

scholarly periodical literature should be recognized as one of the most important phases of our post-war planning in order to assure the rapid resumption of the publication of important journals, the elimination of non-essential journals, the cooperation of publishers and editors in keeping prices as low as possible and the avoidance of a duplication of effort and expense, particularly in regard to abstracting and indexing services and in the question of the reproduction of lost material.

In view of the widespread loss of periodicals and books and an increased demand for them, it is essential for every one to save all scholarly periodicals and books for the duration of the war. *No material of this type should be discarded.* Turn it over to the local libraries with the request that it be offered to: the American Library Association's Committee on Aid to Libraries in War Areas, the Medical Library Association's Exchange for Periodicals or the Association of Research Libraries Duplicate Exchange Union. This material may eventually be badly needed in some other part of the world; it should be kept until it is possible to determine what and where this need will be.

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EDUCATION IN ARGENTINA

In the November 24 issue of SCIENCE under the title, "Education in Argentina," a "Panamerican" calls attention to two remarks of mine¹ which he considers wrongly stated.

Regarding the date of the Argentine military coup d'état which overthrew the régime of President Ramón

S. Castillo, I technically stand corrected. June 4 is, of course, the date on which a provisional administration was officially decreed. My selection of June 3 as the date of the revolution came about as the result of knowing too much rather than too little concerning the Argentine situation. Actually, the President and several cabinet ministers fled the country and the troops started to march from Campo de Mayo to the Federal Capital before midnight, June 3.

Unfortunately, "Panamerican" had no means of estimating the time element when he accused me of making too sweeping a statement regarding the administrative changes in Argentine universities. My statements were written in March based on firsthand knowledge of the situation as of February, 1944. The editors of SCIENCE waited for the U. S. Department of State to approve my remarks before publication, hence, there was a delay of approximately four months. Very likely it required two months for the July 7 issue of SCIENCE to reach Buenos Aires. Had "Panamerican" had an opportunity to pass judgment on my statement last March, I am sure he would have had no objections. In any event, it is gratifying to learn that the Universidad Nacional de La Plata has a permanent administration.

Incidentally, it was very difficult following the revolution to obtain accurate information on what was happening in the Argentine universities. The controlled press and radio checked off nearly all news releases pertaining to the universities. Accurate information could only be obtained through personal contacts with professors and students. In fact, the lack of freedom of communications and its influence on education was one of the evils I was attempting to emphasize when my first letter was submitted to the editors of SCIENCE.

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SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

ADVANCED CALCULUS

Methods of Advanced Calculus. By PHILIP FRANKLIN. McGraw-Hill, 1944. xii + 486 pp. Illustrated. 1944. \$4.50.

THIS book is directed mainly toward the engineering student and toward the mathematics student primarily interested in the physical application of his subject. The author has had long experience with both types of students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is consequently in an excellent position to know their needs, their likes and dislikes and their abilities. For such students he has made an ideal selection of material and has used an excellent method

of presentation. He has not assumed that his readers have attained complete mastery of elementary calculus or of other preliminary material. Every teacher knows that such an assumption invites serious disillusionment, at least in so far as concerns the vast majority of his class. Professor Franklin has made his book to fit actual educational circumstances. For example, when determinants are first used in the text, a brief review of the rules of operating on them is given. Thus the book may serve the student for a review of earlier work as well as for an introduction into the methods of applied mathematics.

An outstanding feature of this work is its rapid approach to the deeper aspects of the subject. The

¹ SCIENCE, 100: 11, 1944.