environment)	232
		"Storm" (Fears)	415
5	<u>Bold Journeys</u>	"Where There's a Will, There's A Way" (Negro-American; Prejudice; Economic Insecurity)	308

THE BOOK MARK READING SERIES - LITERATURE READERS

HARCOURT, BRACE, AND WORLD CO.
New York: 1968

4	<u>Much Majesty</u>	"The Secret" (Negro-American; Economic Insecurity)	117
		"Oliver's Saturday" (Humor)	122
		"Scarey Sarey" (Physical Handicap; Shyness; Apperance)	138

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Story Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
		"Last Day of School" (Economic Insecurity; Self-Confidence; Appearance)	149
		"The Rock in the Tunnel" (Mexican; Adventure; Courage; Economic Insecurity)	171
		"The Moffats Go Calling" (Humor; Etiquette & Behavior)	181
5	<u>Wider Than The Sky</u>	"Hay-Foot; Straw-Foot" (War; Adventure)	2
		"Miguel" (Spanish; Loneliness; Sibling Rivalry)	27
		"The Dozier Brothers" (Negro; New Environment; Loneliness)	45
		"The Little Riders" (War; Courage; Fears)	203
		"Help!" (Humor; Etiquette & Behavior)	289

Activities: Role Playing

Assume that the class has read a story which involves experiences of a child who is new in the community and must begin making new friends at school as well as becoming involved with play groups in the neighborhood. A particular story of this type may lend itself to a role playing situation.

Prior to the role play a discussion is necessary between the teacher and students about how a new child feels, what they can do to help him become acquainted with the school building, the playground, and other students, and how they would feel themselves.

It is important to discuss the situation before acting it out, so the boys and girls don't feel being thrust into acting before the class against their wishes, thus making them more fearful. Students and teacher can discuss the story, and the situation or problem, how it was faced, and what possible solutions were attempted. Use as a basis the main idea and feelings expressed in the story. Then set up a similar situation where students put themselves in place of the story characters. Do the role playing with no script. Each student should freely express himself in his particular role, showing how he would feel if he were one of the characters in the story.

Have children "act out" a new home location situation and how parents feel after a day's moving job, to illustrate possibilities of fatigue and other feelings. Lead the child to an understanding of his parent's feelings and how he might help the situation.

Refer to the listing of stories which concern topics such as new environment, fears, sibling rivalry, shyness, or etiquette and behavior, all easily lending to role playing situations. A few examples are:

- "Betsy Has a Birthday", p. 393, Sky Lines. Level 5, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1966,
 (shyness, broken home, illness)
- "Eddie and the Desk", p. 7, Looking Ahead, Level 3, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1966,
 (sibling rivalry, self-confidence)
- "The Blue Box", p. 77, Up and Away, Level 1², Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1966,
 (sibling rivalry, jealousy, etiquette and behavior)
- "V.I.P.", p. 1, Aiming High, Level 4, McCormick-Mathers, 1964,
 (honesty, physical handicap)
- "A Valentine That Could Not Be Seen", p. 234, Once Upon a Story Time, Level 3, Lyons and
 Carnahan, Chicago, 1962,
 (new environment, shyness)
- "Two Shoes", p. 138, Frontiers to Explore, Level 5, American Book Co., N. Y., 1956,
 (Mexican origin, economic insecurity, appearance).

Activities: Buzz Groups

Small groups of 3 to 4 students can discuss questions the teacher has prepared: What would you have done if you would have been that particular character? Does this situation remind you of anyone else? Have you experienced similar times? What did you do? Would you have acted differently if the same situation occurred now?

For example, use the story, "Upside-Down Cake on Greenfield Street", p. 198, in Open Roads, Level 3, American Book Company, New York, 1957. This story deals with economic insecurity and

illness. Following the story discuss these questions: Why did Katie bake cakes? Why did Katie buy a T.V. set? Why did the ladies bake cakes? Had someone suggested that Katie should give up what she wanted for herself to buy a present for Grandma? What was the difference between buying something for her grandmother and losing the money?

After a short time (approximately 5-8 minutes of buzz work with classmates) the ideas from the "buzzing" (discussing) can be brought before the class for total group discussions and exchange of ideas. One representative from each group can act as secretary or teller, and tell the class what their group considered in answering the questions and extra ideas and feelings they arrived at within their buzz group.

This may lead to volunteer reading of other books or stories from basal readers of a similar nature to that discussed in the buzz groups. A report on the story may be given by an individual to the class.

Activities: Puppets

Use student-made puppets or commercial puppets to characterize a story and its characters. Students may read the story while others manipulate the puppets, or make up their own script with the same theme as the story they read. This activity will extend for more than the usual time spent on one story.

Discuss the character's experiences and how the puppets showed this. It is important to evaluate the activity as to its purpose, what was learned, and what experiences were gained from it.

Another class may be invited to view the puppet show to give the boys and girls presentation

and speech experiences, while aiding in combatting shyness, insecurity, fear, and other personality adjustment problems the students may have. However, it is not suggested this is a panacea for such problems, only a suggested activity, carefully planned and oriented toward benefitting the child's participation.

To be more exact, an example of a puppet show might be: "Tommy and Ben" (p. 96, The Macmillan Co., New York, 1966, Lands of Pleasure, Level 1f) concerns sibling rivalry. Participating in such an experience relates the child with Tommy and Ben in the story and with their own personal family life.

From the same reader, use the story, "Lucy", p. 73-91, which deals with shyness, and a new environment.

Activities: Bulletin Boards

Some children enjoy and can feel successful at completing a bulletin board display for the room. Following a story concerning etiquette and behavior, have 2-3 children, with guidance from the teacher, display pictures they made, pictures from magazines or stories they have written showing good and/or poor behavior and etiquette practices.

The story, "The Moffats Go Calling" (p. 181, Much Majesty, level 4, Harcourt, Brace and World, New York, 1968) concerns etiquette when visiting someone. Discuss what manners are needed and used in situations like this. How can you overcome fears you have when you go visiting by yourself or with your Mother? Emphasize that these fears are normal and what mannerisms you can practice now to help overcome these fears.

Use pictures (magazines, newspapers, or book jackets or book illustrations) of famous persons,

athletes, actors, and T.V. personalities, politicians, etc., as examples of positive success by persons of different ethnic background, physical abilities and limitations, and size. Discuss the pictures as to how they react when they see a person in public who is "different", such as physical disability extremes in height or weight, or dressed costume of another country. Put themselves in their situation as to how they might feel and how they would want people to react to them.

Activities: Resource People

A physical therapist, a volunteer worker with physically handicapped individuals or possibly even a doctor, can speak to the class and answer any questions the students have concerning handicaps people experience. It is important that the special education class be such that no one has an outward sign of a handicap, thus avoiding embarrassment to that particular individual. Or, if it is a class which does contain a handicapped person, the planning of such an activity must be carefully considered.

This is only a suggestion, a possibility which can be used as it is available in the community and can be of benefit to the whole class.

Suggested stories concerning physical handicaps are: "In Spite of Handicaps", p. 87, Values to Share, level 5, Steck-Vaughn Co., Texas, 1967. Discuss specific questions about the story. Why was Barbara unable to go to the camp she had planned to attend? How did she feel about not going to camp?

What did Barbara do which made a lot of difference in her feelings toward herself and toward others? Do you ever feel sorry for yourself? Why? Have you ever been confined at home in bed or

in a hospital? How did you spend this time? Can worthwhile things be accomplished during this time? How might your attitudes and feelings change?

"Good Fortune From Bad", p. 120, Values to Learn, level 4, Steck-Vaughn Co., Texas, 1967, concerns a physically handicapped person, who is lonesome and in a new environment. Ask the question, "Have you ever thought how many crippled or afflicted people might have their disabilities improved or eliminated by expensive surgery?" Discuss the idea that many people remain crippled because of the high cost of the many operations and a lack of other groups or institutions that could help overcome the financial burden. Ask: "Are we responsible for helping others?"

Another resource person might be a city league baseball player, or the administrator of a baseball team, one whom the teacher is acquainted with in helping to achieve the objectives she has for the particular reading lesson involving fears, emotions, and sports. Perhaps the baseball resource person has experienced fears in his own life, disappointments, and other emotions similar to our students.

Or if the teacher's objective is to help a boy achieve self-confidence in the area of sports which he tends to show real skill at, such a resource person may be used to attain this objective. He can emphasize the skills needed, sportsmanship, confidence and types of practice that can be valuable for the student now.

Use this activity following a story similar to, "Dan Learns to Pitch", p. 196, Finding New Neighbors, Level 3, Ginn and Co., Toronto, 1966, or "The Bottom of the Batting List", p. 23, Trails to Treasure, Level 5, Ginn and Co., Toronto, 1966.

A new child who came into the community and school earlier and now is adjusted to his new environment can be a resource person. He can visit the classroom and tell of fears and emotions

involved in the adjustment process, and how others and the school may have helped him in becoming acquainted. He can also relate what things did not help him and what made it difficult for him. Questions and answers can be exchanged within the whole class or just within a small reading group with this resource person, after reading a story concerned with adjusting to a new environment. To extend this farther, students can be referred to other basal readers or library books suggested in this bibliography that deal with a similar situation.

Have children who have moved from one town to another tell which they liked better and why. Leave others to suggest what they might do to help new neighbors like their town, neighborhood and school.

Activities: The Newspaper

Cut out birth notices for a period of one week, if a child in the room has just received a new baby into the family. Discuss the item, what it includes as far as news, then discuss how these families might feel about a new child in the home.

How would you feel if you had a new baby in the family? Why do you feel differently and have jealous feelings at this time? How do the parents feel? Are there responsibilities which you can do to help the family at this time? Point out that this is a normal situation and affects many families every day.

Refer to the listing for stories concerning sibling rivalry and acceptance of a new baby into the family: "The Middle Bear", p. 122, Down Story Roads, Level 4, Ginn and Co., Toronto, 1962, (sibling rivalry); "Billy Minds the Baby", p. 168, Along Story Trails, Level 5, Ginn and Co., (jealousy, and a new baby in the home).

Activities: Booklets

After reading and discussing stories which have been about various emotions, start a booklet. Cut pictures from magazines and separate them according to specific emotions displayed by different people. Paste them on sheets to make a booklet. Relate these same emotions and experiences to the characters in the story and also to the individual student, through discussion or short paragraph writing. Title the booklet, "We All Feel This Way Sometimes", or some other appropriate title suggested by the students.

In the discussion of the pictures bring out questions such as: What is this person doing? How does this person feel? Why do you think he feels this way? What could he do to feel better? Would someone be able to help him? Who are some characters we have read about that might feel the same way? Why did they feel that way? What did they do about it? Do you ever feel like this person? What do you do when you feel this way or what would you do?

Cut comic strips from the newspaper of situations where emotions have arisen. Put them in the booklet along with the other pictures.

This booklet may be continued as stories come into the daily reading lessons, adding to the booklet when a lesson is completed on feelings of loneliness or insecurity as examples. Or it may be used as a culminating activity to review different stories and problems involved in them.

Activities: Murals

Draw characters in a new school environment or neighborhood, or cut pictures of people from magazines, catalogues and newspapers. Children can work in groups of 2-3 constructing a situation

where loneliness, insecurity, fears, friendship and shyness prevail in adjusting to a new environment. Write conversations between the people on the mural, conversations of welcoming a new student at school, and of explaining and showing someone around the neighborhood. If the children are too young to write conversations or short phrases about the mural, just have it as pictures and scenery, and let each group explain to the class what their mural shows.

Make murals that show the ways of life of Indians, Amish or of other foreign backgrounds. This may be an activity after a story about people of a foreign land, emphasizing how they feel, the ways they are like us, how they are different, and possible problem situations they may have to face.

Use of the following stories from the listing lend to this Ethnic origin situation:

"Jemima Johnson", p. 78, Climbing Higher, Level 3², Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1966, about Indian background.

"The Polish-American Three", p. 41, Meeting New Friends, Level 4, Lyons and Carnahan, Chicago, 1962.

"Carlos and Maria", p. 244, Days of Adventure, Level 5, Lyons and Carnahan, Chicago, 1962, is about Mexican life.

"The Most Hot of All", p. 52, Open Doors, Level 2, American Book Co., N. Y., 1957, is also about Mexican life.

Activities: Songs

Sing songs of different ethnic origin, such as Negro spirituals. Read the words to understand what the song means. Discuss why it was written, who wrote it and the feelings expressed in the song.

A further activity would be to have some students look for information about the song writer or about the general types of songs - such as the Negro Spirituals, Indian songs, Oriental, Mexican or Italian music in the form for singing. Discuss the people, where they live, how they do things differently from ourselves, and that they have feelings similar to what we have. The teacher will have to refer to a local library to secure music of foreign backgrounds.

Use this activity after a story and discussion of ethnic background, such as:

"The Poppy Seeds", p. 207, Ginn, Level 3, Friends Far and Near.

"The Earned Name" p. 202, Macmillan, Level 4, The Magic Word.

"The Five Chinese Brothers", p. 320, Ginn and Co., Level 4, Roads to Everywhere.

"The One You Don't See Coming" (Africa), p. 218, Down Story Roads, Ginn and Co., Toronto, 1962.

"The Parakeet of San Blas", p. 231, (Mexican) Days of Adventure, Level 5, Lyons and Carnahan, Chicago, 1962.

"The Most Hat of All", p. 52, (Mexican) and "Indians in the Snow", p. 165, in Open Doors, Level 2, American Book Co., New York, 1957.

B. Supplemental Materials for Use with Life Experience Units

The bibliography of fiction which deals with personal problems encountered by youngsters can be utilized in many ways in the special education curriculum. Life Experience Units present one teaching technique through which fiction of this nature can be used to advantage. In addition to teaching informational content through units, emphasis is also placed on the formulation of positive attitudes and the development of good character traits. Students can be guided into an awareness of problems faced by people and through meaningful experiences can learn how people face their problems and try to solve them in suitable ways. The use of many of the books suggested in this bibliography can contribute to an understanding of some of these problems.

Fiction may be utilized with Life Experience Units in several ways. Appropriate books may be chosen to supplement and reinforce specific unit topics that are included in the special education curriculum. In other instances it may be advantageous to build a unit or series of units around certain fiction, using the books as the major vehicle for the development of information, skills and concepts.

To Supplement Unit Topics

Many of the unit topics normally taught in special education classes can be supplemented and reinforced by the use of selected fiction. For example, in a unit on Home and Family, books chosen from the "Family Problems" category might be used to stimulate discussion of some of the kinds of situations in which family members must assume responsibility and work together to solve a common

problem. My Family and I, by Muriel Stanck, presents a sketch of family life and what it entails. This book could be read by a member of the class and a report made to the group about the family life portrayed in the story.

The affect of a new baby in a family situation can be illustrated well by reading books such as Little Brother, by Charlotte Baker, or Big Brother Danny, by Jean Fiedler. The teacher or a student could tape record a section of these books, reading up to a certain point. The class could discuss why the characters might feel as they do and what they think will happen in the story. The book could then be finished to find out how the characters actually did solve their problems.

Children can be helped to understand problems of family discord, separation, and divorce by reading about children who experience these difficulties. Dramatizing stories such as The Lollipop Party, by Ruth Sonneborn, might help students who are faced with similar problems in their own lives find some way to understand and cope with the situations.

Grooming and Health both represent unit topics which lend themselves well to the use of fiction as supplementary material. Many titles from the "Appearance" category can be chosen to reinforce the concepts emphasized in a grooming unit. The importance of a pleasing appearance, the effect of good grooming practices on the way a person feels, etc., can be reinforced by presenting fictional characters dealing with such situations.

The use of fiction presents an excellent way to introduce and reinforce various aspects of good mental health. For example, books dealing with children who learn to cope with physical handicaps can be of benefit to retarded students who have difficulty accepting their own limitations. Through

discussions and activities built around a book such as A Tree for Peter, by Kate Seredy, students can be helped to view themselves in a more favorable light.

In a unit on Dating at the secondary level, books from several categories would be appropriate for use as independent reading assignments or group discussion material. Character and Personality, Behavior and Etiquette, and Appearance, are categories in which a wealth of material may be found. For example, I Can't Dance, by Allan Sherman, tells the story of two self-conscious young people who humorously blunder through a dance together. Such a story can provide a focal point from which students can discuss their own feelings of self-consciousness and discover why they might feel this way.

A Girl Like Me, by Jeannette Eyerly, presents in a dramatic fashion the anguish of a young girl in high school who becomes pregnant. Such a book can be used in a Dating unit to portray the problems of premarital sexual relationships without undue moralizing or "preaching."

Units Developed Through Fiction

Some teachers may wish to develop specific units in which fiction books are used as the major vehicle for teaching information, skills, or concepts. For example, a unit entitled "Famous Negro People" could be built around books listed in the Biography category. Students could read books such as Up Hill by Else McKean, and Booker T. Washington, by Augusta Stevenson, to learn about people who have become famous and how they faced and overcame prejudice and hardships. By reading, reporting, bulletin board displays, dramatizations, etc., students could be exposed to a variety of activities through which their understanding of people can be deepened.

To aid students in understanding themselves, a unit could be developed which specifically deals

with human emotions, how they affect people, how experiences in the lives of people affect them, and the adjustments people must make in order to live happily and satisfactorily. Laugh and Cry, Your Emotions and How They Work, by Jerrold Beim, is an excellent book for a unit on understanding yourself. Teachers could select this and other books from the Character and Personality category of the bibliography. Books dealing with situations paralleling the experiences of the students in a special class can be selected to make a meaningful unit.

C. Individual Reading Program:

An individualized reading program is one in which each child is able to select a book at his reading level that also is in line with his interests. With such a selection, the child is able to progress at his own reading rate, yet receive needed skills instruction in an individual and group situation.

It is certain that many special education teachers would be quite skeptical of the idea of using an "individualized reading program" in the classroom. Some of the obvious disadvantages to this approach are: (1) mentally retarded students have a greater span of reading abilities than is found in the normal classroom, so why intensify the problem with yet further diversity; (2) the common belief and practice that such an independent program is exclusively for normal and superior students who are well-motivated; (3) provision of enough varied reading materials; (4) knowledge by the teacher of the scope and sequence of the reading skills needed by each student at the proper time; (5) the short attention span of mentally retarded students means they cannot work alone for a very long time; (6) children cannot judge their reading level and often choose books too difficult for them. It would appear that with the above disadvantages considered, it is senseless to incorporate such a program into the special education classroom. A teacher's first thought would be, "I just don't have the time to prepare and teach such a technique in my classroom."

However, it is the belief of the author that the individualized reading program has a vital place in a program for retarded readers. First of all, the contents of this bibliography lighten a teacher's load considerably in view of the fact that she has, at her fingertips, a publication

in which over 500 fictional stories have been annotated, categorized, and designated appropriate for use in a special education classroom at all age levels. Second, what could be more stimulating to a retarded reader than a periodic diversion from the basal reader approach? Imagine the feeling of pride and enthusiasm a student would feel reading a book selected specifically for him -- and to read this during reading time! Third, this would be an excellent time for individualized help in the skills area. That is, to prepare appropriate skill-building exercises that meet the needs of each student. Therefore, the teacher need not concern herself with presenting new skills; rather, this is a time for review. Last, if you properly motivate these students with these books, I doubt that a short attention span will present any real problem to you.

After you are well into your school year and have your reading groups set up, then begin to have thoughts of an individualized approach. Choose one of your smaller groups and carefully plan an appropriate time to diverge from the basal reader. Such instances would be, (1) a break in routine if it seems needed; (2) the result of interest cultivated from a given story in the basal; (3) supplementary material before progressing to a higher reading level; (4) a means of handling a personal problem that has occurred in the class or reading group. In this way you can spend from one day to two or three weeks allowing one group to read fiction on a given subject. As the year progresses, use the same individualized approach with the remaining reading groups. Here is an example at each level of suggested categories and titles that would be suitable.

<u>Level</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Primary	Family Problems --	Beim, Jerrold	<u>Kid Brother</u> (B)
			<u>Too Many Sisters</u> (B)
		Duncan, Lois	<u>Giving Away Suzanne</u> (g)
		Fiedler, Jean	<u>Big Brother Danny</u> (B)

<u>Level</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Intermediate	Character & Personality	Beim, Jerrold	<u>Laugh and Cry, Your Emotions and How They Work</u> (B)
		Bontemps, Arna	<u>Sad-Faced Boy</u> (B)
		Harris, Audrey	<u>Why Did He Die?</u> (B)
		McGinley, Phyllis	<u>Boys Are Awful</u> (B)
		Smaridge, Norah	<u>Impatient Jonathan</u> (B)
		Zolotov, Charlotte	<u>The Quarreling Book</u> (B)
Advanced	Self-Confidence	Bennett, Eve	<u>Walk In The Moonlight</u> (g)
		Bragdon, Elspeth	<u>That Jud!</u> (b)
		Christopher, Matthew	<u>Challenge at Second Base</u> (b)
		'	<u>The Reluctant Pitcher</u> (b)
		Eyerly, Jeanette	<u>A Girl Like Me</u> (g)
		Steele,	<u>Wilderness Journey</u> (B)

Possible approaches and techniques will be discussed for an individualized reading program using the category of Self-confidence at the Advanced Level. Assume that you have a group of four or five students reading in Frontiers To Explore*, fifth grade reading level. In that book the following titles deal with self-confidence:

"Not From the Heart"	p. 30
"Deep Water"	p. 39
"The Sinker"	p. 174
"The Try-Out"	p. 183

*Golden Rule Series (The Modern McGuffey Readers) American Book Company; New York: 1957.

After reading any or all of these stories, self-confidence should be discussed as it applies to the characters in the story. Examine with your students why a person acted as he did in a given situation. Ask them to project themselves into the same instance and relate how they would or would not act. Encourage the discussion of personal experiences if they are volunteered at that time. Attempt to formulate a definition of self-confidence in an experience chart.

When the reading group meets the next day it would be appropriate to present to them a sampling of the various books previously listed, as well as others found in the bibliography. Take each book and briefly discuss its contents. Then allow each student to choose a book from the available selection. Discuss in a great amount of detail what each student is to derive from his reading. An example of thought-directing questions:

1. What kind of problem does the main character in your story have?
2. How does he or she attempt to solve the problem?
3. Could you personally think of a better way to solve the problem?
4. How does the character change from the beginning to the end of the story?

The next day allow your students to spend their entire reading period reading independently. Personally talk with each student to find out if anyone is having reading or vocabulary problems and make any necessary adjustments in their selection of a book.

The third day, gather the students in their reading group. Initiate pupil discussion of their particular books. Encourage comments of any personal reactions formed to this point. Next, present needed review skill-building exercises just as you would if they were reading in their basal reader.

Give them worksheets if it is appropriate. Then, allow them additional time for seatwork and the reading of their books. Do not be wary of the teaching of reading skills independently; simply evaluate the weak and strong points in the group and decide which weaknesses you wish to re-teach or re-view.

In future days, as the students are progressing in their fiction books, have teacher-pupil conferences to discuss their books. Also, some days use the conference for individual instruction in the skills areas.

Repeatedly gather the group to allow discussion of personal reactions to their books. In addition, attempt to better define their concept of self-confidence. As suggested previously, intertwine this procedure with work in the reading skills areas.

There are many ways to culminate an individualized reading program; limited only by time and the teacher's imagination and ambition. A list of possible activities follows:

1. A chart comparing the problems, actions, and results of the main character in each story.
2. A brief discussion led by each student telling the plot of his book and his personal reactions to it.
3. A group panel discussion on self-confidence for the benefit of the entire class.
4. A final definition of self-confidence as it is seen by the reading group.
5. A short book report briefly explaining the plot of a more detailed account of the student's reaction to it.
6. Individual conferences and group conferences discussing:

- (a) the change in behavior of each main character as he progresses through the story.
- (b) the personal experiences and feelings of the students and their self-confidence concepts.

In summary, much can be achieved by the mentally retarded student through instruction in an individualized reading program. Problems in the skills area can be dealt with in group and individual situations. Independent thinking is encouraged through fictional material that is highly interesting to the student. Personal reactions and experiences are openly discussed as a self-concept is more fully developed in each student. These are but a sampling of the many benefits to be obtained in an individual reading program for mentally retarded students.

D. Independent Reading:

Children of low intellectual ability may read for pleasure if carefully guided and directed to material that is within their comprehension and interest levels.

This bibliography can be used for an independent reading program, which is quite flexible, aside from the daily group work, and meaningful to the individual student. It can be meaningful especially when the need to read arises out of an experience which he is living at the present time. It can be approached in two ways: either initiated by the student, when he desires to read a book in his free time, or initiated by the teacher in guiding and suggesting a student to use some free time for reading books of interest and benefit to him. The bibliography offers suggestions that will complement his interest and allow experiences in areas important to his personality development.

The Matt Christopher books have a sports overtone and deal with problems of new environment adjustments, handicaps, and other personality adjustments typical of any boy.

The Box Car Children by Warner, is about four orphaned children who make a home for themselves in a boxcar; a humorous story, but it deals with many adjustments.

The war stories and foreign background listings deal with problems relevant to many families today.

Girls who are unfortunate in their clothing wardrobe can identify with Wanda, a Polish girl in Hundred Dresses, by Estes, and realize that others have similar feelings. Neatness and cleanliness, therefore, become more important than the amount of clothing a girl has.

The books by Jerrold Beim involve experiences of getting along with people, brothers and sisters, and Negro and White associations.

Developing independent reading activities and evaluating the students' reading and values gained from his reading must be a necessity in the teacher's objectives for an independent reading activity. It is important for the student to discuss or tell about the book he reads, whether it be by means of pictures, murals, skits, group discussions, reports or individual conferences with the teacher, in order for the experience to be meaningful to himself as well as to other classmates.

Independent reading can involve students in learning and feeling the behaviors of several different kinds of people, and is a program offering free choice and free time used wisely toward guiding and helping students face their personal problems.

For example, a girl who can't feel very proud of her clothes or appearance and feels insecure, shy, and different because of a limited amount of clothes, can benefit from reading Hundred Dresses.

After reading the book, discuss it with her or with a group of girls.

1. Discuss the story:
 - a) Who were the characters in the story?
 - b) Who was the main character?
 - c) Where and how did they live?
 - d) What was the story about?

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2. Identify with the characters and their feelings:

- a) How did Wanda feel about her clothes? Why did she feel this way?
- b) Have you ever felt that way? When? Why?
- c) Do you know someone that might be like Wanda? How do you feel towards her?
- d) Is it important to have lots of clothes? How can you make the best use of the clothes you have and keep them looking nice?

This can lead into unit work dealing with clothing and home economics. But be sure to give the student an opportunity to share the independent reading activity in various ways as suggested above to make it meaningful and relevant to the student's particular situation.

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E. Discussion Material:

It would seem that the nature and contents of this bibliography are almost self-explanatory when the area of discussion material is examined. The entire point of this publication is to place in the hands of the teacher and students, reading materials that deal with very real and meaningful problems. And, when a problem is confronted, it is only natural to encourage discussion. Therefore, it is hoped that as problems arise in a classroom the teacher will take the initiative to bring appropriate reading materials to the children.

The importance of spontaneity cannot be stressed too much. Deal with the problems as they arise in the classroom. You will obtain the best straightforward reactions and thoughts when a problem occurs and you and a student, or the entire class, are able to sit down and discuss it. Just make certain that the students do the greatest amount of talking and not the teacher.

At the outset it may be wise to incorporate such discussions through a teacher-initiated technique. Choose a problem that is particularly relevant to your class and select some appropriate titles to read orally and individually. Stimulate interest in the subject by asking for children to volunteer their personal experiences and feelings. At this point a specific example would be most useful to illustrate the point.

The adjustment to a new environment certainly is a family problem commonly encountered at each level in school. Almost every child has moved at least once and vividly remembers his feelings of insecurity, loneliness, and excitement at the change. Expect hesitancy from the majority of your pupils as it may be quite a personal threat to discuss this experience.

It is assumed children would volunteer such comments as, "I didn't want to leave my friends;" "I was scared to death to come to a new school;" "I didn't like my new house or the kids in the neighborhood." Once such thoughts have been openly admitted and seen as a normal reaction, a greater empathy and understanding for a new student should evolve from a class.

Further this feeling of identification by reading orally appropriate stories at each level.
For example:

Primary - The New Boy on the Sidewalk, M. Jean Craig

Sad Day, Glad Day, Vivian Thompson

Intermediate - The Singing Hill, Meindert De Jong

Elder Brother, Evelyn Lampman

Advanced - Somebody, Somewhere, Laura N. Baker

Upon completion of such stories, discuss the reactions and ideas the children have formed through questions and activities:

1. Encourage each child to identify with the characters in the story.

a) New Boy on the Sidewalk

- (1) Why did Joey immediately dislike the "new boy?"
- (2) How did the "new boy" feel about Joey after their first meeting?
- (3) How did this unfriendliness affect each boy?
- (4) Why did outside teasing bring these boys together as friends?

(b) Elder Brother

- (1) How would you feel to move to a different country where you could not understand what people were saying?
 - (2) How would you like to suddenly be adopted into a new family?
 - (3) How would you feel to meet your family for the first time?
 - (4) How would you like to live in a country in which all your food and clothes are different?
2. Encourage them to discuss why the characters acted as they did:
- a) How did they act in a strange place?
 - b) What did the boy do when he was afraid?
 - c) How did he feel when he was lonely?
 - d) How did he act when he was teased or rejected?
3. Encourage them to discuss their own experiences and feelings:
- a) How do you feel inside when you are scared?
 - b) How do you act when you are scared?
 - c) Compare the differences of (a) and (b).
 - d) How did you feel when you were told you were moving?
 - e) Why do you think you felt both happy and sad?
 - f) What did you think about when you were packing?
 - g) How did you feel when you met the first person in your neighborhood?

- h) What did you think about being in a strange neighborhood?
 - i) How did your parents react to your fears and misgivings?
 - (1) Were they sympathetic?
 - (2) Did they tease you about it?
 - (3) Did they generally ignore your thoughts and feelings?
 - j) How did other members of your family react to the move?
 - (1) In what ways did they feel like you did?
 - (2) In what ways did they not feel like you did?
4. Encourage them to discuss and carry out the way they will act and react to a new student or new neighbor:
- a) In what ways can we make a new classmate feel welcome?
 - b) How can we help him feel comfortable in our classroom?
 - c) How can we include him at lunchtime and recess time?
 - d) How can we help him become used to our facilities and classroom schedule?

This is but one example and one approach to the problem of adjusting to a new environment. It is assumed that the teacher will incorporate many additional ideas and techniques as is appropriate to the particular situation. With experience both of the teacher and students, these discussions should gradually become student-initiated. That is, the pupils will slowly become adept at discussing with others their particular problem. And, more important, each student will gain new understanding and empathy for the problems of fellow classmates and people in general.

F. Library Instruction:

Teaching mentally retarded students how to use the library is often a meaningless and artificial type of learning experience. Reading is one of the foremost areas where these children have met failure. Therefore, it's difficult to imagine that they would seek reading material of their own accord. Cooperative planning on behalf of the classroom teacher and school librarian are required to set up a structured situation for these students. Presently, the goals and necessary preparation will be discussed for each instructional level. To avoid repetition, the following ideas should be discussed at each level:

- A. What is a library?
- B. Who can use a library?
- C. What is in a library in addition to books?
 - 1) children's and adult records
 - 2) story hour
 - 3) magazines
 - 4) reference materials
- D. What is a librarian?
 - 1) what are her duties?
 - 2) how can she help us?

- E. What is a library card?
- 1) how is a library card used?
 - 2) how can you receive a library card?
- F. How do you check out a book?
- 1) what does the date stamped in the book mean?
 - 2) what is a fine? Why?
- G. Distinguish between the check out procedure in your school library and the public library:
- 1) school library does not require a card as does a public library.
 - 2) school library - you sign your name and classroom number.
- H. What is proper behavior?
- 1) browsing is fine.
 - 2) speaking softly (don't stress this too much as it often results in more negative than positive attitudes).
- I. What public library is closest to your home? (Locate on a city map and trace individual routes).
- J. A visit to the school library:
- 1) the school librarian should be prepared to talk briefly with the students about the library and her job, as is indicated above.
 - 2) under the direction of the librarian, tour the library and
 - a) point out various categories.
 - b) show available magazines.

- 3) allow the children to browse through the library looking at any and all books of their choosing.
- 4) point out to the students of the Primary and Intermediate Level the section of books set aside for their needs.
- 5) allow students to check out a book if they wish.
- 6) upon return to the classroom discuss the experience:
 - a) make an experience chart describing the library.
 - b) answer student questions.
 - c) allow the children to show others the book they checked out.
 - (1) why did they choose it?
 - (2) circle on the calendar when the books are due.

K. A visit to the public library:

- 1) arrange in advance the points you wish the public librarian to discuss with your students (select from points 1 through 5 in this section).
- 2) emphasize that the librarian is there to aid a student in finding books at his appropriate reading and interest level.
- 3) under the direction of the librarian, tour the library:
 - a) various groupings such as "mysteries" or "animals" should be pointed out.
 - b) the card catalog should be discussed in detail appropriate to the level of students.
 - c) children and adult records and their "check out" procedure should be discussed.
 - d) allow time for questions.

4. discussion of the trip to the public library:

- a) what distance is it from your home?
 - 1) how can you reach the library?
 - 2) how can we interest members of our family in the library?
- b) describe what we saw and did in an experience chart.
- c) answer any questions.
- d) allow students to display books they checked out at the library.
 - 1) why did the book appeal to you?
 - 2) let volunteers tell others about their book after they have read it; you may encourage students to exchange their books and read them during free time.
- e) circle the due date of the books on the calendar and how they will be returned:
 - 1) Individual responsibility
 - 2) Teacher responsibility

Comparison of the school library and the public library:

- 1) size
- 2) number of books in each
- 3) arrangement of the books
 - a) how are they alike?
 - b) how are they different?

4. advantages of the school library:

- a) convenient location
- b) easier arrangement of books
- c) more individual help

5. advantages of the public library:

- a) larger selection of books
- b) available as an extracurricular activity
- c) provides materials for the entire family

While the above preliminaries are being discussed in the classroom, it will be necessary for the librarian to locate available books for each level as indicated in this bibliography. For the primary and intermediate levels it would be very beneficial to isolate these books and direct the children to them. At the advanced level it is hoped that students will be able to use the library facilities and locate appropriate books independently.

Each level will be discussed in terms of appropriate concepts and activities.

Primary and Intermediate

I. Concepts:

A. The names and functions of parts of a book:

- 1) the title and title page
 - a) located at the front or beginning of the book.
 - b) possibly tells you what the book is about.

- 2) table of contents
 - a) appears at the front of the book.
 - b) lists stories and their page numbers.
 - 3) page numbers - follow the same order as counting.
- B. The vocabulary necessary for understanding instruction:
- 1) title - the name of a book, movie, etc.
 - 2) front - at the beginning, first, start.
 - 3) back - at the end, last, finish.
 - 4) author - person who writes the book.
 - 5) library - building or room where books, records, magazines, etc., may be loaned.
 - 6) librarian - person that helps us in library.
 - 7) loan - to use something and then return; the way to borrow.
 - 8) check out - take a book from the library and return it later.
 - 9) due date - day the book must be returned to the library.
 - 10) borrow - to use something and then return it to the owner.
 - 11) table of contents - a listing of what is in a book.
 - 12) card catalog - every book in the library is listed on a card here.

II. Activities:

A. Title and title page:

- 1) supply each child with a book appropriate to his reading level in which he can read aloud the title to the rest of the class.

- 2) let each child find the title page and read it aloud.
- 3) allow each child to discuss what he thinks his book is about (on the basis of the title only).

B. Number sequence:

- 1) practice having the children turn to the front, middle, and end of their books. (Let the children call out their choice also).
- 2) investigate the sequence of numbering in the books:
 - a) numbers are not on the title page.
 - b) numbering usually begins with the story.
 - c) some books are not numbered.
 - d) page numbers follow the same sequence as counting.
- 3) ask each child to tell the number of pages in his book.

C. Table of contents:

- 1) discuss the meaning of this phrase "table of contents".
- 2) have the children locate the table of contents in their reading book:
 - a) is it always in the same place?
 - b) does every book have a table of contents? Why not?
 - 1) it is a short book.
 - 2) only one story is written in the book.

D. Vocabulary:

- 1) give a word and have a child explain its meaning.
- 2) give the meaning and ask for the word it describes from a list you read orally from the chalkboard.

E. Classroom Activities:

- 1) set up a small library in the classroom for the children to browse and choose books at random:
 - a) during their free time
 - b) during reading groups
 - c) during a seatwork assignment
- 2) let various reading groups categorize 8 to 10 books into two or three different groups:
 - a) discuss the various grouping.
 - b) discuss the advantages of such placement:
 - 1) easier to find what book you are looking for.
 - 2) faster way to find the book you want.
 - 3) discuss that the same method is used in a library but with many more books.
- 3) let each child read a book of his choosing and tell the class what it is about:
 - a) in a reading group situation
 - b) in an entire class situation
- 4) encourage non-readers to discuss a book on the basis:
 - a) of pictures
 - b) of listening to a student or teacher read the story to him

- 5) set up a check out table in your classroom library:
 - a) allow the children to practice finding and checking out books.
 - b) alternate children so that each has a turn as the librarian.
 - c) provide necessary materials and information for students to fill in the "check out" slips:
 - 1) the name of the book
 - 2) the author of the book
 - 3) the date it must be returned
- 6) set aside a short time each day to read orally to the class:
 - a) teacher-chosen books
 - b) pupil-chosen books

F. Visit to the school library (see the guidelines in the beginning of this section).

G. Visit to the public library (see the guidelines in the beginning of this section).

Advanced

(Refer to the previous section of concepts, activities and vocabulary that are appropriate for the Primary and Intermediate levels. In addition to these understandings, it is the goal at the advanced level that the student be able to independently go to a school or public library and choose a book appropriate to his reading and interest level. In order for this to take place, the teacher must provide each young person with an understanding of the card catalog and, more important, a bibliography or listing of books appropriate for the student's use.)

I. Concepts

A. Vocabulary necessary for understanding instruction:

- 1) fiction - a made-up story that may or may not be true to life.
- 2) non-fiction - a story that is true.
- 3) circulate - a book is checked in and out of the library as it is used.
- 4) reserve - to hold a book for a student if so asked; or to be placed on such a waiting list.
- 5) Dewey decimal system - an arrangement of books in which each book is assigned a number 1 to 10, according to its classification.
- 6) card catalog - cabinet containing drawers filled with alphabetically arranged cards.
- 7) alphabetically - books are arranged according to the order of the first word in the title as it appears in the alphabet.
- 8) publish - to make public by issuing from a press, a book or newspaper.
- 9) publication - a book a publisher has printed from a press.
- 10) arrange - to place in a given order.
- 11) print - a publisher types a story to be issued to the public.

B. Card Catalog:

- 1) system used in all schools and public libraries.
- 2) cabinet containing drawers filled with alphabetically arranged cards.
- 3) catalog holds three cards for each book:

- a) author card - author is found at the top of the card.
 - b) title card - the book's title is at the top of the card.
 - 1) cards for books whose titles begin with a, an, or the will be arranged alphabetically by the second word in the title.
 - c) subject card - the subject with which the book deals is at the top of the card.
- 4) information given on a catalog card:
- a) facts about the author:
 - 1) birth
 - 2) death
 - 3) joint authors and illustrators, if any
 - b) facts about publication:
 - 1) place
 - 2) name
 - 3) date
 - c) facts about the book:
 - 1) numbers of pages
 - 2) illustrations
- 5) "see" and "see also" cards:
- a) "see" card - refers you to a subject heading under which you will find the material.

- b) "see also" card - sends you to additional places in the catalog where one may find additional titles on a given subject.

It must be noted at this point that the use of the subject card is the "catalog card" that must be stressed in this library instruction. These students have definite interests in mind when they visit a library, but it is quite unrealistic to expect them to have an author or book title in mind. Therefore, make certain that they understand the use of the subject card, along with the cross-reference technique available in the "see" and "see also" cards.

The book list or short bibliography is the second crucial tool that must be given to the special education student. It is the intent in this publication for the school librarian and classroom teacher to extract titles and form a book list appropriate to your classroom needs. Librarians should note the titles that are available in your school library. Then, form Primary, Intermediate, and Advanced book lists to be placed in the hands of your students.

With the knowledge of the card catalog, and a book list appropriate to a child's reading level, it is reasonable to assume that each student would be able to independently go to a school or public library and find an appropriate book to meet his needs and interests. Following are suggested activities to enhance such independence.

II. Activities:

- A. Names and functions of a book (refer to the Primary and Intermediate section to teach and review parts of a book).
- B. Vocabulary:
- 1) give the entire list of words from all three levels.

- 2) discuss their meanings and write them on the chalkboard while the students make their own individual copies.
- 3) test the students after a given time by matching words and definitions.

C. Alphabetizing:

- 1) give a short list of words to be alphabetized by first letter only.
- 2) illustrate the method of alphabetizing the first and second letters - i.e., board and bread.
- 3) scramble a list of book titles from the bibliography and have the students alphabetize them.
 - a) allow slower students to work with the more advanced.
 - b) include titles that begin with a, an, and the to illustrate why the title will not be found under a or t.

D. Card Catalog:

- 1) duplicate a given set of titles from your school library having an author, title, and subject card for each title.
- 2) compare the cards and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each type.
- 3) set up a small classroom library of appropriate books:
 - a) categorize the titles in the three ways as would be found in the card catalog.
 - b) alphabetize the books by each classification.
 - c) make up author, title, and subject cards with main points of information.
 - d) formulate worksheets that require the students examining and answering information

about the books --

- (1) author
- (2) publisher
- (3) date of publication
- (4) subject
- (5) Dewey decimal number

4) school card catalog:

- a) as a class, examine the card catalog in your school library.
- b) discuss that the previous points exercised in the classroom hold true in this instance but on a larger scale.
- c) supply the students with worksheets to be used in the school library -- small group work may be most advantageous to aid the slower students.

5) booklists for the three levels:

- a) supply your three main reading levels with a list of appropriate books.
- b) the book lists should include titles found in both the school and public library.
- c) allow the students to independently locate and select books from their lists.
- d) encourage their saving and using the book list in the public library.

6) follow-up activities for independent use of the library:

- a) allow class time for reading their books.
- b) discuss individually and as a group personal reactions to what has been read.
- c) submit short book reports briefly stating content and reactions to it.

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. PRIMARY LEVEL

II. CODING FOR CROSS-REFERENCE SYSTEM

This annotated bibliography is divided into three levels:

	<u>Reading Level</u>	<u>Age Level</u>
Primary -	K-2	6-9
Intermediate -	2-4	9-13
Advanced -	3-5	12-18

Notice that your particular classification may not be the same as is listed here, for the entire range of special education is included in the three levels. A sample entry from the bibliography follows:

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Friedman, Frieda	<u>Janitor's Girl</u> Discrimination children face because of their father's occupation as a janitor.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1956.	(g)

The Appeal column refers to a judgment on the editor's part as to which sex the book is most appropriate:

Appeal

(b) boys

(c) girls

(B) both

Periodically you will note an asterisk beside an author's name. This indicates that the author was unable to personally examine that particular book but through other bibliographies and

recommendations deemed it appropriate for inclusion.

You will find in the Author Index the entire bibliography alphabetized according to the author's last name. In the column Category is listed a coding system to aid the teacher in locating the titles as well as indicating the various categories in which the book is applicable. An example of a listing in the Author Index:

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Category</u>
Friedman, Frieda	<u>Janitor's Girl</u>	A	5-g-j, 6c, 9

At the Advanced Level, you could refer to the following categories and find Janitor's Girl by Frieda Friedman to be appropriate for the category:

5 - Character and Personality:

(g) insecurity

(j) loneliness

6 - Family Problems:

(c) economic insecurity

9 - Prejudice

The complete Coding For Cross Reference appears on the following page. Notice that each of the eleven numbers refers to a subject (#4. -- Biography), and these numbers remain constant at all levels throughout the publication.

The letters refer to sub-categories within a subject area, i.e., 5-k reads:

5 - Character and Personality is the category

(k) is the sub-category, self-confidence

CODING FOR CROSS REFERENCE

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------|
| 1. <u>Adventure</u> | 2. <u>Appearance:</u>
a) general dissatisfaction
b) physical handicaps | 3. <u>Behavior and Etiquette</u> | 4. <u>Biography</u> |
| 5. <u>Character & Personality:</u>
a) general
b) authority
c) emotions
d) fear | e) friendship
f) humor
g) insecurity
h) jealousy | i) laziness
j) loneliness
k) self-confidence
l) shyness | |
| 6. <u>Family Problems:</u>
a) general
b) broken home
c) economic insecurity | d) illness
e) new baby
f) new environment | g) parent-child conflict
h) sibling rivalry | |
| 7. <u>Foreign Backgrounds:</u>
a) general
b) Amish | c) Indian
d) Italian | e) Mexican
f) Oriental | |
| 8. <u>Negro American</u> | 9. <u>Prejudice</u> | 10. <u>Sports</u> | |
| | 11. <u>War</u> | | |

1. ADVENTURE

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Rambeau, John & Nancy	<u>Jim Forest and the Plane Crash</u> A Negro soldier helps Jim seize a wanted man for the FBI.	Benefic Press, 1959.	(B)
Sperry, Armstrong	<u>One Day With Tuktu</u> A little Eskimo boy proves his worth in bear hunt.	John C. Winston, 1931.	(b)

2. APPEARANCE

(a) general dissatisfaction

Allingham, William	<u>The Dirty Old Man</u> A short poem, rather humorous yet carries a moral for tidiness.	Prentice-Hall, 1965.	(B)
Anderson, Neil	<u>Freckle Face</u> Ann is constantly teased because of her freckles. She finally saves enough money to send away for "Freckle Magic" when the unexpected occurs.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1957.	(B)
Beim, Jerrold	<u>Shoeshine Boy</u> Teddy is ridiculed by the older boys when he tries to become a shoeshine boy. Teddy finds his own business with children.	Wm. Morrow Co., 1954.	(b)
_____	<u>Smallest Boy in the Class</u> Jim, the smallest boy in the class, finds that through an act of kindness he becomes "big."	Wm. Morrow Co., 1949.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Bell, Gina	<u>Good For Nothing</u> Toby tried in vain to keep up with the older boys, but soon had the name "Good For Nothing." Toby is industrious enough to be able to solve his problem and become a part of the group.	Abingdon Press, 1960.	(B) T
Bond, Gladys B.	<u>Patrick Will Grow</u> Patrick is quite concerned about "growing up" -- how it will happen and what it will be like.	Albert Whitman Co., 1966.	(B)
Bright, Robert	<u>I Like Red</u> Happiness Janey feels to find a "fellow" redhead.	Doubleday, 1955.	(B)
Coleman, Hila	<u>Peter's Brownstone House</u> Peter and his grandfather live in a brownstone house in New York City. Peter is eager to live in an apartment building like his friends, until his grandfather shows him the charm in the old traditional house.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1967.	(B)
Ericsson, Mary	<u>About Glasses For Gladys</u> A story about Gladys and her experience of being examined for glasses.	Melmont Pub., 1962.	(B)
Felt, Sue	<u>Rosa-Too-Little</u> Rosa is very sad and disappointed each time her older brother and sister do something and she is left at home because she is "too little." Then comes the day she is finally "big enough."	Doubleday, 1950	(g) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Freeman, Don	<u>Mop Top</u> Mop Top is a red headed boy who hates to have his hair cut until the day he is almost a mop for someone's floor.	The Viking Press, 1955.	(b) T
Garrett, Helen	<u>Angelo, The Naughty One</u> Angelo, a Mexican boy, hated baths. After having a good bath one day he became so proud that he never again was afraid of water.	The Viking Press, 1944.	(B)
Godden, Rumer	<u>The Fairy Doll</u> A fairy doll helps Elizabeth, the youngest of four children, overcome her inability to do tasks in which she has been constantly ridiculed.	The Viking Press, 1956.	(B)
Heller, Suzanne	<u>The Story of a Fat Little Girl</u> A brief story about a fat girl who is made fun of by other people. She works hard to lose weight, becomes happier and prettier. Then people make fun of a very tall person -- "Sometimes people can be very mean."	Eriksson, Inc., 1966.	(B)
Jackson, Sally	<u>The Littlest Skater</u> Jimmy overcomes his fear of being the smallest skater on the pond.	Reilly & Lee, 1961.	(B)
Miklowitz, Gloria	<u>Barefoot Boy</u> Paul Steven is a boy who hates to wear shoes.	Follett Publishing, 1964.	(B)
Ness, Evaline	<u>A Double Discovery</u> This amusing story deals with the problem of wearing glasses.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1965.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Peckinpah, Betty	<u>Patrick Michael Kevin</u> When the O'Brien family finally has a boy, no one knows it, due to his long red curls. How all the sisters solve this problem is a bit drastic and funny.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1964.	B
Reyher, Becky	<u>My Mother is the Most Beautiful Woman in the World</u> When a small child becomes lost from her mother the villagers must begin a search for "the most beautiful woman in the world."	Lothrop, Lee & Shepherd, 1965.	(B) T
Sherman, Allan	<u>I Can't Dance</u> Two self-conscious young people overlook each other's appearance and shortcomings and blunder through a dance humorously together.	Harper, 1964.	(B) T
Smith, Robert Paul	<u>When I Am Big</u> A small boy's wishful thinking about all the things he can do when he is the size of his Dad.	Harper & Row, 1965.	(b)

2. APPEARANCE

(b) physical handicaps

Vance, Marguerite	<u>Windows For Rosemary</u> A story about Rosemary, 9 years old, who narrates her experiences as a blind girl, well-adjusted to her handicap and in her family life. (A realistic story and encouraging to parents and children.)	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1956	(B) T
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<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
3. BEHAVIOR AND ETIQUETTE			
Andrews, Dorothy	<u>Davie Decides</u> Seven short episodes show how Davie reacts to anger in an immature way. After some lonesome periods and some guidance from his family he is able to adjust.	The Westminster Press, 1958.	(B) T
*Beim, Jerrold	<u>Taming of Toby</u> (Self-control at school).	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1953.	
_____, and Lorraine	<u>Two Is A Team</u> Ted and Paul, Negro and white boy, differ on how to build a coaster and decide cooperation is best, after many smashups.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1945.	(B)
Craig, M. Jean	<u>The New Boy on the Sidewalk</u> Joey instantly decides that he does not like the new boy on the block. This is a lonely existence for both but changes when they are teased by some older boys.	George J. McLeod, 1967.	(b)
Crimmins, James C.	<u>Nicholas (The Boy Who Wanted to Be Santa Claus)</u> . Despite ridicule and teasing, Nicholas achieves his goal of being Santa's helper.	J. B. Lippincott, 1962.	(B)
Duncan, Lois	<u>Silly Mother</u> Michael finds that his mother doesn't make silly mistakes when he is able to help her. And, she is not always "too busy" to play with him.	Dial Press, 1962.	(B)
Ets, Marie Hall	<u>Bad Boy, Good Boy</u> Roberto lives in a world of confusion when his mother leaves home and when he does not understand American ways.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1967.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Gaeddert, Low Ann	<u>Noisy Nancy Norris</u> Young Nancy learns that there is a time for "quiet" and a time for "noise."	E. M. Hale & Co., 1968.	(B) T
Guilfoile, Elizabeth	<u>Nobody Listens to Andrew</u> Andrew finds a bear in his bed and finally gets attention.	Follett, 1957.	(b)
Hamoy, Carol	<u>What's Wrong? What's Wrong?</u> A humorous approach illustrating incorrect ways of dressing.	Astor, 1964.	
Joslin, Sesyle	<u>What Do You Do, Dear?</u> Illustrations of proper manners are given in a humorous approach.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1967.	(B) T
_____	<u>What Do You Say, Dear?</u> A humorous but affective way of illustrating proper manners in various occasions.	Wm. R. Scott, Inc., 1958.	(B) T
*Leaf, Munro	<u>How to Behave and Why</u>	J. B. Lippincott, 1946.	(B)
*_____	<u>Let's Do Better</u>	J. B. Lippincott, 1945.	(B)
_____	<u>Manners Can Be Fun</u> Clever cartoons, simple text.	J. B. Lippincott, 1958.	(B)
*Miller, Arthur	<u>The Ill-Tempered Tiger</u> Bad Manners.	J. B. Lippincott,	T
Minarik, Else	<u>No Fighting, No Biting!</u> Four short stories depicting situations in which children argue or face other problems.	Harper & Row	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
*Ormsby, Virginia	<u>What's Wrong with Julio?</u> Julio wouldn't take part in class until it was discovered he was separated from his parents, and behavior problems were settled after talking by phone with his family.	J. B. Lippincott, 1965.	(B) T
Simon, Norman	<u>What Do I Say?</u> Manuel, a Puerto Rican child, becomes involved in many situations in which the audience can anticipate the necessary response.	Albert Whitman & Co. 1957.	(B)
Slobodkin, Louis	<u>Thank You - You're Welcome</u> The manners of a small child are illustrated.	Vanguard, 1957.	(B)
Smaridge, Norah	<u>Impatient Jonathan</u> Jonathan learns that until he becomes more patient, he will have no friends.	Abingdon Press, 1964.	(B) T
*_____,	<u>Peter's Tent</u> Peter builds a tent, wanting to be alone, but finds it's more fun to share with friends.	The Viking Press, 1965.	(B) T
Stanek, Muriel	<u>I Can Do It</u> A sketch of cleanliness and self-care of young children.	Benefic Press, 1967	(B)
Steiner, Charlotte	<u>What's The Hurry, Harry?</u> After many accidents and scoldings Harry learns that you can't do everything in a hurry, some things take time.	Lothrop, Lee & Sheperd, 1968.	(B) T
Taylor, Florence	<u>Growing Pains</u> Several short stories illustrate the many fears and frustrations of children and acceptable solutions to their problems.	The Westminster Press, 1948	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Udry, Janice	<u>Let's Be Enemies</u> When James becomes bossy, John refuses to play with him, and loneliness for both boys follows.	Harper & Row, 1961	(B)
Zolotow, Charlotte	<u>The Quarreling Book</u> The vivid illustration of the unhappiness that accompanies quarreling.	Harper & Row, 1963.	(B) T
	<u>The Quiet Mother and the Noisy Little Boy</u> A mother and son learn that "both quietness and noise are good at different times, but it can be too quiet or too noisy if there's too much of either."	Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, 1953.	(B)

4. BIOGRAPHY

Bulla, Clyde Robert	<u>Squanto, Friend of the White Man</u> An Indian boy that became a true and lasting friend to the White Man.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1954.	(B)
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5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY

(a) general

Ardizzone, Edward	<u>Paul: The Hero of the Fire</u> Paul goes to work at a fair to help earn money for his family. One day he does a very brave thing and becomes a hero.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1967.	(B) T
D'Aulaire, Ingri & Edgar	<u>Don't Count Your Chicks</u> A picture book of the well-known fable of planning too soon or failing because of pride.	Doubleday & Co., 1943.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Du Bois, Pene	<u>Lazy Tommy Pumpkinhead</u> A humorous account of the day Tommy's many labor-saving machines work backwards and almost ruin him.	Harper & Row, 1966	(B) T
Duncan, Lois	<u>Silly Mother</u> Michael finds that his mother doesn't make silly mistakes when he is able to help her. And, she is not always "too busy" to play with him.	Dial Press, 1962.	(B)
Evans, Katherine	<u>A Donkey for Abow</u> Through hard work Abow is able to buy a donkey which he transforms from a worthless animal to one of value.	Abelard-Schuman, 1964.	(B) T
Harris, Audrey	<u>Why Did He Die?</u> When a playmate's grandfather dies, Scott and his mother sit down and discuss the many aspects of death. Written beautifully in the form of a poem.	Lerner Pub., 1965.	(B) T
*Henry	<u>Geraldine Belinda</u> (Selfishness)	Platt & Munk	T
Hoban, Russell	<u>Herman, The Loser</u> Herman's family spend much of their time finding the things he has lost. Not until Herman helps them look for a watch do they realize that he is a "good finder" too.	Harper & Row, 1961.	(B) T
McGinley, Phyllis	<u>Lucy McLockett</u> A humorous account of a young girl that goes through a stage of losing everything until she is given the advice to "think" before she acts.	J. B. Lippincott, 1958.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Udry, Janice	<u>Next Door to Laura Linda</u> Laura Linda wishes to change everything about her until she meets and makes a new friend.	Albert Whitman Co., 1965.	(g)
Woods, Joan	<u>Maudie's Mush Pots</u> Maudie tires of washing "mush pots" daily so she hides them. Then comes the day when she must wash them all and finds that a much harder way to do the work.	Abingdon Press, 1963.	(B)
Zolotow, Charlotte	<u>The Quarreling Book</u> The vivid illustration of the unhappiness that accompanies quarreling.	Harper & Row, 1963.	(B) T
5. CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY (b) authority			
*Beim, Jerrold	<u>Taming of Toby</u> (Self-control at school).	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1953.	
Chandler, Edna	<u>Who's Boss? In Tony's Family</u> Tony finds that everyone <u>has</u> a boss and everyone <u>is</u> a boss according to the situation.	Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1962.	(B)
Sage, Michael	<u>Careful Carlos</u> Carlos is sent to the store and must overcome all temptations to buy what his mother did <u>not</u> order.	Holiday House, 1967.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
5. CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY (c) emotions			
Andrews, Dorothy	<u>Davie Decides</u> Seven short episodes show how David reacts to anger in an immature way. After some lonesome periods and some guidance from his family he is able to adjust.	The Westminster Press, 1948.	(B) T
Barker, Melvern	<u>The Different Twins</u> Joey and Johnny resent being twins, as grownups cannot tell them apart. However, when they begin nursery school, classmates realize that they are different.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1957.	(B)
Beim, Jerrold	<u>Laugh and Cry, Your Emotions and How They Work</u> Excellent presentation of our various emotions: when they are appropriate, and how to control them.	Morrow & Co., 1955.	(B) T
_____	<u>Too Many Sisters</u> The frustrations and adjustment of a boy with many sisters.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1956.	(B)
Duncan, Lois	<u>Giving Away Suzanne</u> Mary Kay manages to give her little sister away because she is such a pest. Within a short time Mary Kay is quite lonely and decides that a little sister isn't so horrible after all.	Dodd, Mead & Co. 1963.	(g)
Gaeddert, Lou Ann	<u>Noisy Nancy Norris</u> Young Nancy learns that there is a time for "quiet" and a time for "noise."	E. M. Hale Co., 1968	(B) T
Lord, Beman	<u>The Trouble With Francis</u> Francis hates his name, so he sets out to change it.	Henry Walck Inc., 1958.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
*Miller, Arthur	<u>The Ill-Tempered Tiger</u> (Bad Manners).	J. B. Lippincott 1957.	T
Smaridge, Norah	<u>Impatient Jonathan</u> Jonathan learns that until he becomes more patient, he will have no friends.	Abingdon Press, 1964.	(B) T
Stanek, Muriel	<u>I Am Here</u> A sketch of a child, who he is, and his many moods.	Benefic Press, 1967.	(B)
Steiner, Charlotte	<u>What's the Hurry, Harry?</u> After many accidents and scoldings Harry learns that you can't do everything in a hurry, some things take time.	Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1968.	(B) T
Zolotow, Charlotte	<u>The Quarreling Book</u> The vivid illustration of the unhappiness that accompanies quarreling.	Harper & Row, 1963	(B) T
_____	<u>The Quiet Mother and the Noisy Little Boy</u> A mother and son learn that "both quietness and noise are good at different times, but it can be too quiet or too noisy if there's too much of either."	Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1953.	(B)

5. CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY

(d) fear

*Adelson, Leone	<u>All Ready For School</u> (Afraid to start school.)	David McKay Co., 1957.	(B)
Beim, Jerrold	<u>County School</u> Tony is quite resentful and fearful of the anticipated change to a new school. His fears dissolve when he is able to help a lost child.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1955.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Chandler, Edna	<u>Tony and His Friend Jeff</u> Tony is disgusted with school and refuses to go until he meets and helps Jeff, a boy who's afraid of school.	Duell, Sloan & Pearce 1963	(B)
Cohen, Miriam	<u>Will I Have a Friend?</u> Jim is apprehensive about his first day of school and wonders if he'll have any friends.	Macmillan, 1967.	(B)
D'Aulaire, Ingri and Edgar	<u>Don't Count Your Chicks</u> A picture book of the well-known fable of planning too soon or failing because of pride.	Doubleday & Co., 1943.	(B) T
Engle, Paul	<u>Who's Afraid?</u> A story of a timid boy that is able to overcome some of his fears.	Crowell-Collier, 1963.	(B)
Freeman, Don	<u>Mop Top</u> Mop Top is a red headed boy who hates to have his hair cut until the day he is almost a mop for someone's floor.	The Viking Press, 1955.	(B) T
Garrett, Helen	<u>Angelo, The Naughty One</u> Angelo, a Mexican boy, hated baths. After having a good bath one day he became so proud that he never again was afraid of water.	The Viking Press, 1944.	(B)
Haas, Dorothy	<u>A Special Place for Johnny</u> Johnny, the oldest child in the family, is quite fearful of his first day of school until he meets a friend along the way that helps him gain self-confidence.	Albert Whitman Co., 1966.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Leaf, Munro	<u>Boo, Who Used to be Afraid of the Dark</u> A story of a boy gradually overcoming his many fears through exploration.	Random House, 1948.	(B)
Sonneborn, Ruth A.	<u>The Lollipop Party</u> Tomas is very afraid to stay alone while he waits for his mother, but overcomes this fear with the help of some others.	The Viking Press, 1967.	(B) T
Sperry, Armstrong	<u>One Day With Tuktu</u> A little Eskimo boy proves his worth in a bear hunt.	John C. Winston, 1931.	(b) T,
Taylor, Florence	<u>Growing Pains</u> Several short stories illustrate the many fears and frustrations of children and acceptable solutions to their problems.	The Westminster Press, 1948.	(B)
Van Witsen, Betty	<u>Whose Little Boy Are You?</u> The adventures of a young boy at a zoo when he becomes lost from his mother.	Avon, 1953	(B)
Wise, William	<u>Sir Howard The Coward</u> Howard is a knight that would rather cook than fight. Only through accident does he become a hero.	G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1967.	(B)

5. CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY (e) friendship

Anglund, Joan Walsh	<u>Childhood is a Time of Innocence</u> Childhood is a time of friendships and sorrows--a precious part of our lives.	Harcourt, 1964.	(B)
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<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Anglund, Joan Walsh	<u>A Friend is Someone Who Likes You</u> Describes the many things in life that are our friends.	Harcourt, 1958.	(B)
Barker, Melvern	<u>The Different Twins</u> Joey and Johnny resent being twins, as grownups cannot tell them apart. However, when they begin nursery school, classmates realize that they are different.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1957.	(B)
Beim, Jerrold	<u>Swimming Hole</u> A new boy in the neighborhood refuses to swim with Larry because of his color. Through the help of friends, Steve realizes that color makes no difference.	Wm. Morrow & Co. 1951.	(B)
_____, & Lorraine	<u>Two Is A Team</u> Ted and Paul, Negro and white boy, differ on how to build a coaster and decide cooperation is best, after many smashups.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1945.	(B)
Brown, Myra	<u>Pip Moves Away</u> Pip has some misgivings about leaving his old house but finds a friend near his new home.	Golden Gate, 1967	(B) T
Cohen, Miriam	<u>Will I Have A Friend?</u> Jim is apprehensive about his first day of school and wonders if he'll have any friends.	Macmillan, 1967.	(B)
Craig, M. Jean	<u>The New Boy on the Sidewalk</u> Joey instantly decides that he does not like the new boy on the block. This is a lonely existence for both but changes when they are teased by some older boys.	George J. McLeod, 1967.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Crimmins, James C.	<u>Nicholas (The Boy Who Wanted to Be Santa Claus)</u> Despite ridicule and teasing, Nicholas achieves his goal of being Santa's helper.	J. B. Lippincott, 1962.	(B)
Hayes, Florence	<u>The Boy in the 49th. Seat</u> Taro is a lonely boy that makes many attempts of friendship in the crowded classroom but he is always overlooked. How he solves this problem is a humorous experience for everyone.	Random, 1963	(B) T
Mannheim, Grete	<u>The Two Friends</u> A picture story in true to life photographs in which a Negro and white girl become friends at school.	Alfred A. Knopf, 1968.	(B) T
Schulz, Charles	<u>I Need All the Friends I Can Get</u> A picture story showing Charlie Brown searching for a friend.	Determined Pub. Co. 1966.	(B) T
Stanek, Muriel	<u>My Friends and I</u> A simple but complete sketch of what a friendship entails.	Benefic Press, 1967.	(B)
Thompson, Vivian	<u>Faraway Friends</u> Lani, a Hawaiian girl, helps Mary Jane, a visitor, overcome her shyness and make friends with others.	Holiday House, 1963.	(g)
Uchida, Yoshiko	<u>Sumi's Special Happening</u> Sumi desires very much to make a special birthday gift for a gentleman, 99 years old; one that would make his heart sing. She receives cooperation from the neighborhood and does make it special for Mr. Chan.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1966.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Udry, Janice	<u>Let's Be Enemies</u> When James becomes bossy, John refuses to play with him, and loneliness for both boys follows.	Harper & Row, 1961.	(B)
_____	<u>Next Door to Laura Linda</u> Laura Linda wishes to change everything about herself until she meets and makes a new friend.	Albert Whitman, 1965.	(g)
Yashima, Taro	<u>Crow Boy</u> Chilibi, a small Japanese boy, is an out-cast in his school and constantly ridiculed until he is befriended by a teacher that brings out his strong points.	The Viking Press, 1955.	(B) T
Zolotow, Charlotte	<u>Big Brother</u> When little sister fails to cry when big brother teases, he finds its not much fun to do it anymore.	Harper & Row, 1966.	T
_____	<u>My Friend John</u> The various aspects of friendship are presented.	Harper & Row, 1968	(B)

5. CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY

(f) humor

Allingham, William	<u>The Dirty Old Man</u> A short poem, rather humorous yet carries a moral for tidiness.	Prentice-Hall, 1965.	(B) T
Amoss, Berthe	<u>Tom In The Middle</u> Tom explains the frustrations of being a "middle" child.	Harper & Row, 1968.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Boone, Rose	<u>I Know an Old Lady</u> A humorous limerick of an old lady's attempts to catch a fly.	Rand McNally, 1961.	T
Bromhall, Winifred	<u>Belinda's New Shoes</u> The story of Belinda and the near tragedy of the red leather shoes. Humor and interest in the everyday doings of other children.	Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1945	(g) T
Bruce, Dana	<u>Tell Me A Joke</u> A collection of jokes for children.	Platt & Munk, 1966.	(B) T
*Cerf, Bennett	<u>Bennett Cerf's Book of Laughs</u>	Random House, 1959.	(B)
Du Bois, Pene	<u>Lazy Tommy Pumpkinhead</u> A humorous account of the day Tommy's many labor-saving machines work backwards and almost ruin him.	Harper & Row, 1966	(B) T
Duncan, Lois	<u>Silly Mother</u> Michael finds that his mother doesn't make silly mistakes when he is able to help her. And, she is not always "too busy" to play with him.	Dial Press, 1962.	(B)
Flora, James	<u>My Friend Charlie</u> Charlie is a friend of the little boy narrating this humorous, far-fetched story. It tells several of their experiences; fantasy-like.	Harcourt, 1964.	(b)
Hoban, Russell	<u>Herman, The Loser</u> Herman's family spend much of their time finding the things he has lost. Not until Herman helps them look for a watch do they realize that he is a "good finder" too.	Harper & Row, 1961.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Joslin, Sesyle	<u>What Do You Do, Dear?</u> Illustrations of proper manners are given in a humorous approach.	E. M. Hale & Co. 1967.	(B) T
_____	<u>What Do You Say, Dear?</u> A humorous but affective way of illustrating proper manners in various occasions.	Wm. R. Scott, Inc. 1958.	(B) T
Krasilovsky, Phyllis	<u>The Man Who Didn't Wash His Dishes</u> The consequences of laziness are told by a man who refuses to wash his dishes.	Doubleday, 1950.	(B)
Krauss, Ruth	<u>A Good Man and His Good Wife</u> A man cures his wife's habit of constantly rearranging things.	Harper & Row, 1944.	(B) T
Lexau, Joan	<u>Olaf Reads</u> Olaf gets into a lot of trouble when he begins to read and carelessly leaves out letters in the words.	Dial Press, 1961.	(B)
McGinley, Phyllis	<u>Lucy McLockett</u> A humorous account of a young girl that goes through a stage of losing everything until she is given the advice to "think" before she acts.	J. B. Lippincott, 1958.	(B) T
Mocre, Lilian and Adelson, Leone	<u>The Terrible Mr. Twitmeyer</u> A humorous story of a dog catcher, Mr. Twitmeyer and his experiences with his dogs, especially Butterball.	Random House, 1952.	(B) T
Radlauer, Ruth	<u>Mothers Are That Way</u> A humorous account of the likes and dislikes of a mother as seen through a boy's eyes.	Akelard, 1960.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Sherman, Allan	<u>I Can't Dance</u> Two self-conscious young people overlook each other's appearance and shortcomings and blunder through a dance humorously together.	Harper, 1964.	(F)
Steiner, Charlotte	<u>What's the Hurry, Harry?</u> After many accidents and scoldings Harry learns that you can't do everything in a hurry, some things take time.	Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1968.	(B)
Udry, Janice	<u>Theodore's Parents</u> Theodore, an orphan, realizes that it would be quite nice to have a set of parents, so he advertises for them.	Lothrop, Lee & Shepard.	(B)
Wise, William	<u>Sir Howard The Coward</u> Howard is a knight that would rather cook than fight. Only through accident does he become a hero.	G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1967.	(B)
Woods, Joan	<u>Maudie's Mush Pots</u> Maudie tires of washing "mush pots" daily so she hides them. Then comes the day when she must wash them all and finds that a much harder way to do the work.	Abingdon Press, 1963.	(B)

5. CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY

(g) insecurity

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Bell, Gina	<u>Who Wants Willie Wells?</u> Willie Wells feels unwanted when the new baby arrives, but finds he's needed after a visit to Grandmother's house.	Abingdon Press, 1965.	T
Brown, Myra B.	<u>Benjy's Blanket</u> Benjy is finally able to give up his blanket when he finds someone who needs it more than he does.	Franklin Watts, Inc., 1962.	(B) T
_____	<u>Pip Moves Away</u> Pip has some misgivings about leaving his old house but finds a friend near his new home.	Golden Gate, 1967.	(B) T
Ets, Marie Hall	<u>Bad Boy, Good Boy</u> Roberto lives in a world of confusion when his mother leaves home and when he does not understand American ways.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1967.	(B)
Green, Mary	<u>Is It Hard? Is It Easy?</u> This story depicts two children; what is hard for one is easy for the other and vice versa.	Wm. R. Scott, Inc., 1960.	(B)
Harris, Audrey	<u>Why Did He Die?</u> When a playmate's grandfather dies, Scott and his mother sit down and discuss the many aspects of death. Written beautifully in the form of a poem.	Lerner Publisher, 1965.	(B) T
Hawkins, Quail	<u>Who Wants An Apple?</u> Apple is a bit hesitant to move to her new home until she realizes that as long as her mother and father were there, that was home.	E. M. Hale & Co. 1962.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Leaf, Munro	<u>Boo, Who Used to be Afraid of the Dark</u> A story of a boy gradually overcoming his many fears through exploration.	Random House, 1948.	(B)
Locke, Edith	<u>The Red Door</u> Peter fails to completely adjust to his new home and surroundings until part of his old home becomes part of his new house.	Vanguard Press, 1965.	(B)
Marino, Dorothy	<u>Moving Day</u> Donna & Perry are quite hesitant about moving to a new town until the actual move is made and they realize they still have many familiar belongings and many new friends nearby.	Dial Press, 1963.	(B)
Miller, Arthur	<u>Jane's Blanket</u> Very gradually Jane is able to give up her blanket to someone who needs it more than she.	Crowell-Collier, 1963.	(B)
Thompson, Vivian	<u>Sad Day, Glad Day</u> The happy and sad thoughts that accompany Kathy on moving day.	Holiday House, 1962.	(B)
*Tufts, Anne	<u>The Super's Daughter</u> Meri, a daughter of a displaced Czechoslovakian family, is shy and awkward and finds school adjustment in New York difficult.	Rinehart & Winston, 1953.	T

5. CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY (h) jealousy

Baker, Charlotte	<u>Little Brother</u> John more easily understands his own jealousy of his baby brother when his dog, Shady, reacts the same way to a new puppy.	David McKay Co., 1959.	(B)
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<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Beim, Jerrold	<u>Kid Brother</u> Buzz is constantly irritated by his little brother, Frankie. Not until Frankie comes to his rescue in a school play does Buzz realize that "kid brothers" aren't all that bad.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1952.	(B)
Bell, Gina	<u>Who Wants Willie Wells?</u> Willie Wells feels unwanted when the new baby arrives, but finds he's needed after a visit to Grandmother's house.	Abingdon Press, 1965.	T
Fiedler, Jean	<u>Big Brother Danny</u> Danny has many hostile thoughts and periods of jealousy when his mother comes home with a baby sister.	Holiday House, 1953.	(B)
Schlein, Miriam	<u>Laurie's New Brother</u> A small girl's adjustment to a new baby in the family.	Abelard-Schuman, 1961.	(B)
Zolotow, Charlotte	<u>If It Weren't For You</u> An older brother discusses all the things he could do if he didn't have his little brother around.	Harper & Row, 1966.	(B) T
5. CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY		(i) Laziness	
Seredy, Kate	<u>Lazy Tinka</u> Through the help of a gypsy, Tinka is able to lose her habits of laziness and become an active member in her family.	The Viking Press, 1962.	(B) T
5. CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY		(j) Loneliness	
Andrews, Dorothy	<u>Davie Decides</u> Seven short episodes show how Davie reacts to anger in an immature way. After some lonesome periods and some guidance from his family he is able to react properly.	The Westminster Press, 1948.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Anglund, Joan Walsh	<u>Childhood is a Time of Innocence</u> Childhood is a time of friendships and sorrows--a precious part of our lives.	Harcourt, 1964.	(B)
Boutwell, Edna	<u>Red Rooster</u> There is a need for everybody, as the rooster finds when he thinks he's no longer useful.	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1950.	(B)
Copeland, Helen	<u>Meet Miki Takino</u> Miki feels like an outsider when he has no grandparents to invite to the school play.	Lothrop, Lee, Shepard, 1963.	(B) T
Craig, M. Jean	<u>The New Boy on the Sidewalk</u> Joey instantly decided that he does not like the new boy on the block. This is a lonely existence for both but changes when they are teased by some older boys.	George J. McLeod, 1967.	(b)
Duncan, Lois	<u>Giving Away Suzanne</u> Mary Kay manages to give her little sister away because she is such a pest. Within a short time Mary Kay is quite lonely and decides that a little sister isn't so horrible after all.	Dodd, Mead, 1963.	(g)
Estes, Eleanor	<u>Hundred Dresses</u> After much teasing, Wanda, a poor Polish girl, tells her classmates that she has a hundred dresses at home but just likes to wear the same faded dress daily.	Harcourt, 1944.	(g) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Felt, Sue	<u>Rosa-Too-Little</u> Rosa is very sad and disappointed each time her older brother and sister do something and she is left at home because she is "too little". Then comes the day she is finally "big enough."	Doubleday, 1950.	(g) T
Fern, Eugene	<u>Pepito's Story</u> Lonely Pepito's only joy was dancing, for which the other children ridiculed him. Never again was he lonely when his talent saved an unhappy girl.	Ariel Books, 1960.	(B) T
Guilfoile, Elizabeth	<u>Nobody Listens to Andrew</u> Andrews finds a bear in his bed and finally gets attention.	Follett, 1957.	(b)
Haas, Dorothy	<u>A Special Place for Johnny</u> Johnny, the oldest child in the family, is quite fearful of his first day of school until he meets a friend along the way that helps him gain self-confidence.	Albert Whitman & Co., 1966.	(B)
Hayes, Florence	<u>The Boy in the 49th. Seat</u> Taro is a lonely boy that makes many attempts of friendship in the crowded classroom but he is always overlooked. How he solves this problem is a humorous experience for everyone.	Random, 1963.	(B) T
Hurd, Edith	<u>Who Will Be Mine</u> A picture story illustrating a small girl's search to find a "something" that will be hers.	Golden Gate, 1966.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Rhodes, Dorothy	<u>Someone for Maria</u> Maria lives in an orphanage and feels quite alone, until she is able to help a newcomer, a Chinese girl.	Golden Gate, 1964.	(B) T
Scott, Ann Herbert	<u>Sam</u> A family suddenly realizes the loneliness the smallest child feels when no one has time for him.	McGraw-Hill, 1967.	(B)
*Smaridge, Norah	<u>Peter's Tent</u> Peter builds a tent, wanting to be alone, but finds it's more fun to share with friends.	The Viking Press, 1965.	(B) T
Udry, Janice	<u>Let's Be Enemies</u> When James becomes bossy, John refuses to play with him, and loneliness for both boys follows.	Harper & Row, 1961.	(B)
Yashima, Taro	<u>Crow Boy</u> Chilibi, a small Japanese boy, is an outcast in his school and constantly ridiculed until he is befriended by a teacher that brings out his strong points.	The Viking Press, 1955.	(B) T
5. CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY (k) Self-Confidence			
Barker, Melvern	<u>The Different Twins</u> Joey and Johnny resent being twins, as grownups cannot tell them apart. However, when they begin nursery school, classmates realize that they are different.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1957.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Bell, Gina	<u>Good For Nothing</u> Toby tried in vain to keep up with the older boys, but soon had the name "Good For Nothing." Toby is industrious enough to be able to solve his problem and become a part of the group.	Abingdon Press, 1960.	(B) T
Cretan, Gladys	<u>All Except Sammy</u> Sammy is an outsider in his talented family of musicians until he begins to develop his own ability to draw and realizes his own self-worth.	Little, Brown & Co., 1966.	(B) T
Crimmins, James C.	<u>Nicholas (The Boy Who Wanted to be Santa Claus)</u> Despite ridicule and teasing, Nicholas achieves his goal of being Santa's helper.	J. B. Lippincott, 1962.	(B)
Ets, Marie Hall	<u>Bad Boy, Good Boy</u> Roberto lives in a world of confusion when his mother leaves home and when he does not understand American ways.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1967.	(B)
Godden, Rumer	<u>The Fairy Doll</u> A fairy doll helps Elizabeth, the youngest of four children, overcome her inability to do tasks in which she has been constantly ridiculed.	The Viking Press, 1956.	(B) T
Green, Mary	<u>Is It Hard? Is It Easy?</u> This story depicts two children; what is hard for one is easy for the other and vice versa.	Wm. R. Scott, Inc., 1960.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Heller, Suzanne	<u>The Story of a Fat Little Girl</u> A brief story about a fat girl who is made fun of by other people. She works hard to lose weight, becomes happier and prettier. Then people make fun of a very tall person -- "Sometimes people can be very mean."	Eriksson, Inc., 1966.	(B)
*Henry	<u>Geraldine Belinda</u> (Selfishness)	Platt & Munk	T
Haas, Dorothy	<u>A Special Place for Johnny</u> Johnny, the oldest child in the family, is quite fearful of his first day of school until he meets a friend along the way that helps him gain self-confidence.	Albert Whitman & Co., 1966.	(B)
Renick, Marion	<u>The Big Basketball Prize</u> Tim lacks self-confidence and coordination to compete in a basketball contest. Through the coaching of family and friends and much self-work, Tim is able to overcome these weaknesses.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1963.	(b)
Ross, Geraldine	<u>The Elf Who Didn't Believe in Himself</u> An elf regains self-confidence when he is able to help two lost boys.	Steck-Vaughn Co., 1966.	(B) T
Sherman, Allan	<u>I Can't Dance</u> Two self-conscious young people overlook each other's appearance and shortcomings and blunder through a dance humorously together.	Harper, 1964.	(B) T
Sperry, Armstrong	<u>One Day with Tuktu</u> A little Eskimo boy proves his worth in a bear hunt.	John C. Winston, 1931	(b) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Vance, Marguerite	<u>Windows For Rosemary</u> A story about Rosemary, 9 yrs. old, who narrates her experiences as a blind girl, well-adjusted to her handicap and in her family life. A realistic story and encouraging to parents and children.	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1956.	(B) T
Yashima, Taro	<u>Crow Boy</u> Chilibi, a small Japanese boy, is an outcase in his school and constantly ridiculed until he is befriended by a teacher that brings out his strong points.	The Viking Press, 1955.	(B) T
5. CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY (1) Shyness			
Heller, Suzanne	<u>The Story of a Fat Little Girl</u> A brief story about a fat girl who is made fun of by other people. She works hard to lose weight, becomes happier and prettier. Then people make fun of a very tall person -- "Sometimes people can be very mean."	Eriksson, Inc., 1966.	(B)
Lexau, Joan	<u>Benjie</u> Benjie forgets his shyness when he takes it upon himself to go out and find his grandmother's earring.	Dial Press, 1964.	(B) T
Thayer, Jane	<u>Andy Wouldn't Talk</u> Andy was so shy that he refused to talk to anyone but his mother and dog, Gertrude. An emergency arises and he is forced to talk and finds its not so bad after all.	Wm. Morrow, 1958.	(B)
Thompson, Vivian	<u>Faraway Friends</u> Lani, a Hawaiian girl, helps Mary Jane, a visitor, overcome her shyness and make friends with others.	Holiday House, 1963.	(g) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
*Tufts, Anne	<u>The Super's Daughter</u> Meri, a daughter of a displaced Czeckoslavakian family, is shy and awkward and finds school adjustment in New York difficult.	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1953.	T
Udry, Janice M.	<u>What Mary Jo Shared</u> Mary Jo is always too shy to talk before the class until she finally is able to share something no one else had thought of.	Albert Whitman & Co., 1966.	(B) T
Yashima, Taro	<u>Youngest One</u> A simple story of a child's shyness and how it is overcome.	The Viking Press, 1962.	(B)
Zolotow, Charlotte	<u>A Tiger Named Thomas</u> The experience of a boy moving to a new home and his fears of his strange surroundings.	Lothrop, Lee & Shephard, 1963.	(B) T

6. FAMILY PROBLEMS

(a) General

Haas, Dorothy	<u>A Special Place For Johnny</u> Johnny, the oldest child in the family, is quite fearful of his first day of school until he meets a friend along the way that helps him gain self-confidence.	Albert Whitman & Co., 1966.	(B)
Staneck, Muriel	<u>My Family and I</u> A sketch of family life and what it entails.	Benefic Press, 1967.	(B)
Van Witsen, Betty	<u>Whose Little Boy Are You?</u> The adventures of a young boy at a zoo when he becomes lost from his mother.	Avon, 1953.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
6. FAMILY PROBLEMS	(b) Broken Home		
Buck, Pearl S.	<u>Welcome Child</u> Picture Story of Kim, a Korean orphan, as she comes to the U. S. and becomes "one of the family."	The John Day Co., 1963.	(B) T
Ets, Marie Hall	<u>Bad Boy, Good Boy</u> Robert lives in a world of confusion when his mother leaves home and when he does not understand American ways.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1967.	(B)
Lexau, Joan	<u>Benjie</u> Benjie forgets his shyness when he takes it upon himself to go out and find his grandmother's earring.	Dial Press, 1964.	(B) T
*Ormsby, Virginia	<u>What's Wrong With Julio?</u> Julio wouldn't take part in class until it was discovered he was separated from his parents, and behavior problems were settled after talking by phone with his family.	J. B. Lippincott, 1965.	(B) T
Rhodes, Dorothy	<u>Someone For Maria</u> Maria lives in an orphanage and feels quite alone, until she is able to help a newcomer, a Chinese girl.	Golden Gate, 1964.	(B) T
Sonneborn, Ruth A.	<u>The Lollipop Party</u> Tomas is very afraid to stay alone while he waits for his mother, but overcomes this fear with the help of some others.	The Viking Press, 1967.	(B) T
Udry, Janice	<u>Theodore's Parents</u> Theodore, an orphan, realizes that it would be quite nice to have a set of parents, so he advertises for them.	Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1958.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
6. FAMILY PROBLEMS	(c) Economic insecurity		
Ardizzone, Edward	<u>Paul: The Hero of the Fire</u> Paul goes to work at a fair to help earn money for his family. One day he does a very brave thing and becomes a hero.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1967.	(B) T
Bromhall, Winifred	<u>Belinda's New Shoes</u> The story of Belinda and the near tragedy of the red leather shoes. Humor and interest in the everyday doings of other children.	Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1945.	(g) T
Estes, Eleanor	<u>Hundred Dresses</u> After much teasing, Wanda, a poor Polish girl, tells her classmates that she has a hundred dresses at home but just likes to wear the same faded dress daily.	Harcourt, 1944.	(g) T
*Felt, Sue	<u>Hello-Goodbye</u> (Moving to a new town)	Doubleday & Co., 1960.	(g)
6. FAMILY PROBLEMS	(d) Illness		
Bemelmans, Ludwig	<u>Madeline</u> A little girl becomes a heroine among her friends in a Paris boarding school because of the distinction that comes with having her appendix out.	Simon & Schuster, 1939.	(B) T
Rowland, Florence W.	<u>Let's Go to a Hospital</u> A step-by-step account of a young boy's trip to the hospital to have his tonsils removed.	G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1968.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Tamburine, Jean	<u>I Think I will Go to the Hospital</u> A delightful story about a child who didn't want to go to the hospital for minor surgery until she visited a friend who was hospitalized.	Abingdon Press, 1956.	T
Udrey, Janice M.	<u>Betsy-Back In Bed</u> When Betsy must stay in bed with a cold it takes her family, neighborhood, and friends to keep her entertained.	Albert Whitman & Co., 1963.	(B)
6. FAMILY PROBLEMS	(e) New baby		
Baker, Charlotte	<u>Little Brother</u> John more easily understands his own jealousy of his baby brother when his dog, Shady, reacts the same way to a new puppy.	David McKay Co., 1959.	(B)
Bell, Gina	<u>Who Wants Willie Wells?</u> Willie Wells feels unwanted when the new baby arrives, but finds he's needed after a visit to Grandmother's house.	Abingdon Press, 1965.	T
Buck, Pearl	<u>The Chinese Children Next Door</u> Mother (an American) lived in China when she was a little girl. She tells her children a bedtime story about one incident in her life when living in China. She lived next door to a Chinese family who always wanted a boy. The Chinese Mother has six girls, then finally came the boy. The customs of the Chinese family are told in this story, the games they played, the food they ate, and how they dressed.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1942.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Fiedler, Jean	<u>Big Brother Danny</u> Danny has many hostile thoughts and periods of jealousy when his mother comes home with a baby sister.	Holiday House, 1953.	(B)
Gill, Joan	<u>Hush Jon!</u> Jon is surprised to learn that when he helps with his little sister, Samantha, that she can do more than just eat and cry.	Doubleday & Co. 1968.	T
Kramon, Florence	<u>Eugene and the New Baby</u> Eugene and his father must find a place for the new baby to sleep.	Follett Pub. Co., 1967.	(B) T
Mann, Peggy	<u>That New Baby</u> The adjustment of a small girl to the coming and arrival of a new baby.	Coward-McCann, 1967.	(B) T
Schlein, Miriam	<u>Laurie's New Brother</u> A small girl's adjustment to a new baby in the family.	Abelard-Schuman, 1961.	(B)
Wasson, Valentina	<u>Chosen Baby</u> A story to be read by parents to supplement their explanation of adoption to their young children, to help them understand their situation and make it a happy one.	J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1950.	(B)-Parents

6. FAMILY PROBLEMS

(f) New environment)

Beim, Jerrold	<u>Country School</u> Tony is quite resentful and fearful of the anticipated change to a new school. His fears dissolve when he is able to help a lost child.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1955.	(B)
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<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Berquist, Grace	<u>Speckles Goes to School</u> Jerry was a "new boy" in the third grade class when he changed schools. His adjustment is greatly eased when he brings a hen to school and he and his classmates anticipate and watch the chickens hatch.	Abingdon Press, 1952.	(b)
Brown, Myra	<u>Pip Moves Away</u> Pip has some misgivings about leaving his old house but finds a friend near his new home.	Golden Gate, 1967.	(B) T
Buck, Pearl S.	<u>Welcome Child</u> Picture story of Kim, a Korean orphan, as she comes to the U. S. and becomes "one of the family."	The John Day Co., 1963.	(B) T
Chandler, Edna	<u>Tony and his Friend Jeff</u> Tony is disgusted with school and refuses to go until he meets and helps Jeff, a boy who's afraid of school.	Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1963.	(B)
Craig, M. Jean	<u>The New Boy on the Sidewalk</u> Joey instantly decides that he does not like the new boy on the block. This is a lonely existence for both but changes when they are teased by some older boys.	George J. McLeod, 1967.	(b)
Ets, Marie Hall	<u>Bad Boy, Good Boy</u> Roberto lives in a world of confusion when his mother leaves home and when he does not understand American ways.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1967.	(B)
Hawkins, Quail	<u>Who Wants an Apple</u> Apple is a bit hesitant to move to her new home until she realizes that as long as her mother and father were there, that was home.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1962.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Haywood, Carolyn	<u>Two and Two are Four</u> Teddy, age 6, and his little sister Babs lived in an apartment house in the city, then moved to the farm. The book is divided by chapters for different experiences the children have. It is a story revealing a happy, stable family relationship, rather unrealistic at times.	Harcourt, 1940.	(B)
Justus, May	<u>New Boy in School</u> Lenny must adjust to a new school in which he is the only Negro in the class.	Hastings Pub. 1963.	(B) T
Locke, Edith	<u>The Red Door</u> Peter fails to completely adjust to his new home and surroundings until part of his old home becomes part of his new house.	Vanguard Press, 1965.	(B)
Marino, Dorothy	<u>Moving Day</u> Donna and Perry are quite hesitant about moving to a new town until the actual move is made and they realize they still have many familiar belongings and many new friends nearby.	Dial Press, 1963.	(B)
Slobodkina, Esphyr	<u>Moving Days For the Middlemans</u> The Middlemans must move to a new city when their father changes jobs. How they solve their housing problem is an exciting experience.	Abelard-Schuman, 1960.	(B)
Thompson, Vivian	<u>Sad Day, Glad Day</u> The happy and sad thoughts that accompany Kathy on moving day.	Holiday House, 1962.	(B)
Uchida, Yoshiko	<u>New Friends For Susan</u> Susan, a Japanese girl, meets an American girl friend at school and they have good times together until Susan must leave for her home in Japan.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Uchida, Yoshiko	<u>The Promised Year</u> A Japanese child visits American relatives and learns much about "the strange American ways."	Harcourt, 1959.	(g)
Urmston, Mary	<u>The New Boy</u> The adjustment of an 11 year old boy as he enters a new school.	Doubleday & Co., 1950.	(b) T
Zolotow, Charlotte	<u>A Tiger Named Thomas</u> The experience of a boy moving to a new home and his fears of his strange surroundings.	Lothrop, Lee & Shephard, 1963.	(B) T

6. FAMILY PROBLEMS

(g) Parent-child conflict

Cretan, Gladys	<u>All Except Sammy</u> Sammy is an outsider in his talented family of musicians until he begins to develop his own ability to draw and realized his own self-worth.	Little, Brown & Co.,	(B) T
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6. FAMILY PROBLEMS

(h) Sibling rivalry

Amoss, Berthe	<u>Tom in the Middle</u> Tom explains the frustrations of being a "middle" child.	Harper & Row, 1968.	(B) T
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<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Beim, Jerrold	<u>Kid Brother</u> Buzz is constantly irritated by his little brother, Frankie. Not until Frankie comes to his rescue in a school play does Buzz realize that "kid brothers" aren't all that bad.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1952.	(B)
_____	<u>Too Many Sisters</u> The frustrations and adjustment of a boy with many sisters.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1956.	(B)
Duncan, Lois	<u>Giving Away Suzanne</u> Mary Kay manages to give her little sister away because she is such a pest. Within a short time Mary Kay is quite lonely and decides that a little sister isn't so horrible after all.	Dodd, Mead & Co., 1963.	(g)
Felt, Sue	<u>Rosa-Too-Little</u> Rosa is very sad and disappointed each time her older brother and sister do something and she is left at home because she is "too little." Then comes the day she is finally "big enough."	Doubleday & Co., 1950.	(g) T
Fiedler, Jean	<u>Big Brother Danny</u> Danny has many hostile thoughts and periods of jealousy when his mother comes home with a baby sister.	Holiday House, 1953.	(B)
Gardner, Lilian	<u>The Oldest, the Youngest, and the One in The Middle</u> When Missie is excluded from a neighborhood club she and Pete start another club in which everyone qualifies. In a short time all see that it's much more fun to have a club in which no one is left out.	Guild Press, 1954.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Gill, Joan	<u>Hush Jon!</u> Jon is surprised to learn that when he helps with his little sister, Samantha, that she can do more than just eat and cry.	Doubleday & Co., 1968.	T
Godden, Rumer	<u>The Fairy Doll</u> A fairy doll helps Elizabeth, the youngest of four children, overcome her inability to do tasks in which she has been constantly ridiculed.	The Viking Press, 1956.	(B) T
Lindgren, Astrid	<u>The Children On Troublemaker Street</u> The story of the Nyman family, with a special emphasis on Lotta, the youngest of three.	The Macmillan Co., 1964.	(g) T
Minarik, Else	<u>No Fighting, No Biting!</u> Four short stories depicting situations in which children argue or face other problems.	Harper & Row, 1958.	(B)
Ness, Evaline	<u>Exactly Alike</u> Elizabeth is unable to tell her four mischievous brothers apart. With time she learns it's far more important to know them as people and not just their names.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1964.	(B) T
Scott, Ann Herbert	<u>Sam</u> A family suddenly realizes the loneliness the smallest child feels when no one has time for him.	McGraw-Hill, 1967.	(B)
Wittram, H. R.	<u>My Little Brother</u> A simple picture story of the many things a little girl can do with a younger brother.	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1963.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Zolotow, Charlotte	<u>Big Brother</u> When little sister fails to cry when big brother teases, he finds it's not much fun to do it anymore.	Harper & Row, 1960.	T
_____	<u>Big Sister and Little Sister</u> Big and little sisters learn to share the responsibilities of caring for each other.	Harper & Row, 1966.	(B)
_____	<u>If It Weren't For You</u> An older brother discusses all the things he could do if he didn't have his little brother around.	Harper & Row, 1966.	(B) T
7. FOREIGN BACKGROUND (a) General			
Estes, Eleanor	<u>Hundred Dresses</u> After much teasing, Wanda, a poor Polish girl, tells her classmates that she has a hundred dresses at home but just likes to wear the same faded dress daily.	Harcourt, 1944.	(g) T
Evans, Katherine	<u>A Donkey for Abow</u> Through hard work Abow is able to buy a donkey which he transforms from a worthless animal to one of value.	Abelard-Schuman, 1964.	(B) T
McArdle, B. and B. Marks	<u>Graham is an Aboriginal Boy</u> Through photographs and a small amount of text, the life of the Aborigines is told.	Hastings Pub., 1968.	(B) T
Reyher, Becky	<u>My Mother Is the Most Beautiful Woman in the World</u> When a small child becomes lost from her mother the villagers must begin a search for "the most beautiful woman in the world."	Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1965.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Shannon, Terry	<u>A Dog Team for Ongluk</u> A story depicting a boy in his native homeland, Alaska.	Melmont Pub., 1962.	(B)
Silverstone, M. and Miller, L.	<u>Bala: Child of India</u> A picture book with text depicting the life of children in India. The real life photographs make this book suitable for the upper levels.	Hastings Pub., 1968	(B) T
*Tufts, Anne	<u>The Super's Daughter</u> Meri, a daughter of a displaced Czeckoslovakian family, is shy and awkward and finds school adjustment in New York difficult.	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1953.	(g) T
Thompson, Vivian	<u>Faraway Friends</u> Lani, a Hawaiian girl, helps Mary Jane, a visitor, overcome her shyness and make friends with others.	Holiday House, 1963.	(g) T
*Van Stockum, Hilda	<u>The Winged Watchman</u> (Dutch family during the German occupation)	Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1962.	(B)
7. FOREIGN BACKGROUND	(b) Amish		
De Angeli, Marguerite	<u>Yonie Wondernose</u> A Caldecott runner-up of 1945; vividly describes the life of the Amish in Pennsylvania.	Doubleday & Co., 1944.	(g) T
Milhous, Katherine	<u>Lovina: A Story of the Pennsylvania Country</u> The customs and mores of the Amish are told in this picture book.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1940.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
7. FOREIGN BACKGROUND			
(c) Indian			
Bulla, Clyde Robert	<u>Squanto, Friend of the White Man</u> An Indian boy that became a true and lasting friend to the White man.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1954.	(B)
Clark, Ann Nolan	<u>The Desert People</u> A realistic story describing the customs and mores of the Indians of the desert.	The Viking Press, 1962.	(B) T
_____	<u>In My Mother's House</u> Short, simple sentences of an Indian boy describing his home and culture of his people.	The Viking Press, 1941.	(B) T
7. FOREIGN BACKGROUND			
(d) Italian			
Politi, Leo	<u>Little Leo</u> The story of an Italian family living on a ranch in California and their son, Leo, taking the ways of the West to the Italian children in Italy.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951.	(B) T
_____	<u>Piccolo's Prank</u> The story of an Italian organ grinder, Luigi, and his monkey, Piccolo.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1965.	(B)
7. FOREIGN BACKGROUND			
(e) Mexican			
Ets, Marie Hall	<u>Bad Boy, Good Boy</u> Roberto lives in a world of confusion when his mother leaves home and when he does not understand American ways.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1967.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Felt, Sue	<u>Rosa-Too-Little</u> Rosa is very sad and disappointed each time her older brother and sister do something and she is left at home because she is "too little." Then comes the day she is finally "big enough."	Doubleday & Co., 1950.	(g) T
Fern, Eugene	<u>Pepito's Story</u> Lonely Pepito's only joy was dancing, for which the other children ridiculed him. Never again was he lonely when his talent saved an unhappy girl.	Ariel Books, 1960.	(B) T
Garrett, Helen	<u>Angelo, The Naughty One</u> Angelo, a Mexican boy, hated baths. After having a good bath one day he became so proud that he never again was afraid of water.	The Viking Press, 1944.	(B)
Politi, Leo	<u>Juanita</u> A simple story describing the life of a Mexican family in Los Angeles.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1948.	(B) T
_____	<u>Pedro: The Angel of Olvera Street</u> A description of the life on Olvera Street in Los Angeles and a wish that comes true for Pedro.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1946.	(B) T
_____	<u>Rosa</u> Rosa's wish for a doll turns out better than she could hope.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1963.	(g) T
Simon, Norman	<u>What Do I Say?</u> Manuel, a Puerto Rican child, becomes involved in many situations in which the audience can anticipate the necessary response.	Albert Whitman & Co., 1967.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
7. FOREIGN BACKGROUND	(f) Oriental		
Buck, Pearl	<u>The Chinese Children Next Door</u> Mother (an American) lived in China when she was a little girl. She tells her children a bedtime story about one incident in her life when living in China. She lived next door to a Chinese family who always wanted a boy. The Chinese mother has six girls, then finally came the boy. The customs of the Chinese family are told in this story, the games they played, the food they ate, and how they dressed.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1942.	(B) T
_____	<u>Welcome Child</u> Picture story of Kim, a Korean orphan, as she comes to the U.S. and becomes "one of the family."	The John Day Co., 1963.	(B) T
Copeland, Helen	<u>Meet Miki Takino</u> Miki feels like an outsider when he has no grandparents to invite to the school play.	Lothrop, Lee, Shepard, 1963.	(B) T
Hayes, Florence	<u>The Boy in the 49th. Seat</u> Taro is a lonely boy that makes many attempts of friendship in the crowded classroom but he is always overlooked. How he solves this problem is a humorous experience for everyone.	Random, 1963.	(B) T
Sage, Michael	<u>Careful Carlos</u> Carlos is sent to the store and must overcome all temptations to buy what his mother did <u>not</u> order.	Holiday House, 1967.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Uchida, Yoshiki	<u>New Friends For Susan</u> Susan, a Japanese girl, meets an American girl friend at school and they have good times together until Susan must leave for her home in Japan.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951.	(g)
_____,'	<u>The Promised Year</u> A Japanese child visits American relatives and learns much about "the strange American ways."	Harcourt, 1959.	(g)
_____,'	<u>Sumi's Special Happening</u> Sumi desires very much to make a special birthday gift for a gentleman, 99 years old; one that would make his heart sing. She receives cooperation from the neighborhood and does make it special for Mr. Chan.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1966.	(B) T
Yashima, Taro	<u>Crow Boy</u> Chilibi, a small Japanese boy, is an outcast in his school and constantly ridiculed until he is befriended by a teacher that brings out his strong points.	The Viking Press, 1955.	(B) T

3. NEGRO AMERICAN

*Beim, Jerrold	<u>Sasha and the Samovar</u>	Harcourt, 1945.	(B)
_____,'	<u>Swimming Hole</u> A new boy in the neighborhood refuses to swim with Larry because of his color. Through the help of friends, Steve realizes that color makes no difference.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1951.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Beim, Jerrold & Lorraine	<u>Two Is A Team</u> Ted and Paul, Negro and White boy, differ on how to build a coaster and decide cooperation is best, after many smashups.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1945.	(B)
*Evans, Eva K.	<u>Jerome Anthony</u>	G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1936.	(B)
Gill, Joan	<u>Hush Jon!</u> Jon is surprised to learn that when he helps with his little sister, Samantha, that she can do more than just eat and cry.	Doubleday & Co., 1968.	T
Hogan, Inez	<u>Epaminondas and His Auntie</u> An excellent stereotyped caricature of a Negro goy and his mother. (A good way to illustrate our stereotyping of minority groups).	Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1907.	(B) T
Justus, May	<u>New Boy in School</u> Lenny must adjust to a new school in which he is the only Negro in the class.	Hastings Pub. 1963.	(B) T
Lexau, Joan	<u>Benjie</u> Benjie forgets his shyness when he takes it upon himself to go out and find his grandmother's earring.	Dial Press, 1964	(B) T
Manneheim, Grete	<u>The Two Friends</u> A picture story in true to life photographs in which a Negro and white girl become friends at school.	Alfred A. Knopf, 1968.	(B) T
Rambeau, John & Nancy	<u>Jim Forest and the Plane Crash</u> A Negro soldier helps Jim seize a wanted man for the FBI.	Benefic Press, 1959.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Scott, Ann Herbert	<u>Sam</u> A family suddenly realizes the loneliness the smallest child feels when no one has time for him.	McGraw-Hill, 1964.	(B)
Sonneborn, Ruth A.	<u>The Lollipop Party</u> Tomas is very afraid to stay alone while he waits for his mother, but overcomes this fear with the help of some others.	The Viking Press, 1967.	(B) T
*Swift, Hildegard	<u>North Star Shining</u> A gripping pictorial history of the American Negro.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1947.	(B) T
9. PREJUDICE			
Beim, Jerrold	<u>Swimming Hole</u> A new boy in the neighborhood refuses to swim with Larry because of his color. Through the help of friends, Steve realizes that color makes no difference.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1951.	(B)
_____, & Lorraine	<u>Two Is A Team</u> Ted and Paul, Negro and White boy, differ on how to build a coaster and decide cooperation is best, after many smashups.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1945.	(B)
Buck, Pearl	<u>The Chinese Children Next Door</u> Mother (an American) lived in China when she was a little girl. She tells her children a bedtime story about one incident in her life. The customs of the Chinese family are told in this story, the games they played, the food they ate and how they dressed.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1942.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Estes, Eleanor	<u>Hundred Dresses</u> After much teasing, Wanda, a poor Polish girl, tells her classmates that she has a hundred dresses at home but just likes to wear the same faded dress daily.	Harcourt, 1944.	(g) T
Hogan, Inez	<u>Epaminondas and His Auntie</u> An excellent stereotyped caricature of a Negro boy and his mother. (A good way to illustrate our stereotyping of minority groups).	Houghton Mifflin Co., 1907.	(B) T
*Swift, Hildegarde	<u>North Star Shining</u> A gripping pictorial history of the American Negro.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1947.	(B) T

10. SPORTS

Renick, Marion	<u>The Big Basketball Prize</u> Tim lacks self-confidence and coordination to compete in a basketball contest. Through the coaching of family and friends and much self-work, Tim is able to overcome these weaknesses.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1963.	(B)
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IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY

B. INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

II. CODING FOR CROSS-REFERENCE SYSTEM

This annotated bibliography is divided into three levels:

	<u>Reading Level</u>	<u>Age Level</u>
Primary -	K-2	6-9
Intermediate -	2-4	9-13
Advanced -	3-5	12-18

Notice that your particular classification may not be the same as is listed here, for the entire range of special education is included in the three levels. A sample entry from the bibliography follows:

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Friedman, Frieda	<u>Janitor's Girl</u> Discrimination children face because of their father's occupation as a janitor.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1956.	(g)

The Appeal column refers to a judgment on the editor's part as to which sex the book is most appropriate:

Appeal

(b) boys

(g) girls

(B) both

Periodically you will note an asterisk beside an author's name. This indicates that the author was unable to personally examine that particular book but through other bibliographies and

recommendations deemed it appropriate for inclusion.

You will find in the Author Index the entire bibliography alphabetized according to the author's last name. In the column Category is listed a coding system to aid the teacher in locating the titles as well as indicating the various categories in which the book is applicable. An example of a listing in the Author Index:

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Category</u>
Friedman, Frieda	<u>Janitor's Girl</u>	A	5-g-j, 6c, 9

At the Advanced Level, you could refer to the following categories and find Janitor's Girl by Frieda Friedman to be appropriate for the category:

5 - Character and Personality:

(g) insecurity

(j) loneliness

6 - Family Problems:

(c) economic insecurity

9 - Prejudice

The complete Coding For Cross Reference appears on the following page. Notice that each of the eleven numbers refers to a subject (#4. -- Biography), and these numbers remain constant at all levels throughout the publication.

The letters refer to sub-categories within a subject area, i.e., 5-k reads:

5 - Character and Personality is the category

(k) is the sub-category, self-confidence

CODING FOR CROSS REFERENCE

1. Adventure
2. Appearance:
 - a) general dissatisfaction
 - b) physical handicaps
3. Behavior and Etiquette
4. Biography

5. Character & Personality:
 - a) general
 - b) authority
 - c) emotions
 - d) fear
 - e) friendship
 - f) humor
 - g) insecurity
 - h) jealousy
 - i) laziness
 - j) loneliness
 - k) self-confidence
 - l) shyness
6. Family Problems:
 - a) general
 - b) broken home
 - c) economic insecurity
 - d) illness
 - e) new baby
 - f) new environment
 - g) parent-child conflict
 - h) sibling rivalry
7. Foreign Backgrounds:
 - a) general
 - b) Amish
 - c) Indian
 - d) Italian
 - e) Mexican
 - f) Oriental
8. Negro American
9. Prejudice
10. Sports
11. War

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
1. ADVENTURE			
Anderson, A. M. and Betts, Emmett A.	<u>Friday, The Arapaho Indian</u> Story of an Arapaho Indian boy who lost his way and of the famous fur trapper who found him. A true story of high adventure.	Harper & Row, 1951.	(b)
Bulla, Clude	<u>Down the Mississippi</u> Erik had always dreamed of being a river boy, and now as a cook's assistant on the log raft, he experiences the many hardships of a mighty river.	Scholastic Book Services, 1954.	(b) T
Burchard, Peter	<u>Jed, The Story of a Yankee Soldier and a Southern Boy</u> An excellent story of a 16 yr. old Yankee soldier who befriends the son of a confederate officer and later defends the boy's family from a "damn" Yankee.	Coward-McMann, 1960.	(b) T
Carlson, Natalie S.	<u>The Orphelines in the Enchanted Castle</u> An adventurous mystery story in an old castle in Paris is the plot for the French orphans.	Harper, 1964.	(B)
Carveth, Lysle	<u>Moro Boy</u> The adventures of eight-year-old Alug who lives on a Philippine island and who goes into the jungle to prove he isn't a coward.	Longmans, 1949.	(b)
*Garst, Doris Shannon	<u>Rusty at Ram's Horn Ranch</u> (Unwanted boy)	Abingdon Press,	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Lampman, Evelyn	<u>Elder Brother</u> An adventurous story about Jeong, an adopted brother from China, and his new life in America with his parents and six sisters. The Chinese customs and mores are vividly shown as Jeong and Molly become key figures in a spy operation.	Doubleday & Co., 1951.	(B) T
Nadig, Henry	<u>They Stood Alone: The Story of Indian Stream</u> This story is based upon an episode of American history. It shows the spirit of the Indians in establishing Indian Stream.	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1955.	(b)
Pohlmann, Lilian	<u>Myrtle Albertina's Secret</u> Determined to show everyone that she can keep a secret, how can Myrtle help a friend in prison without telling what she knows?	Book Services, 1967.	(g)
Rambeau, John & Nancy	<u>Jim Forest and The Plane Crash</u> A Negro soldier helps Jim seize a wanted man for the FBI.	Benefic Press, 1959	(B)
Sperry, Armstrong	<u>Call It Courage</u> Mafatu, the boy who was afraid, sets out to prove to himself and the villagers that he is not a coward. How he overcomes his fear of the sea is quite a story of adventure.	MacMillan, 1940.	(B) T
_____	<u>One Day With Tuktu</u> A little Eskimo boy proved his worth in a bear hunt.	John C. Winston, 1931.	(b) T
Warner, Gertrude	<u>The Boxcar Children</u> The adventures of four orphaned children as they make a home for themselves in a boxcar.	Scott, Foresman & Co., 1942.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
2. APPEARANCE	(a) General dissatisfaction		
Allingham, William	<u>The Dirty Old Man</u> A short poem, rather humorous yet carries a moral for tidiness.	Prentice-Hall, 1965.	(B)
Beim, Lorraine	<u>Just Plain Maggie</u> 12 yr. old Maggie learns the importance of being sincere and truthful when she is a newcomer at a summer camp. She finds the other rich, city girls have many problems, too, such as broken homes and parents who just don't care.	Harcourt, 1950.	(g)
_____	<u>Shoeshine Boy</u> Teddy is ridiculed by the older boys when he tries to become a shoeshine boy. Teddy finds his own business with children.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1954.	(b)
Burch, Robert	<u>Skinny</u> A 12 yr. old orphan of migrating workers, is temporarily adopted by Miss Bess, a hotel proprietor in a Georgia town. Through the help and encouragement of others he goes back to school to learn to read.	The Viking Press, 1964.	(b) T
Coleman, Hila	<u>Peter's Brownstone House</u> Peter and his grandfather live in a brownstone house in New York City. Peter is eager to live in an apartment building like his friends, until his grandfather shows him the charm in the old traditional house.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1967.	(B)
Freeman, Don	<u>Mop Top</u> Mop Top is a red headed boy who hates to have his hair cut until the day he is almost a mop for someone's floor.	The Viking Press, 1955.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Heller, Suzanne	<u>The Story of a Fat Little Girl</u> A brief story about a fat girl who is made fun of by other people. She works hard to lose weight, becomes happier and prettier. Then people make fun of a very tall person - "Sometimes people can be very mean."	Eriksson Inc., 1966.	(B)
Lord, Beman	<u>Quarterback's Aim</u> Through sheer determination, Skinny Alan wins a place on the football team.	Henry Walk, Inc., 1960.	(b)
Mason, Miriam	<u>Little Jonathan</u> Jonathan is the youngest and smallest in a family of twelve brothers and sisters. He has many frustrating experiences: he is teased constantly, but learns he is loved for his size.	Macmillan Co., 1944.	(B)
Reyher, Becky	<u>My Mother is the Most Beautiful Woman in the World</u> When a small child becomes lost from her mother the villagers must begin a search for "the most beautiful woman in the world."	Lothrop, Lee & Shephard, 1965.	(B) T
Sherman, Allan	<u>I Can't Dance</u> Two self-conscious young people overlook each other's appearance and shortcomings and blunder through a dance humorously together.	Harper, 1964.	(B) T

2. APPEARANCE

(b) Physical handicaps

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Anderson, Paul	<u>The Boy and the Blind Storyteller</u> Ah Sung wanders away from his small village in Korea, meets a blind man, becomes a close friend of him. Shows customs and villages of Korea.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1967.	(b)
Caudill, Rebecca	<u>A Certain Small Shepherd</u> A little mute lad's innocent act toward a stranded couple on Christmas Eve proves to be a miracle.	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1965.	(B)
*Christopher, Matthew	<u>Sink It, Rusty</u> (Polio weakness)	Little, Brown & Co., 1963.	(b)
Garfield, James B.	<u>Follow My Leader</u> When Jimmy becomes blinded in an accident at the age of 11, he feels his life is over and ruined. Then, Jimmy meets Leader, his Guide Dog, and slowly learns he can do things he never dreamed possible.	The Viking Press, 1957.	(b) T
Gelfand & Patterson, eds.	<u>They Wouldn't Quit</u> The biographies of 14 people who overcame their handicaps to lead useful lives.	Lerner Publishers, 1962.	(B)
Graff, Stewart	<u>Helen Keller - Toward The Light</u> Biographical sketch of Helen Keller as a young girl who, over the years, tried to overcome her handicap.	Garrard Press, 1965.	(B)
Little, Jean	<u>Mine For Keeps</u> Sally, a cerebral palsied girl, returns home to begin public school only to find herself full of fears of dogs, people, school, and just caring for herself. Through two classmates, Libbie and Elsie, she overcomes these fears and is able to help another handicapped child.	Little, Brown & Co., 1962.	(g) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Seredy, Kate	<u>Tree For Peter</u> A beautiful story of a "tramp" befriend- ing a lame boy in shantytown and inspiring him and others to clean up and rebuild the slum section.	The Viking Press, 1941.	(B) T
Vance, Marguerite	<u>Windows For Rosemary</u> A story about Rosemary, 9 yrs. old, who narrates her experiences as a blind girl, well-adjusted to her handicap and in her family life. A realistic story and en- couraging to parents and children.	E. P. Dutton & Co., (1956).	(B) T
3. BEHAVIOR & ETIQUETTE			
*Beim, Jerrold	<u>Taming of Toby</u> (Self-control at school)	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1953.	(B)
_____	<u>Two Is a Team</u> Ted and Paul, Negro and white boy, differ on how to build a coaster and decide cooperation is best, after many smashups.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1945.	(B)
Belloc, H.	<u>The Bad Child's Book of Beasts and More</u> <u>Beasts For Worse Children and a Moral Alphabet</u> Humorous lyrics illustrating unacceptable behavior in children and adults.	Lover, 1961.	(B) T
*Crawford, John & Dorothea	<u>Teens! How to Meet Your Problems</u> (Milestones for modern teens.)	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1951.	(B)
Ets, Marie Hall	<u>Bad Boy, Good Boy</u> Roberto lives in a world of confusion when his mother leaves home and when he does not understand American ways.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1967.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Hamoy, Carol	<u>What's Wrong? What's Wrong?</u> A humorous approach illustrating incorrect ways of dressing.	Astor, 1964.	(B)
Joslin, Sesyle	<u>Please Share That Peanut</u> A humorous play in 14 acts of the joys and adventures of young ladies and young gentlemen of the Egyptian Desert sharing.	Harcourt, 1965.	(B)
_____	<u>What Do You Do, Dear?</u> Illustrations of proper manners are given in a humorous approach.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1967.	(B)
_____	<u>What Do You Say, Dear?</u> A humorous but effective way of illustrating proper manners in various occasions.	Wm. R. Scott, Inc., 1958.	(B)
*Leaf, Munro	<u>How to Behave and Why</u>	J. B. Lippincott, 1946.	(B)
*_____	<u>Let's Do Better</u>	J. B. Lippincott, 1945.	(B)
_____	<u>Manners Can Be Fun</u> Mostly cartoons with a very simple text. Rather young in approach but can be used in junior high school, if properly presented as a clever, funny book.	J. B. Lippincott, 1958..	(B)
Lewiton, Mina	<u>That Bad Carlos</u> When Carlos moves from Puerto Rico to New York he becomes known as "bad" for various acts of behavior. Not until he becomes involved in an act of stealing does he re-assess his values.	Harper & Row, 1964.	(b) T
*Miller, Arthur	<u>The Ill-Tempered Tiger</u> (Bad Manners)	J. B. Lippincott	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Minarik, Else	<u>No Fighting, No Biting!</u> Four short stories depicting situations in which children argue or face other problems.	Harper & Row	(B)
*Ormsby, Virginia	<u>What's Wrong With Julio?</u> Julio wouldn't take part in class until it was discovered he was separated from his parents, and behavior problems were settled after talking by phone with his family.	J. B. Lippincott, 1965.	(B) T
Smaridge, Norah	<u>Impatient Jonathan</u> Jonathan learns that, until he becomes more patient, he will have no friends.	Abingdon Press, 1964.	(B)
Steiner, Charlotte	<u>What's the Hurry, Harry?</u> After many accidents and scoldings Harry learns that you can't do everything in a hurry; some things take time.	Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1968.	(B)
Stuart, Jesse	<u>A Penny's Worth of Character</u> Shan learns about the misery that accompanies dishonesty.	Whittlesey, 1954.	(B) T
Taylor, Florence	<u>Growing Pains</u> Several short stories illustrate the many fears and frustrations of children and acceptable solutions to their problems.	The Westminster Press, 1948	(B)
Zolotow, Charlotte	<u>The Quarreling Book</u> The vivid illustration of the unhappiness that accompanies quarreling.	Harper & Row, 1963.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
4. BIOGRAPHY			
Bontemps, Arna	<u>Famous Negro Athletes</u> Short life stories of famous sports people such as Joe Louis, Willie Mays, and Althea Gibson, plus others.	Dodd, Mead & Co., 1964.	(B) T
*_____	<u>George Washington Carver</u>	Harper & Row, 1950.	(B)
Bulla, Clyde Robert	<u>Squanto, Friend of the White Man</u> An Indian boy that became a true and lasting friend to the white man.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1954.	(B)
Epstein, Sam & Beryl	<u>George Washington Carver</u> The life of a world-famous Negro teacher and scientist.	Garrard, 1960.	(B)
Gelford & Patterson, eds.	<u>They Wouldn't Quit</u> The biographies of 14 people who overcame their handicaps to lead useful lives.	Lerner Pub., 1962.	(B) T
Graff, Stewart	<u>Helen Keller - Toward the Light</u> Biographical sketch of Helen Keller as a young girl who, over the years, tried to overcome her handicap.	Garrard Press, 1965.	(B)
Hickok, Lorena	<u>The Touch of Magic</u> The story of Helen Keller's great teacher, Anne Sullivan Macy.	Dodd, Mead & Co., 1961.	(B)
*McGovern, Ann	<u>Runaway Slave: The Story of Harriet Tubman</u>	Scholastic Book Services, 1965.	(B)
Patterson, Lillie	<u>Booker T. Washington</u> The rising of a Negro slave boy from a life of poverty to the leader of his people.	Garrard Press, 1962.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Stevenson, Augusta	<u>Booker T. Washington</u> Biography of a Negro who overcame obstacles of prejudice and poverty to become a leading educator.	Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1950.	(B)
_____	<u>George Carver: Boy Scientist</u> Childhood of famous Americans Series. The life of a Negro boy and his later contributions to science.	Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1959.	(B)

5. CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY (a) General

Bell, Margaret	<u>Love is Forever</u> Florence marries a gentlemen: Beldon. The book tells about their experiences with their family and missionaries in Alaska. Heartwarming story of love.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1954.	(g)
*Bontemps, Arna	<u>Sad-Faced Boy</u>	Houghton Mifflin, 1937.	(B)
*Christopher, Matthew	<u>Basketball Sparkplug</u> Choir singers aren't sissies.	Little, Brown & Co., 1957.	(b)
Dagliesh, Alice	<u>Courage of Sarah Noble</u> The true story of an eight-year-old girl's stay with the Indians in the 1700's. This vividly shows her courage, friendship, and faith when left by her father.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1954.	(g)
D'Aulaire, Ingri and Edgar	<u>Don't Count Your Chicks</u> A picture book of the well-known fable of planning too soon or failing because of pride.	Doubleday & Co., 1943.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
DuBois, Pene	<u>Lazy Tommy Pumpkinhead</u> A humorous account of the day Tommy's many labor-saving machines work backwards and almost ruin him.	Harper & Row, 1966.	(B)
*Franklin, George C.	<u>Indian Uprising</u> Trouble with Ute tribe helps a young man grow up.	Houghton, Mifflin, 1962.	(b)
Guy, Anna	<u>William</u> The adjustment and rejection a Negro boy faces when he enters an all-white school.	Dial Press, 1961.	(B) T
Harris, Audrey	<u>Why Did He Die?</u> When a playmate's grandfather dies, Scott and his mother sit down and discuss the many aspects of death. Written beautifully in the form of a poem.	Lerner Pub., 1965.	(B)
Lord, Beman	<u>Quarterback's Aim</u> Through sheer determination, skinny Alan wins a place on the football team.	Henry Walk, Inc., 1960.	(b)
Pohlmann, Lilian	<u>Myrtle Albertina's Secret</u> Determined to show everyone that she can keep a secret, how can Myrtle help a friend in prison without telling what she knows?	Scholastic Book Services, 1967.	(g)
Woods, Joan	<u>Maudie's Mush Pots</u> Maudie tires of washing "mush pots" daily so she hides them. Then comes the day when she must wash them all and finds that a much harder way to do the work.	Abingdon Press, 1963.	(B)
Zolotow, Charlotte	<u>The Quarreling Book</u> The vivid illustration of the unhappiness that accompanies quarreling.	Harper & Row, 1963.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
5. CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY	(b) Authority		
*Beim, Jerrold	<u>Taming of Toby</u> (Self-Control at school).	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1953	(B)
Buff, Mary & Conrad	<u>Magic Maize</u> Opinionated Guatemalan farmer learns that old and new can work together to bring advancement. Customs and observances of Central America, Guatemala are given in the reading. Fabian, an Indian boy, learns this too as he received the "magic maize" from the gringos, white people.	Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1953.	(b)
Lewiton, Mina	<u>That Bad Carlos</u> When Carlos moves from Puerto Rico to New York he becomes known as "bad" for various acts of behavior. Not until he becomes involved in an act of stealing does he re-assess his values.	Harper & Row, 1964.	(b) T
Sage, Michael	<u>Careful Carlos</u> Carlos is sent to the store and must overcome all temptations to buy what his mother did <u>not</u> order.	Holiday House, 1967.	(B) T
Strachan, Margaret	<u>Mennonite Martha</u> Martha dislikes the traditional Mennonite ways of life. The story centers around her and her family through several experiences and gives a view of the old traditional ways of Mennonite life.	Washburn, 1961.	(g)
Stuart, Jesse	<u>A Penny's Worth of Character</u> Shan learns about the misery that accompanies dishonesty.	Whittlesey, 1954.	(B) T.

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
5. CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY	(c) Emotions		
Beim, Jerrold	<u>Laugh and Cry, Your Emotions and How They Work</u> Excellent presentation of our various emotions: when they are appropriate, and how to control them.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1955.	(B)
_____	<u>Too Many Sisters</u> The frustrations and adjustment of a boy with many sisters.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1956.	(B)
*Bontemps, Arna	<u>Sad-Faced Boy</u>	Houghton Mifflin & 1937.	(B)
Harris, Audrey	<u>Why Did He Die?</u> When a playmate's grandfather dies, Scott and his mother sit down and discuss the many aspects of death. Written beautifully in the form of a poem.	Lerner Pub., 1965.	(B)
Lord, Beman	<u>The Trouble With Francis</u> Francis hates his name, so he sets out to change it.	Henry Walck, Inc., 1958.	(B)
McGinley, Phyllis	<u>Boys Are Awful</u> The slow but steady change in a girl's mind of when boys change from awful to rather nice.	Franklin Watts, Inc., 1961.	(B)
*Miller, Arthur	<u>The Ill-Tempered Tiger</u> (Bad manners).	J. B. Lippincott, 1957.	(B)
Smaridge, Norah	<u>Impatient Jonathan</u> Jonathan learns that until he becomes more patient he will have no friends.	Abingdon Press, 1964.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Steiner, Charlotte	<u>What's the Hurry, Harry?</u> After many accidents and scoldings Harry learns that you can't do everything in a hurry; some things take time.	Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1968.	(B)
Zolotow, Charlotte	<u>The Quarreling Book</u> The vivid illustration of the unhappiness that accompanies quarreling.	Harper & Row, 1963.	(B)
5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (d) Fear			
D'Aulaire, Ingri & Edgar	<u>Don't Count Your Chicks</u> A picture book of the well-known fable of planning too soon or failing because of pride.	Doubleday & Co., 1943.	(B)
Bullia, Clyde	<u>Down The Mississippi</u> Erik had always dreamed of being a river boy, and now as a cook's assistant on the log raft, he experiences the many hardships of a mighty river.	Scholastic Book Services, 1954.	(b) T
Carlson, Natalie S.	<u>The Empty Schoolhouse</u> Lullah becomes the only child in St. Joseph's school when they integrate it and all the white children withdraw. Not until a near disaster strikes does the town realize the wickedness in their prejudice.	Harper & Row, 1965.	(g)
Carveth, Lysle	<u>Moro Boy</u> The adventures of eight-year-old Alug who lives on a Philippine island and who goes into the jungle to prove he isn't a coward.	Longmans, 1949	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Christopher, Matthew	<u>Catcher With a Glass Arm</u> Through the coaching of an interested father, Jody overcomes his fears in playing baseball.	Little, Brown & Co., 1964.	(b)
_____	<u>Crackerjack Halfback</u> Through the coaching and guidance of others, Freddie is able to overcome his fear of tackling. He also comes to realize that each person has his own fears to deal with and conquer.	Little, Brown & Co., 1962.	(b)
Engle, Paul	<u>Who's Afraid?</u> A story of a timid boy that is able to overcome some of his fears.	Crowell-Collier, 1963.	(B)
Graham, Lorenz	<u>South Town</u> An outstandingly honest story in the rural south of a respectable Negro family caught in the violence of racial bigotry.	Follett, 1958.	(B) T
Little, Jean	<u>Mine for Keeps</u> Sally, a cerebral palsied girl, returns home to begin public school only to find herself full of fears of dogs, people, school, and just caring for herself. Through two classmates, Libbie and Elsie, she overcomes these fears and is able to help another handicapped child.	Little, Brown & Co., 1962.	(g) T
Miles, Miska	<u>Teacher's Pet</u> Ten year old Lottie, the daughter of migrant workers, must attend school for the first time and finds herself the object of much ridicule and teasing.	Little, Brown & Co., 1966.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Sperry, Armstrong	<u>Call It Courage</u> Mafatu, the boy who was afraid, sets out to prove to himself and the villagers that he is not a coward. How he overcomes his fear of the sea is quite a story of adventure.	MacMillan, 1940.	(B) T
_____	<u>One Day with Tuktu</u> A little Eskimo boy proves his worth in a bear hunt.	John C. Winston, 1931.	(b) T
Taylor, Florence	<u>Growing Pains</u> Several short stories illustrate the many fears and frustrations of children and acceptable solutions to their problems.	Westminster Press, 1948.	(B)
Wise, William	<u>Sir Howard, The Coward</u> Howard is a knight that would rather cook than fight. Only through accident does he become a hero.	G. P. Putnam's & Sons, 1967.	(B)

5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (e) Friendship

Anderson, Paul	<u>The Boy and the Blind Storyteller</u> Ah Sung wanders away from his small village in Korea, meets a blind man, becomes a close friend to him. Shows customs and villages of Korea.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1967.	(b)
Anglund, Joan Walsh	<u>Childhood is a Time of Innocence</u> Childhood is a time of friendships and sorrows--a precious part of our lives.	Harcourt, 1964.	(B)
_____	<u>A Friend is Someone Who Likes You</u> Describes the many things in life that are our friends.	Harcourt, 1958.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Baker, Laura N.	<u>Somebody, Somewhere</u> Diana, a junior in high school moves from North Minneapolis to suburb outside Minneapolis. She meets friends at her new school and experiences relationships with girl friends and boy friends typical of her age in a modern suburban setting.	Random House, 1962.	(B)
Beim, Jerrold	<u>Swimming Hole</u> A new boy in the neighborhood refuses to swim with Larry because of his color. Through the help of friends, Steve realizes that color makes no difference.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1951.	(B)
_____, & Lorraine	<u>Two Is A Team</u> Ted and Paul, Negro and white boy, differ on how to build a coaster and decide cooperation is best, after many smashups.	Wm. Morrow & Co. 1945.	(B)
Buck, Pearl S.	<u>The Beech Tree</u> When Grandfather comes to live with Mary Lou and her family, troubles and joys must be dealt with. Mary Lou also helps her parents realize and appreciate Grandfather's worth.	John Day Co. 1955.	(g)
Carlson, Natalie	<u>Ann Aurelia and Dorothy</u> The friendship of Ann Aurelia, a girl in a foster home, and Dorothy, a Negro girl.	Harper & Row, 1968.	(g)
_____	<u>The Empty Schoolhouse</u> Lullah becomes the only child in St. Joseph's school when they integrate it and all the white children withdraw. Not until a near disaster strikes does the town realize the wickedness in their prejudice.	Harper & Row, 1965.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Friedman, Frieda	<u>Carol From the Country</u> When Carol moved to New York with her family she did not like the neighborhood kids and was most unhappy. It took a brave deed to prove to Carol how wonderful it is to have friends.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1950.	(g)
Hayes, Florence	<u>The Boy in the 49th Seat</u> Taro is a lonely boy that makes many attempts of friendship in the crowded classroom but he is always overlooked. How he solves this problem is a humorous experience for everyone.	Random, 1963	(B) T
Sage, Michael	<u>One Good Friend</u> Jerry's life changed after he went to the Central Park Zoo one lonely afternoon. He felt left out and misunderstood as the new boy on the block until the adventurous relationship with a "new" friend.	Cobble Hill Press, 1968.	(b) T
Schulz, Charles	<u>I Need All the Friends I Can Get</u> A picture story showing Charlie Brown searching for a friend.	Determined Pub., 1966.	(B) T
Seredy, Kate	<u>Tree for Peter</u> A beautiful story of a "tramp" befriending a lame boy in shantytown and inspiring him and others to clean up and rebuild the slum section.	The Viking Press, 1941.	(B) T
Thompson, Vivian	<u>Faraway Friends</u> Lani, a Hawaiian girl, helps Mary Jane, a visitor, overcome her shyness and make friends with others.	Holiday House, 1963.	(g) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Uchida, Yoshiko	<u>Sumi's Special Happening</u> desires very much to make a special birthday gift for a gentlemen, 99 years old; one that would make his heart sing. She receives cooperation from the neighborhood and does make it special for Mr. Chan.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1966.	(B) T
*Williams, Beryl	<u>Lillian Wald: Angel of Henry Street</u> Heiress helps New York City slum dwellers.	Julian Messner, 1948.	(B)
Woolley, Catherine	<u>Cathy's Little Sister</u> Chris experiences many frustrating moments and much loneliness as she is the "tag along" to an older sister, Cathy. Not until Chris finds a "best friend" of her own age is she able to come into her own and become more independent.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1964.	(g)
Zolotow, Charlotte	<u>Big Brother</u> When little sister fails to cry when big brother teases, he finds its not much fun to do it anymore.	Harper & Row, 1960.	(B) T

5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (f) Humor

Allingham, William	<u>The Dirty Old Man</u> A short poem, rather humorous, yet carries a moral for tidiness.	Prentice-Hall, 1965.	(B)
Belloc, Hilaire	<u>The Bad Child's Book of Beasts and More Beasts for Worse Children and a Moral Alphabet</u> Humorous lyrics illustrating unacceptable behavior in children and adults.	Dover, 1961.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Bonne, Rose	<u>I Know an Old Lady</u> A humorous limerick of an old lady's attempts to catch a fly.	Rand McNally, 1961.	(B)
Bromhall, Winifred	<u>Belinda's New Shoes</u> The story of Belinda and the near tragedy of the red leather shoes. Humor and interest in the everyday doings of other children.	Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1945.	(g) T
Bruce, Dana	<u>Tell Me A Joke</u> A collection of jokes for children.	Platt & Munk Co., 1966.	(B)
*Cerf, Bennett	<u>Bennett Cerf's Book of Laughs</u>	Random House, 1959.	(B)
_____	<u>Bennett Cerf's Book of Riddles</u> Colorful illustrations accompanying the riddles. For enjoyment and group entertainment as well as for individuals.	Random House, 1960.	(B)
Du Bois, Pene	<u>Lazy Tommy Pumpkinhead</u> A humorous account of the day Tommy's many labor-saving machines work backwards and almost ruin him.	Harper & Row, 1966.	(B)
Freeman, Don	<u>Mop Top</u> Mop Top is a red headed boy who hates to have his hair cut until the day he is almost a mop for someone's floor.	The Viking Press, 1955.	(B)
Joslin, Sesyle	<u>What Do You Do, Dear?</u> Illustrations of proper manners are given in a humorous approach.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1967.	(B)
_____	<u>What Do You Say, Dear?</u> A humorous but affective way of illustrating proper manners in various occasions.	Wm. R. Scott, Inc., 1958.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Kohl, M. and Young, F.	<u>More Jokes For Children</u> A collection of jokes and riddles for young people.	Hill & Wang, 1966.	(B) T
Krasilovsky, Phyllis	<u>The Man Who Didn't Wash His Dishes</u> The consequences of laziness are told by a man who refuses to wash his dishes.	Doubleday, 1950.	(B)
Druass, Ruth	<u>A Good Man and His Good Wife</u> A man cures his wife's habit of constantly rearranging things.	Harper & Row, 1944.	(B)
Lexau, Joan	<u>Olaf Reads</u> Olaf gets into a lot of trouble when he begins to read and carelessly leaves out letters in the words.	Dial Press, 1961.	(B)
Moore, Lilian	<u>Everything Happens to Stuey</u> Story about a boy whose "projects" in and out of school provide much excitement for his family and friends.	Random House, 1960.	(b)
Moore, Lilian and Adelson, Leone	<u>The Terrible Mr. Twitmeyer</u> A humorous story of a dog catcher, Mr. Twitmeyer and his experiences with his dogs, especially Butterball.	Random House, 1952.	(B)
Sherman, Allan	<u>I Can't Dance</u> Two self-conscious young people overlook each other's appearance and shortcomings and blunder through a dance humorously together.	Harper, 1964.	(B) T
Steiner, Charlotte	<u>What's The Hurry, Harry?</u> After many accidents and scoldings Harry learns that you can't do everything in a hurry, some things take time.	Lothrop, Lee & Sherard, 1968.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
White, Anne H.	<u>The Story of Serapina</u> A modern fanciful tale with much humor about Serapina, a very unusual cat who brings in the morning milk, gets the children up for breakfast and even becomes a babysitter.	The Viking Press, 1951.	(B). T
Wilson, Hazel	<u>Herbert's Homework</u> A boy going into Jr. High has many mischievous tricks and ideas to carry out in his time at school. The portable electronic brain he received as a birthday present was quite novel and exciting until he found he couldn't really succeed in school depending on it. Herbert has a good time with his boy friends and trying to stump his teacher.	Random House, 1960.	(B)
Wise, William	<u>Sir Howard, The Coward</u> Howard is a knight that would rather cook than fight. Only through accident does he become a hero.	G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1967.	(B)
Woods, Joan	<u>Maudie's Mush Pots</u> Maudie tires of washing "mush pots" daily so she hides them. Then comes the day when she must wash them all and finds that's a much harder way to do the work.	Abingdon Press, 1963.	(B)
5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (g) Insecurity			
Guy, Anna	<u>William</u> The adjustment and rejection a Negro boy faces when he enters an all-white school.	Dial Press, 1961.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Hawkins, Quail	<u>Who Wants an Apple</u> Apple is a bit hesitant to move to her home until she realizes that as long as her mother and father were there; that was home.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1962.	(g)
Lewiton, Mina	<u>That Bad Carlos</u> When Carlos moves from Puerto Rico to New York he becomes known as "bad" for various acts of behavior. Not until he becomes involved in an act of stealing does he re-assess his values.	Harper & Row, 1964.	(b)
Miles, Miska	<u>Teacher's Pet</u> Ten year old Lottie, the daughter of migrant workers, must attend school for the first time and finds herself the object of much ridicule and teasing.	Little, Brown & Co., 1966.	(g)
*Tufts, Anne	<u>The Super's Daughter</u> Meri, a daughter of a displaced Czechoslovakian family, is shy and awkward and finds school adjustment in New York difficult.	Rinehart & Winston, 1953.	T
5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (h) Jealousy			
*Averill, Ester	<u>Jenny's Adopted Brothers</u>	Harper & Row, 1952.	(g)
Baker, Charlotte	<u>Little Brother</u> John more easily understands his own jealousy of his baby brother when his dog, Shady, reacts the same way to a new puppy.	David McKay Co., 1959.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Johnson, Crockett	<u>A Picture For Harold's Room</u> An "I Can Read" book about Harold becoming involved in a world of fantasy while drawing a picture for his room.	Harper & Row, 1960.	(B)
Pont, Clarice	<u>Ten Minus Nine Equals Joanie</u> After the jolt that an expected new-comer is not a sister but a brother, Joanie learns that she is the only girl in her class at a new school. How this "disaster" turns to a thing of joy is quite an amusing story.	Golden Gate, 1965.	(g)

5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (i) Laziness

Krasilovsky, Phyllis	<u>The Man Who Didn't Wash His Dishes</u> The consequences of laziness are told by a man who refuses to wash his dishes.	Doubleday, 1950.	(B)
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5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (j) Loneliness

Anglund, Joan Walsh	<u>Childhood is a Time of Innocence</u> Childhood is a time of friendships and sorrows--a precious part of our lives.	Harcourt, 1964.	(B)
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Bontemps, Arna	<u>Lonesome Boy</u> A short story of a Negro boy, Bubber, who loves to play his trumpet. He gets involved with the River Boat, despite warnings from his grandfather and becomes very unhappy there.	Houghton-Mifflin, 1959.	(b)
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* _____,	<u>Sad-Faced Boy</u>	Houghton Mifflin Co., 1937.	(B)
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<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Carlson, Natalie S.	<u>The Empty Schoolhouse</u> Lullah becomes the only child in St. Joseph's school when they integrate it and all the white children withdraw. Not until a near disaster strikes does the town realize the wickedness in their prejudice.	Harper & Row, 1965.	(g)
Cone, Molly	<u>Too Many Girls</u> Charlie is very frustrated and disappointed when his mother brings home "another girl" from the hospital. Not until his dog, Sam, has puppies does he realize that you just can't have too many girls in a family.	Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1960.	(B)
DeJong, Meindert	<u>The Singing Hill</u> Finding a horse as a new friend when Ray moves from the city to the country helps to bridge the gap of being a new boy in the community.	Harper & Row, 1962.	(B)
Estes, Eleanor	<u>Hundred Dresses</u> After much teasing, Wanda, a poor Polish girl, tells her classmates that she has a hundred dresses at home but just likes to wear the same faded dress daily.	Harcourt, 1944.	(g)
Friedman, Frieda	<u>Carol From the Country</u> When Carol moved to New York with her family she did not like the neighborhood kids and was most unhappy. It took a brave deed to prove to Carol how wonderful it is to have friends.	W. Morrow & Co., 1950.	(g)
Graham, Lorenz	<u>South Town</u> An outstandingly honest story in the rural south of a respectable Negro family caught in the violence of racial bigotry.	Follett, 1958	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Guy, Anna	<u>William</u> The adjustment and rejection a Negro boy faces when he enters an all white school.	Dial Press, 1961.	(B) T
*Hark & McQueen	<u>A Home For Penny</u> An orphanage child longs for a home and family.	Franklin Watts	(g)
Hayes, Florence	<u>The Boy in the 49th Seat</u> Taro is a lonely boy that makes many attempts of friendship in the crowded classroom but he is always overlooked. How he solves this problem is a humorous experience for everyone.	Random, 1963.	(B) T
Lewiton, Mina	<u>That Bad Carlos</u> When Carlos moves from Puerto Rico to New York he becomes known as "bad" for various acts of behavior. Not until he becomes involved in an act of stealing does he re-assess his values.	Harper & Row, 1964.	(b) T
Sage, Michael	<u>One Good Friend</u> Jerry's life changed after he went to the Central Park Zoo one lonely afternoon. He felt left out and misunderstood as the new boy on the block until the adventurous relationship with a "new" friend.	Cobble Hill Press, 1968.	(b) T
Stuart, Jesse	<u>A Penny's Worth of Character</u> Shan learns about the misery that accompanies dishonesty.	Whittlesey, 1954.	(B) T
Woolley, Catherine	<u>Cathy's Little Sister</u> Chris experiences many frustrating moments and much loneliness as she is the "tag along" to an older sister, Cathy. Not until Chris finds a "best friend" of her own age is she able to come into her own and become more independent.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1964.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (k) Self-Confidence			
Bishop, Curtis K.	<u>Little League Heroes</u> Negro boys, about 11 yrs. old compete and excel in the sport of baseball. It is a lengthy story to be read by a boy very interested in baseball.	J. B. Lippincott Co., 1960.	(b)
*Bontemps, Arna	<u>Sad-Faced Boy</u>	Houghton Mifflin & Co., 1937.	(B)
Christopher, Matthew	<u>Break For the Basket</u> Emmett, a young basketball player, and Mr. G., an artist, play crucial parts in the character development of each other. Emmett overcomes his shyness and fear of his peers and Mr. G. regains self-confidence in his ability to paint.	Little, Brown & Co., 1960.	(b)
_____	<u>Challenge at Second Base</u> Stan lacks self-confidence to compete for a team position. An older brother and a secret pen pal help him gain the confidence he needs.	Little, Brown & Co., 1967.	(b)
_____	<u>Crackerjack Halfback</u> Through the coaching and guidance of others, Freddie is able to overcome his fear of tackling. He also comes to realize that each person has his own fears to deal with and conquer.	Little, Brown & Co., 1962.	(b)
_____	<u>The Lucky Baseball Bat</u> Marvin gains self-confidence as an outstanding baseball player through the aid and support of an interested adult, and through his peer group.	Little, Brown & Co., 1954.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Christopher, Matthew	<u>The Reluctant Pitcher</u> After his son is killed in an accident, Coach Hutton becomes determined to make a pitcher out of Wally. The boy lacks confidence in this position but is determined to please the coach. After a series of events, both coach and boy are able to see strong and weak points in each other. They become more realistic in their expectations.	Little, Brown & Co., 1966.	(b)
_____	<u>Two Strikes on Johnny</u> A story of Johnny, who loves baseball. He has disappointments and encouragements and does become a hero in baseball.	Little, Brown & Co., 1958.	(b)
Cretan, Gladys	<u>All Except Sammy</u> Sammy is an outsider in his talented family of musicians until he begins to develop his own ability to draw and realizes his own self-worth.	Little, Brown & Co., 1966.	(B) T
Ets, Marie Hall	<u>Bad Boy, Good Boy</u> Roberto lives in a world of confusion when his mother leaves home and when he does not understand American ways.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1967.	(B)
Faulkner, Georgene	<u>Melindy's Medal</u> Melindy's Grandmother never lets Melindy forget that she is a girl and won't be able to win a medal in the service as has been family tradition. However, Melindy proves her grandmother wrong.	Julian Messner, Inc., 1945.	(g) T
Heller, Suzanne	<u>The Story of a Fat Little Girl</u> A brief story about a fat girl who is made fun of by other people. She works hard to lose weight, becomes happier and prettier. Then people make fun of a very tall person -- "Sometimes people can be very mean."	Eriksson, Inc., 1966.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Lord, Beman	<u>Quarterback's Aim</u> Through sheer determination, Skinny Alan wins a place on the football team.	Henry Walk, Inc., 1960.	(b)
Renick, Marion	<u>The Big Basketball Prize</u> Tim lacks self-confidence and coordination to compete in a basketball contest. Through the coaching of family and friends and much self-work, Tim is able to overcome these weaknesses.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1963.	(b)
Sachs, Marilyn	<u>Laura's Luck</u> Laura, a bookworm, in an unwelcome camp experience, develops self-confidence and finds a world of adventure.	Doubleday & Co., 1965.	(g)
Sherman, Allan	<u>I Can't Dance</u> Two self-conscious young people overlook each other's appearance and shortcomings and blunder through a dance humorously together.	Harper, 1964	(B) T
Sperry, Armstrong	<u>One Day With Tuktu</u> A little Eskimo Boy proves his worth in a bear hunt.	John C. Winston, 1931.	(b) T
Stuart, Jesse	<u>A Penny's Worth of Character</u> Shan learns about the misery that accompanies dishonesty.	Whittlesey, 1954.	(B) T
Vance, Marguerite	<u>Windows For Rosemary</u> A story about Rosemary, 9 years old, who narrates her experiences as a blind girl, well-adjusted to her handicap and in her family life. A realistic story and encouraging to parents and children.	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1956.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (1) Shyness			
Christopher, Matthew	<u>Break for the Basket</u> Emmett, a young basketball player, and Mr. G., an artist, play crucial parts in the character development of each other. Emmett overcomes his shyness and fear of his peers and Mr. G. regains self-confidence in his ability to paint.	Little, Brown & Co., 1960.	(b)
Heller, Suzanne	<u>The Story of a Fat Little Girl</u> A brief story about a fat girl who is made fun of by other people. She works hard to lose weight, becomes happier and prettier. Then people make fun of a very tall person--"Sometimes people can be very mean."	Eriksson, Inc., 1966.	(B)
Sage, Michael	<u>One Good Friend</u> Jerry's life changed after he went to the Central Park Zoo one lonely afternoon. He felt left out and misunderstood as the new boy on the block until the adventurous relationship with a "new" friend.	Cobble Hill Press, 1968.	(b) T
Thompson, Vivian	<u>Faraway Friends</u> Lani, a Hawaiian girl, helps Mary Jane, a visitor, overcome her shyness and make friends with others.	Holiday House, 1963.	(g) T
*Tufts, Anne	<u>The Super's Daughter</u> Meri, a daughter of a displaced Czeckoslovakian family, is shy and finds school adjustment in New York difficult.	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1953.	T
Waltrip, Lela	<u>Quiet Boy</u> Quiet Boy is an Indian orphan in a government school urged by his grandfather to learn "all the white man's ways."	David McKay Co., 1961.	(b) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
6. FAMILY PROBLEMS (a) General			
Garst, Doris Shannon	<u>Wish on an Apple</u> The Walkers, a migratory family, have many heartwarming experiences, as they follow the crops.	Abingdon Press, 1948.	(B) T
Warren, Mary P.	<u>Walk in my Moccasins</u> Adjustment problems encountered when a Montana couple adopt five Sioux Indian children.	Westminster Press, 1966.	(B)
*Williams, Beryl	<u>Lillian Wald: Angel of Henry Street</u> (Heiress helps New York City slum dwellers)	Julian Messner, 1948.	(B)
6. FAMILY PROBLEMS (b) Broken Home			
Burch, Robert	<u>Skinny</u> A 12 yr. old orphan of migratory workers is temporarily adopted by Miss Bess, a hotel proprietor in a Georgia town. Through the help and encouragement of others he goes back to school to learn to read.	The Viking Press, 1964.	(b) T
Carlson, Natalie S.	<u>Ann Aurelia and Dorothy</u> The friendship of Ann Aurelia, a girl in a foster home, and Dorothy, a Negro girl.	Harper & Row, 1968.	(g)
_____	<u>The Happy Orpheline</u> The first of a series about the adjustment problems encountered and solved in an orphanage in Paris.	Harper & Row, 1957.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Christopher, Matthew	<u>Crackerjack Halfback</u> Through the coaching and guidance of others, Freddie is able to overcome his fear of tackling. He also comes to realize that each person has his own fears to deal with and conquer.	Little, Brown & Co., 1962.	(b)
* _____,	<u>Touchdown for Tommy</u> An orphan wants to be adopted.	Little, Brown & 1959.	(b)
Ets, Marie Hall	<u>Bad Boy, Good Boy</u> Roberto lives in a world of confusion when his mother leaves home and when he does not understand American ways.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1967.	(B)
*Garst, Doris Shannon	<u>Rusty at Ram's Horn Ranch</u> (Unwanted boy)	Abingdon Press,	(b)
*Hark & McQueen	<u>A Home for Penny</u> An orphanage child longs for a home and family.	Franklin Watts	(g)
Haywood, Carolyn	<u>Here's a Penny</u> Story of an adopted boy who is given an understanding mother and father to allow him the normal activities and home life for a young boy.	Harcourt, 1944.	(b)
_____,	<u>Primrose Day</u> During wartime Merry must move from England to America to live with an aunt and uncle. She has many days of mixed emotions as she faces being "different" in her new surroundings.	Harcourt, 1942.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Justus, May	<u>The Other Side of the Mountain</u> Glory lived in a log cabin on one side of Little Twin Mountain until she was ten years old. This is a story of her first experiences at school and in the big world on the other side of the mountain.	Hastings, 1958.	(g)
Lampman, Evelyn	<u>Elder Brother</u> An adventurous story about Jeong, an adopted brother from China, and his new life in America with his parents and six sisters. The Chinese customs and mores are vividly shown as Jeong and Molly become key figures in a spy operation.	Doubleday & Co., 1951.	(B) T
Lexau, Joan	<u>A Kite Over Tenth Avenue</u> In the 1900's Tim lives with his mother and sister in the slums of New York. Their poverty as well as their neighbors is vividly described.	Doubleday & Co., 1967.	(B)
*Ormsby, Virginia	<u>What's Wrong with Julio?</u> Julio wouldn't take part in class until it was discovered he was separated from his parents, and behavior problems were settled after talking by phone with his family.	J. B. Lippincott, 1965.	(B) T
Seredy, Kate	<u>Tree for Peter</u> A beautiful story of a "tramp" befriending a lame boy in shantytown and inspiring him and others to clean up and rebuild the slum section.	The Viking Press, 1941.	(B) T
Stuart, Jesse	<u>Beatinest Boy</u> The life of David as he and his grandmother live together in the woods.	Whittlesey, 1953.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Waltrip, Lela	<u>Quiet Boy</u> Quiet Boy is an Indian orphan in a government school urged by his grandfather to learn "all the white man's ways."	David McKay Co., 1961.	(b) T
Warner, Gertrude	<u>The Boxcar Children</u> The adventures of four orphaned children as they make a home for themselves in a boxcar.	Scott, Foresman & Co., 1942.	(B)
6. FAMILY PROBLEMS			
(c) Economic Insecurity			
Bishop, Claire H.	<u>Toto's Triumph</u> During wartime, Nicolas and his family are among the thousands of displaced persons living in Paris in tents. When the father rescues Toto, a parrot, luck is with them: an apartment is offered but no babies are allowed, and the family has twins!	E. M. Hale Co., 1957.	(B) T
Bothwell, Jean	<u>Peter Holt, P. K.</u> The children in a minister's family often find themselves moving once again to a new town and new faces. This is the story of Peter and his adjustment to his new home.	Harcourt, 1950.	(b)
Bromhall, Winifred	<u>Belinda's New Shoes</u> The story of Belinda and the near tragedy of the red leather shoes. Humor and interest in the everyday doings of other children.	Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1945.	(g) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Burch, Robert	<u>Skinny</u> A 12 yr. old orphan of migratory workers is temporarily adopted by Miss Bess, a hotel proprietor in a Georgia town. Through the help and encouragement of others he goes back to school to learn to read.	The Viking Press, 1964.	(b) T
Carlson, Natalie S.	<u>Ann Aurelia and Dorothy</u> The friendship of Ann Aurelia, a girl in a foster home, and Dorothy, a Negro girl.	Harper & Row, 1968.	(g)
_____	<u>The Family Under the Bridge</u> Armand, a hobo in Paris, returns to his bridge for the winter only to find three children and their mother living there. After much grumbling he becomes the head of the household "under the bridge."	Harper & Row, 1958.	(B)
Christopher, Matthew	<u>The Lucky Baseball Bat</u> Marvin gains self-confidence as an outstanding baseball player through the aid and support of an interested adult, and through his peer group.	Little, Brown & Co., 1954.	(b)
Estes, Eleanor	<u>Hundred Dresses</u> After much teasing, Wanda, a poor Polish girl, tells her classmates that she has a hundred dresses at home but just likes to wear the same faded dress daily.	Harcourt, 1944.	(g) T
Garst, Doris	<u>Wish on an Apple</u> The Walkers, a migratory family, have many heartwarming experiences as they follow the crops.	Abingdon Press, 1948.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Hall, Rosalys	<u>Bertie and Eddie</u> Eddie and his brother manage to get some money to buy a horse without telling their parents. Bertie disappears and everyone must hunt for him.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1961.	(b)
Hayes, Florence	<u>Skid</u> An excellent account of the prejudices a southern Negro boy faces and overcomes when he moves to a northern school to get a better education.	Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1948.	(b) T
Justus, May	<u>A New Home For Billy</u> A Negro family moves in from the slums to a broken-down home which they repair despite some opposition that they are more "shanty trash."	Hastings Pub., 1966.	(B)
_____	<u>The Other Side of the Mountain</u> Glory lived in a log cabin on one side of Little Twin Mountain until she was ten years old. This is a story of her first experiences at school and in the big world on the other side of the mountain.	Hastings, 1958.	(g)
*Lawrence, Mildred	<u>Sand in Her Shoes</u> A girl's adjustment to a new environment.	Harcourt, 1949.	(g)
Lexau, Joan	<u>A Kite Over Tenth Avenue</u> In the 1900's Tim lives with his mother and sister in the slums of New York. Their poverty as well as their neighbors is vividly described.	Doubleday & Co., 1967.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Miles, Miska	<u>Teacher's Pet</u> Ten year old Lottie, the daughter of migrant workers, must attend school for the first time and finds herself the object of much ridicule and teasing.	Little, Brown & Co., 1966.	(g)
Seredy, Kate	<u>The Tenement Tree</u> Tino, the middle child of an Italian family, lives in a tenement in New York. Through an aunt's help, they learn that Tino's "head full of fancy" is a precious gift and not a silly whim.	The Viking Press, 1959.	(B)
_____	<u>Tree for Peter</u> A beautiful story of a "tramp" befriending a lame boy in shantytown and inspiring him and others to clean up and rebuild the slum section.	The Viking Press, 1941.	(B) T
Warner, Gertrude	<u>The Boxcar Children</u> The adventures of four orphaned children as they make a home for themselves in a boxcar.	Scott, Foresman & Co., 1942.	(B)
*Williams, Beryl	<u>Lillian Wald: Angel of Henry Street</u> Heiress helps New York City slum dwellers.	Julian Messner, 1948.	(B)
6. FAMILY PROBLEMS	(d) Illness		
Paullin, Ellen	<u>No More Tonsils</u> The experience in the hospital is told by a young child.	Beacon Press, 1958	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Rowland, Florence W.	<u>Let's Go to a Hospital</u> A step-by-step account of a young boy's trip to the hospital to have his tonsils removed.	G. P. Putnam's Sons., 1968.	(B) T
6. FAMILY PROBLEMS	(c) New Baby		
Baker, Charlotte	<u>Little Brother</u> John more easily understands his own jealousy of his baby brother when his dog, Shady, reacts the same way to a new puppy.	David McKay Co., 1959.	(B)
Buck, Pearl	<u>The Chinese Children Next Door</u> Mother, an American, lived in China when she was a little girl. She tells her children a bedtime story about one incident in her life. The customs of the Chinese family are told in this story, the games they played, the food they ate, and how they dressed.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1942.	(B) T
Carlson, Natalie S.	<u>A Brother for the Orphelines</u> The happiness in a Paris orphanage when 20 girls receive a new brother.	Harper, 1959.	(B)
Cone, Molly	<u>Too Many Girls</u> Charlie is very frustrated and disappointed when his Mother brings home "another girl" from the hospital. Not until his dog, Sam, has puppies does he realize that you just can't have too many girls in a family.	Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1960.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Doss, Helen	<u>A Brother the Size of Me</u> When Donny's family continues to adopt many younger brothers and sisters of every nationality, he takes it upon himself to get a brother his own size.	Little, Brown & Co., 1957.	(B)
Gill, Joan	<u>Hush Jon!</u> Jon is suprised to learn that when he helps with his little sister, Samantha, that she can do more than just cry.	Doubleday & Co., 1968.	T
Pont, Clarice	<u>Ten Minus Nine Equals Joanie</u> After the jolt that an expected new-comer is not a sister but a brother, Joanie learns that she is the only girl in her class at a new school. How this "disaster" turns to a thing of joy is quite an amusing story.	Golden Gate, 1965.	(g)
6. FAMILY PROBLEMS			
	(f) New Environment		
Baker, Laura N.	<u>Somebody, Somewhere</u> Diana, a junior in high school, moves from N. Minneapolis to suburb outside Minn. She meets friends at her new school and experiences relationships with girl friends and boy friends typical of her age in a modern suburban setting.	Random House, 1962.	(B)
Beim, Lorraine	<u>Just Plain Maggie</u> 12 yr. old Maggie learns the importance of being sincere and truthful when she is a newcomer at a summer camp. She finds the other rich, city girls have many problems too, such as broken homes and parents who just don't care.	Harcourt, 1950.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Bothwell, Jean	<u>Peter Holt, P. K.</u> The children in a minister's family often find themselves moving once again to a new town and new faces. This is the story of Peter and his adjustment to his new home.	Harcourt, 1950.	(b)
Buck, Pearl S.	<u>The Beech Tree</u> When Grandfather comes to live with Mary Lou and her family troubles and joys must be dealt with. Mary Lou also helps her parents realize and appreciate Grandfather's worth.	The John Day Co. 1955.	(g)
Carlson, Natalie S.	<u>The Empty Schoolhouse</u> Lullah becomes the only child in St. Joseph's school when they integrate it and all the white children withdraw. Not until a near disaster strikes does the town realize the wickedness in their prejudice.	Harper & Row, 1965.	(g)
Chandler, Edna W.	<u>Charley Brave</u> Charley moves with his family to an Indian Reservation and learns about his family heritage and traditions.	Albert Whitman & Co., 1962.	(b)
*Dagliesh, Alice	<u>The Smiths and Rusty</u> Modern children who move from the city to the suburbs.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1939.	(B)
DeJong, Meindert	<u>The Singing Hill</u> Finding a horse as a new friend when Ray moves from the city to the country helps to bridge the gap of being a new boy in the community.	Harper & Row, 1962.	(B)
Ets, Marie Hall	<u>Bad Boy, Good Boy</u> Roberto lives in a world of confusion when his mother leaves home and when he does not understand American ways.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1967.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Friedman, Frieda	<u>Carol from the Country</u> When Carol moved to New York with her family she did not like the neighborhood kids and was most unhappy. It took a brave deed to prove to Carol how wonderful it is to have friends.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1950.	(g)
Guy, Anna	<u>William</u> The adjustment and rejection a Negro boy faces when he enters an all-white school.	Dial Press, 1961.	(B) T
Hawkins, Quail	<u>Who Wants An Apple</u> Apple is a bit hesitant to move to her new home until she realizes that as long as her mother and father were there, that was home.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1962.	(g)
Hayes, Florence	<u>The Boy in the Rooftop School</u> The story of a Chinese boy who faces hardship as well as joy when he and his family move to Hong Kong.	Random House, 1961.	(B)
_____	<u>Skid</u> An excellent account of the prejudices a southern Negro boy faces and overcomes when he moves to a northern school to get a better education.	Houghton Mifflin Co., 1948.	(b) T
Haywood, Carolyn	<u>Primrose Day</u> During war time Merry must move from England to America to live with an aunt and uncle. She has many days of mixed emotions as she faces being "different" in her new surroundings.	Harcourt, 1942.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Haywood, Carolyn	<u>Two and Two are Four</u> Teddy, age 6, and his little sister Babs, lived in an apartment house in the city, then moved to the farm. The book is divided by chapters for different experiences the children have. It is a story revealing a happy stable family relationship, rather unrealistic at times.	Harcourt, 1940.	(B)
Justus, May	<u>New Boy in School</u> Lenny must adjust to a new school in which he is the only Negro in the class.	Hastings Publishers, 1963.	(B) T
_____	<u>A New Home For Billy</u> A Negro family moves in from the slums to a broken-down home which they repair despite some opposition that they are more "shanty trash."	Hastings Pub., 1966.	(B)
_____	<u>The Other Side of the Mountain</u> Glory lived in a log cabin on one side of Little Twin Mountain until she was ten years old. This is a story of her first experiences at school and in the big world on the other side of the mountain.	Hastings Pub., 1958.	(g)
Lampman, Evelyn	<u>Elder Brother</u> An adventurous story about Jeong, an adopted brother from China, and his new life in America with his parents and six sisters. The Chinese customs and mores are vividly shown as Jeong and Molly become key figures in a spy operation.	Doubleday & Co., 1951.	(B) T
*Lawrence, Mildred	<u>Sand in Her Shoes</u> A girl's adjustment to a new environment.	Harcourt, 1949.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Lewiton, Mina	<u>That Bad Carlos</u> When Carlos moves from Puerto Rico to New York he becomes known as "bad" for various acts of behavior. Not until he becomes involved in an act of stealing does he re-assess his values.	Harper & Row, 1964.	(b) T
Miles, Miska	<u>Teacher's Pet</u> Ten year old Lottie, the daughter of a migrant worker, must attend school for the first time and finds herself the object of much ridicule and teasing.	Little, Brown & Co., 1966.	(g)
Pont, Clarice	<u>Ten Minus Nine Equals Joanie</u> After the jolt that an expected new-comer is not a sister but a brother, Joanie learns that she is the only girl in her class at a new school. How this "disaster" turns to a thing of joy is quite an amusing story.	Golden Gate, 1965.	(g)
Sachs, Marilyn	<u>Laura's Luck</u> Laura, a bookworm, in an unwelcome summer camp experience, develops self-confidence and finds a world of adventure.	Doubleday, 1965	(g)
Sage, Michael	<u>One Good Friend</u> Jerry's life changed after he went to the Central Park Zoo one lonely afternoon. He felt left out and misunderstood as the new boy on the block until the adventurous relationship with a "new" friend.	Cobble Hill Press, 1968.	(b) T
*Tufts, Anne	<u>The Super's Daughter</u> Meri, a daughter of a displaced Czechoslovakian family, is shy and awkward and finds school adjustment in New York difficult.	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1953.	T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Uchida, Yoshiko	<u>New Friends for Susan</u> Susan, a Japanese girl, meets an American girl friend at school and they have good times together until Susan must leave for her home in Japan.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951.	(g)
_____	<u>The Promised Year</u> A Japanese child visits American relatives and learns much about "the strange American ways."	Harcourt, 1959.	(g)
Urmston, Mary	<u>The New Boy</u> The adjustment of an 11 year old boy as he enters a new school.	Doubleday & Co., 1950.	(b) T
Warren, Mary P.	<u>Walk in My Moccasins</u> Adjustment problems encountered when a Montana couple adopt five Sioux Indian children.	Westminster Press, 1966.	(B)
6. FAMILY PROBLEMS	(g) Parent-child Conflict		
Christopher, Matthew	<u>The Reluctant Pitcher</u> After his son is killed an accident, Coach Hutton becomes determined to make a pitcher out of Wally. The boy lacks confidence in this position but is determined to please the coach. After a series of events, both coach and boy are able to see strong and weak points in each other. They become more realistic in their expectations.	Little, Brown & Co., 1966.	(b)
Gretan, Gladys	<u>All Except Sammy</u> Sammy is an outsider in his talented family of musicians until he begins to develop his own ability to draw and realizes his own self-worth.	Little, Brown & Co., 1966.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
6. FAMILY PROBLEMS	(h) Sibling Rivalry		
Beim, Jerrold	<u>Too Many Sisters</u> The frustrations and adjustment of a boy with many sisters.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1956.	(B)
Cone, Molly	<u>Too Many Girls</u> Charlie is very frustrated and dissatisfied when his mother brings home "another girl" from the hospital. Not until his dog, Sam, has puppies does he realize that you just can't have too many girls in a family.	Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1960.	(B)
Gill, Joan	<u>Hush Jon!</u> Jon is surprised to learn that when he helps with his little sister, Samantha, that she can do more than just eat and cry.	Doubleday & Co., 1968.	(B)
Hall, Rosalys	<u>Bertie and Eddie</u> Eddie and his brother manage to get some money to buy a horse without telling their parents. Bertie disappears and everyone must hunt for him.	E. M. Hale & Co.,	(b)
Lindgren, Astrid	<u>The Children on Troublemaker Street</u> The story of the Nyman family, with a special emphasis on Lotta, the youngest of three.	The Macmillan Co., 1964.	(g) T
McGinley, Phyllis	<u>Boys Are Awful</u> The slow but steady change in a girl's mind of when boys change from awful to rather nice.	Franklin Watts, Inc., 1961.	(B)
Minarik, Else	<u>No Fighting, No Biting!</u> Four short stories depicting situations in which children argue or face other problems.	Harper & Row, 1958.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Seredy, Kate	<u>The Tenement Tree</u> Tino, the middle child of an Italian family, lives in a tenement in New York. Through an aunt's help, they learn that Tino's "head full of fancy" is a precious gift and not a silly whim.	The Viking Press, 1959.	(B)
Woolley, Catherine	<u>Cathy's Little Sister</u> Chris experiences many frustrating moments and much loneliness as she is the "tag along" to an older sister, Cathy. Not until Chris finds a "best friend" of her own age, is she able to come into her own and become more independent.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1964.	(g)
Zolotow, Charlotte	<u>Big Brother</u> When little sister fails to cry when big brother teases, he finds its not much fun to do it anymore.	Harper & Row, 1960.	T
7. FOREIGN BACKGROUND (a) General			
Anderson, Paul	<u>The Boy and the Blind Storyteller</u> Ah Sung wanders away from his small village in Korea, meets a blind man, becomes a close friend to him. Shows customs and villages of Korea.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1967.	(b)
Buff, Mary & Conrad	<u>Magic Maize</u> Opinionated Guatemalan farmer learns that old and new can work together to bring advancement. Customs and observances of Central America, Guatemala are given in the reading. Fabian, an Indian boy, learns this too as he received the "Magic Maize" from the gringos, white people.	Houghton-Mifflin, 1953.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Carlson, Natalie S.	<u>The Orphelines in the Enchanted Castle</u> An adventurous mystery story in an old castle in Paris is the plot for the French orphans.	Harper, 1964.	(B)
Cohen, Robert	<u>The Color of Man</u> Through photographs and text the color of man is discussed.	Random House, 1968.	(B) T
Dagliesh, Alice	<u>Courage of Sarah Noble</u> The true story of an eight-year-old girl's stay with the Indians in the 1700's. This vividly shows her courage, friendship, and faith when left by her father.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1954.	(g)
Estes, Eleanor	<u>Hundred Dresses</u> After much teasing, Wanda, a poor Polish girl, tells her classmates that she has a hundred dresses at home but just likes to wear the same faded dress daily.	Harcourt, 1944.	(g) T
Evans, Eva Knox	<u>People are Important</u> A book about differences in people of the earth--differences in food, housing, manners, language--but with the purpose of emphasizing the universal experience of life and the importance of the individual.	Capitol Pub., 1951.	(B) T
*Hayes, Florence.	<u>How-Pole: New American</u> A Polish boy, a DP, becomes an American.	Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1952.	(b)
Joslin, Sesyle	<u>Please Share That Peanut</u> A humorous play in 14 acts of the joys and adventures of young ladies and young gentlemen of the Egyptian Desert sharing.	Harcourt, 1965.	(B)
Justus, May	<u>Children of the Great Smoky Mountains</u> A collection of stories about children of Scotch-Irish and English pioneers.	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1952.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
McArdle, B. and Marks, S.	<u>Graham is an Aboriginal Boy</u> Through photographs and a small amount of text, the life of the Aborigines is told.	Hastings Pub., 1968.	(B) T
Mirsky, Reba	<u>Seven Grandmothers</u> A sequel to <u>Thirty-One Brothers and Sisters</u> .	Follett, 1955.	(g)
Reyher, Becky	<u>My Mother is the Most Beautiful Woman in the World</u> When a small child becomes lost from her mother the villagers must begin a search for "the most beautiful woman in the world."	Lothrop, Lee & Shephard, 1965.	(B) T
Silverstone, M. and Miller, L.	<u>Bala, Child of India</u> A picture book with text depicting the life of children in India. The real life photographs make this book suitable for the upper levels.	Hastings Pub., 1968.	(B) T
Strachan, Margaret	<u>Mennonite Martha</u> Martha dislikes the traditional Mennonite ways of life. The story centers around her and her family through several experiences and gives a view of the old-traditional ways of Mennonite life.	Washburn, 1961.	(g)
Thompson, Vivian	<u>Faraway Friends</u> Lani, a Hawaiian girl, helps Mary Jane, a visitor, overcome her shyness and make friends with others.	Holiday House, 1963.	(g) T
*Tufts, Anne	<u>The Super's Daughter</u> Meri, a daughter of a displaced Czeckos- lavakian family, is shy and awkward and finds school adjustment in New York difficult.	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1953.	T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
*Van Stockum, Hilda	<u>The Winged Watchman</u> (Dutch family during the German occupation)	Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1962.	(B)
7. FOREIGN BACKGROUND	(b) Amish	Lippincott, 1963	
Lenski, Lois	<u>Shoo-Fly Girl</u> A story depicting the simple life of the Amish people in Pennsylvania.		(g)
7. FOREIGN BACKGROUND	(c) Indian		
Anderson, A. M. and Betts, Emmett A.	<u>Friday, The Arapaho Indian</u> Story of an Arapaho Indian boy who lost his way and of the famous fur trapper who found him. A true story of high adventure.	Harper & Row, 1951.	(b)
Chandler, Edna W.	<u>Charley Brave</u> Charley moves with his family to an Indian Reservation and learns about his family heritage and traditions.	Albert Whitman & Co., 1962.	(b)
*Franklin, George C.	<u>Indian Uprising</u> (Trouble with Ute tribe helps a young man grow up.)	Houghton Mifflin, 1962.	(b)
Bulla, Clyde Robert	<u>Squanto, Friend of the White Man</u> An Indian boy that became a true and lasting friend to the white man.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1954.	(B)
Clark, Ann Nolan	<u>The Desert People</u> A realistic story describing the customs and mores of the Indians of the desert.	The Viking Press, 1962.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Eliting, M. and Folsom, M.	<u>The Secret Story of Pueblo Bonito</u> The true story of how scientists discovered and pieced together the Indian tribe of Pueblo Bonito in New Mexico and why they suddenly disappeared.	Scholastic Book Services, 1963.	(B)
Nadig, Henry	<u>They Stood Alone: The Story of Indian Stream</u> This story is based upon an episode of American history. It shows the spirit of the Indians in establishing Indian Stream.	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1955.	(b)
Waltrip, Lela	<u>Quiet Boy</u> Quiet Boy is an Indian orphan in a government school urged by his grandfather to learn "all the white man's ways."	David McKay Co., 1961.	(b) T
7. FOREIGN BACKGROUND	(d) Italian		
Bishop, Claire H.	<u>Toto's Triumph</u> During wartime, Nicolas and his family are among the thousands of displaced persons living in Paris in tents. When the father rescues Toto, a parrot, luck is with them: an apartment is offered, but no babies are allowed, and the family has twins!	E. M. Hale & Co., 1957.	(B) T
Carlson, Natalie	<u>The Family Under The Bridge</u> Armand, a hobo in Paris, returns to his bridge for the winter only to find three children and their mother living there. After much grumbling he becomes the head of the household "under the bridge."	Harper & Row, 1958.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Carlson, Natalie	<u>The Happy Orpheline</u> The first of a series about the adjustment problems encountered and solved in an orphanage in Paris.	Harper & Row, 1957.	(B)
O'Donnell, Mabel	<u>Italian Children</u> An accurate and true-to-life description of the children of Italy.	Row-Person, 1951.	(B)
Seredy, Kate	<u>The Tenement Tree</u> Tino, the middle child of an Italian family, lives in a tenement in New York. Through an aunt's help, they learn that Tino's "head full of fancy" is a precious gift and not a silly whim.	The Viking Press, 1959.	(B)
7. FOREIGN BACKGROUND (e) Mexican			
Ets, Marie Hall	<u>Bad Boy, Good Boy</u> Roberto lives in a world of confusion when his mother leaves home and when he does not understand American ways.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1967.	(B)
Lewiton, Mina	<u>That Bad Carlos</u> When Carlos moves from Puerto Rico to New York he becomes known as "bad" for various acts of behavior. Not until he becomes involved in an act of stealing does he re-assess his values.	Harper & Row, 1964.	(b) T
7. FOREIGN BACKGROUND (f) Oriental			
Batchelor, Julia F.	<u>A Cap for Mul Chand</u> The setbacks a Chinese boy has before he is able to go to Bombay.	Harcourt, 1950.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Bishop, Claire H.	<u>Five Chinese Brothers</u> Fairytale of five brothers and what they must endure to prove their brother's innocence.	Coward-McCann, Inc., 1933.	(B)
Bro, Marguerite	<u>Su-Mei's Golden Years</u> A story of modern China and life in one of its poorer villages after the war. Story depicts the courage of a father and son attempting to teach new ways against the ridicule of the villagers.	Doubleday & Co., 1950.	(B)
Buck, Pearl	<u>The Chinese Children Next Door</u> Mother, an American, lived in China when she was a little girl. She tells her children a bedtime story about one incident in her life. The customs of the Chinese family are told in this story, the games they played, the food they ate, and how they dressed.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1942.	(B) T
*Bulla, Clyde	<u>Johnny Hong of Chinatown</u> (Chinese)	Thomas Y. Crowell,	(b)
Hayes, Florence	<u>The Boy in the 49th Seat</u> Taro is a lonely boy that makes many attempts of friendship in the crowded classroom but he is always overlooked. How he solves this problem is a humorous experience for everyone.	Random, 1963.	(B) T
_____	<u>The Boy in the Rooftop School</u> The story of a Chinese boy who faces hardship as well as joy when he and his family move to Hong Kong.	Random House, 1961	(B)
Lampman, Evelyn	<u>Elder Brother</u> An adventurous story about Jeong, an adopted brother from China, and his new life in America with his parents and six sisters. The Chinese customs and mores are vividly shown as Jeong and Molly become key figures in a spy operation.	Doubleday & Co., 1951.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Sage, Michael	<u>Careful Carlos</u> Carlos is sent to the store and must overcome all temptations to buy what his mother did <u>not</u> order.	Holiday House, 1967.	(B) T
Uchida, Yoshiko	<u>New Friends for Susan</u> Susan, a Japanese girl, meets an American girl friend at school and they have good times together until Susan must leave for her home in Japan.	Charles Scribner Sons, 1951.	(g)
_____	<u>The Promised Year</u> A Japanese child visits American relatives and learns much about the strange American ways.	Harcourt, 1959.	(g)
_____	<u>Sumi's Special Happening</u> Sumi desires very much to make a special birthday gift for a gentlemen, 99 years old; one that would make his heart sing. She receives cooperation from the neighborhood and does make it special for Mr. Chan.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1966.	(B) T
8. NEGRO AMERICAN			
*Beim, Jerrold	<u>Sasha and the Samovar</u>	Harcourt, 1945.	(B)
_____	<u>Swimming Hole</u> A new boy in the neighborhood refuses to swim with Larry because of his color. Through the help of friends, Steve realizes that color makes no difference.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1951.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Baim, Jerrold & Lorraine	<u>Two is a Team</u> Ted and Paul, Negro and white boy, differ on how to build a coaster and decide cooperation is best, after many smashups.	Wm. Morrow & Co. 1945.	(B)
Bishop, Curtis K.	<u>Little League Heroes</u> Negro boys, about 11 yrs. old, compete and excel in the sport of baseball. It is a lengthy story to be read by a boy very interested in baseball.	J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1960.	(b)
Bontemps, Arna	<u>Famous Negro Athletes</u> Short life stories of famous sports people such as Joe Louis, Willie Mays, and Althea Gibson, plus others.	Dodd, Mead & Co., 1964.	(B) T
* _____,	<u>George Washington Carver</u>	Harper & Row, 1950.	(B)
_____,	<u>Lonesome Boy</u> A short story of a Negro boy, Bubber, who loves to play his trumpet. He gets involved with the River Boat, despite warnings from his grandfather; becomes very unhappy there.	Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1959.	(b)
Carlson, Natalie S.	<u>Ann Aurelia and Dorothy</u> The friendship of Ann Aurelia, a girl in a foster home, and Dorothy, a Negro girl.	Harper & Row, 1968.	(g)
_____,	<u>The Empty Schoolhouse</u> Lullah becomes the only child in St. Joseph's school when they integrate it and all the white children withdraw. Not until a near disaster strikes does the town realize the wickedness in their prejudice.	Harper & Row, 1965.	(g)
Epstein, Sam & Beryl	<u>George Washington Carver</u> The life of a world-famous Negro teacher and scientist.	Garrard, 1960.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Faulkner, Georgene	<u>Melindy's Medal</u> Melindy's Grandmother never lets Melindy forget that she is a girl and won't be able to win a medal in the service as has been family tradition. However, Melindy proves her grandmother wrong.	Julian Messner, Inc., 1945.	(g) T
Gill, Joan	<u>Hush Jon!</u> Jon is surprised to learn that when he helps with his little sister, Samantha, that she can do more than just eat and cry.	Doubleday & Co., 1968.	T
Graham, Lorenz	<u>South Town</u> An outstandingly honest story in the rural south of a respectable Negro family caught in the violence of racial bigotry.	Follett, 1958.	(B) T
Guy, Anna	<u>William</u> The adjustment and rejection a Negro boy faces when he enters an all-white school.	Dial Press, 1961.	(B) T
Hogan, Inez	<u>Epaminondas and His Auntie</u> An excellent stereotyped characture of a Negro boy and his mother. (A good way to illustrate our stereotyping of minority groups.)	Houghton Mifflin Co., 1907.	(B) T
Justus, May	<u>New Boy in School</u> Lenny must adjust to a new school in which he is the only Negro in the class.	Hastings Pub. 1963.	(B) T
_____	<u>A New Home for Billy</u> A Negro family moves in from the slums to a broken-down home which they repair despite some opposition that they are more "shanty trash."	Hastings Pub., 1966.	(B)
*McGovern, Ann	<u>Runaway Slave: The Story of Harriet Tubman</u>	Scholastic Book Services, 1965.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Patterson, Lillie	<u>Booker T. Washington</u> The rising of a Negro slave boy from a life of poverty to the leader of his people.	Garrard Press, 1962.	(B)
Rambeau, John & Nancy	<u>Jim Forest and the Plane Crash</u> A Negro soldier helps Jim seize a wanted man for the FBI.	Benefic Press, 1959.	(B)
Stevenson, Augusta	<u>Booker T. Washington</u> Biography of a Negro who overcame obstacles of prejudice and poverty to become a leading educator.	Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1950.	(B)
_____	<u>George Carver: Boy Scientist</u> Childhood of famous American Series. The life of a Negro boy and his later contributions to science.	Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1959.	(B)
*Swift, Hildegarde	<u>North Star Shining</u> A gripping pictorial history of the American Negro.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1947.	(B) T
9. PREJUDICE			
Beim, Jerrold	<u>Swimming Hole</u> A new boy in the neighborhood refuses to swim with Larry because of his color. Through the help of friends, Steve realizes that color makes no difference.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1951.	(B)
_____, and Lorraine	<u>Two Is a Team</u> Ted and Paul, Negro and white boy, differ on how to build a coaster and decide cooperation is best, after many smashups.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1945.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Buck, Pearl	<u>The Chinese Children Next Door</u> Mother, an American, lived in China when she was a little girl. She tells her children a bedtime story about one incident in her life. The customs of the Chinese family are told in this story, the games they played, the food they ate, and how they dressed.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1942.	(B) T
Burchard, Peter	<u>Jed, the Story of a Yankee Soldier and a Southern Boy</u> An excellent story of a 16 yr. old Yankee soldier who befriends the son of a confederate officer and later defends the boy's family from a "damn" Yankee.	Coward-McMann, 1960.	(b) T
Carlson, Natalie S.	<u>The Empty Schoolhouse</u> Lullah becomes the only child in St. Joseph's school when they integrate it and all the white children withdraw. Not until a near disaster strikes does the town realize the wickedness in their prejudice.	Harper & Row., 1965.	(g)
Estes, Eleanor	<u>Hundred Dresses</u> After much teasing, Wanda, a poor Polish girl, tells her classmates that she has a hundred dresses at home but just likes to wear the same faded dress daily.	Harcourt, 1944.	(g) T
Hayes, Florence	<u>Skid</u> An excellent account of the prejudices a southern Negro boy faces and overcomes when he moves to a northern school to get a better education.	Houghton Mifflin Co., 1948.	(b) T
Graham, Lorenz	<u>South Town</u> An outstandingly honest story in the rural south of a respectable Negro family caught in the violence of racial bigotry.	Follett, 1958.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Guy, Anna	<u>William</u> The adjustment and rejection a Negro boy faces when he enters an all-white school.	Dial Press, 1961.	(B) T
Hogan, Inez	<u>Epaminondas and His Auntie</u> An excellent stereotyped caricature of a Negro boy and his mother. (A good way to illustrate our stereotyping of minority groups.)	Houghton Mifflin Co., 1907.	(E)
Justus, May	<u>A New Home for Billy</u> A Negro family moves in from the slums to a broken-down home which they repair despite some opposition that they are more "shanty trash."	Hastings Pub., 1966.	(B)
*McGovern, Ann	<u>Runaway Slave: The Story of Harriet Tubman</u>	Scholastic Book Services, 1965.	(B)
10. SPORTS			
*Swift, Hildegard	<u>North Star Shining</u> A gripping pictorial history of the American Negro.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1947.	(B) T
Bishop, Curtis K.	<u>Little League Heroes</u> Negro boys, about 11 years old, compete and excel in the sport of baseball. It is a lengthy story to be read by a boy very interested in baseball.	J. B. Lippincott Co., 1960.	(b)
Bontemps, Arna	<u>Famous Negro Athletes</u> Short life stories of famous sports people such as Joe Louis, Willie Mays, and Althea Gibson, plus others.	Dodd, Mead & Co., 1964.	(B) T
*Christopher, Matthew	<u>Basketball Sparkplug</u> (Choir singers aren't sissies).	Little, Brown & Co., 1957.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Christopher, Matthew	<u>Catcher With a Glass Arm</u> Through the coaching of an interested father, Jody overcomes his fears in playing baseball.	Little, Brown & Co., 1964.	(b)
_____	<u>Challenge at Second Base</u> Stan lacks self-confidence to compete for a team position. An older brother and a secret pen pal help him gain the confidence he needs.	Little, Brown & Co., 1967.	(b)
_____	<u>Crackerjack Halfback</u> Through the coaching and guidance of others, Freddie is able to overcome his fear of tackling. He also comes to realize that each person has his own fears to deal with and conquer.	Little Brown & Co., 1962.	(b)
_____	<u>The Lucky Baseball Bat</u> Marvin gains self-confidence as an outstanding baseball player through the aid and support of an interested adult, and through his peer group.	Little, Brown & Co., 1954.	(b)
_____	<u>The Reluctant Pitcher</u> After his son is killed in an accident, Coach Hutton becomes determined to make a pitcher out of Wally. The boy lacks confidence in this position, but is determined to please the coach. After a series of events, both coach and boy are able to see strong and weak points in each other. They become more realistic in their expectations.	Little, Brown & Co., 1966.	(b)
* _____	<u>Sink It, Rusty</u> (Polio weakness).	Little, Brown & Co., 1963.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
*Christopher, Matthew	<u>Touchdown For Tommy</u> (An orphan wants to be adopted).	Little, Brown & Co., 1959.	(b)
_____	<u>Two Strikes on Johnny</u> A story of Johnny, who loves baseball. He has disappointments and encouragements and does become a hero in baseball.	Little, Brown & Co., 1958.	(b)
Lord, Beman	<u>Quarterback's Aim</u> Through sheer determination, Skinny Alan wins a place on the football team.	Henry Walk, Inc., 1960.	(b)
Renick, Marion	<u>The Big Basketball Prize</u> Tim lacks self-confidence and coordination to compete in a basketball contest. Through the coaching of family and friends and much self-work, Tim is able to overcome these weaknesses.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1963.	(b)
11. WAR			
Bishop, Claire H.	<u>Toto's Triumph</u> During wartime, Nicolas and his family are among the thousands of displaced persons living in Paris in tents. When the father rescues Toto, a parrot, luck is with them; an apartment is offered, but no babies are allowed, and the family has twins!	E. M. Hale & Co., 1957.	(B) T
Bro, Marguerite	<u>Su-Mei's Golden Years</u> A story of modern China and life in one of its poorer villages after the war. Story depicts the courage of a father and son attempting to teach new ways against the ridicule of the villagers.	Doubleday & Co., 1950.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
*Hayes, Florence	<u>How-Pole: New American</u> A Polish boy, a DP, becomes an American.	Houghton Mifflin Co., 1952.	(b)
Haywood, Carolyn	<u>Primrose Day</u> During war time Merry must move from England to America to live with an aunt and uncle. She has many days of mixed emotions as she faces being "different" in her new surroundings.	Harcourt, 1942.	(g)
*Van Stockum, Hilda	<u>The Winged Watchman</u> (Dutch family during the German occupation).	Farrar, Strauss & Giroux, 1962.	(B)

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY

C. ADVANCED LEVEL

II. CODING FOR CROSS-REFERENCE SYSTEM

This annotated bibliography is divided into three levels:

	<u>Reading Level</u>	<u>Age Level</u>
Primary -	K-2	6-9
Intermediate -	2-4	9-13
Advanced -	3-5	12-18

Notice that your particular classification may not be the same as is listed here, for the entire range of special education is included in the three levels. A sample entry from the bibliography follows:

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Friedman, Frieda	<u>Janitor's Girl</u> Discrimination children face because of their father's occupation as a janitor.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1956.	(g)

The Appeal column refers to a judgment on the editor's part as to which sex the book is most appropriate:

- Appeal
- (b) boys
 - (c) girls
 - (B) both

Periodically you will note an asterisk beside an author's name. This indicates that the

author was unable to personally examine that particular book but through other bibliographies and recommendations deemed it appropriate for inclusion.

You will find in the Author Index the entire bibliography alphabetized according to the author's last name. In the column Category is listed a coding system to aid the teacher in locating the titles as well as indicating the various categories in which the book is applicable. An example of a listing in the Author Index:

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Category</u>
Friedman, Frieda	<u>Janitor's Girl</u>	A	5-g-j, 6c, 9

At the Advanced Level, you could refer to the following categories and find Janitor's Girl by Frieda Friedman to be appropriate for the category:

5 - Character and Personality:

(g) insecurity

(j) loneliness

6 - Family Problems:

(c) economic insecurity

9 - Prejudice

The complete Coding For Cross Reference appears on the following page. Notice that each of the eleven numbers refers to a subject (#4. -- Biography), and these numbers remain constant at all levels throughout the publication.

The letters refer to sub-categories within a subject area, i.e., 5-k reads:

5 - Character and Personality is the category

(k) is the sub-category, self-confidence

CODING FOR CROSS REFERENCE

- | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>Adventure</u> | 2. <u>Appearance:</u>
a) general dissatisfaction
b) physical handicaps | 3. <u>Behavior and Etiquette</u> | 4. <u>Biography</u> |
| 5. <u>Character & Personality:</u>
a) general
b) authority
c) emotions
d) fear | e) friendship
f) humor
g) insecurity
h) jealousy | | i) laziness
j) loneliness
k) self-confidence
l) shyness |
| 6. <u>Family Problems:</u>
a) general
b) broken home
c) economic insecurity | d) illness
e) new baby
f) new environment | | g) parent-child conflict
h) sibling rivalry |
| 7. <u>Foreign Backgrounds:</u>
a) general
b) Amish | c) Indian
d) Italian | | e) Mexican
f) Oriental |
| 8. <u>Negro American</u> | 9. <u>Prejudice</u> | 10. <u>Sports</u> | |
| | 11. <u>War</u> | | |

Author

Title

Publisher

Appeal

1. ADVENTURE

*Acker, Helen

School Train

The adventures and struggles of Antoine, a trapper, and his two sons, Tony and John, in the wilds of Canada.

Scholastic Book Services, 1953.

(b)

Arnold, Elliott

Brave Jimmy Stone

Jimmy, age 11, from a broken home where parents are separated, goes on a hunting trip with his father in Denver. His father falls, breaks his leg, has to lie in the snow for 2 days until Jimmy gets help. A helicopter rescues father, is taken to a hospital along with Jimmy. Mother comes and his parents tell Jimmy they are all going to live together as a family. No explanation given Jimmy for separation or reuniting.

Random House, 1962.

(b)

Burchard, Peter

Jed, The Story of a Yankee Soldier and a Southern Boy

An excellent story of a 16 yr. old Yankee soldier who befriends the son of a confederate officer and later defends the boy's family from a "damn" Yankee.

Coward-McMann, 1960.

(b) T

Church, Richard

Five Boys in a Cave

When the Tomahawk Club, consisting of five boys, decide to explore an underground cave, many dangers and exciting experiences occur which shows each boy how he reacts in a fearful situation.

The John Day Co., 1951.

(B)

DuSoe, Robert C.

Sea Boots

Humorous, dangerous adventures of Mexican-American boy in learning the ways of a fisherman.

David McKay Co., 1949.

(b)

4

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Fritz, Jean	<u>Brady</u> During the 1800's a preacher's son secretly continues his father's work with the underground railroad when his father is unable. His actions prove that he is no longer the "blabbermouth" of his youth, but, indeed, a man.	Coward-McMann, 1960.	(B) T
*Garst, Doris Shannon	<u>Rusty at Ram's Horn Ranch</u> (Unwanted boy)	Abingdon Press,	(b)
Hayes, Florence	<u>Chee and His Pony</u> A story about an Indian boy in Arizona and several of his experiences with other boys and families of Indians. Gives insights in Indian customs and ways of living. Adventure and humor tied into the story.	Houghton-Mifflin, 1950.	(b)
Johnson, Edgar and Annabel	<u>The Grizzly</u> Fear permeated all memories David had of father, a capable outdoorsman. This fear turns to hatred when they go on a camping trip together. Through a near disaster each is able to see the weak and strong points in the other and become more compatible.	Harper & Row, 1964.	(b)
Lampman, Evelyn	<u>Elder Brother</u> An adventurous story about Jeong, an adopted brother from China, and his new life in America with his parents and six sisters. The Chinese customs and mores are vividly shown as Jeong and Molly become key figures in a spy operation.	Doubleday & Co., 1951.	(B) T
Malkus, Alida	<u>Sidi, Boy of the Desert</u> Sidi, receives a colt of his own, a sign he has now entered manhood. The book centers around his experiences with his horse. The words are difficult, so it should be read by	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1956.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
	the teacher. Gives an interesting picture of desert life in Africa and their customs.		
McDowell, Margaret	<u>Second Son</u> Segundo, meaning second son, lives in the Phillipines with his family. The visit by a missionary proves to be a most important day in his life.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1961.	(b)
Nadig, Henry	<u>They Stood Alone: The Story of Indian Stream</u> This story is based upon an episode of American history. It shows the spirit of the Indians in establishing Indian Stream.	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1955.	(b)
Otis, James	<u>Toby Tyler</u> Toby runs away from home because he thinks he has to work too hard. After ten weeks with the circus, home looks good to him. Continued in <u>Mr. Stubb's Brother</u> .	The World Publishing Co., 1920.	(b)
Pohlmann, Lilian	<u>Myrtle Albertina's Secret</u> Determined to show everyone that she can keep a secret, how can Myrtle help a friend in prison without telling what she knows?	Scholastic Book Services, 1967.	(g)
Sperry, Armstrong	<u>One Day With Manu</u> A South Sea Island story depicting the customs and experiences of the island people.	John C. Winston, 1933.	(b)
Steele, William	<u>Wilderness Journey</u> Flan was known as the weakling and clumsy boy in the family. When he must make a journey across the wilderness with the Lone Hunter, he learns a valuable lesson in self-confidence and realizes that "you can make a few mistakes and still win if you do your best."	Harcourt, 1953.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Viereck, Phillip	<u>The Summer I Was Lost</u> Through a series of failures in school, athletics, and work Paul loses all confidence in himself. Not until he becomes lost in the wilderness does he truly find himself.	The John Day Co., 1965.	(b)
Warner, Gertrude	<u>The Boxcar Children</u> The adventures of four orphaned children as they make a home for themselves in a boxcar.	Scott, Foresman & Co., 1942.	(B)
Wier, Ester	<u>The Loner</u> The Loner is a boy who has followed the crops in an effort to stay alive. He has no name or family until he is befriended by a shepherd, Boss. Through this experience "The Loner" is able to grasp a sense of direction and obtain some values and aspirations for his life.	David McKay, 1963.	(B)

2. APPEARANCE

(a) General Dissatisfaction

Burch, Robert	<u>Skinny</u> A 12 yr. old orphan of migratory workers, temporarily adopted by Miss Bess, a hotel proprietor in a Georgia town. Through the help and encouragement of others he goes back to school to learn to read.	The Viking Press, 1964.	(b) T
Felsen, Henry	<u>Bertie Comes Through</u> A fat boy who tried in vain for every sport in high school yet failed to be discouraged when he was refused. Also in the series: <u>Bertie Makes a Break</u> and <u>Bertie Takes Care</u> .	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1947.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Meader, Stephen	<u>Sparkplug of the Hornets</u> The determination of a "pint-sized" boy to play basketball has great affects on the rest of the team.	Harcourt, 1953.	(b)
Lord, Beman	<u>Quarterback's Aim</u> Through sheer determination, Skinny Alan wins a place on the football team.	Henry Walk, Inc. 1960.	(b)
Meuhl, Lois	<u>Worst Room in the School</u> A story of twelve children and their new teacher in a make-shirt classroom. The personal problems of each student, as well as the teacher, are illuminated and at least partially solved in the course of the school year.	Holiday House, 1961.	(B)
Sherburne, Zoa	<u>Girl in the Mirror</u> Ruth Ann, an overweight girl of 16, is quite resentful of the prospect of a stepmother, Tracy. Only through tragedy is she able to overcome her jealousy and do something about her weight.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1966.	(g)
Sherman, Allan	<u>I Can't Dance</u> Two self-conscious young people overlook each other's appearance and shortcomings and blunder through a dance humorously, together.	Harper, 1964.	(B) T
Steele, William	<u>Wilderness Journey</u> Flan was known as the weakling and clumsy boy in the family. When he must make a journey across the wilderness with the Lone Hunter, he learns a valuable lesson in self-confidence and realizes that "you can make a few mistakes and still win if you do your best."	Harcourt, 1953.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
2. APPEARANCE	(b) Physical Handicaps		
Anderson, Paul	<u>The Boy and the Blind Storyteller</u> Ah Sung wanders away from his small village in Korea, meets a blind man, becomes a close friend to him. Shows customs and villages of Korea.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1967.	(b)
Berry, Erick	<u>Green Door to the Sea</u> Girl, 16, is stricken by polio. Letty lives in Jamaica with her family while she is regaining her health. Upon reunion with her father, Letty is as normal in her walking as before she had polio.	The Viking Press, 1955.	(g)
Burnett, V. H.	<u>The Secret Garden</u> This story is of a "wheelchair" cripple who is determined to walk and succeeds.	J. B. Lippincott Co., 1949.	T
Campanella, Roy	<u>It's Good to be Alive</u> The heartbreaking and heartwarming story of the former Brooklyn Dodger catcher who miraculously survived a broken neck received in an automobile accident.	Little, Brown & Co., 1959.	(B)
*Christopher, Matthew F.	<u>Sink It, Rusty</u> (Polio Weakness)	Little, Brown & Co., 1963.	(b)
Emerson, Caroline	<u>Peter Stuyvesant</u> Historical story of Peter Stuyvesant. Not much fiction or incidental events in this book.	Row, Person Co., 1950.	(b)
Frick, C. H.	<u>The Five Against the Odds</u> Tim, a basketball player crippled by polio, learns sportsmanship as he slowly recovers from his illness and learns to face his limitations.	Harcourt, 1955.	(b) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Garfield, James B.	<u>Follow My Leader</u> When Jimmy becomes blinded in an accident at the age of 11, he feels his life is over and ruined. Then, Jimmy meets Leader, his guide dog, and slowly learns he can do things he never dreamed possible.	The Viking Press, 1957.	(b) T
Gelfand & Patterson, eds.	<u>They Wouldn't Quit</u> The biographies of 14 people who overcame their handicaps to lead useful lives.	Lerner Pub., 1965	(B) T
Graff, Stewart	<u>Helen Keller, Toward the Light</u> Biographical sketch of Helen Keller as a young girl who, over the years, tried to overcome her handicap.	Garrard Press, 1965.	(B)
Hickock, Lorena	<u>The Story of Helen Keller</u> One of several biographies written about Helen Keller. Interesting for girls age 10-14.	Grosset & Dunlap, 1958.	(g)
*Killilia, Marie	<u>Karen</u> Heart-lifting story of a little girl, who was born a cerebral palsied child, and of her delightful family who made her triumph possible. Their faith in God, their Irish courage and humor make this a rare book. (<u>With Love from Karen</u> by the same author is a wonderful follow-up.)	Prentice-Hall, 1952.	(g) T
Little, Jean	<u>Mine For Keeps</u> Sally, a cerebral palsied girl, returns home to begin public school only to find herself full of fears of dogs, people, school, and just caring for herself. Through two classmates, Libbie and Elsie, she overcomes these fears and is able to help another handicapped child.	Little, Brown & Co., 1962.	(g) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Burnett, V. H.	<u>The Secret Garden</u> This story is of a "wheelchair" cripple who is determined to walk and succeeds.	J. B. Lippincott Co., 1949.	T
Garfield, James B.	<u>Follow My Leader</u> When Jimmy becomes blinded in an accident at the age of 11, he feels his life is over and ruined. Then, Jimmy meets Leader, his guide dog, and slowly learns he can do things he never dreamed possible.	The Viking Press, 1957.	(b) T
*Killilia, Marie	<u>Karen</u> Heart-lifting story of a little girl, who was born a cerebral palsied child, and of her delightful family who made her triumph possible. Their faith in God, their Irish courage and humor make this a rare book. (<u>With Love From Karen</u> by the same author is a wonderful follow-up.)	Prentice-Hall, 1952.	(g) T
3. BEHAVIOR & ETIQUETTE			
Allen, Betty and Briggs, Mitchell P.	<u>Behave Yourself</u> Manners and behavior presented in a humorous style.	J. B. Lippincott Co., 1945.	(B) T
Allen, Lorenzo	<u>Fifer for the Union</u> During wartime Len runs away from home to escape his stepfather's discipline, which he mistakes for tyranny. Only when he is befriended by a mature soldier, himself a stepfather, does Len come to understand and respect his own stepfather as a trustworthy member of his family.	Wm. Morrow & Co.,	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Bailard, Virginia & Strang, Ruth	<u>Ways to Improve Your Personality</u> Numerous concrete accounts of how to meet common social situations give young teenagers help in handling their school and home relations in a more mature and satisfying way.	McGraw, 1951.	(B)
Beery, May	<u>Manners Made Easy</u> Here is a book for teenagers on the "what," "how," and "why" of etiquette; including helpful hints on grooming, posture, health, speech. Emphasis placed on basic kindness and consideration.	McGraw, 1949.	(B) T
*Beim, Jerrold	<u>Trouble After School</u> When Lee's mother goes to work he begins to run with the wrong crowd and must make some serious decisions about what's right and wrong.	Scholastic Book Services, 1959.	(b)
*Beim, J.	<u>A Vote For Dick</u> ("Cheating" at school)	Harcourt	(B)
Belloc, Hilaire	<u>The Bad Child's Book of Beasts and More Beasts for Worse Children and a Moral Alphabet</u> Humorous lyrics illustrating unacceptable behavior in children and adults.	Dover, 1961.	(B) T
Bennett, Eve	<u>Walk in the Moonlight</u> Mary learns much about herself when she quits school due to the pressure of false rumors. Her father--a cement worker--and an Italian boy help her gain self-confidence and return to school.	Julian Messner, Inc., 1960.	(g)
Betz, Betty	<u>Your Manners are Showing</u> Colorful cartoons, pointed verses and breezy paragraphs about dating, grooming,	Grosset & Dunlap, 1946.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
	family relations, school activities convey sound, sensible suggestions in teen-age lingo.		
Bonham, Frank	<u>Durango Street</u> A story of adolescent gangs and gang fights, the attitudes of parents, police and neighbors in their struggle against juvenile delinquency.	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1965.	(b)
Bragdon, Elspeth	<u>That Jud!</u> Jud, an orphaned youth, has a history of trauncies and is often referred to with much exasperation due to his rebellious attitude. Jud proves his worth to the community and gains self-respect when he risks his life to put out a dangerous fire.	The Viking Press, 1957.	(b)
_____	<u>There is a Tide</u> After being tagged a behavior problem and being expelled from several schools, Nat is able to take stock of himself and try to realize why he has such a "chip on his shoulder" and is so full of hatred.	The Viking Press, 1964.	(B)
*Burton, Ardis & Joseph Mersand	<u>Stories for Teenagers, Books One and Two</u> (Selected stories which are about specific teenage problems.)	Globe, 1959.	(B)
Carlson, Esther	<u>Milestone</u> (Adolescent resolves troubles with authority figures.)	Abelard, 1952.	(g)
*Chandler, Ruth	<u>Too Many Promises</u> A juvenile delinquent gradually grows into responsible adult, but only after several relapses.	Abelard, 1956.	(B)
*Crawford, John and Dorothea	<u>Teens! How to Meet Your Problems.</u> (Milestones for modern teens).	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1951.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Daly, Sheila	<u>Blondes Prefer Gentlemen</u> Something for the boys. Tips on their manners, grooming, clothes, and attitudes from the point of view of girls they hope to date.	Dodd, Mead & Co., 1949.	(b) T
Eyerly, Jeannette	<u>Drop Out</u> Donna and Mitch take a serious step which is eventually resolved in this story concerning teen-age drop-outs.	J. B. Lippincott Co., 1963.	(B) T
Frick, C. H.	<u>The Comeback Guy</u> Jeff loses all his popularity due to his swell-head and cocky attitude. It is a long road back before he is accepted by his classmates again.	Harcourt, 1961.	(b)
Joslin, Sesyle	<u>What Do You Do, Dear?</u> Illustrations of proper manners are given in a humorous approach.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1967.	(B)
_____	<u>What Do You Say, Dear?</u> A humorous but affective way of illustrating proper manners in various occasions.	Wm. R. Scott, Inc., 1958.	(B)
*Leaf, Munro	<u>How to Behave and Why</u>	J. B. Lippincott, 1946.	(B)
_____	<u>Let's Do Better</u>	J. B. Lippincott, 1945.	(B)
_____	<u>Manners Can Be Fun</u> Mostly cartoons with a very simple text. Rather young in approach but can be used in junior high school, if properly presented as a clever, funny book.	J. B. Lippincott, 1958.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Lewiton, Mina	<u>That Bad Carlos</u> When Carlos moves from Puerto Rico to New York he becomes known as "bad" for various acts of behavior. Not until he becomes involved in an act of stealing does he re-assess his values.	Harper & Row, 1964.	(b) T
Musgrave, Florence	<u>Robert E.</u> When Robert E. moves from a mountain area to a suburb he soon finds it unacceptable to settle differences with his fists. His sullen and defiant attitude is slowly changed through the help of his peers.	Hastings, 1957.	(b)
Riter, D.	<u>Edge of Violence</u> Dick, a juvenile delinquent, slowly changes his attitude of bitterness and anger after he is taken into the home of a lawyer for a probationary year.	David McKay Co., 1964.	(B)
Stolz, Mary	<u>The Bully of Barkham Street</u> Martin's attitudes, toward others, his desire to be accepted, and his fight within himself to do what he knows is right makes him a sympathetic person and provides a better understanding of the reasons behind a bully's behavior.	Harper & Row, 1963.	(b)
Tunis, John R.	<u>Highpockets</u> The gradual change of a baseball player who has only self-glory in mind, to one that works for--and becomes part of--the team.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1948.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
4. BIOGRAPHY			
Bontemps, Arna	<u>Famous Negro Athletes</u> Short life stories of famous sports people such as Joe Louis, Willie Mays, and Althea Gibson, plus others.	Dodd, Mead Co., 1964.	(B) T
* _____,	<u>George Washington Carver</u>	Harper & Row, 1950.	(B)
Schoor, Gene	<u>Roy Campanella</u> The life of a famous baseball player and his struggle against a crippling disease.	G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1959.	(B)
Campanella, Roy	<u>It's Good to be Alive</u> The heartbreaking and heartwarming story of the former Brooklyn Dodger catcher who miraculously survived a broken neck received in an automobile accident.	Little, Brown & Co., 1959.	(B)
Clayton, Ed	<u>Martin Luther King: The Peaceful Warrior</u> A biography of the leader of the Negro non-violent revolution and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.	Prentice-Hall, 1964.	(B) T
De Grummond, Lena Y. and Dellaune, Lunn De Grummond.	<u>Jeff Davis: Confederate Boy</u> This biography of Jefferson Davis takes us through 1813-1886, and reveals several experiences in Davis' life.	Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1960.	(b)
Emerson, Caroline	<u>Peter Stuyvesant</u> Historical story of Peter Stuyvesant. Not much fiction or incidental events in this book.	Row, Person Co., 1950.	(b)
Epstein, Sam & Beryl	<u>George Washington Carver</u> The life of a world-famous Negro teacher and scientist.	Garrard, 1960.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Gelfand & Patterson, eds.	<u>They Wouldn't Quit</u> The biographies of 14 people who overcame their handicaps to lead useful lives.	Lerner Pub., 1965.	(B) T
*Gelman, Steve	<u>Young Olympic Champions</u>	W. W. Norton, 1964.	(B)
Gibson, Althea	<u>I Always Wanted to be Somebody</u> Famous Negro woman tennis player tells of her teen-age years in Harlem and of her accomplishments because of her skill as a tennis player.	Harper & Row, 1959.	(B) T
Graff, Stewart	<u>Helen Keller - Toward the Light</u> Biographical sketch of Helen Keller as a young girl who over the years tried to overcome her handicap.	Garrard Press, 1965.	(B)
Hickock, Lorena	<u>The Story of Helen Keller</u> One of several biographies written about Helen Keller. Interesting for girls age 10-14.	Grosset & Dunlap, 1958.	(g)
_____	<u>The Touch of Magic</u> The story of Helen Keller's Great Teacher, Anne Sullivan Macy.	Dodd Mead & Co., 1961.	(B) T
Mayer, Edith H.	<u>Our Negro Brother</u> Eight illustrated biographies of great Negro men of the last five centuries.	Shady Hill Press, 1945.	(B)
*McGovern, Ann	<u>Runaway Slave: The Story of Harriet Tubman</u>	Scholastic Book Services, 1965.	(B)
McKean, Else	<u>Up Hill</u> Through the portrayal of the lives of six contemporary Negro leaders, the author attempts to deepen our understanding of people.	Shady Hill Press, 1947.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Patterson, Lillie	<u>Booker T. Washington</u> The rising of a Negro slave boy from a life of poverty to the leader of his people.	Garrard Press, 1962.	(B)
Stevenson, Augusta	<u>Booker T. Washington</u> Biography of a Negro who overcame obstacles of prejudice and poverty to become a leading educator.	Bobbs-Merrill, Inc. 1950.	(B)
_____,'	<u>George Carver: Boy Scientist</u> The life of a Negro boy and his later contricutions to science.	Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1959.	(B)
Yates, Elizabeth	<u>Amos Fortune: Free Man</u> This is the true story of a man who, born free in Africa in 1710, was sold as a slave in America in 1725. In time he purchased his own freedom, then worked to free three other slaves.	E. P. Dutton, 1950.	(B)
_____,'	<u>Prudence Cradnall: Woman of Courage</u> A woman opens her academy to a Negro girl.	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1955.	(g)

5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (a) General

Beim, Jerrold	<u>Trouble After School</u> When Lee's mother goes to work he begins to run with the wrong crowd and must make some serious decisions about what's right and wrong.	Scholastic Book Services, 1959.	(b)
*Bontemps, Arna	<u>Sad-Faced Boy</u>	Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1937.	(B)
*Christopher, Matthew	<u>Basketball Sparkplug</u> (Choir singers aren't sissies.)	Little, Brown & Co., 1957.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Du Bois, Pene	<u>Lazy Tommy Pumpkinhead</u> A humorous account of the day Tommy's many labor-saving machines work backwards and almost ruin him.	Harper & Row., 1966.	(B)
Fisher, Dorothy C.	<u>Understood Betsy</u> When Elizabeth moves from the city to the country, she becomes Betsy and gradually a spoiled little girl is changed into a self-reliant youngster.	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1917.	(g)
*Franklin, George C.	<u>Indian Uprising</u> (Trouble with Ute tribe helps a young man grow up).	Houghton Mifflin, 1962.	(b)
Frick, C. H.	<u>The Five Against the Odds</u> Tim, a basketball player crippled by polio, learns sportsmanship as he slowly recovers from his illness and learns to face his limitations.	Harcourt, 1955.	(b) T
Guy, Anna	<u>William</u> The adjustment and rejection a Negro boy faces when he enters an all-white school.	Dial Press, 1961.	(B) T
Harris, Audrey	<u>Why Did He Die?</u> When a playmate's grandfather dies, Scott and his mother sit down and discuss the many aspects of death. Written beautifully in the form of a poem.	Lerner Pub., 1965	(B)
Hunt, Maybell	<u>Ladycake Farm</u> A stereotyped account of a Negro family working tirelessly to farm their forty acres - teaching their children to "turn the other cheek" and work twice as hard when they are rejected at school and in the community.	J. B. Lippincott Co. 1952.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Lord, Beman	<u>Quarterback's Aim</u> Through sheer determination, Skinny Alan wins a place on the football team.	Henry Walk, Inc., 1960.	(b)
Muehl, Lois	<u>Worst Room in the School</u> A story of twelve children and their new teacher in a makeshift classroom. The personal problems of each student, as well as the teacher, are illuminated and at least partially solved in the course of the school year.	Holiday House, 1961.	(B)
Pont, Clarice	<u>Three Times Easier</u> A heartwarming story of a mother, stricken with a stroke, and how her three girls, pulling together, made things easier at home until mother came. Mother had to improve physically and psychologically and feel wanted again before she could walk.	David McKay Co., 1951.	(g)
Schoor, Gene	<u>Roy Campanella</u> The life of a famous baseball player and his struggle against a crippling disease.	G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1959.	(B)
Sherburne, Zoa	<u>Almost April</u> After the death of her mother, Karen, aged 17, must go to live with her father and his new wife. Feelings of mixed emotions are greatly enhanced after she meets Nels.	Scholastic Book Services, 1956.	(g)
Riter, D.	<u>Edge of Violence</u> Dick, a juvenile delinquent, slowly changes his attitude of bitterness and anger after he is taken into the home of a lawyer for a probationary year.	David McKay Co., 1964.	(B)
Stolz, Mary	<u>The Bully of Barkham Street</u> Martin's attitudes toward others, his desire to be accepted, and his fight within himself to do what he knows is right makes him a sympathetic	Harper & Row, 1963.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
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person and provides a better understanding of the reasons behind a bully's behavior.

5. CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY (b) Authority

Allen, Lorenzo	<p><u>Fifer for the Union</u> During wartime Len runs away from home to escape his stepfather's discipline, which he mistakes for tyranny. Only when he is befriended by a mature soldier, himself a stepfather, does Len come to understand and respect his own stepfather as a trustworthy member of his family.</p>	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1964.	(b)
Aurora, Shirley L.	<p><u>What Then, Roman?</u> Raman, the first boy in his village in India, learns to read and experiences conflict between the old ways and the new. He has to drop out of school and work. He feels that he wants to teach after his sister and brother ask him to share his learning with them.</p>	Follett Pub. Co. 1960.	(b)
*Beim, Jerrold	<p><u>A Vote for Dick</u> ("Cheating" at school).</p>	Harcourt	(B)
Bragdon, Elspeth	<p><u>That Jud!</u> Jud, an orphaned youth, has a history of truancies and is often referred to with much exasperation due to his rebellious attitude. Jud proves his worth to the community and gains self-respect when he risks his life to put out a dangerous fire.</p>	The Viking Press, 1957.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Buff, Mary and Conrad	<u>Magic Maize</u> Opinionated Guatemalan farmer learns that old and new can work together to bring advancement. Customs and observances of Central America, Guatemala are given in the reading. Fabian, an Indian boy, learns this too as he received the "magic maize" from the gringos, white people.	Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1953.	(b)
Eyerly, Jeannette	<u>Drop Out</u> Donna and Mitch take a serious step which is eventually resolved in this story concerning teen-age drop-outs.	J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1963.	(B) T
Lewiton, Mina	<u>That Bad Carlos</u> When Carlos moves from Puerto Rico to New York he becomes known as "bad" for various act of behavior. Not until he becomes involved in an act of stealing does he re-assess his values.	Harper & Row, 1964.	(b) T
Sage, Michael	<u>Careful Carlos</u> Carlos is sent to the store and must overcome all temptations to buy what his mother did <u>not</u> order.	Holiday House, 1963.	(B) T
Stolz, Mary	<u>The Bully of Barkham Street</u> Martin's attitudes toward others, his desire to be accepted, and his fight within himself to do what he knows is right makes him a sympathetic person and provides a better understanding of the reasons behind a bully's behavior.	Harper & Row, 1963.	(b)
_____	<u>Dog of Barkham Street</u> Edward has a constant fear of his next door neighbor, Martin, who is the bully of the neighborhood. The problem is partially solved when a dog, Argess, comes to Edward's aid.	Harper & Row, 1960.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
5. CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY (c) Emotions			
Beim, Jerrold	<u>Laugh and Cry, Your Emotions and How They Work</u> Excellent presentation of our various emotions: when they are appropriate, and how to control them.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1955.	(A)
Bennett, Eve	<u>Walk in the Moonlight</u> Mary learns much about herself when she quits school due to the pressure of false rumors. Her father - a cement worker - and an Italian boy help her gain self-confidence and return to school.	Julian Messner, Inc., 1960.	(g)
Bonham, Frank	<u>Durango Street</u> A story of adolescent gangs and gang fights, the attitudes of parents, police and neighbors in their struggle against juvenile delinquency.	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1965.	(b)
Burch, Robert	<u>D. J.'s Worst Enemy</u> Resentful of others, D. J. finally sees himself as part of his family unit and gains happiness.	The Viking Press, 1965.	(b)
Carlson, Esther	<u>Milestone</u> (Adolescent resolves troubles with authority figures).	Abelard, 1952.	(g)
*Chandler, Ruth	<u>Too Many Promises</u> A juvenile delinquent gradually grows into a responsible adult, but only after several relapses.	Abelard, 1956.	(B)
Cleary, Beverly	<u>Jean and Johnny</u> Jean suddenly dates the most popular boy in school and feels all her problems of shyness will disappear only to be rudely awakened.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1959.	(g) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Frick, C. H.	<u>The Comeback Guy</u> Jeff loses all his popularity due to his swell-head and cocky attitude. It is a long road back before he is accepted by his classmates again.	Harcourt, 1961.	(b)
Harris, Audrey	<u>Why Did He Die?</u> When a playmate's grandfather dies, Scott and his mother sit down and discuss the many aspects of death. Written beautifully in the form of a poem.	Lerner Pub., 1965	(B)
Hunt, Maybell	<u>Ladycake Farm</u> A stereotyped account of a Negro family working tirelessly to farm their forty acres - teaching their children to "turn the other cheek" and work twice as hard when they are rejected at school and in the community.	J. B. Lippincott Co., 1952.	(B)
Isk-Kishor, Judith	<u>Joel is the Youngest</u> The frustrations and loneliness of the youngest child is vividly seen through Joel. It takes much ingenuity and scheming on Joel's part for his brothers and sisters to recognize his worth.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1954.	(B)
Lewiton, Mina	<u>A Cup of Courage</u> Brook and Tom must adjust to the loss of their mother, as well as accept the fact that their father is an alcoholic. Their father's long, slow road to sobriety is a moving story.	David McKay Co., 1948.	T
Musgrave, Florence	<u>Robert E.</u> When Robert E. moves from a mountain area to a suburb he soon finds it unacceptable to settle differences with his fists. His sullen and defiant attitude are slowly changed through the help of his peers.	Hastings, 1957.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Sherburne, Zoa	<u>Almost April</u> After the death of her mother, Karen, aged 17, must go to live with her father and his new wife. Feelings of mixed emotions are greatly enhanced after she meets Nels.	Scholastic Book Services, 1956.	(g)
_____	<u>Stranger in the House</u> When Kathleen's mother returns home from a mental hospital after a six-year absence, she is anything but welcomed. Much rejection and resentment is felt before the family adjusts to the new situation.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1963.	(g)
Steele, William	<u>Perilous Road</u> Chris has a great hatred for the Yankees and cannot understand why his brother joined the Union army, or why his parents take no stand for either side. Only through the acquaintance of a Union soldier does he realize that Yankees can be decent too, and that aggression based on hatred is dangerous and immature.	Harcourt, 1958.	(B)
5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (d) Fear			
Bulla, Clyde	<u>Down the Mississippi</u> Erik had always dreamed of being a river boy, and now as a cook's assistant on the log raft, he experiences the many hardships of a mighty river.	Scholastic Book Services, 1954.	(b) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Carlson, Natalie S.	<u>The Empty Schoolhouse</u> Lullah becomes the only child in St. Joseph's school when they integrate it and all the white children withdraw. Not until a near disaster strikes does the town realize the wickedness in their prejudice.	Harper & Row, 1965.	(g)
Christopher, Matthew	<u>Catcher With a Glass Arm</u> Through the coaching of an interested father, Jody overcomes his fears in playing baseball.	Little, Brown & Co., 1964.	(b)
_____	<u>Crackerjack Halfback</u> Through the coaching and guidance of others, Freddie is able to overcome his fear of tackling. He also comes to realize that each person has his own fears to deal with and conquer.	Little, Brown & Co., 1962.	(b)
Finlayson, Ann	<u>Runaway Teen</u> Libby, a girl who just turned 16, felt unwanted and unloved by her mother and new stepfather. She left school, went to Chicago alone, had a rough time finding out who she really was and why she was doing what she was. A realistic story of a teen-age girl dissatisfied with home, seeking adventure and returns to home.	Doubleday & Co., 1963.	(g)
Freuchen, Peter	<u>Eskimo Boy</u> After the tragic day when Inik saw his father killed by a walrus, Inik then tried to take on the responsibility of his household. It was almost too much for him but his courage and perseverance helped him make it and saved his family from starvation.	Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1951.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Graham, Lorenz	<u>South Town</u> An outstandingly honest story in the rural south of a respectable Negro family caught in the violence of racial bigotry.	Follett, 1958.	(B) T
Little, Jean	<u>Mine For Keeps</u> Sally, a cerebral palsied girl, returns home to begin public school only to find herself full of fears of dogs, people, school, and just caring for herself. Through two classmates, Libbie and Elsie, she overcomes these fears and is able to help another handicapped child.	Little, Brown & Co., 1962.	(g) T
Lochlons, Colin	<u>Squeeze Play</u> With the aid of his only friend, Mike Pavelec not only makes the basketball team at Lincoln Junior High but overcomes the fears and attitudes that have made him a social outcast.	Thomas Crowell Co., 1950.	(b)
Stolz, Mary	<u>Dog of Barkham Street</u> Edward has a constant fear of his next door neighbor, Martin, who is the bully of the neighborhood. The problem is partially solved when a dog, Argess, comes to Edward's aid.	Harper & Row, 1960.	(b)
Vance, Marguerite	<u>The World for Jason</u> Jason's father, a famous serialist, insists that he too will have a circus career one day, ignoring the fact that Jason fears heights and wants to become a pianist.	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1961.	(B)
Riter, D.	<u>Edge of Violence</u> Dick, a juvenile delinquent, slowly changes his attitude of bitterness and anger after he is taken into the home of a lawyer for a probationary year.	David McKay Co., 1964.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (e) Friendship			
Anderson, Paul	<u>The Boy and the Blind Storyteller</u> Ah Sung wanders away from his small village in Korea, meets a blind man, becomes a close friend to him. Shows customs and villages of Korea.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1967.	(b)
Baum, Betty	<u>Patricia Crosses Town</u> Negro girl in a newly integrated school learns about real friends.	Alfred A Knopf, 1965.	(g)
Beim, Jerrold	<u>Trouble After School</u> When Lee's mother goes to work he begins to run with the wrong crowd and must make some serious decisions about what's right and wrong.	Scholastic Book Services, 1959.	(b)
Bennett, Eve	<u>Walk in the Moonlight</u> Mary learns much about herself when she quits school due to the pressure of false rumors. Her father - a cement worker - and an Italian boy help her gain self-confidence and return to school.	Julian Messner, Inc., 1960.	(g)
Bragdon, Elspeth	<u>One to Make Ready</u> In a fishing town in Maine, Minta, a 12 yr. old tomboy, learns the pains and joys of "growing up" through a friend, Lucy. She also finds that a new baby brother is a great experience and not a source of jealousy.	The Viking Press, 1959.	(g)
Burch, Robert	<u>D. J.'s Worst Enemy</u> Resentful of others, D. J. finally sees himself as part of his family unit and gains happiness.	The Viking Press, 1965.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Carlson, Natalie S.	<u>The Empty Schoolhouse</u> Lullah becomes the only child in St. Joseph's school when they integrate it and all the white children withdraw. Not until a near disaster strikes does the town realize the wickedness in their prejudice.	Harper & Row., 1965.	(g)
_____	<u>Ann Aurelia and Dorothy</u> The friendship of Ann Aurelia, a girl in a foster home, and Dorothy, a Negro girl.	Harper & Row, 1968.	(g)
Coleman, Hila	<u>Classmates by Request</u> Two high school girls, white and colored, are brought together due to forced integration.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1964.	T
Eyerly, Jeannette	<u>A Girl Like Me</u> The story of Cass--an unmarried, pregnant high school girl - facing her problem at the Mission Hospital, with the help of friend Robin.	J. B. Lippincott, 1966.	(g)
Frick, C. H.	<u>The Comeback Guy</u> Jeff loses all his popularity due to his swell-head and cocky attitude. It is a long road back before he is accepted by his classmates again.	Harcourt, 1961.	(b)
Friedman, Frieda	<u>Carol From the Country</u> When Carol moved to New York with her family she did not like the neighborhood kids and was most unhappy. It took a brave deed to prove to Carol how wonderful it is to have friends.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1950.	(g)
Hunt, Maybell	<u>Ladycake Farm</u> A stereotyped account of a Negro family working tirelessly to farm their forty acres - teaching their children to "turn the other cheek" and work twice as hard when they are rejected at school and in the community.	J. B. Lippincott Co., 1952.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Jackson, Jesse	<u>Anchor Man</u> A sequel to <u>Call Me Charlie</u> . Due to their color, Charlie and some of his Negro friends run into much rejection at school and in the community.	Harper & Row, 1947.	(b)
Schulz, Charles	<u>I Need All the Friends I Can Get</u> A picture story showing Charlie Brown searching for a friend.	Determined Pub., 1966.	(B) T
Seredy, Kate	<u>Tree for Peter</u> A beautiful story of a "tramp" befriending a lame boy in shantytown and inspiring him and others to clean up and rebuild the slum section.	The Viking Press, 1941.	(B) T
Steele, William	<u>Perilous Road</u> Chris has a great hatred for the Yankees and cannot understand why his brother joined the Union army, or why his parents take no stand for either side. Only through the acquaintance of a Union soldier does he realize that Yankees can be decent too and that aggression based on hatred is dangerous and immature.	Harcourt, 1958.	(B)
Strachan, Margaret	<u>Patience and a Mulberry Leaf</u> A story in Chinatown, near Seattle. Mabel, age 18, experiences relationships and enjoyable times with her American friends at school. Shows relation of Chinese girl dating an American boy. Some insight into the war in Korea.	Washburn, 1962.	(g)
Tunis, John R.	<u>Highpockets</u> The gradual change of a baseball player who has only self-glory in mind, to one that works for--and becomes part of--the team.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1948.	(b)
*Williams, Beryl	<u>Lillian Wald: Angel of Henry Street</u> (Heiress helps New York City slum dwellers).	Julian Messner, 1948.	

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Woolley, Catherine	<u>Cathy's Little Sister</u> Chris experiences many frustrating moments and much loneliness as she is the "tag along" to an older sister, Cathy. Not until Chris finds a "best friend" of her own age is she able to come into her own and become more independent.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1964.	(g)
_____	<u>Ginnie and the New Girl</u> Ginny's jealousy and dislike for Marcia, a new girl, are quite apparent as they threaten Ginny's relationship with her "best friend" Geneva. Only after many miserable days and bitter thoughts is Ginny able to accept "the new girl" as a friend.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1954.	(g)
5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (f) Humor			
Belloc, Hilaire	<u>The Bad Child's Book of Beasts and More Beasts for Worse Children and a Moral Alphabet</u> Humorous lyrics illustrating unacceptable behavior in children and adults.	Dover, 1961.	(B) T
*Cerf, Bennett	<u>Bennett Cerf's Book of Laughs</u>	Random House, 1958.	(B)
Cleary, Beverly	<u>Emily's Runaway Imagination</u> Emily, a lively child lives in a rural community about 1920. The various incidents of her life are believable and quite humorous. She and her mother begin a drive to start a town library.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1961.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Estes, Eleanor	<u>The Moffats</u> A well-adjusted fatherless home made up of four children and mana...possibly outdated.	Harcourt, 1941.	(g)
Joslin, Sesyle	<u>What Do You Say, Dear?</u> A humorous but affective way of illustrating proper manners in various occasions.	Wm. R. Scott, Inc., 1958.	(B)
_____	<u>What Do You Do, Dear?</u> Illustrations of proper manners are given in a humorous approach.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1967.	(B)
Kohl, M. and Young, F.	<u>More Jokes For Children</u> A collection of jokes and riddles for young people.	Hill and Wang, 1966.	(B) T
Krauss, Ruth	<u>A Good Man and His Good Wife</u> A man cures his wife's habit of constantly rearranging things.	Harper & Row, 1944.	(B)
Lewiton, Mina	<u>Rachel</u> Rachel has misgivings about the prospects of moving from their New York tenement to Uptown. The problems are solved after a visit from relatives in which many disastrous and hilarious events occur.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1954.	(g)
Wilson, Hazel	<u>Herbert's Homework</u> Herbert, a boy going into Jr. High has many mischievous tricks and ideas to carry out in his time at school. The portable electronic brain he received as a birthday present was quite novel and exciting until he found he couldn't really succeed in school depending on it. Herbert has a good time with his boy friends and trying to stump his teacher.	Random House, 1960.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Sherman, Allan	<u>I Can't Dance</u> Two self-conscious young people overlook each other's appearance and shortcomings and blunder through a dance humorously together.	Harper, 1964.	(B) T
5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (g) Insecurity			
Allen, Lorenzo	<u>Fifer for the Union</u> During wartime Len runs away from home to escape his stepfather's discipline, which he mistakes for tyranny. Only when he is befriended by a mature soldier, himself a stepfather, does Len come to understand and respect his own stepfather as a trustworthy member of his family.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1964.	(b)
Bragdon, Elspeth	<u>That Jud!</u> Jud, an orphaned youth, has a history of truancies and is often referred to with much exasperation due to his rebellious attitude. Jud proves his worth to the community and gains self-respect when he risks his life to put out a dangerous fire.	The Viking Press, 1957.	(b)
Eyerly, Jeannette	<u>Drop Out</u> Donna and Mitch take a serious step which is eventually resolved in this story concerning teen-age drop-outs.	J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1963.	(B) T
Fisher, Dorothy C.	<u>Understood Betsy</u> When Elizabeth moves from the city to the country, she becomes Betsy and gradually a spoiled little girl is changed into a self-reliant youngster.	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1917.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Guy, Anna	<u>William</u> The adjustment and rejection a Negro boy faces when he enters an all-white school.	Dial Press, 1961.	(B) T
Hunt, Irene	<u>Up A Road Slowly</u> A young girl of seven that must adjust to a new life with a seemingly inflexible maiden aunt and an alcoholic uncle after the death of her mother.	Follett Pub. Co., 1966.	(g) T
Musgrave, Florence	<u>Robert E.</u> When Robert E. moves from a mountain area to a suburb he soon finds it unacceptable to settle differences with his fists. His sullen and defiant attitude is slowly changed through the help of his peers.	Hastings, 1957.	(b)
Riter, D.	<u>Edge of Violence</u> Dick, a juvenile delinquent, slowly changes his attitude of bitterness and anger after he is taken into the home of a lawyer for a probationary year.	David McKay Co., 1964.	(B)
Sherburne, Zoa	<u>Almost April</u> After the death of her mother, Karen, aged 17, must go to live with her father and his new wife. Feelings of mixed emotions are greatly enhanced after she meets Nels.	Scholastic Book Services, 1956.	(g)
*Tufts, Anne	<u>The Super's Daughter</u> Meri, a daughter of a displaced Czeckoslovakian family, is shy and awkward and finds school adjustment in New York difficult.	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1953.	T
Tunis, John R.	<u>Highpockets</u> The gradual change of a baseball player who has only self-glory in mind, to one that works for--and becomes part of--the team.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1948.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Woolley, Catherine	<u>Ginnie and the New Girl</u> Ginny's jealousy and dislike for Marcia, a new girl, are quite apparent as they threaten Ginny's relationship with her "best friend" Geneva. Only after many miserable days and bitter thoughts is Ginny able to accept "the new girl" as a friend.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1954.	(g)
5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (h) Jealousy			
Bragdon, Elspeth	<u>One to Make Ready</u> In a fishing town in Maine, Minta, a 12 yr. old tomboy, learns the pains and joys of "growing up" through a friend, Lucy. She also finds that a new baby brother is a great experience and not a source of jealousy.	<u>The Viking Press,</u> 1959.	(g)
Johnson, Crockett	<u>A Picture For Harold's Room</u> An "I Can Read" book about Harold becoming involved in a world of fantasy while drawing a picture for his room.	Harper & Row, 1960.	(B)
Hunt, Irene	<u>Up A Road Slowly</u> A young girl of seven that must adjust to a new life with a seemingly inflexible maiden aunt and an alcoholic uncle after the death of her mother.	Follett Pub. Co., 1966.	(g) T
Pont, Clarice	<u>Ten Minus Nine Equals Joanie</u> After the jolt that an expected newcomer is not a sister but a brother, Joanie learns that she is the only girl in her class at a new school. How this "disaster" turns to a thing of joy is quite an amusing story.	Golden Gate, 1965.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Riter, D.	<u>Edge of Violence</u> Dick, a juvenile delinquent, slowly changes his attitude of bitterness and anger after he is taken into the home of a lawyer for a probationary year.	David McKay Co., 1964.	(B)
Sherburne, Zoa	<u>Girl in the Mirror</u> Ruth Ann, an overweight girl of 16, is quite resentful of the prospect of a step-mother, Tracy. Only through tragedy is she able to overcome her jealousy and do something about her weight.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1966.	(g)

5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (i) Laziness

Lochlons, Colin	<u>Squeeze Play</u> With the aid of his only friend, Mike Pavelec not only makes the basketball team at Lincoln Junior High, but overcomes the fears and attitudes that have made him a social outcast.	Thomas Crowell Co., 1950.	(b)
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5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (j) Loneliness

*Beim, J.	<u>A Vote for Dick</u> ("Cheating" at school).	Harcourt, N. Y.	(B)
Bennett, Eve	<u>Walk In The Moonlight</u> Mary learns much about herself when she quits school due to the pressure of false rumors. Her father--a cement worker--and an Italian boy help her gain self-confidence and return to school.	Julian Messner, Inc., 1960.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
*Bontemps, Arna	<u>Sad-Faced Boy</u>	Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1937.	(B)
Bragdon, Elspeth	<u>There is a Tide</u> After being tagged a behavior problem and expelled from several schools, Nat is able to take stock of himself and try to realize why he has such a "chip on his shoulder" and is so full of hatred.	The Viking Press, 1964.	(B)
Burch, Robert	<u>D. J.'s Worst Enemy</u> Resentful of others, D. J. finally sees himself as part of his family unit and gains happiness.	The Viking Press, 1965.	(b)
Carlson, Natalie S.	<u>The Empty Schoolhouse</u> Lullah becomes the only child in St. Joseph's school when they integrate it and all the white children withdraw. Not until a near disaster strikes does the town realize the wickedness in their prejudice.	Harper & Row, 1965.	(g)
Cone, Molly	<u>Too Many Girls</u> Charlie is very frustrated and disappointed when his mother brings home "another girl" from the hospital. Not until his dog, Sam, has puppies does he realize that you just can't have too many girls in a family.	Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1960.	(B)
DeJong, Meindert	<u>The Singing Hill</u> Finding a horse as a new friend when Ray moves from the city to the country helps to bridge the gap of being a new boy in the community.	Harper & Row, 1962.	(B)
Eyerly, Jeannette	<u>A Girl Like Me</u> The story of Cass--an unmarried, pregnant high school girl--facing her problem at the Mission Hospital, with the help of friend Robin.	J. B. Lippincott, 1966.(g)	

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Fenison, Ruth	<u>Boy Wanted</u> Ron runs away from his aunt and uncle's home convinced that he is wanted by no one. He joins a fair and finds some kindness and understanding among the members.	Harper & Row, 1964.	(B) T
Frick, C. H.	<u>Tourney Team</u> When Rocky is taken off the basketball team he finds out what clean sportsmanship means.	Harcourt, 1954.	(b) T
Friedman, Frieda	<u>Carol From the Country</u> When Carol moved to New York with her family she did not like the neighborhood kids and was most unhappy. It took a brave deed to prove to Carol how wonderful it is to have friends.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1950.	(g)
Graham, Lorenz	<u>South Town</u> An outstandingly honest story in the rural south of a respectable Negro family caught in the violence of racial bigotry.	Follett, 1958.	(B) T
Guy, Anna	<u>William</u> The adjustment and rejection a Negro boy faces when he enters an all-white school.	Dial Press, 1961.	(B) T
*Hark & McQueen	<u>A Home for Penny</u> An orphanage child longs for a home and family.	Franklin Watts	(g)
Jackson, Jesse	<u>Anchor Man</u> A sequel to <u>Call Me Charlie</u> . Due to their color, Charlie and some of his Negro friends run into much rejection at school and in the community.	Harper & Row, 1947.	(b)
Kjelgaard, Jim	<u>The Black Fawn</u> The insecurity he felt when he first came to Bennett's Orphan's Home was changed for Bud when he found a black fawn in the woods, as well as sympathetic Gram and Gramps Bennett.	Mead & Co., 1958.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Krumgold, Joseph	<u>And Now Miguel</u> Miguel, the middle child in a Mexican family, searches for and at last finds, his own identity.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1953.	(b)
Lewiton, Mina	<u>That Bad Carlos</u> When Carlos moves from Puerto Rico to New York he becomes known as "bad" for various acts of behavior. Not until he becomes involved in an act of stealing does he re-assess his values.	Harper & Row, 1964.	(b) T
Sherburne, Zoa	<u>Stranger in the House</u> When Kathleen's mother returns home from a mental hospital after a six-year absence, she is anything but welcomed. Much rejection and resentment is felt before the family adjusts to the new situation.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1963.	(g)
Woolley, Catherine	<u>Ginnie and the New Girl</u> Ginny's jealousy and dislike for Marcia, a new girl, are quite apparent as they threaten Ginny's relationship with her "best friend" Geneva. Only after many miserable days and bitter thoughts is Ginny able to accept "the new girl" as a friend.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1954.	(g)
_____	<u>Cathy's Little Sister</u> Chris experiences many frustrating moments and much loneliness as she is the "tag along" to an older sister, Cathy. Not until Chris finds a "best friend" of her own age is she able to come into her own and become more independent.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1964.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (k) Self Confidence			
Bennett, Eve	<u>Walk in the Moonlight</u> Mary learns much about herself when she quits school due to the pressure of false rumors. Her father--a cement worker--and an Italian boy help her gain self-confidence and return to school.	Julian Messner, Inc., 1960.	(g)
Berry, Erick	<u>Green Door to the Sea</u> Girl, 16, is stricken by polio. Letty lives in Jamaica with her family while she is regaining her health. Upon reunion with her father, Letty is as normal in her walking as before she had polio.	The Viking Press, 1955.	(g)
Bishop, Curtis K.	<u>Little League Heroes</u> Negro boys, about 11 yrs. old, compete and excel in the sport of baseball. It is a lengthy story to be read by a boy very interested in baseball.	J. B. Lippincott & 1960.	(b)
Blanton, Catherine	<u>Hold Fast to Your Dreams</u> A vivid contrast of the "older generation" of Negro, willing to wait for change, and the "new generation" as depicted in Emmy Lou--an impatient girl determined to be treated equally and be able to dance professionally.	Julian Messner, Inc., 1955.	(g) T
Bragdon, Elspeth	<u>That Jud!</u> Jud, an orphaned youth, has a history of truancies and is often referred to with much exasperation due to his rebellious attitude. Jud proves his worth to the community and gains self-respect when he risks his life to put out a dangerous fire.	The Viking Press, 1957.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Christopher, Matthew	<u>Break for the Basket</u> Emmett, a young basketball player, and Mr. G., an artist, play crucial parts in the character development of each other. Emmett overcomes his shyness and fear of his peers and Mr. G. regains self-confidence in his ability to paint.	Little, Brown & Co., 1960.	(b)
_____	<u>Challenge at Second Base</u> Stan lacks self-confidence to compete for a team position. An older brother and a secret pen pal help him gain the confidence he needs.	Little, Brown & Co., 1967.	(b)
_____	<u>The Lucky Baseball Bat</u> Marvin gains self-confidence as an outstanding baseball player, through the aid and support of an interested adult, and through his peer group.	Little, Brown & Co., 1954.	(b)
_____	<u>The Reluctant Pitcher</u> After his son is killed in an accident, Coach Hutton becomes determined to make a pitcher out of Wally. The boy lacks confidence in this position, but is determined to please the coach. After a series of events, both coach and boy are able to see strong and weak points in each other. They become more realistic in their expectations.	Little, Brown & Co., 1966.	(b)
_____	<u>Too Hot to Handle</u> David comes from a family of professional baseball players and finds it quite difficult to live up to the reputation and expectations of his family and others.	Little, Brown & Co., 1965.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Cleary, Beverly	<u>Emily's Runaway Imagination</u> Emily, a lively child lives in a rural community about 1920. The various incidents of her life are believable and quite humorous. She and her mother begin a drive to start a town library.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1961.	(g)
Eyerly, Jeannette	<u>A Girl Like Me</u> The story of Cass--an unmarried, pregnant high school girl--facing her problem at the Mission Hospital, with the help of a friend Robin.	J. B. Lippincott, 1966.	(g)
Felson, Henry	<u>Bertie Comes Through</u> A fat boy who tried in vain for every sport in high school yet failed to be discouraged when he was refused. Also in the series: <u>Bertie Makes a Break</u> , <u>Bertie Takes Care</u> .	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1947.	(b)
Freuchen, Peter	<u>Eskimo Boy</u> After the tragic day when Inik saw his father killed by a walrus, Inik then tried to take on the responsibility of his household. It was almost too much for him but his courage and perseverance helped him make it and saved his family from starvation.	Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1951.	(b)
Frick, C. H.	<u>The Comeback Guy</u> Jeff loses all his popularity due to his swell-head and cocky attitude. It is a long road back before he is accepted by his classmates again.	Harcourt, 1961.	(b)
_____	<u>The Five Against the Odds</u> Tim, a basketball player crippled by polio, learns sportsmanship as he slowly recovers from his illness and learns to face his limitations.	Harcourt, 1955.	(b) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Krumgold, Joseph	<u>And Now Miguel</u> Miguel, the middle child in a Mexican family, searches for and at last finds his own identity.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1953.	(b)
Lord, Beman	<u>Quarterback's Aim</u> Through sheer determination, Skinny Alan wins a place on the football team.	Henry Walk, Inc., 1960.	(b)
Meader, Stephen	<u>Sparkplug of the Hornets</u> The determination of a "pint-sized" boy to play basketball has great affects on the rest of the team.	Harcourt, 1953.	(b)
Musgrave, Florence	<u>Robert E.</u> When Robert E. moves from a mountain area to a suburb he soon finds it unacceptable to settle differences with his fists. His sullen and defiant attitude is slowly changed through the help of his peers.	Hastings, 1957.	(b)
Sachs, Marilyn	<u>Laura's Luck</u> Laura, a bookworm, in an unwelcome summer camp experience, develops self-confidence and finds a world of adventure.	Doubleday, 1965.	(g)
Steele, William	<u>Wilderness Journey</u> Flan was known as the weakling and clumsy boy in the family. When he must make a journey across the wilderness with the Lone Hunter, he learns a valuable lesson in self-confidence and realizes that "you can make a few mistakes and still win if you do your best."	Harcourt, 1953.	(B)
Sterling, Dorothy	<u>Mary Jane</u> The story of a Negro girl entering a white school.	Doubleday & Co., 1959	(T)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Sherman, Allan	<u>I Can't Dance</u> Two self-conscious young people overlook each other's appearance and shortcomings and humorously blunder through a dance together.	Harper, 1964.	(B) T
Stolz, Mary	<u>The Bully of Barkham Street</u> Martin's attitudes toward others, his desire to be accepted, and his fight within himself to do what he knows is right makes him a sympathetic person and provides a better understanding of the reasons behind a bully's behavior.	Harper & Row, 1963.	(b)
Thorvall, Kerstin	<u>Girl In April</u> Lena is a Swedish girl that is able to overcome her shyness and lack of self-confidence to become a fashion designer.	Harcourt, 1961.	(g) T
Tunis, John R.	<u>Highpockets</u> The gradual change of a baseball player who has only self-glory in mind, to one that works for--and becomes part of--the team.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1948.	(b)
Woolley, Catherine	<u>Ginnie Joins In</u> During an exciting summer spent at the lake, Ginnie makes new friends, learns to swim and dive, and comes to accept herself as she is.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1935.	(g)
5. CHARACTER & PERSONALITY (1) Shyness			
*Carpenter, Bruce	<u>The Blossoming Year</u> (Shy, New England girl gains confidence)	Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1952.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Cleary, Beverly	<u>Jean and Johnny</u> Jean suddenly dates the most popular boy in school and feels all her problems of shyness will disappear, only to be rudely awakened.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1959.	(g) T
*Tufts, Anne	<u>The Super's Daughter</u> Meri, a daughter of a displaced Czechoslovakian family, is shy and finds school adjustment in New York difficult.	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1953.	T
Waltrip, Lela	<u>Quiet Boy</u> Quiet Boy is an Indian orphan in a government school urged by his grandfather to learn "all the white man's ways."	David McKay Co., 1961.	(b) T
6. FAMILY PROBLEMS (a) General			
Eyerly, Jeannette	<u>A Girl Like Me</u> The story of Cass--an unmarried, pregnant high school girl--facing her problem at the Mission Hospital, with the help of friend Robin.	J. B. Lippincott, 1966.	(g)
Garst, Doris S.	<u>Wish on an Apple</u> The Walker's, a migratory family, have many heartwarming experiences as they follow the crops.	Abingdon Press, 1948.	(B) T
Hunt, Irene	<u>Up A Road Slowly</u> A young girl of seven that must adjust to a new life with a seemingly inflexible maiden aunt and an alcoholic uncle after the death of her mother.	Follett Pub. Co., 1966.	(g) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Pont, Clarice	<u>Three Times Easier</u> A heartwarming story of a mother, stricken with a stroke, and how her three girls, pulling together, made things easier at home until Mother came. Mother had to improve physically and psychologically and feel wanted again before she could walk.	David McKay Co., 1951.	(g)
Sherburne, Zoa	<u>Jennifer</u> A vivid account of the mistrust and heart-ache a teenage girl faces because her mother is an alcoholic.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1959.	(g)
Warren, Mary P.	<u>Walk in my Moccasins</u> Adjustment problems encountered when a Montana couple adopt five Sioux Indian children.	Westminster Press, 1966.	(B)
*Williams, Beryl	<u>Lillian Wald: Angel of Henry Street</u> (Heiress helps New York City slum dwellers).	Julian Messner, 1948.	
6. FAMILY PROBLEMS	(b) Broken Home		
Benary-Isbert	<u>The Ark</u> An excellent story of a mother's struggle to survive with her four children in the post-war days in Germany. A clear portrayal of the day to day living, rationing, grief and joy caused by war.	Harcourt, 1953.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Bennett, Eve	<u>Walk in the Moonlight</u> Mary learns much about herself when she quits school due to the pressure of false rumors. Her father--a cement worker--and an Italian boy help her gain self-confidence and return to school.	Julian Messner, Inc., 1960.	(g)
Bragdon, Elspeth	<u>That Jud!</u> Jud, an orphaned youth, has a history of truancies and is often referred to with much exasperation due to his rebellious attitude. Jud proves his worth to the community and gains self-respect when he risks his life to put out a dangerous fire.	The Viking Press, 1957.	(b)
_____	<u>There is a Tide</u> After being tagged a behavior problem and being expelled from several schools, Nat is able to take stock of himself and try to realize why he has such a "chip on his shoulder" and is so full of hatred.	The Viking Press, 1964.	(B)
Burch, Robert	<u>Skinny</u> A 12 yr. old orphan of migratory workers is temporarily adopted by Miss Bess, a hotel proprietor in a Georgia town. Through the help and encouragement of others he goes back to school to learn to read.	The Viking Press, 1964.	(b) T
Carlson, Natalie S.	<u>Ann Aurelia and Dorothy</u> The friendship of Ann Aurelia, a girl in a foster home, and Dorothy, a Negro girl.	Harper & Row, 1968.	(g)
Christopher, Matthew	<u>Crackerjack Halfback</u> Through the coaching and guidance of others Freddie is able to overcome his fear of tackling. He also comes to realize that each person has his own fears to deal with and conquer.	Little, Brown & Co., 1962.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Daringer, Helen F.	<u>Adopted Jane</u> In the 1900's--Jane spends a summer with two families in which both want to adopt her and she must make the difficult choice.	Harcourt, 1947.	(g) T
_____	<u>Stepsister Sally</u> An 11 year-old finds herself with many problems when her father, a widower, re-marries and she has a new family to deal with; especially a stepsister one year older than she.	Harcourt, 1952.	(B) T
Edell, Celeste	<u>Present from Rosita</u> The story of a Puerto Rican family and their adjustment to New York.	Julian Messner, Inc., 1952.	(g)
Enright, Elizabeth	<u>Four-Story Mistake</u> A sequel to <u>The Saturday's</u> as the Melendy family moves from New York to the country.	Farrar, Strauss & Giroux, 1942.	(B)
_____	<u>The Saturdays</u> The hectic but happy life of the Melendy's consisting of four children, their father, and a housekeeper in New York.	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1941.	(B)
Estes, Eleanor	<u>The Moffats</u> A well-adjusted fatherless home made up of four children and Mama--possibly outdated.	Harcourt, 1941.	(g)
_____	<u>The Middle Moffat</u> A sequel to <u>The Moffats</u> as told by Jane--the middle sister.	Harcourt, 1942.	(g)
Eyerly, Jeannette	<u>World of Ellen March</u> The story of a young girl's adjustment to her parents' divorce.	J. B. Lippincott, 1964.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Finlayson, Ann	<u>Runaway Teen</u> Libby, a girl who just turned 16, felt unwanted and unloved by her mother and new stepfather. She left school, went to Chicago alone, had a rough time finding out who she really was and why she was doing what she was. A realistic story of a teenage girl dissatisfied with home, seeking adventure and returns to home.	Doubleday & Co., 1963.	(g)
Fisher, Dorothy C.	<u>Understood Betsy</u> When Elizabeth moves from the city to the country, she becomes Betsy and gradually a spoiled little girl is changed into a self-reliant youngster.	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1917.	(g)
*Hark & McQueen	<u>A Home for Penny</u> An orphanage child longs for a home and family.	Franklin Watts	(g)
Freuchen, Peter	<u>Eskimo Boy</u> After the tragic day when Inik saw his father killed by a walrus, Inik then tried to take on the responsibility of his household. It was almost too much for him but his courage and perseverance helped him make it and saved his family from starvation.	Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1951.	(b)
Justus, May	<u>The Other Side of the Mountain</u> Glory lived in a log cabin on one side of Little Twin Mountain until she was ten years old. This is a story of her first experiences at school and in the big world on the other side of the mountain.	Hastings, 1958.	(g)
Lewiton, Mina	<u>A Cup of Courage</u> Brook and Tom must adjust to the loss of their mother, as well as accept the fact that their father is an alcoholic. Their father's long, slow road to sobriety is a moving story.	David McKay Co., 1948. T	

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Lewiton, Mina	<u>The Divided Heart</u> A touching story of nice people affected by a broken marriage; especially Julie, the daughter.	David McKay Co., 1947.	T
Seredy, Kate	<u>Tree for Peter</u> A beautiful story of a "tramp" befriending a lame boy in shantytown and inspiring him and others to clean up and rebuild the slum section.	The Viking Press, 1941.	(B) T
Sherburne, Zoa	<u>Stranger in the House</u> When Kathleen's mother returns home from a mental hospital after a six-year absence, she is anything but welcomed. Much rejection and resentment is felt before the family adjusts to the new situation.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1963.	(g)
_____,	<u>Girl in the Mirror</u> Ruth Ann, an overweight girl of 16, is quite resentful of the prospect of a stepmother, Tracy. Only through tragedy is she able to overcome her jealousy and do something about her weight.	W. Morrow & Co., 1966.	(g)
_____,	<u>Almost April</u> After the death of her mother, Karen, aged 17, must go to live with her father and his new wife. Feelings of mixed emotions are greatly enhanced after she meets Nels.	Scholastic Book Service, 1956.	(g)

6. FAMILY PROBLEMS

(c) Economic Insecurity

Benary-Isbert	<u>The Ark</u> An excellent story of a mother's struggle to survive with her four children in the postwar days in Germany. A clear portrayal of the day to day living, rationing, grief and joy caused by war.	Harcourt, 1953.	(B) T
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<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Bishop, Claire H.	<u>Toto's Triumph</u> During wartime, Nicolas and his family are among the thousands of displaced persons living in Paris in tents. When the father rescues Toto, a parrot, luck is with them: an apartment is offered, but no babies are allowed, and the family has twins!	E. M. Hale & Co., 1957.	(B) T
Bothwell, Jean	<u>Peter Holt, P. K.</u> The children in a minister's family often find themselves moving once again to a new town and new faces. This is the story of Peter and his adjustment to his new home.	Harcourt, 1950.	(b)
Burch, Robert	<u>Skinny</u> A 12 yr. old orphan of migratory workers, is temporarily adopted by Miss Bess, a hotel proprietor in a Georgia town. Through the help and encouragement of others he goes back to school to learn to read.	The Viking Press, 1964.	(b) T
Carlson, Natalie S.	<u>Ann Aurelia and Dorothy</u> The friendship of Ann Aurelia, a girl in a foster home, and Dorothy, a Negro girl.	Harper & Row, 1968.	(g)
_____	<u>The Family Under the Bridge</u> Armand, a hobo in Paris, returns to his bridge for the winter only to find three children and their mother living there. After much grumbling he becomes the head of the household "under the bridge."	Harper & Row, 1958.	(B)
Christopher, Matthew	<u>The Lucky Baseball Bat</u> Marvin gains self-confidence as an outstanding baseball player through the aid and support of an interested adult, and through his peer group.	Little, Brown & Co., 1954.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Clymer, Eleanor	<u>Trolley Car Family</u> A family solves its financial problems by moving into the trolley car their father used to drive.	David McKay Co., 1947.	(B)
Cumming, Marian	<u>A Valentine for Candy</u> The prejudice shown toward a "Yankee" girl when she moves from Mass. to southern Texas in 1894.	Harcourt, 1959.	(g) T
Edell, Celeste	<u>Present from Rosita</u> The story of a Puerto Rican family and their adjustment to New York.	Julian Messner, Inc., 1952.	(g)
*Eichelberger, Robert L.	<u>Bronko</u> Polish displaced persons find it hard to adjust to New York City.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1955.	(B)
Friedman, Frieda	<u>Janitor's Girl</u> Discrimination children face because of their father's occupation as a janitor.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1956.	(g)
Garst, Doris S.	<u>Wish on an Apple</u> The Walker's, a migratory family, have many heartwarming experiences as they follow the crops.	Abingdon Press, 1948.	(B) T
Gates, Doris	<u>North Fork</u> Adjustment of rich boy to new environment--overcomes racial prejudices through his relationship with an intelligent Indian boy.	The Viking Press, 1945.	(B)
Hayes, Florence	<u>Skid</u> An excellent account of the prejudices a southern Negro boy faces and overcomes when he moves to a northern school to get a better education.	Houghton Mifflin Co., 1948.	(b) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Hunt, Maybell	<u>Ladycake Farm</u> A stereotyped account of a Negro family working tirelessly to farm their forty acres - teaching their children to "turn the other cheek" and work twice as hard when they are rejected at school and in the community.	J. B. Lippincott Co., 1952.	(B)
Jackson, Jesse	<u>Call Me Charley</u> A stereotyped casting of a Negro boy in a white community with all his attempts to overcome the prejudices of those around him.	Harper & Row, 1945.	(B)
*Lawrence, Mildred	<u>Sand in Her Shoes</u> (A girl's adjustment to a new environment).	Harcourt, 1949.	(g)
Lewiton, Mina	<u>Rachel</u> Rachel has misgivings about the prospects of moving from their New York tenement to Uptown. The problems are solved after a visit from relatives in which many disastrous and hilarious events occur.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1954.	(g)
Muehl, Lois	<u>Worst Room in the School</u> A story of twelve children and their new teacher in a makeshift classroom. The personal problems of each student, as well as the teacher, are illuminated and at least partially solved in the course of the school year.	Holiday House, 1961.	(B)
Sawyer, Ruth	<u>Maggie Rose: Her Birthday Christmas</u> A story of a little Maine girl who sells berries so that her shiftless family may celebrate a birthday Christmas with her.	Harper & Row, 1952.	(g)
Seredy, Kate	<u>Tree for Peter</u> A beautiful story of a "tramp" befriending a lame boy in shantytown and inspiring him and others to clean up and rebuild the slum section.	The Viking Press, 1941.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Sherburne, Zoa	<u>Jennifer</u> A vivid account of the mistrust and heart-ache a teenage girl faces because her mother is an alcoholic.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1959.	(g)
Shotwell, Louisa R.	<u>Roosevelt Grady</u> The story of Negro migrant workers and a boy's dream fulfilled of staying in one place.	World Pub. Co., 1963.	(b)
*Waltrip, Iela	<u>White Harvest</u> (Migratory workers).	David McKay Co.	(B)
*Williams, Beryl	<u>Lillian Wald: Angel of Henry Street</u> (Heiress helps New York City slum dwellers).	Julian Messner, 1948.	(B)
Woolley, Catherine	<u>Ginnie and the New Girl</u> Ginny's jealousy and dislike for Marcia, a new girl, are quite apparent as they threaten Ginny's relationship with her "best friend" Geneva. Only after many miserable days and bitter thoughts is Ginny able to accept "the new girl" as a friend.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1954.	(g)
6. FAMILY PROBLEMS			
	(d) Illness		
Lewiton, Mina	<u>A Cup of Courage</u> Brook and Tom must adjust to the loss of their mother, as well as accept the fact that their father is an alcoholic. Their father's long, slow road to sobriety is a moving story.	David McKay Co., 1948.	T
Paullin, Ellen	<u>No More Tonsils</u> The experience in the hospital is told by a young child.	Beacon Press, 1958.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Pont, Clarice	<u>Three Times Easier</u> A heartwarming story of a mother, stricken with a stroke, and how her three girls, pulling together, made things easier at home until mother came. Mother had to improve physically and psychologically and feel wanted again before she could walk.	David McKay Co., 1951.	(g)
Sherburne, Zoa	<u>Jennifer</u> A vivid account of the mistrust and heartache a teenage girl faces because her mother is an alcoholic.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1959.	(g)
6. FAMILY PROBLEMS	(e) New Baby		
Bragdon, Elspeth	<u>One to Make Ready</u> In a fishing town in Maine, Minta, a 12 year old toyboy, learns the pains and joys of "growing up" through a friend, Lucy. She also finds that a new baby brother is a great experience and not a source of jealousy.	The Viking Press, 1959.	(g)
Cone, Molly	<u>Too Many Girls</u> Charlie is very frustrated and disappointed when his Mother brings home "another girl" from the hospital. Not until his dog, Sam, has puppies does he realize that you just can't have too many girls in a family.	Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1960.	(B)
6. FAMILY PROBLEMS	(f) New Environment		
Baum, Betty	<u>Patricia Crosses Town</u> A Negro girl in a newly integrated school learns about real friends.	Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. 1965.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Bonhan, Frank	<u>Durango Street</u> A story of adolescent gangs and gang fights, the attitudes of parents, police and neighbors in their struggle against juvenile delinquency.	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1965.	(b)
Bothwell, Jean	<u>Peter Holt, P. K.</u> The children in a minister's family often find themselves moving once again to a new town and new faces. This is the story of Peter and his adjustment to his new home.	Harcourt, 1950.	(b)
Carlson, Natalie S.	<u>The Empty Schoolhouse</u> Lullah becomes the only child in St. Joseph's school when they integrate it and all the white children withdraw. Not until a near disaster strikes does the town realize the wickedness in their prejudice.	Harper & Row, 1965.	(g)
Collin, Hedvig	<u>Nils, The Island Boy</u> Nils, boy age 9, lives on a small island Taasinge, south of Denmark. Each chapter gives a different experience Nils has in Denmark. Then his father is to be transferred in his engineer work to New Mexico, U. S. A. Nils and his father go by boat to U. S. and Mother and baby daughter are to come later.	The Viking Press, 1951.	(b)
Cumming, Marian	<u>A Valentine for Candy</u> The prejudice shown toward a "Yankee" girl when she moves from Mass. to southern Texas in 1894.	Harcourt, 1959.	(g) T
*Dagliesh, Alice	<u>The Smiths and Rusty</u> (Modern children who move from the city to the suburbs).	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1939.	(B)
Daringer, Helen F.	<u>Stepsister Sally</u> An 11 yr.-old finds herself with many problems when her father, a widower, remarries and she has	Harcourt, 1952.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
	a new family to deal with; especially a stepsister one year older than she.		
DeJong, Meindert	<u>The Singing Hill</u> Finding a horse as a new friend when Ray moves from the city to the country helps to bridge the gap of being a new boy in the community.	Harper & Row, 1962.	(B)
Edell, Celeste	<u>Present from Rosita</u> The story of a Puerto Rican family and their adjustment to New York.	Julian Messner, Inc., 1952.	(g)
Evans, Eva Knox	<u>Tim's Place</u> Eighteen-year-old Stephen, Austrian refugee, finally makes a place for himself in a New England family and community through his courage and honesty.	G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1950.	(b)
Fisher, Dorothy C.	<u>Understood Betsy</u> When Elizabeth moves from the city to the country, she becomes Betsy and gradually a spoiled little girl is changed into a self-reliant youngster.	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1917.	(g)
Friedman, Frieda	<u>Carol from the Country</u> When Carol moved to New York with her family she did not like the neighborhood kids and was most unhappy. It took a brave deed to prove to Carol how wonderful it is to have friends.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1950.	(g)
Gates, Doris	<u>North Fork</u> Adjustment of rich boy to new environment--overcomes racial prejudices through his relationship with an intelligent Indian boy.	The Viking Press, 1945.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Guy, Anna	<u>William</u> The adjustment and rejection a Negro boy faces when he enters an all-white school.	Dial Press, 1961.	(B) T
Hayes, Florence	<u>Skid</u> An excellent account of the prejudices a southern Negro boy faces and overcomes when he moves to a northern school to get a better education.	Houghton Mifflin Co., 1948.	(b) T
Hunt, Irene	<u>Up a Road Slowly</u> A young girl of seven that must adjust to a new life with a seemingly inflexible maiden aunt and an alcoholic uncle after the death of her mother.	Follett Pub. Co., 1966.	(g) T
Isk-Kishor, Judith	<u>Joel is the Youngest</u> The frustrations and loneliness of the youngest child is vividly seen through Joel. It takes much ingenuity and scheming on Joel's part for his brothers and sisters to recognize his worth.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1954.	(B)
Justus, May	<u>The Other Side of the Mountain</u> Glory lived in a log cabin on one side of Little Twin Mountain until she was ten years old. This is a story of her first experiences at school and in the big world on the other side of the mountain.	Hastings, 1958.	(g)
Kjelgaard, Jim	<u>The Black Fawn</u> The insecurity he felt when he first came to Bennett's Orphan's Home was changed for Bud when he found a black fawn in the woods, as well as sympathetic Gram and Gramps Bennett.	Dodd, Mead & Co., 1958.	(b)
*Lawrence, Mildred	<u>Sand in Her Shoes</u> (A girl's adjustment to a new environment.)	Harcourt, 1949.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Lewiton, Mina	<u>Rachel</u> Rachel has misgivings about the prospect of moving from their New York tenement to Uptown. The problems are solved after a visit from relatives in which many disastrous and hilarious events occur.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1954.	(g)
_____	<u>That Bad Carlos</u> When Carlos moves from Puerto Rico to New York, he becomes known as "bad" for various acts of behavior. Not until he becomes involved in an act of stealing does he re-assess his values.	Harper & Row, 1964.	(b) T
_____	<u>Candita's Choice</u> The story of a Puerto Rican family in New York City; the adjustment to the city, the slums, and the American ways of life.	Harper & Row, 1959.	(g)
*Means, Florence	<u>Shattered Windows</u> The problems encountered by a northern Negro girl as she must adjust to life in the South.	Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1938.	(g) T
Musgrave, Florence	<u>Robert E.</u> When Robert E. moves from a mountain area to a suburb he soon finds it unacceptable to settle differences with his fists. His sullen and defiant attitude is slowly changed through the help of his peers.	Hastings, 1957.	(b)
Newell, Hope	<u>A Cap for Mary Ellis</u> The story of two Negro girls from Harlem attending a newly integrated nurse's school.	Harper & Row, 1953.	(g) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Pont, Clarice	<u>Ten Minus Nine Equals Joanie</u> After the jolt that an expected newcomer is not a sister but a brother, Joanie learns that she is the only girl in her class at a new school. How this "disaster" turns to a thing of joy is quite an amusing story.	Golden Gate, 1965.	(g)
Reynolds, Barbara	<u>Emily San</u> An American child has quite an adjustment to make when she and her family move to Japan.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1955.	(g)
Riter, D.	<u>Edge of Violence</u> Dick, a juvenile delinquent, slowly changes his attitude of bitterness and anger after he is taken into the home of a lawyer for a probationary year.	David McKay Co., 1964.	(B)
Sachs, Marilyn	<u>Laura's Luck</u> Laura, a bookworm, in an unwelcome summer camp experience, develops self-confidence and finds a world of adventure.	Doubleday & Co., 1965.	(g)
Sterling, Dorothy	<u>Mary Jane</u> The story of a Negro girl entering a white school.	Doubleday & Co., 1959.	(T)
Strachan, Margaret	<u>Patience and a Mulberry Leaf</u> A story in Chinatown, near Seattle. Mabel, age 18, experiences relationships and enjoyable times with her American friends at school. Shows relation of Chinese girl dating an American boy. Some insight into the war in Korea.	Washburn, 1962.	(g)
Uchida, Yoshiko	<u>New Friends For Susan</u> Susan, a Japanese girl, meets an American girl friend at school and they have good times together until Susan must leave for her home in Japan.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Uchida, Yoshiko	<u>The Promised Year</u> Japanese child visits American relatives and learns much about "the strange American ways."	Harcourt, 1959.	(g)
Urmston, Mary	<u>The New Boy</u> The adjustment of an 11 year old boy as he enters a new school.	Doubleday & Co., 1950.	(b) T
Warren, Mary P.	<u>Walk in my Moccasins</u> Adjustment problems encountered when a Montana couple adopt five Sioux Indian children.	Westminster Press, 1966.	(B)

6. FAMILY PROBLEMS

(g) Parent-child Conflict

Allen, Lorenzo	<u>Fifer for the Union</u> During wartime Len runs away from home to escape his stepfather's discipline, which he mistakes for tyranny. Only when he is befriended by a mature soldier, himself a stepfather, does Len come to understand and respect his own stepfather as a trustworthy member of his family.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1964.	(b)
Blanton, Catherine	<u>Hold Fast to Your Dreams</u> A vivid contrast of the "older generation" of Negro, willing to wait for change, and the "new generation" as depicted in Emmy Lou --an impatient girl determined to be treated equally and be able to dance professionally.	Julian Messner Inc., 1955.	(g) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Bragdon, Elspeth	<u>There is a Tide</u> After being tagged a behavior problem and being expelled from several schools, Nat is able to take stock of himself and try to realize why he has such a "chip on his shoulder" and is so full of hatred.	Viking Press, 1964.	(B)
Christopher, Matthew	<u>The Reluctant Pitcher</u> After his son is killed in an accident, Coach Hutton becomes determined to make a pitcher out of Wally. The boy lacks confidence in this position, but is determined to please the coach. After a series of events, both coach and boy are able to see strong and weak points in each other. They become more realistic in their expectations.	Little, Brown & Co., 1966.	(b)
Krumgold, Joseph	<u>Onion John</u> A story of father-son conflict in which each ignores the individual differences of the other and how this is resolved.	Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 1959.	(b)
Sherburne, Zoa	<u>Stranger In the House</u> When Kathleen's mother returns home from a mental hospital after a six-year absence, she is anything but welcomed. Much rejection and resentment is felt before the family adjusts to the new situation.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1963.	(g)
Steele, William	<u>Perilous Road</u> Chris has a great hatred for the Yankees and cannot understand why his brother joined the Union army, or why his parents take no stand for either side. Only through the acquaintance of a Union soldier does he realize that Yankees can be decent too and that aggression based on hatred is dangerous and immature.	Harcourt, 1958.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Vance, Marguerite	<u>The World for Jason</u> Jason's father, a famous aerialist, insists that he too will have a circus career one day, ignoring the fact that Jason fears heights and wants to become a pianist.	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1961.	(B)
6. FAMILY PROBLEMS			
	(h) Sibling Rivalry		
Cone, Molly	<u>Too Many Girls</u> Charlie is very frustrated and disappointed when his mother brings home "another girl" from the hospital. Not until his dog, Sam, has puppies does he realize that you just can't have too many girls in a family.	Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1960.	(B)
Daringer, Helen F.	<u>Stepsister Sally</u> An 11 year-old finds herself with many problems when her father, a widower, remarries and she has a new family to deal with; especially a stepsister one year older than she.	Harcourt, 1952.	(B) T
Estes, Eleanor	<u>The Middle Moffat</u> A sequel to <u>The Moffats</u> as told by Jane--the middle sister.	Harcourt, 1942.	(g)
Isk-Kiskor, Judith	<u>Joel is the Youngest</u> The frustrations and loneliness of the youngest child is vividly seen through Joel. It takes much ingenuity and scheming on Joel's part for his brothers and sisters to recognize his worth.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1954.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Krumgold, Joseph	<u>And Now Miguel</u> Miguel, the middle child in a Mexican family, searches for and at last finds, his own identity.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1953.	(b)
Wooley, Catherine	<u>Cathy's Little Sister</u> Chris experiences many frustrating moments and much loneliness as she is the "tag along" to an older sister, Cathy. Not until Chris finds a "best friend" of her own age is she able to come into her own and become more independent.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1964.	(g)
7. FOREIGN BACKGROUND (a) General			
Anderson, Paul	<u>The Boy and the Blind Storyteller</u> Ah Sung wanders away from his small village in Korea, meets a blind man, becomes a close friend to him. Shows customs and villages of Korea.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1967.	(b)
Arora, Shirley L.	<u>What Then, Raman?</u> Raman, the first boy in his village in India, learns to read and experiences conflict between the old ways and the new. He has to drop out of school and work. He feels that he wants to teach after his sister and brother ask him to share his learning with them.	Follett Pub., 1960.	(b)
Bell, Margaret	<u>Daughter of Wolf House</u> The problems an Indian girl and the trader's son have because his father is a "foreigner" in an Alaskan village.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1957.	(g) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Benary-Isbert	<u>The Ark</u> An excellent story of a mother's struggle to survive with her four children in the post-war days in Germany. A clear portrayal of the day to day living, rationing, grief and joy caused by war.	Harcourt, 1953.	(B) T
Buff, Mary and Conrad	<u>Magic Maize</u> Opinionated Guatemalan farmer learns that old and new can work together to bring advancement. Customs and observances of Central America, Guatemala are given in the reading. Fabian, an Indian boy, learns this too as he received the "magic maize" from the gringos, white people.	Houghton Mifflin Co., 1953.	(b)
*Carpenter, Bruce	<u>The Blossoming Year</u> (Shy, New England girl gains confidence).	Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1952.	(g)
Cohen, Robert	<u>The Color of Man</u> Through photographs and text the color of man is discussed.	Random House, 1968.	(B) T
Collin, Hedvig	<u>Nils, The Island Boy</u> Nils, boy age 9, lives on a small island Taasinge, south of Denmark. Each chapter gives a different experience Nils has in Denmark. Then his father is to be transferred in his engineer work to New Mexico, U.S.A. Nils and his father go by boat to U. S. and Mother and baby daughter are to come later.	The Viking Press, 1951.	(b)
Cumming, Marian	<u>A Valentine for Candy</u> The prejudice shown toward a "Yankee" girl when she moves from Mass. to southern Texas in 1894.	Harcourt, 1959.	(g) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
De Jong, Dola	<u>The Level Land</u> Story of a friendly Dutch family just before and just after the German invasion. Genuine family feeling, humor, authenticity, and, at the end, a note of tragedy.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1943.	(B)
Evans, Eva Knox	<u>Tim's Place</u> Eighteen-year-old Stephen, Austrian refugee, finally makes a place for himself in a New England family and community through his courage and honesty.	G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1950.	(b)
_____	<u>People Are Important</u> A book about differences in people of the earth--differences in food, housing, manners, language--but with the purpose of emphasizing the universal experience of life and the importance of the individual.	Capitol Publishers, 1951.	(B) T
Freuchen, Peter	<u>Eskimo Boy</u> After the tragic day when Inik saw his father killed by a walrus, Inik then tried to take on the responsibility of his household. It was almost too much for him but his courage and perseverance helped him make it and saved his family from starvation.	Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1951.	(b)
*Hayes, Florence	<u>How-Pole: New American</u> (A Polish boy, DP, becomes an American.)	Houghton Mifflin Co., 1952.	(b)
Isk-Kiskor, Judith	<u>Joel is the Youngest</u> The frustrations and loneliness of the youngest child is vividly seen through Joel. It takes much ingenuity and scheming on Joel's part for his brothers and sisters to recognize his worth.	E. M. Hale & Co., 1954.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Justus, May	<u>Children of the Great Smoky Mountains</u> A collection of stories about children of Scotch-Irish and English pioneers.	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1952.	(B) T
Kahmann, Chesley	<u>Gypsy Melody</u> Presents the struggle of Renie, a young gypsy girl, torn between her love for Kashi and her deep-rooted antagonism for non-gypsies. There is plenty of humor in the book as well as colorful pictures of a strange way of life.	Random House, 1949.	(g)
Lindquist, Jennie D.	<u>Golden Name Day</u> (Newberry Runner Up). The Swedish ways and customs are vividly told in this story when Nancy lives in the country while her mother is hospitalized.	Harper & Row, 1956.	(g)
_____	<u>The Little Silver House</u> A sequel of <u>The Golden Name Day</u> .	Harper & Row, 1959.	(g)
McArdle, B. and Marks, S.	<u>Graham is an Aboriginal Boy</u> Through photographs and a small amount of text, the life of the Aborigines is told.	Hastings Pub., 1968.	(B) T
Mirsky, Reba	<u>Seven Grandmothers</u> (A sequel to <u>Thirty-One Brothers and Sisters</u> .)	Follett, 1955.	(g)
Mirsky, Reba	<u>Thirty-One Brothers and Sisters</u> An unusual story of a small Zulu girl living with her family in a village in South Africa. Nomusa, the Zulu girl, would rather go hunting with her father and half-brothers than follow the ways of her Mother and half-sisters. The reader will gain knowledge of the manner and customs of Nomusa's people as it gives a picture of Zulu life.	Follett Pub. Co.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Reynolds, Barbara	<u>Emily San</u> An American child has quite an adjustment to make when she and her family move to Japan.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1955.	(g)
Silverstone, M. & Miller, L.	<u>Bala, Child of India</u> A picture book with text depicting the life of children in India. The real life photographs make this book suitable for the upper levels.	Hastings Pub., 1968.	(B) T
Thorvall, Kerstin	<u>Girl In April</u> Lena is a Swedish girl that is able to overcome her shyness and lack of self-confidence to become a fashion designer.	Harcourt, 1961.	(g) T
*Tufts, Anne	<u>The Super's Daughter</u> Meri, a daughter of a displaced Czechoslovakian family, is shy and awkward and finds school adjustment in New York difficult.	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1953.	T
*Van Stockum, Hilda	<u>The Winged Watchman</u> (Dutch family during the German occupation).	Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1962.	(B)

7. FOREIGN BACKGROUND (b) Amish

Sorensen, Virginia	<u>Plain Girl</u> A vivid portrayal of an Amish family in Pennsylvania and the experiences the children have "out in the world."	Harcourt, 1955.	(g) T
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<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
7. FOREIGN BACKGROUND (c) Indian			
Bell, Margaret	<u>Totem Casts A Shadow</u> The prejudice toward the Indians by the White men in the 1800's.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1949.	(B) T
Clark, Ann Nolan	<u>The Desert People</u> A realistic story describing the customs and mores of the Indians of the desert.	The Viking Press, 1962.	(B) T
Eliting, M. & Folsom, M.	<u>The Secret Story of Pueblo Bonito</u> The true story of how scientists discovered and pieced together the Indian tribe of Pueblo Bonito in New Mexico and why they suddenly disappeared.	Scholastic Book Services, 1963.	(B)
*Franklin, George C.	<u>Indian Uprising</u> (Trouble with Ute tribe helps a young man grow up.)	Houghton Mifflin, 1962.	(b)
Hoffine, Lyla	<u>Jennie's Mandan Bowl</u> Through the help of her school teacher, Jenny is able to overcome her feelings of shame of her Indian ancestry and see that it is something to be proud of.	David McKay Co., 1960.	(B)
Waltrip, Lela	<u>Quiet Boy</u> Quiet Boy is an Indian orphan in a government school urged by his grandfather to learn "all the White man's ways."	David McKay Co., 1961.	(b) T
Warren, Mary P.	<u>Walk in My Moccasins</u> Adjustment problems encountered when a Montana couple adopt five Sioux Indian children.	Westminster Press, 1966.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
7. FOREIGN BACKGROUND (d) Italian			
Carlson, Natalie	<u>The Family Under the Bridge</u> Armand, a hobo in Paris, returns to his bridge for the winter only to find three children and their mother living there. After much grumbling he becomes the head of the household "under the bridge."	Harper & Row, 1958.	(B)
Bishop, Claire H.	<u>Toto's Triumph</u> During wartime, Nicolas and his family are among the thousands of displaced persons living in Paris in tents. When the father rescues Toto, a parrot, luck is with them: an apartment is offered, but no babies are allowed, and the family has twins!	E. M. Hale & Co., 1957.	(B) T
O'Donnell, Mabel	<u>Italian Children</u> An accurate and true-to-life description of the children of Italy.	Row-Person, 1951.	(B)
7. FOREIGN BACKGROUND (e) Mexican			
Edell, Celeste	<u>Present from Rosita</u> The story of a Puerto Rican family and their adjustment to New York.	Julian Messner, Inc., 1952.	(g)
Krumgold, Joseph	<u>And Now Miguel</u> Miguel, the middle child in a Mexican family, searches for, and at last finds, his own identity.	Thomas Y. Crowell, 1953.	(b)
Lewiton, Mina	<u>Candita's Choice</u> The story of a Puerto Rican family in New York City; the adjustment to the city, the slums, and the American ways of life.	Harper & Row, 1959.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Lewiton, Mina	<u>That Bad Carlos</u> When Carlos moves from Puerto Rico to New York he becomes known as "bad" for various acts of behavior. Not until he becomes involved in an act of stealing does he re-assess his values.	Harper & Row, 1964.	(b) T
Sage, Michael	<u>Careful Carlos</u> Carlos is sent to the store and must overcome all temptations to buy what his mother did <u>not</u> order.	Holiday House, 1967.	(B) T
*Young	<u>Across the Tracks</u> (Understanding Mexican heritage.)	Julian Messner, Inc.	(B)

7. FOREIGN BACKGROUND (f) Oriental

Bro, Marguerite	<u>Su-Mei's Golden Years</u> A story of modern China and life in one of its poorer villages after the war. Story depicts the courage of a father and son attempting to teach new ways against the ridicule of the villagers.	Doubleday & Co., 1950.	(B)
Peterson, Lorraine	<u>How People Live in Japan</u> An informative book about modern Japan written for elementary students.	Benefic Press, 1963.	(B)
Oakes, Vanya	<u>Willy Wong, American</u> A story depicting the life of a Chinese boy caught between the traditions of his ancestors and the American way of life.	Julian Messner, 1951.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Strachan, Margaret	<u>Patience and a Mulberry Leaf</u> A story in Chinatown, near Seattle. Mabel, age 18, experiences relationships and enjoyable times with her American friends at school. Shows relation of Chinese girl dating an American boy. Some insight into the war in Korea.	Washburn, 1962.	(g)
Uchida, Yoshiko	<u>New Friends For Susan</u> Susan, a Japanese girl, meets an American girl friend at school and they have good times together until Susan must leave for her home in Japan.	Charles Scribner Sons, 1951.	(g)
_____.	<u>The Promised Year</u> A Japanese child visits American relatives and learns much about "the strange American ways."	Harcourt, 1959.	(g)
8. NEGRO AMERICAN			
Baum, Betty	<u>Patricia Crosses Town</u> A Negro girl in a newly integrated school learns about real friends.	Alfred A. Knopf, 1965.	(g)
Bishop, Curtis K.	<u>Little League Heroes</u> Negro boys, about 11 yrs. old, compete and excel in the sport of baseball. It is a lengthy story to be read by a boy very interested in baseball.	J. B. Lippincott & Co.; 1960.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Blanton, Catherine	<u>Hold Fast to Your Dreams</u> A vivid contrast of the "older generation" of Negro, willing to wait for change, and the "new generation" as depicted in Emmy Lou -- an impatient girl determined to be treated equally and be able to dance professionally.	Julian Messner Inc., 1955.	(g) T
Bonham, Frank	<u>Durango Street</u> A story of adolescent gangs and gang fights, the attitudes of parents, police and neighbors in their struggle against juvenile delinquency.	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1965.	(b)
*Bontemps, Arna	<u>George Washington Carver</u>	Harper & Row, 1950.	(B)
Campanella, Roy	<u>It's Good to be Alive</u> The heartbreaking and heartwarming story of the former Brooklyn Dodger catcher who miraculously survived a broken neck received in an automobile accident.	Little, Brown & Co., 1959.	(B)
Carlson, Natalie S.	<u>The Empty Schoolhouse</u> Lullah becomes the only child in St. Joseph's school when they integrate it and all the white children withdraw. Not until a near disaster strikes does the town realize the wickedness in their prejudice.	Harper & Row, 1965.	(g)
Clayton, Ed	<u>Martin Luther King: The Peaceful Warrior</u> A biography of the leader of the Negro non-violent revolution and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.	Prentice-Hall, 1964.	(B) T
Colman, Hila	<u>Classmates by Request</u> Two highschool girls, white and colored, are brought together due to forced integration.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1964.	T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
De Leeuw, Adele	<u>The Barred Road</u> Friendship of a white girl and a Negro girl and repercussions from family and friends because of prejudices.	Macmillan Co., 1954.	(g) T
Epstein, Sam & Beryl	<u>George Washington Carver</u> The life of a world-famous Negro teacher and scientist.	Garrard, 1960.	(B)
Fenison, Ruth	<u>Boy Wanted</u> Ron runs away from his Aunt and Uncle's home convinced that he is wanted by no one. He joins a fair and finds some kindness and understanding among the members.	Harper & Row, 1964.	(B) T
Gibson, Althea	<u>I Always Wanted to be Somebody</u> Famous Negro woman tennis player tells of her teen-age years in Harlem and of her accomplishments because of her skill as a tennis player.	Harper & Row, 1959.	(B) T
Graham, Lorenz	<u>South Town</u> An outstandingly honest story in the rural south of a respectable Negro family caught in the violence of racial bigotry.	Follett, 1958.	(B) T
Guy, Anna	<u>William</u> The adjustment and rejection a Negro boy faces when he enters an all white school.	Dial Press, 1961.	(B) T
Hunt, Maybell	<u>Ladycake Farm</u> A stereotyped account of a Negro family working tirelessly to farm their forty acres, teaching their children to "turn the other cheek" and work twice as hard when they are rejected at school and in the community.	J. B. Lippincott Co., 1952.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Jackson, Jesse	<u>Call Me Charley</u> A stereotyped casting of a Negro boy in a white community with all his attempts to overcome the prejudices of those around him.	Harper & Row, 1945.	(B)
Jackson, Jesse	<u>Anchor Man</u> A sequel to <u>Call Me Charlie</u> . Due to their color, Charlie and some of his Negro friends run into much rejection at school and in the community.	Harper & Row, 1947.	(b)
Mayer, Edith H.	<u>Our Negro Brother</u> Eight illustrated biographies of great Negro men of the last five centuries.	Shady Hill Press, 1945.	(B)
McCarthy, Agnes and Lawrence Reddick	<u>Worth Fighting For</u> Relates the deeds and accomplishments of Negroes during and after the Civil War.	Doubleday, 1965.	(B) T
*McGovern, Ann	<u>Runaway Slave: The Story of Harriet Tubman</u>	Scholastic Book Services, 1965.	(B)
McKean, Else	<u>Up Hill</u> Through the portrayal of the lives of six contemporary Negro leaders, the author attempts to deepen our understanding of people.	Shady Hill Press, 1947.	(B)
*Means, Florence	<u>Shuttered Windows</u> The problems encountered by a northern Negro girl as she must adjust to life in the South.	Houghton Mifflin Co., 1938.	(g) T
Newell, Hope	<u>A Cap for Mary Ellis</u> The story of two Negro girls from Harlem attending a newly integrated nurse's school.	Harper & Row, 1953.	(g) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Newell, Hope	<u>Mary Ellis, Student Nurse</u> (A sequel to A Cap for Mary Ellis.)	Harper & Row, 1958.	(g) T
Hogan, Inez	<u>Epaminondas and His Auntie</u> An excellent stereotyped caricature of a Negro boy and his mother. (a good way to illustrate our stereotyping of minority groups).	Houghton Mifflin Co., 1907.	(B) T
Patterson, Lillie	<u>Booker T. Washington</u> The rising of a Negro slave boy from a life of poverty to the leader of his people.	Garrard Press, 1962.	(B)
Schoor, Gene	<u>Roy Campanella</u> The life of a famous baseball player and his struggle against a crippling disease.	G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1959.	(B)
Shotwell, Louisa R.	<u>Roosevelt Grady</u> The story of Negro migrant workers and a boy's dream fulfilled of staying in one place.	World Publishing Co., 1963.	(b)
Sterling, Dorothy	<u>Mary Jane</u> The story of a Negro girl entering a white school.	Doubleday & Co., 1959.	(T)
Stevenson, Augusta	<u>Booker T. Washington</u> Biography of a Negro who overcame obstacles of prejudice and poverty to become a leading educator.	Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1950.	(B)
Stevenson, Augusta	<u>George Carver: Boy Scientist</u> Childhood of famous Americans Series. The life of a Negro boy and his later contributions to science.	Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1959.	(B)
*Swift, Hildegarde	<u>North Star Shining</u> A gripping pictorial history of the American Negro.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1947.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Yates, Elizabeth	<u>Amos Fortune: Free Man</u> This is the true story of a man who, born free in Africa in 1710, was sold as a slave in America in 1725. In time he purchased his own freedom, then worked to free three other slaves.	E. P. Dutton, 1950.	(B)
_____	<u>Prudence Cradnall: Woman of Courage</u> (A woman opens her academy to a Negro girl.)	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1955.	(g)

9. PREJUDICE

Beim, Lorraine	<u>Carol's Side of the Street</u> Carol, a Jewish girl, moves into a new neighborhood and must face discrimination of a classmate. How their prejudices are dissolved is the basis of this story.	Harcourt, 1951.	(g) T
Bell, Margaret	<u>Totem Casts a Shadow</u> The prejudice toward the Indians by the white men in the 1800's.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1949.	(B) T
_____	<u>Daughter of Wolf House</u> The problems an Indian girl and her trader's son have because his father is a "foreigner" in an Alaskan village.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1957.	(g) T
Bennett, Eve	<u>Walk in the Moonlight</u> Mary learns much about herself when she quits school due to the pressure of false rumors. Her father--a cement worker--and an Italian boy help her gain self-confidence and return to school.	Julian Messner, Inc., 1960.	(g)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Blanton, Catherine	<u>Hold Fast to Your Dreams</u> A vivid contrast of the "older generation" of Negro, willing to wait for change, and the "new generation" as depicted in Emmy Lou--an impatient girl determined to be treated equally and be able to dance professionally.	Julian Messner, Inc., 1955.	(g) T
Bonham, Frank	<u>Durango Street</u> A story of adolescent gangs and gang fights, the attitudes of parents, police and neighbors in their struggle against juvenile delinquency.	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1965.	(b)
Carlson, Natalie S.	<u>The Empty Schoolhouse</u> Lullah becomes the only child in St. Joseph's school when they integrate it and all the white children withdraw. Not until a near disaster strikes does the town realize the wickedness in their prejudice.	Harper & Row, 1965.	(g)
Colman, Hila	<u>Classmates by Request</u> Two high school girls, white and colored are brought together due to forced integration.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1964.	(B) T
Cumming, Marian	<u>A Valentine for Candy</u> The prejudice shown toward a "Yankee" girl when she moves from Mass. to southern Texas in 1894.	Harcourt, 1959.	(g) T
De Leeuw, Adele	<u>The Barred Road</u> Friendship of a white girl and a Negro girl and repercussions from family and friends because of prejudices.	Macmillan Co., 1954.	(g) T
Fenisong, Ruth	<u>Boy Wanted</u> Ron runs away from his aunt and uncle's home convinced that he is wanted by no one. He joins a fair and finds some kindness and understanding among the members.	Harper & Row, 1964.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Friedman, Frieda	<u>Janitor's Girl</u> Discrimination children face because of their father's occupation as a janitor.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1956.	(g)
Gates, Doris	<u>North Fork</u> Adjustment of rich boy to new environment--overcomes racial prejudices through his relationship with an intelligent Indian boy.	The Viking Press, 1945.	(B)
Graham, Lorenz	<u>South Town</u> An outstandingly honest story in the rural south of a respectable Negro family caught in the violence of racial bigotry.	Follett, 1958.	(B) T
Guy, Anna	<u>William</u> The adjustment and rejection a Negro boy faces when he enters an all white school.	Dial Press, 1961.	(B) T
Hayes, Florence	<u>Skid</u> An excellent account of the prejudices a southern Negro boy faces and overcomes when he moves to a northern school to get a better education.	Houghton Mifflin Co., 1948.	(b) T
Hoffine, Lyla	<u>Jennie's Mandan Bowl</u> Through the help of her school teacher, Jenny is able to overcome her feelings of shame of her Indian ancestry and see that it is something to be proud of.	David McKay Co., 1960.	(B)
Hogan, Inez	<u>Epaminondas and His Auntie</u> An excellent stereotyped caricature of a Negro boy and his mother. (A good way to illustrate our stereotyping of minority groups.)	Houghton Mifflin Co., 1907.	(B) T

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Hunt, Maybell	<u>Ladycake Farm</u> A stereotyped account of a Negro family working tirelessly to farm their forty acres, teaching their children to "turn the other cheek" and work twice as hard when they are rejected at school and in the community.	J. B. Lippincott Co., 1952.	(B)
Jackson, Jesse	<u>Call Me Charley</u> A stereotyped casting of a Negro boy in a white community with all his attempts to overcome the prejudices of those around him.	Harper & Row, 1945.	(B)
Kahmann, Chesley	<u>Gypsy Melody</u> Presents the struggle of Renie, a young gypsy girl, torn between her love for Kashi and her deep-rooted antagonism for non-gypsies. There is plenty of humor in the book as well as colorful pictures of a strange way of life.	Random House, 1949.	(g)
*McGovern, Ann	<u>Runaway Slave: The Story of Harriet Tubman</u>	Scholastic Book Services, 1965.	(B)
*Means, Florence	<u>Shuttered Windows</u> The problems encountered by a northern Negro girl as she must adjust to life in the South.	Houghton Mifflin Co., 1938.	(g) T
Newell, Hope	<u>A Cap for Mary Ellis</u> The story of two Negro girls from Harlem attending a newly integrated nurse's school.	Harper & Row, 1953.	(g) T
Steele, William	<u>Perilous Road</u> Chris has a great hatred for the Yankees and cannot understand why his brother joined the Union Army, or why his parents take no stand for either side. Only through the acquaintance of a Union soldier does he realize that Yankees	Harcourt, 1958.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
	can be decent too, and that aggression based on hatred is dangerous and immature.		
Sterling, Dorothy	<u>Mary Jane</u> The story of a Negro girl entering a white school.	Doubleday & Co., 1959.	(T)
*Swift, Hildegarde	<u>North Star Shining</u> A gripping pictorial history of the American Negro.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1947.	(B) T
Yates, Elizabeth	<u>Prudence Cradnall: Woman of Courage</u> A woman opens her academy to a Negro girl.	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1955.	(g)

10. SPORTS

Bishop, Curtis K.	<u>Little League Heroes</u> Negro boys, about 11 yrs. old compete and excel in the sport of baseball. It is a lengthy story to be read by a boy very interested in baseball.	J. B. Lippincott Co., 1960.	(b)
Bontemps, Arna	<u>Famous Negro Athletes</u> Short life stories of famous sports people such as Joe Louis, Willie Mays, and Althea Gibson, plus others.	Dodd, Mead & Co., 1964.	(B) T
Campanella, Roy	<u>It's Good to Be Alive</u> The heartbreaking and heartwarming story of the former Brooklyn Dodger catcher who miraculously survived a broken neck received in an automobile accident.	Little, Brown & Co., 1959.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Christopher, Matthew	<u>The Reluctant Pitcher</u> After his son is killed in an accident, Coach Hutton becomes determined to make a pitcher out of Wally. The boy lacks confidence in this position, but is determined to please the coach. After a series of events, both coach and boy are able to see strong and weak points in each other. They become more realistic in their expectations.	Little, Brown & Co., 1966.	(b)
_____	<u>Crackerjack Halfback</u> Through the coaching and guidance of others Freddie is able to overcome his fear of tackling. He also comes to realize that each person has his own fears to deal with and conquer.	Little, Brown & Co., 1962.	(b)
* _____	<u>Basketball Sparkplug</u> (Choir singers aren't sissies.)	Little, Brown & Co., 1957.	(b)
_____	<u>Catcher With a Glass Arm</u> Through the coaching of an interested father, Jody overcomes his fears in playing baseball.	Little, Brown & Co., 1964.	(b)
* _____	<u>Sink It, Rusty</u> (Polio weakness.)	Little, Brown & Co., 1963.	(b)
_____	<u>The Lucky Baseball Bat</u> Marvin gains self-confidence as an outstanding baseball player through the aid and support of an interested adult, and through his peer group.	Little, Brown & Co., 1954.	(b)
_____	<u>Challenge at Second Base</u> Stan lacks self-confidence to compete for a team position. An older brother and a secret pen pal help him gain the confidence he needs.	Little, Brown & Co., 1967.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Christopher, Matthew	<u>Too Hot to Handle</u> David comes from a family of professional baseball players and finds it quite difficult to live up to the reputation and expectations of his family and others.	Little, Brown & Co., 1965.	(b)
_____	<u>Break for the Basket</u> Emmett, a young basketball player, and Mr. G., an artist, play crucial parts in the character development of each other. Emmett overcomes his shyness and fear of his peers and Mr. G. regains self-confidence in his ability to paint.	Little, Brown & Co., 1960	(b)
Felsen, Henry	<u>Bertie Comes Through</u> A fat boy who tried in vain for every sport in high school yet failed to be discouraged when he was refused. Also in the series: <u>Bertie Makes A Break</u> , <u>Bertie Takes Care</u> .	E. P. Dutton & Co., 1947.	(b)
Frick, C. H.	<u>Tourney Team</u> When Rocky is taken off the basketball team he finds out what clean sportsmanship means.	Harcourt, 1954.	(b) T
_____	<u>The Five Against the Odds</u> Tim, a basketball player, crippled by polio, learns sportsmanship as he slowly recovers from his illness and learns to face his limitations.	Harcourt, 1955.	(b) T
_____	<u>The Comeback Guy</u> Jeff loses all his popularity due to his swell-head and cocky attitude. It is a long road back before he is accepted by his classmates again.	Harcourt, 1961.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Gibson, Althea	<u>I Always Wanted to be Somebody</u> Famous Negro woman tennis player tells of her teen-age years in Harlem and of her accomplishments because of her skill as a tennis player.	Harper & Row, 1959.	(B) T
Jackson, Jesse	<u>Anchor Man</u> A sequel to <u>Call Me Charlie</u> . Due to their color, Charlie and some of his Negro friends run into much rejection at school and in the community.	Harper & Row, 1947.	(b)
Lord, Beman	<u>Quarterback's Aim</u> Through sheer determination, Skinny Alan wins a place on the football team.	Henry Walk, Inc., 1960.	(b)
Meader, Stephen	<u>Sparkplug of the Hornets</u> The determination of a "pint-sized" boy to play basketball has great affects on the rest of the team.	Harcourt, 1953.	(b)
Tunis, John R.	<u>Highpockets</u> The gradual change of a baseball player who has only self-glory in mind, to one that works for--and becomes part of--the team.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1948.	(b)
_____	<u>Keystone Kids</u> Two Jewish brothers become "big time" and play baseball with the Dodgers.	Harcourt, 1943.	(b)
Lochlons, Colin	<u>Squeeze Play</u> With the aid of his only friend, Mike Pavelec not only makes the basketball team at Lincoln Junior High, but overcomes the fears and attitudes that have made him a social outcast.	Thomas Crowell Co., 1950.	(b)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Schoor, Gene	<u>Roy Campanella</u> The life of a famous baseball player and his struggle against a crippling disease.	G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1959.	(B)
11. WAR			
Allen, Lorenzo	<u>Fifer For the Union</u> During wartime Len runs away from home to escape his stepfather's discipline, which he mistakes for tyranny. Only when he is befriended by a mature soldier, himself a stepfather, does Len come to understand and respect his own stepfather as a trustworthy member of his family.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1964.	(b)
Benary-Isbert	<u>The Ark</u> An excellent story of a mother's struggle to survive with her four children in the post-war days in Germany. A clear portrayal of the day to day living, rationing, grief, and joy caused by war.	Harcourt, 1953.	(B) T
Bishop, Claire H.	<u>Toto's Triumph</u> During wartime, Nicolas and his family are among the thousands of displaced persons living in Paris in tents. When the father rescues Toto, a parrot, luck is with them: an apartment is offered, but no babies are allowed, and the family has twins!	E. M. Hale & Co., 1957.	(B) T
Bro, Marguerite	<u>Su-Mei's Golden Years</u> A story of modern China and life in one of its poorer villages after the war. Story depicts the courage of a father & son attempting to teach new ways against the ridicule of the villagers.	Doubleday & Co., 1950.	(B)

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Appeal</u>
Crockett, Lucy	<u>Teru: A Tale of Yokohama</u> A realistic picture of war--torn Japan just after the surrender is shown through teen-aged Teru's struggles to help her family and through her growing trust in the Americans.	Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1950.	(B) T
De Jong, Dola	<u>The Level Land</u> Story of a friendly Dutch family just before and just after the German invasion. Genuine family feeling, humor, authenticity, and at the end, a note of tragedy.	Charles Scribner's Sons, 1943.	(B)
*Eichelberger, Robert, L.	<u>Bronko</u> Polish displaced persons find it hard to adjust to New York City.	Wm. Morrow & Co., 1955.	(B)
Evans, Eva Knox	<u>Tim's Place</u> Eighteen-year-old Stephen, Austrian refugee, finally makes a place for himself in a New England family and community through his courage and honesty.	G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1950.	(b)
*Hayes, Florence	<u>How-Pole: New American</u> (A Polish boy, a DP, becomes an American.)	Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1952.	(b)
McCarthy, Agnes and Lawrence Reddick	<u>Worth Fighting For</u> Relates the deeds and accomplishments of Negroes during and after the Civil War.	Doubleday & Co., 1965.	(B) T
Strachan, Margaret	<u>Patience and a Mulberry Leaf</u> A story in Chinatown, near Seattle. Mable, age 18, experiences relationships and enjoyable times with her American friends at school. Shows relation of Chinese girl dating an American boy. Some insight into the war in Korea.	Washburn, 1962.	(g)
*Van Stockum, Hilda	<u>The Winged Watchman</u> (Dutch family during the German occupation).	Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1962.	(B)

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_____,	<u>Stepsister Sally</u>	A;T	6b;6f;6h
D'Aulaire, Ingri and Edgar	<u>Don't Count Your Chicks</u>	P-T;I	5a;5d
De Angeli, Marguerite	<u>Yonie Wondernose</u>	P-T	7b
De Grummond, Lena Yound, and Dellaune, Lunn de Grummond	<u>Jeff Davis: Confederate Boy</u>	A	4
De Jong, Dola	<u>The Level Land</u>	A	7a;11
DeJong, Meindert	<u>The Singing Hill</u>	I;A	5j;6f
De Leeuw, Adele	<u>The Barred Road</u>	A;T	8;9
Doss, Helen	<u>A Brother the Size of Me</u>	I	6e
Du Bois, Pene	<u>Lazy Tommy Pumpkinhead</u>	P-T;I;A	5a;5f
Duncan, Lois	<u>Giving Away Suzanne</u>	P	5c;5j;6h
_____,	<u>The Middle Sister</u>	A-T	5g;5k;6h
_____,	<u>Silly Mother</u>	P	3;5a;5f

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Category</u>
DuSoe, Robert C.	<u>Sea Boots</u>	A	1;7e
Edell, Celeste	<u>Present From Rosita</u>	A	6b;6c;6f;7e
*Eichelberger, Robert	<u>Bronko</u>	A	6c;11
Eliting, M. and Folsom, M.	<u>The Secret Story of Pueblo Bonito</u>	I;A	7c
Emerson, Caroline	<u>Peter Stuyvesant</u>	A	2b;4
Engle, Paul	<u>Who's Afraid?</u>	P; I	5d
Enright, Elizabeth	<u>Four-Story Mistake</u>	A	6b
_____	<u>The Saturdays</u>	A	6-b
Epstein, Sam & Beryl	<u>George Washington Carver</u>	I;A	4;8
Ericsson, Mary	<u>About Glasses For Gladys</u>	P	2a
Estes, Eleanor	<u>Hundred Dresses</u>	P-T;I	5j;6c;7a;9
_____	<u>The Moffats</u>	A	5f;6b
_____	<u>The Middle Moffat</u>	A	6b;6h
Ets, Marie Hall	<u>Bad Boy, Good Boy</u>	P;I	3;5g;5k;6b;6f;7e
*Evans, Eva K.	<u>Jerome Anthony</u>	P	8
_____	<u>People Are Important</u>	I-T;A	7a
_____	<u>Tim's Place</u>	A	6f;7a;11
Evans, Katherine	<u>A Donkey for Abou</u>	P-T	5a;7a
Eyerly, Jeannette	<u>Drop Out</u>	A-T	5b;3;5g

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Category</u>
Eyerly, Jeannette	<u>A Girl Like Me</u>	A	5e;5j;5k;6a
_____	<u>World of Ellen March</u>	A	6b
Faulkner, Georgene	<u>Melindy's Medal</u>	I-T	5k;8
Felsen, Henry	<u>Bertie Comes Through</u>	A	2a;10;5k
*Felt, Sue	<u>Hello-Goodbye</u>	P	6c;6f
_____	<u>Rosa-Too-Little</u>	P-T	2a;5j;6h;7e
Fenisong, Ruth	<u>Boy Wanted</u>	A-T	6b;5j;8;9
Fern, Eugene	<u>Pepito's Story</u>	P-T	7e;5j
Fiedler, Jean	<u>Big Brother Danny</u>	P	5h;6e;6h
Finlayson, Ann	<u>Runaway Teen</u>	A	5d;6b
Fisher, Dorothy C.	<u>Understood Betsy</u>	A	5a;5g;6b;6f
Flora, James	<u>My Friend Charlie</u>	P	5f
*Franklin, George C.	<u>Indian Uprising</u>	I;A	5a;7c
Freeman, Don	<u>Mop Top</u>	P-T;I	2a;5f
Freuchen, Peter	<u>Eskimo Boy</u>	A	5d;5k;6b;7a
Frick, C. H.	<u>The Comeback Guy</u>	A	3;5c;5e;5k;10
_____	<u>The Five Against the Odds</u>	A-T	2b;5a;5k;10
_____	<u>Tourney Team</u>	A-T	5j;9;10
Friedman, Frieda	<u>Carol From the Country</u>	I;A	5e;5j;6f
_____	<u>Janitor's Girl</u>	A	6c;9;5g;5j

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Category</u>
Fritz, Jean	<u>Brady</u>	A-T;T	1;5a;9
Gaeddert, Low Ann	<u>Noisy Nancy Norris</u>	P-T	3;5c
Gardner, Lilian	<u>The Oldest, The Youngest, and the One in The Middle</u>	P	6h
Garfield, James B.	<u>Follow My Leader</u>	I-T;A	2b
Garrett, Helen	<u>Angelo, The Naughty One</u>	P	2a;5d;7e
*Garst, Doris Shannon	<u>Rusty at Ram's Horn Ranch</u>	I;A	1;6b
_____	<u>Wish on an Apple</u>	I-T;A	6a;6c
Gates, Doris	<u>North Fork</u>	A	6c;6f;9
Gelfand & Patterson, eds.	<u>They Wouldn't Quit</u>	I-T;A	2b;4
*Gelman, Steve	<u>Young Olympic Champions</u>	A	4
Gibson, Althea	<u>I Always Wanted to be Somebody</u>	A-T	4;8;10
Gill, Joan	<u>Hush Jon!</u>	P-T;I	6e;6h;8
Godden, Rumer	<u>The Fairy Doll</u>	P-T	2a;5k;6h;5g
Graff, Stewart	<u>Helen Keller - Toward the Light</u>	I;A	2b;4
Graham, Lorenz	<u>South Town</u>	I-T;A-T;T	5d;5j;8;9
Green, Mary	<u>Is It Hard? Is It Easy?</u>	P	5g;5k
Guilfoile, Elizabeth	<u>Nobody Listens to Andrew</u>	P	3;5j
Guy, Anna	<u>William</u>	I-T;A	5a;5g;5j;6f;9;8
Haas, Dorothy	<u>A Special Place for Johnny</u>	P	5d;5k;6a;5j

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Category</u>
Hall, Rosalys	<u>Bertie and Eddie</u>	I	6c;6h
Hamoy, Carol	<u>What's Wrong? What's Wrong?</u>	P;I	3
*Hark & McQueen	<u>A Home for Penny</u>	I;A	5j;6b
Harris, Audrey	<u>Why Did He Die?</u>	P-T;I;A	5a;5c
Hawkins, Quail	<u>Who Wants An Apple?</u>	P;I	5g;6f
Hayes, Florence	<u>The Boy in the 49th Seat</u>	P-T;I	5e;5j;7f
_____	<u>The Boy In The Rooftop School</u>	I	6f;7f
_____	<u>Chee and His Pony</u>	A	1;5f;7c
*_____	<u>How-Pole; New American</u>	I;A	7a;11
_____	<u>Skid</u>	I-T;A	6c;6f;9
Haywood, Carolyn	<u>Primrose Day</u>	I	6b;6f;11
_____	<u>Here's A Penny</u>	I	6b
_____	<u>Two and Two are Four</u>	P;I	6f
Heller, Suzanne	<u>The Story of a Fat Little Girl</u>	P;I	2a;5k;5 l
*Henry	<u>Geraldine Belinda</u>	P-T	5a;5k
Hickock, Lorena	<u>The Story of Helen Keller</u>	A	2b;4
_____	<u>The Touch of Magic</u>	A-T;I-T	4
Hoban, Russell	<u>Herman The Loser</u>	P-T	5a;5f
Hoffine, Lyla	<u>Jennie's Mandan Bowl</u>	A	7c;9
Hogan, Inez	<u>Epaminondas and His Auntie</u>	P-T;I;A	8;9

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Hunt, Irene	<u>Up A Road Slowly</u>	A-T	5g;6a;6f;6b
Hunt, Maybell	<u>Ladycake Farm</u>	A	5a;5c;5e;6c; 8;9;5k;5j
Hurd, Edith	<u>Who Will Be Mine</u>	P-T	5j
Isk-Kiskor, Judith	<u>Joel is the Youngest</u>	A	5j;5c;6h;7a
Jackson, Jesse	<u>Anchor Man</u>	A	5e;5';8;10
_____,'	<u>Call Me Charley</u>	A	6c;8;9
Jackson, Sally	<u>The Littlest Skater</u>	P	2a
Johnson, Crockett	<u>A Picture For Harold's Room</u>	I	5h
Johnson, Edgar and Annabel	<u>The Grizzly</u>	A	1;5d;6g
Joslin, Sesyle	<u>Please Share That Peanut</u>	I	3;7a
_____,'	<u>What Do You Do, Dear?</u>	P-T;I;A	3;5f
_____,'	<u>What Do You Say, Dear?</u>	P-T;I;A	3;5-f
Justus, May	<u>Children of the Great Smoky Mountains</u>	I-T;A	7a
_____,'	<u>New Boy in School</u>	P-T;I	6f;8
_____,'	<u>A New Home For Billy</u>	I	6f;6c;8;9
_____,'	<u>The Other Side of the Mountain</u>	I;A	6b;6c;6f
Kahmann, Chesley	<u>Gypsy Melody</u>	A	7a;9
*Killilia, Marie	<u>Karen</u>	A-T	2b

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Category</u>
Kjelgaard, Jim	<u>The Black Fawn</u>	A	5j;6f
Kohl, M. and Young, F.	<u>More Jokes For Children</u>	I-T;A	5f
Kramon, Florence	<u>Eugene and The New Baby</u>	P-T	6e
Krasilovsky, Phyllis	<u>The Man Who Didn't Wash His Dishes</u>	P;I	5i;5f
Krauss, Ruth	<u>A Good Man and His Good Wife</u>	P-T;I;A	5f
Krumgold, Joseph	<u>And Now Miguel</u>	A	5j;5k;6h;7e
_____	<u>Onion John</u>	A	6g
Lampman, Evelyn	<u>Elder Brother</u>	I-T;A	1;6b;6f;7f
*Lawrence, Mildred	<u>Sand in Her Shoes</u>	I;A	6c;6f
Leaf, Munro	<u>Boo, Who Used to be Afraid of the Dark</u>	P	5d;5g
*_____	<u>How to Behave and Why</u>	P;I;A	3
*_____	<u>Let's Do Better</u>	P;I;A	3
_____	<u>Manners Can Be Fun</u>	P;I;A	3
Lenski, Lois	<u>Shoo-Fly Girl</u>	I	7b
Lewiton, Mina	<u>Candita's Choice</u>	A	6f;7e
_____	<u>A Cup of Courage</u>	A-T	5c;6a;6b;6d;6e
_____	<u>The Divided Heart</u>	A-T	6b
_____	<u>Rachel</u>	A	6c;6f;5f
_____	<u>That Bad Carlos</u>	I-T;A	3;5b;5j;5g; 6f;7e

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Lexau, Joan	<u>Benjie</u>	P-T	5l;6b;8
_____	<u>A Kite Over Tenth Avenue</u>	I	6b;6c
_____	<u>Olaf Reads</u>	P;I	5f
Lindgren, Astrid	<u>The Children On Troublemaker</u>	P-T;I	6h
Lindquist, Jennie D.	<u>Golden Name Day</u>	A	7a
_____	<u>The Little Silver House</u>	A	7a
Little, Jean	<u>Mine For Keeps</u>	I-T;A	2b;5d
Lochlons, Colin (pseud.)	<u>Squeeze Play</u>	A	5d;5i;5k;10
Locke, Edith	<u>The Red Door</u>	P	5g;6f
Lord, Beman	<u>Quarterback's Aim</u>	I;A	5a;2a;5k;10
_____	<u>The Trouble With Francis</u>	P-T;I	5c
*MacDonald, Golden	<u>Little Frightened Tiger</u>		5d
Malkus, Alida	<u>Sidi, Boy of the Desert</u>	A-T	1;7a
Mann, Peggy	<u>That New Baby</u>	P-T	6e
Mannheim, Grete	<u>The Two Friends</u>	P-T	5e;8
Marino, Dorothy	<u>Moving Day</u>	P	5g;6f
Mason, Miriam	<u>Little Jonathan</u>	I	2a
Mayer, Edith H.	<u>Our Negro Brother</u>	A	4;8
McArdle B. & Marks, S.	<u>Graham is an Aboriginal Boy</u>	P;I;T;A	7a

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McCarthy, Agnes and Lawrence Reddick	<u>Worth Fighting For</u>	A-T	8;11
McDowell, Margaret	<u>Second Son</u>	A	1;7a
McGinley, Phyllis	<u>Boys Are Awful</u>	I	5c;6h
_____	<u>Lucy McLockett</u>	P-T	5a;5f
*McGovern, Ann	<u>Runaway Slave; The Story of Harriet Tubman</u>	I;A	4;8;9
McKean, Else	<u>Up Hill</u>	A	4;8
Meador, Stephen	<u>Sparkplug of the Hornets</u>	A	2a;5k;10
*Means, Florence	<u>Shuttered Windows</u>	A-T	6f;8;9
Miklowitz, Gloria	<u>Barefoot Boy</u>	P	2a
Miles, Miska	<u>Teacher's Pet</u>	I	5d;6c;6f;5g
Milhous, Katherine	<u>Lovina: A Story of the Pennsylvania Country</u>	P-T	7b
Miller, Arthur	<u>Jane's Blanket</u>	P-T	5g
*Miller	<u>The Ill-Tempered Tiger</u>	P-T;I	3;5c
Minarik, Else	<u>No Fighting, No Biting!</u>	P;I	3;6h
Mirsky, Reba	<u>Seven Grandmothers</u>	I;A	7a
_____	<u>Thirty-One Brothers and Sisters</u>	A	7a
Moore, Lilian and Adelson, Leone	<u>Everything Happens to Stuey</u>	I	5f
_____	<u>The Terrible Mr. Twitmeyer</u>	P-T;I	5f

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Muehl, Lois	<u>Worst Room in the School</u>	A	5a;2a;6c
Musgrave, Florence	<u>Robert E.</u>	A	3;5c;5g;5k;6f
Nadig, Henry	<u>They Stood Alone: The Story of Indian Stream</u>	I;A	1;7c
Ness, Evaline	<u>A Double Discovery</u>	P-T	2a
_____	<u>Exactly Alike</u>	P-T	6h
Nowell, Hope	<u>A Cap for Mary Ellis</u>	A-T	8;9;6f
_____	<u>Mary Ellis, Student Nurse</u>	A-T	8
Oakes, Vanya	<u>Willy Wong, American</u>	A	7f
O'Donnell, Mabel	<u>Italian Children</u>	I;A	7d
*Ormsby, Virginia	<u>What's Wrong With Julio?</u>	P-T;I	3;6b
Otis, James	<u>Toby Tyler</u>	A	6g;1
Patterson, Lillie	<u>Booker T. Washington</u>	I;A	4;8
Paullin, Ellen	<u>No More Tonsils</u>	I;A	6d
Peckinpah, Betty	<u>Patrick Michael Kevin</u>	P	2a
Peterson, Lorraine	<u>How People Live in Japan</u>	A	7f
Pohlmann, Lillian	<u>Myrtle Albertina's Secret</u>	I;A	1;5a
Politi, Leo	<u>Juanita</u>	P-T	7e
_____	<u>Little Leo</u>	P-T	7d
_____	<u>Pedro: The Angel of Olvera Street</u>	P-T	7e

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Politi, Leo	<u>Piccolo's Prank</u>	P	7d
_____,'	<u>Rosa</u>	P-T;P	7e
Pont, Clarice	<u>Ten Minus Nine Equals Joanie</u>	I;A	5h;6e;6f
_____,'	<u>Three Times Easier</u>	A	6a;6d;5a
Radlauer, Ruth	<u>Mothers Are That Way</u>	P-T	5f
Rambeau, John & Nancy	<u>Jim Forest and the Plane Crash</u>	P;I	1;8
Renick, Marion	<u>The Big Basketball Prize</u>	P;I	5k;10
Reyher, Becky	<u>My Mother is the Most Beautiful Woman in the World</u>	P-T;I-T	2a;7a
Reynolds, Barbara	<u>Emily San</u>	A	6f;7a
Rhodes, Dorothy	<u>Someone For Maria</u>	P-T	5j;6b
Riter, F.	<u>Edge of Violence</u>	A	3;5a;5d;5g; 5k;6f
Robinson, Veronica	<u>David in Silence</u>	A-T	2b
Ross, Geraldine	<u>The Elf Who Didn't Believe in Himself</u>	P-T;P	5k
*Rothschild	<u>Bad Trouble in Miss Alcorn's Class</u>	P;I	3;5a;5f
Rowland, Florence W.	<u>Let's Go to a Hospital</u>	P;I:T	6d
Sachs, Marilyn	<u>Laura's Luck</u>	I;A	5k;6f
Sage, Michael	<u>Careful Carlos</u>	P-T;I;A	5b;7f
_____,'	<u>One Good Friend</u>	I-T	5e;5j;5 1;6f

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Sawyer, Ruth	<u>Maggie Rose: Her Birthday Christmas</u>	A	6c
Schlein, Miriam	<u>Laurie's New Brother</u>	P	5h;6e
Schoor, Gene	<u>Roy Campanella</u>	A	4;2b;8;10;5a
Schulz, Charles	<u>I Need All the Friends I Can Get</u>	P;I;A;T	5e
Scott, Ann Herbert	<u>Sam</u>	P	5j;2a;6h;8
Seredy, Kate	<u>Lazy Tinka</u>	P-T	5i
_____	<u>The Tenement Tree</u>	I	6c;6h;7d
_____	<u>Tree for Peter</u>	I-T;A	2b;6b;6c;5e
Shannon, Terry	<u>A Dog Team for Ongluk</u>	P	7a
Sherburne, Zoa	<u>Almost April</u>	A	5c;5g;6b;5a
_____	<u>Girl in the Mirror</u>	A	2a;6b;5h
_____	<u>Jennifer</u>	A	6a;6c;6d
_____	<u>Stranger In The House</u>	A	5c;5j;6b;6g
Sherman, Allan	<u>I Can't Dance</u>	P-T;I;A	2a;5f;5k;
Shotwell, Louisa R.	<u>Roosevelt Grady</u>	A	6c;8
Silverstone, M. and Miller, L.	<u>Bala: Child of India</u>	P;I;T;A	7a
Simon, Norman	<u>What Do I Say?</u>	P	3;7e
Slobodkin, Louis	<u>Thank You, You're Welcome</u>	P	3
Slobodkina, Esphyr	<u>Moving Days for the Middlemans</u>	P	6f

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Smaridge, Norah	<u>Impatient Jonathan</u>	P-T;I	3;5c
*_____	<u>Peter's Tent</u>	P-T	3;5j
Smith, Robert Paul	<u>When I Am Big</u>	P	2a
Sonneborn, Ruth A.	<u>The Lollipop Party</u>	P-T	5d;6b;8
Sorensen, Virginia	<u>Plain Girl</u>	A-T	7b
Sperry, Armstrong	<u>Call It Courage</u>	I-T	1;5d
_____	<u>One Day With Manu</u>	A;I	1;7a
_____	<u>One Day With Tuktu</u>	P-T;I	1;5d;5k
Stanek, Muriel	<u>I Am Here</u>	P	5c
_____	<u>I Can Do It</u>	P	3
_____	<u>My Family and I</u>	P	6a
_____	<u>My Friends and I</u>	P	5e
Steele, William	<u>Perilous Road</u>	A	5e;5c;9
_____	<u>Wilderness Journey</u>	A	1;2a;5k
Steiner, Charlotte	<u>What's The Hurry, Harry?</u>	P-T;I	3;5f;5c
Sterling, Dorothy	<u>Mary Jane</u>	A	5k;6f;8;9
Stevenson, Augusta	<u>Booker T. Washington</u>	I;A	4;8
_____	<u>George Carver: Boy Scientist</u>	I;A	4;8
Stolz, Mary	<u>The Bully of Barkham Street</u>	A	3;5a;5b;5k
_____	<u>Dog of Barkham Street</u>	A	5b;5d

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Stolz, Mary	<u>In A Mirror</u>	T	2a
Strachan, Margaret	<u>Mennonite Martha</u>	I	5b;7a
_____,'	<u>Patience and a Mulberry Leaf</u>	A	5e;7f;11
Stuart, Jesse	<u>A Penny's Worth of Character</u>	I;I-T	3;5b;5j;5k
_____,'	<u>Beatinest Boy</u>	I	6b
*Swift, Hildegarde	<u>North Star Shining</u>	P-T;I;A	8;9
Tamburine, Jean	<u>I Think I Will Go To The Hospital</u>	P-T	6d
Taylor, Florence	<u>Growing Pains</u>	P;I	3;5d
Thayer, Jane	<u>Andy Wouldn't Talk</u>	P	5 1
Thompson, Vivian	<u>Faraway Friends</u>	P-T;I-T	5e;7a;5 1
_____,'	<u>Sad Dad, Glad Day</u>	P	5g;6f
Thorvall, Kerstin	<u>Girl In April</u>	A-T	5k;5 1;7a
*Tufts, Anne	<u>The Super's Daughter</u>	P-T;I-T;A	5g;5 1;6f;7a
Tunis, John R.	<u>Highpockets</u>	A	3;5e;5g;5k;10
_____,'	<u>Keystone Kids</u>	A	10
Uchida, Yoshiko	<u>New Friends For Susan</u>	I;A	6f;7f
_____,'	<u>The Promised Year</u>	A	6f;7f
_____,'	<u>Sumis Special Happening</u>	P-T;I	5e;7f
Udrey, Janice M.	<u>Betsy - Back In Bed</u>	P	6d

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Udry, Janice	<u>Let's Be Enemies</u>	P	3;5e;5j
_____,'	<u>Next Door to Laura Linda</u>	P	5a;5e
_____,'	<u>Theodore's Parents</u>	P	5f;6b
_____,'	<u>What Mary Jo Shared</u>	P-T	5 1
Urmston, Mary	<u>The New Boy</u>	I-T;A	6f
*Van Stockum, Hilda	<u>The Winged Watchman</u>	I;A	7a;11
Van Witsen, Betty	<u>Whose Little Boy Are You?</u>	P	5d;6a
Vance, Marguerite	<u>Windows For Rosemary</u>	P-T;I	2b;5k
_____,'	<u>The World for Jason</u>	A	5d;6g
Viereck, Phillip	<u>The Summer I Was Lost</u>	A	1;5k
Waltrip, Lela	<u>Quiet Boy</u>	I-T;A	5 1;6b;7c
*_____,'	<u>White Harvest</u>	A	6c
Warner, Gertrude	<u>The Boxcar Children</u>	I;A	1;6b;6c
Warren, Mary P.	<u>Walk in My Moccasins</u>	A	6a;6f;7c
Wasson, Valentina	<u>Chosen Baby</u>	P-T;Parents	6e
White, Anne H.	<u>The Story of Serapina</u>	I-T	5f
Wier, Ester	<u>The Loner</u>	A	1;5j;5k;6b;6c
*Williams, Beryl	<u>Lillian Wald: Angel of Henry Street</u>	I;A	5e;6a;6c
Wilson, Hazel	<u>Herbert's Homework</u>	I;A	5f
Wise, William	<u>Sir Howard The Coward</u>	P;I	5d;5f

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Category</u>
Wittram, H. R.	<u>My Little Brother</u>	P;P-T	6h
Woods, Joan	<u>Maudie's Mush Pots</u>	P;I	5a;5f
Woolley, Catherine	<u>Cathy's Little Sister</u>	I;A	5e;5j;6h
_____	<u>Ginnie and the New Girl</u>	A	5e;5g;5h;5j;6c
_____	<u>Ginnie Joins In</u>	A	2a;5k;6f
Yashima, Taro	<u>Crow Boy</u>	P-T	5e;5j;5k;7f
_____	<u>Youngest One</u>	P	5 1
Yates, Elizabeth	<u>Amos Fortune: Free Man</u>	I;A	4;8
_____	<u>Prudence Cradall: Woman of Courage</u>	A	4;8;9
*Young	<u>Across the Tracks</u>	A	7e;9
Zolotow, Charlotte	<u>Big Brother</u>	P-T;I	5e;6h
_____	<u>Big Sister and Little Sister</u>	P	6h
_____	<u>If It Weren't For You</u>	P-T	5h;6h
_____	<u>My Friend John</u>	P	5e
_____	<u>The Quarreling Book</u>	P-T;I	3;5a;5c
_____	<u>The Quiet Mother and The Noisy Little Boy</u>	P	3;5c
_____	<u>A Tiger Named Thomas</u>	P-T	5 1;6f

VI. PUBLISHER INDEX

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NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PUBLISHERS

Abelard - Schuman Limited	6 West 57th Street	New York, N. Y. 10019
Abingdon Press	201 Eighth Ave. South	Nashville, Tennessee 37202
American Book Company	35 Fifth Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10003
Ariel Books (Tallinger Publishing, Inc.)	29 East 10th Street	New York, N. Y. 10003
The Associated Publishers, Inc.	1538 Ninth Street N. W.	Washington, D. C. 20001
Astor Honor, Inc.	26 East 42nd Street	New York, N. Y. 10017
Augsburg Publishing House	426 South 5th Street	Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415
Avon Books	959 Eighth Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10019
Benefic Press	1900 North Narragansett Ave.	Chicago, Illinois 60639
Bobbs Merrill Company, Inc.	4300 West 62nd Street	Indianapolis, Ind. 46206
Broadman Press	127 Ninth Avenue, North	Nashville, Tennessee 37203
Cadmus, Subsidiary of E. M. Hale	1201 South Hastings Way	Eau Claire, Wisconsin 54702

Capitol Publishers, Inc.	P. O. Box 6235	Washington, D. C. 20015
Children's Press, Inc.	1224 West Van Buren Street	Chicago, Illinois 60607
Cobble Hill Press, Inc.	271 Madison Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10016
Coward-McCann, Inc.	200 Madison Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10016
Thomas Y. Crowell Company	201 Park Avenue South	New York, New York 10016
Crowell-Collier	866 Third Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10022
The John Day Company, Inc.	200 Madison Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10016
Dell Publishing Company, Inc.	55 Fifth Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10003
Determined Publishing Company, Inc.	Box 2150	San Francisco, California 94126
Dial Press, Inc.	750 Third Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10017
Dodd, Mead & Company	432 Park Avenue South	New York, N. Y. 10016
Dover	180 Varick Street	New York, N. Y. 10014
Doubleday & Co., Inc.	Garden City	Long Island, N. Y. 11531
Duell, Sloan, & Pearce	250 Park Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10017

E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc.	201 Park Avenue South	New York, N. Y. 10003
Eriksson, Inc.	119 West 57th Street	New York, N. Y. 10019
Farrar, Straus & Giroux	19 Union Square West	New York, N. Y. 10003
A. Flanagan Company Consolidated with Beckley Cardy Co.	Publishing Division of Benefic Press, 1900 N. Narragansett	Chicago, Illinois 60639
Follett Publishing Co.	1010 West Washington Blvd.	Chicago, Illinois 60607
Garrard Press		Champaign, Illinois 61820
Ginn and Company	35 Mobile Drive	Toronto 16, Ontario, Canada
Globe Book Company, Inc.	175 5th Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10010
Golden Gate Junior Books	Box 398	San Carlos, California 94071
Grosset and Dunlap, Inc.	51 Madison Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10010
Guild Press, Ltd.	P. O. Box 7410 Benjamin Franklin Station	Washington, D. C. 20044
E. M. Hale & Co.	1201 South Hastings Way	Eau Claire, Wis. 54701
Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc.	757 Third Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10017
Harper and Row Publishers	2500 Crawford Avenue	Evanston, Illinois 60201

Hart Publishing Company	74 Fifth Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10011
Hastings Publishers, Inc.	151 East 50th Street	New York, N. Y. 10022
D. C. Heath & Company	2700 North Richardt Avenue	Indianapolis, Ind. 46219
Hill and Wang	141 Fifth Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10010
Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc.	383 Madison Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10017
Houghton Mifflin Company	2 Park Street	Boston, Mass. 02107
Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.	501 Madison Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10022
Laidlaw Brothers, Division of Doubleday & Co., Inc.	Thatcher and Madison	River Forest, Illinois 60305
Lerner Publisher	241 First Avenue North	Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401
J. B. Lippincott Company	East Washington Square	Philadelphia, Pa. 19105
Little, Brown & Company	34 Beacon Street	Boston, Massachusetts 02106
Longmans, Green and Co., Inc. Subsidiary of David McKay Co., Inc.	750 3rd Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10017
Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Co., Inc.	419 Park Avenue South	New York, N. Y. 10016
Lyons and Carnahan Publishing Co. An Affiliate of Meredith	407 East 25th Street	Chicago, Illinois 60616

The Macmillan Company	60 Fifth Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10011
Mayflower	750 Third Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10017
McGraw-Hill-Whittlesey House	330 West 42nd Street	New York, N. Y. 10036
David McKay Co., Inc.	750 Third Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10017
George J. McLeod	73 Bathwist Street	Toronto, 2 B, Ontario, Canada
Melmont Publishers, Inc.	Jackson Blvd. & Racine Avenue	Chicago, Illinois 60606
Julian Messner, Inc.	1 West 39th Street	New York, N. Y. 10018
William Morrow & Company, Inc.	425 Park Avenue South	New York, N. Y. 10016
Thomas Nelson and Sons	Copewood & David Streets	Camden, New Jersey 08103
W. W. Norton & Co., Inc.	155 Fifth Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10003
Ivan Obolsensky, Inc.	1114 First Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10003
Oddo Publishing	201 South 2nd Street	Mankato, Minnesota 56001
Oxford University Press, Inc.	417 Fifth Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10010
Platt and Munk Company, Inc.	200 Fifth Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10010

Prentice-Hall, Inc.		Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632
G. P. Putnam's Sons	200 Madison Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10016
Rand McNally & Company	P. O. Box 7600	Chicago, Illinois 60680
Random House, Subsidiary of Radio Corp. of America	457 Madison Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10022
Readers Digest Services, Inc.	Educational Division	Pleasantville, New York 10570
Reilly and Lee	114 West Illinois Street	Chicago, Illinois 60610
Row, Pearson Company Subsidiary of Harper & Row	307 Ash Street	Scranton, Pa. 18509
Scholastic Book Services	50 West 44th Street	New York, N. Y. 10036
Scott, Foresman & Company	1900 East Lake Avenue	Glenview, Illinois 60025
William R. Scott, Inc.	333 Avenue of the Americas	New York, N. Y. 10014
Charles Scribner's Sons	597 Fifth Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10017
Shady Hill		North Egremont, Mass. 01252
Silver Burdett Company A Division of General Learning Corp.	46 South Northwest Highway	Park Ridge, Illinois 60068

Simon and Schuster, Inc.	Rockefeller Center 630 Fifth Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10020
Steck-Vaughn Company	Box 2028	Austin, Texas 78767
Frederick A. Stokes--Acquired by Lippincott Company	East Washington Square	Philadelphia, Pa. 19105
Studio Books, Subsidiary of Viking Press	625 Madison Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10022
Vanguard Press, Inc.	424 Madison Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10017
The Viking Press, Inc.	625 Madison Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10022
Harr Wagner Publishing Company	609 Mission Street	San Francisco, Calif. 94105
Washburn (David McKay Company, Inc.)	750 Third Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10017
Henry Walck, Inc.	19 Union Square West	New York, N. Y. 10003
Frederick Warne & Co., Inc.	101 5th Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10003
Franklin Watts, Inc.	575 Lexington Avenue	New York, N. Y. 10022
Webster Division McGraw-Hill Book Company	Manchester Road	Manchester, Mo. 63011
The Westminster Press	Witherspoon Bldg.	Philadelphia, Pa. 19107
Albert Whitman & Company	560 West Lake Street	Chicago, Illinois 60606

Whittlesey

330 West 42nd Street

New York, N. Y. 10036

John C. Winston
Holt, Rinehard & Winston

383 Madison Avenue

New York, N. Y. 10017

The World Publishing Company

2231 West 110 Street

Cleveland, Ohio 44100

TEACHER EVALUATION ON SECDC PROBLEM FICTION PUBLICATION

Date _____

Level Used _____

Explanation of Rating Scale

Rating 1 2 3
Assume the rating is on a
scale ranging from (1) good
to (3) poor

Uses of the Bibliography:

1. Are the following activities Practical Adequately Explained
- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| ---basal reading program | _____ | _____ |
| ---life experience units | _____ | _____ |
| ---independent reading | _____ | _____ |
| ---discussion material | _____ | _____ |
| ---library instruction | _____ | _____ |
2. Are the social problems covered relevant in your classroom? Yes__ No__.
3. Are the books graded accurately in terms of: interest? Yes__ No__.
reading difficulty? Yes__ No__.
4. Is the bibliography easy to use? Yes__ No__.
5. Are the suggested materials available or easily obtainable?
Yes__ No__.
6. Do you think this publication will be beneficial in teaching the
mentally retarded? Yes__ No__.

Comments:

TEACHER EVALUATION ON SECDC PROBLEM FICTION PUBLICATION

Date _____

Level Used _____

Explanation of Rating Scale

Rating 1 2 3
Assume the rating is on a
scale ranging from (1) good
to (3) poor

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Comments: