

From Reading Knowledge of German Proceeding to Swedish and Dutch*

LEWIS BERTRAND

Bertrand Studio, Studio 8D, 120 West 58th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019

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A review principally of grammars, dictionaries, and reference materials available for use in reading or translating material in Swedish and Dutch, with a knowledge of German as a starting point. Methods of approach are briefly discussed, with special regard to the requirements of the interested scientist, literature chemist, and librarian. Available study and reference materials are listed and evaluated, with sources of supply indicated.

This paper had yet to be written when requests came for transcripts. This suggests demand for a ready formula and your contributor makes quick response. His precept: get the books and plug away.

The writer is a translator. He provided Austin M. Patterson with a word list the author acknowledged in the second edition of French-English Dictionary for Chemists, 1954, and a still more cogent list, unacknowledged, for Patterson's German-English Dictionary for Chemists back in the '30s.

Writer's German comes from New York high school and college, his chemistry from Chem I, CCNY.

In the '20s and '30s, then, it cost the writer double effort to bring his school German to bear on the needs of American industry when it called on him to translate patents which he fondly believes helped mightily toward American advances in synthetic fibers and chemical fertilizers, among other things.

Now, although his megalex of one million words from German has long been met, the doublet Wasserstoff and Sauerstoff have never ceased to plague him. Hence when starting a job he always begins by writing them out. For this paper moreover he shall write these words out in all the languages we are here concerned with.

A Triplet of Twos

English	German	Dutch	Swedish	Danish	Norwegian
oxygen	Sauerstoff	zuurstof	syre	ilt	surstoff
hydrogen	Wasserstoff	waterstof	väte	brint	vannstoff

This group looks so invitingly homogeneous we shall try some more and hopefully establish a trend.

nitric acid	Salpetersäure	salpeterzuur	salpetersyra	salpetersyre	salpetersyre
hydrochloric/ muriatic acid	Salzsäure	zoutzuur	saltsyra	saltsyre	saltsyre
solution	Lösung	oplossing, solutie	upplösning, lösning	uppløsning, løsning	oppløsning, løsning
specific gravity	spezifisches Gewicht	specifiek gewicht	specifik vikt	vaegtfylde	not found in texts on hand

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From these instances we gather that if we master the elements of the language as language, the "chemistry" of Dutch, Swedish, Danish and Norwegian is not going to cause us trouble when we start with a working knowledge of German.

Moving from English and German to Dutch takes the smaller effort. Proceeding to the Scandinavian is the bigger effort. It may be assumed that with English and German as starting point, you can begin with any one of the Scandinavian trio and almost automatically branch out to the other two. I tackled Swedish first, then went on to Danish and Norwegian.

As to Dutch, after completing 20 80-minute beginner German sessions with a young woman working toward an advanced degree reading exam, I started her on Dutch. She was elated to find the transition almost a walkover. The student's experience matches mine as I acquired Dutch years ago over a single weekend by poring over a grammar and eking out a short story presented in parallel columns in English and Dutch.

Scandinavian wasn't that easy. A year's sabbatical in Scandinavia yielded this inventory:

1. An easy time in the restaurants of Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Oslo, where I disclaimed English and insisted, "Jag talar bara portugisiska," to assure myself practice in the local language. Nor did anyone take me up on my Portuguese, either.
2. Word-for-word comprehension of "The Diary of Anna Frank," presented in Norwegian and complete blackout on hearing it again in Malmö in Swedish.
3. Word-for-word comprehension in Copenhagen of a discourse on economics by a Stockholm banker, while Copenhageners were perusing the Danish translation to make sure they could follow the banker's Swedish.
4. Complete fade-out on listening to Ibsen's "Doll's House" in Danish.
5. The time of my life attending "Lysistrata" at the Swedish-language theater in Helsinki.
6. Early at-homeness in reading any Swedish, Danish or Norwegian newspaper, with avid consultation especially of Jans-Förlag's Schwedisch-Deutsches und Deutsch-Schwedisches Taschenwörterbuch, \$1.00.

How much of this odyssey readers may want to repeat in advancing from German to Dutch-Swedish-Danish-Norwegian depends on individual circumstances. No doubt every reader is already able quickly to distinguish when a piece of typed or printed matter is German, when Dutch, when Scandinavian. Maybe you can tell, too, when the language is Swedish. But as between Danish and Norwegian I still prefer to check whether the material originates in Copenhagen or Oslo before making up my mind. So, too, as regards Flemish and Dutch. The writer has never acquired the sensitivity to distinguish and the distinction has never seemed to matter.

We cannot talk of the Scandinavian and not mention Icelandic, a language that must be left for another day. And while Finland has a Swedish theater, its Swedish traditions are dwindling, and its national language Finnish is of the Ugric family and presents over 20 cases in the declension of a noun. Save for German, which requires us to learn four cases, none of our group of English, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian goes in for elaborate declensions.

Tenses can cause the beginner trouble, as may singulars and plurals, and of course the pesky little words that appear to pop out of nowhere like so many mosquitoes.

The writer started compiling some of these, together with a list of connectives, particles, prepositions, sample usages, and locutions, as a feature of this paper but found it developing into a project. He therefore desists and proceeds at once with an enumeration of study and working materials available in the subject languages. The below annotated list is on the order of my earlier *Dictionaries Ahoy* (*Dictionaries Ahoy*, Nos. 1-12. Lewis Bertrand. Published and distributed by American Translators Assn. June 1961-March 1964).

Subpended to the annotated list are names and addresses of booksellers, and a comment on the limitations they place on their service. Evaluations and critical opinions expressed are contributor's. Prices given are approximate.

DUTCH

D-1. Dutch Grammar and Reader with Exercises. Jacob Smit and Reinder P. Meijer. Melbourne University Press. 1966. 207 pp. Provides excellent summary of the language with sample reading material and vocabulary. Purchased at Rizzoli, New York. \$3.00.

D-2. Teach Yourself Dutch. One of the English Universities Press Series. Should be available in local bookstores. \$2.00.

D-3. Het Beste uit Reader's Digest. (The first foreign language in which Reader's Digest appeared was Spanish. The history of this development is given in Nueva York, Punto de Difusión de la Lengua-New York, A Spanish-Language Outpost. Lewis Bertrand. Paper presented at II Congress of Intellectual Cooperation. Santander) Spain. 1956. Published bilingually, Stockholm. 1957. Begin with the ads. Chances are you'll find them a snap. Then the articles. As the approach is familiar to the American reader it is relatively easy to see behind the words to the meanings. Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian Reader's Digest can be found at Magazine Center, 623 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022, at 53rd St.

D-4. Christian Science Monitor. Available at newsstands. Issues contain on an inside page a religious or moral statement in English with translation. The latter is sometimes Dutch, Afrikaans, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian.

So much for study materials, as we leave records for separate consideration toward the end. Now, when it comes to reference works, the basics, there is a set of principles to go by. Before one stocks up on dictionaries related to any specialty the judicious thing is to equip one's self in a given language as follows: (1) A subject-language:English dictionary (2) An English:subject-language dictionary (3) An all subject-language dictionary. When all three such general dictionaries are good we're in clover.

Dutch affords us such a trio.

D-5. Nederlands-Engels. K. Ten Bruggencate. Revised by R. W. Zandvoort, J. Gerritsen, N. E. Osselton. "II." 16th printing. December 1963. J. B. Wolters, Groningen, Holland. Over 1100 2-col. pp. At Stechert's \$4.50.

D-6 Engels-Nederlands. K. Ten Bruggencate. Revised by R. W. Zandvoort, J. Gerritsen, N. E. Osselton. "I." 16th printing. 1962. J. B. Wolters, Groningen, Holland. Over 950 2-col. pp. At Stechert's \$4.50.

D-7 Nederlands. Verklarend Handwoordenboek der Nederlandse Taal. All Dutch. Koenen-Endepols-Haarding. 25th printing. 1960. J. B. Wolters, Groningen, Holland. 1360 2-col. pp. At Stechert's ??? \$4.50.

So equipped the user now counts on his linguistic finesse and his German-language specialized reference library for much of the needed technical information, unless he goes direct to his English-language technical sources and to the Webster's and Random House dictionaries, discussed later. Part of linguistic finesse, of course, is the "piés de plomo" principle, whereby one proceeds with leaden feet from one language to the next always wary of being taken in by facile likenesses.

Multilinguals come next. On the multilingual side, contributor has on his shelf for example, a prized volume:

D-D. Technical Vocabulary in Six Languages. Principally adapted to Telecommunications. A. Visser. The Hague. 1955. 497 pp. Entries in Dutch, renderings in French, English, German, Spanish, Italian. With 200 pp. additional of cross-index in each of the languages. \$6.00.

This brings us to Elsevier and how to balance a budget. We've all received the Elsevier catalog and in it, Spring-Summer 1969, appears:

D-8. Elsevier's Telecommunication Dictionary. A. Visser. 9928 entries in English/American, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, German. 1960. 1012 pp. \$31.00.

D-8 has 2½ the number of pages of D-D, from which D-8, at five times the price, evidently sprung. Elsevier New York had no copy for inspection. Other items that include Dutch and could be of interest to the chemist are:

D-9. Elsevier's Dictionary of Chemical Engineering. W. E. Clason. Vol. 1. Chemical Engineering and Laboratory Equipment. 5973 entries in English/American, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, German. 626 pp. 1969. \$25.00. Vol. 2. Chemical Engineering: Processes and Products. 5900 entries, same languages. 626 pp. 1969. \$25.00.

D-10. Elsevier's Dictionary of Metallurgy. W. E. Clason. Same languages. 634 pp. 1967. \$25.00.

D-11. Elsevier's Electrotechnical Dictionary. W. E. Clason. Same languages. 731 pp. 1965. \$26.75.

D-12. Elsevier's Dictionary of General Physics. W. E. Clason. Same languages. 859 pp. 1962. \$26.75.

D-13. Elsevier's Dictionary of Industrial Chemistry. A. F. Dorian. Same languages. 1220 pp. 2 vols. 1964. \$45.00.

D-14. Lexicon of Pressurized Packaging (Aerosols). A. Herzka. 262 entries in English and 20 other languages, including Dutch. 159 pp. 52 definitions, 8 illus. 1964. \$14.50.

D-15. Elsevier's Dictionary of the Gas Industry. By the International Gas Union, Brussels. 2932 entries in Fr., Engl./Amer., Sp., It., Port., Dutch, German. 628 pp, 79 definitions, 379 figures. 1961. \$27.00.

D-16. Elsevier's Dictionary of Sugar Technology. C. A. Muller. 1000 entries in Engl., Fr., Sp., Dutch, German, Italian, Swedish, Danish. 280 pp. 1969 in preparation.

D-17. Elsevier's Oilfield Dictionary. J. Moltzer. 1298 entries in English, French, Spanish, Dutch, German. 162 pp. 1965. \$14.50.

D-18. Elsevier's Rubber Dictionary. Rubber Foundation, Delft, Holland. 7955 entries: English/American, Fr., Sp., Ital., Portuguese, German, Dutch, Swedish, Indonesian, Japanese. 1537 pp. 1959. \$60.00.

Multilinguals D-8---D-18 run to over \$300. What is more they signify misuse of space and loss of time. In D-18, turning to a page at random, compiler found entries like *hand-made*, *handle*, *hammer mill*, indicative of the undoubted fact that hundreds of entries are padding, words common in more fields than the one presumably covered by the specialized dictionary. If the language worker acquires a restrictive multilingual he can only do so in

silent resentment and the hope that soon half a dozen multilinguals will be bunched properly together to form a single dictionary that will take up less shelf space, require less handling, with the consulting of one volume rather than six, and give more matter and not mere bulk per dollar of purchase price. (The September 29, 1969 issue of Scientific Research, a McGraw-Hill bimonthly, carries an article by John Kenton on Scientific Dictionaries. Kenton tends toward an uncritical acceptance of everything published including multilinguals.) This much is fact: in compiler's language library of many score volumes he has only several smaller Elsevier items, having found it quite feasible to steer clear of all of the Elsevier heavy artillery. When, over half a decade ago, compiler headed Nymcata, New York Metropolitan Chapter of the American Translators Association, he strove to create a Translator House and Library that could keep cumbersome but needed material like this available to the working language man. Survivals of that endeavor are still extant. Currently overtures are being made to the Donnell Branch of the New York Public Library, 20 West 53rd Street, to build a reference section on these lines for the language worker. Readers interested in these plans should not fail to communicate with this compiler.

SWEDISH

Sw-1. Teach Yourself Swedish. R. J. McClean. English Universities Press. In years of teaching Spanish-American Spanish and United States English, compiler has despaired of finding a text that describes either accurately. Yet studying Swedish right there in Sweden he found McClean's delightfully in accord with the actual facts. 320 pp. 3rd ed. 1969. \$2.00.

Sw-2. Det Bästa ur Reader's Digest. See D-3 above.

As basic threesome, Swedish does not offer any uniform set like Dutch D-5, D-6, D-7.

Sw-3. Svensk-Engelsk Ordbok. Walter E. Harlock. Svenska Bokförlaget. The introduction cites Webster 3rd ed and Gullberg (Sw-5). 978 2-col. pp. Stockholm. 1968. Fills a long existing gap. \$10.50.

Sw-4. Swedish-English Dictionary. O. R. Reuter. George Allen and Unwin. 2d revised ed. 404 2-col. pp. 1964/66. Merely by size ranks a distant second to Sw-3. \$6.00.

Sw-5. Svensk-Engelsk Fackordbok. A Swedish-English Dictionary. Business, Industry, Administration, Education, Research. Ingvar E. Gullberg. At one bound Gullberg joins the elite group of Schlomann, Lewis Sell, Patterson, De Vries and Silva de Madeiros (Manuel Francisco Da Silva de Madeiros. Dicionário Técnico Poliglota. 8 vols. 3 bulky volumes Portuguese entries. Index volumes for Engl., Fr., German, Span., Italian. The Italian of Poliglota is the most extensive and reliable Italian technical dictionary around. Editores Gomes & Rodrigues, Lisboa, Portugal. 1953. Stechert's listing of each language as an item could be a trap. One should have all 8 volumes of Poliglota complete.) as one of the century's great cross-lingual dictionary makers. Norstedts. Stockholm. 1964. 1246 large 2 col. pp. \$35.00.

Sw-6. Svensk-Engelsk Ordbok. 1. A-K. 2. L-R. 3. ????. Walter E. Harlock. Vol. 1 1936, Vol. 2 1951. There the buyer is left holding the bag. Stechert's 1966 catalog listed this, 3095, as being complete in 2 volumes, \$23.05. It isn't complete. The very plan of this work is quixotic, too detailed for practical use. Wer aber A bis R sagt, muss auch R bis Z sagen. Norstedts, Stechert, Harlock not only owe owners of the first 2 volumes an explanation, they owe us Vol. 3.

Sw-7. English-Swedish Dictionary. School Edition. K. Kaerre. 973 pp. Stockholm. 1965. Listed by Stechert. \$6.55.

Sw-8. *Illustrerad Svensk Ordbok*. Bertil Molde. Natur och Kultur. Stockholm. Stechert gives 1965. If so it's a reimpression of the 1955 original. 1917 pp. The available all subject-language work. \$16.50.

From here we proceed to the technical works, where first of all we find an old friend in new togs.

Sw-9. *Svensk-Engelsk Teknisk Ordbok*. Einar Engström. 8th ed. 1967. AB Svensk Trä-Varu-Tidning. Stockholm C. Now 775 pp. A must. \$15.00.

Sw-10. *Engelsk-Svensk Teknisk Ordbok*. Companion to Sw-9. 10th ed. Stockholm. 1965. Now 851 pp. \$15.00.

Which brings us to the multilinguals again.

Sw-11. *Teknisk Ordbok*. Hedengrens Bokhandel. Stockholm 1951. 2d ed. The entries are German, the definitions English, Finnish, Russian, Swedish. Vol. 1 750 large 2-col. pp. Vol. 2 750 4-col. pp. Volume 2 is solely Index by Language. Compiler has used this work deferentially for all the languages but Finnish. A model of distinguished lexicography. Probably out of print. \$35.00.

Sw-12. See D-14. D-16. D-18. These are items which include Swedish as one of their languages.

Sw-13. Labarre, E. J. *Dictionary and Encyclopedia of Paper and Papermaking*. With equivalents in Fr., German, Dutch, Italian, Span., and Swedish. Amsterdam 1952. 488 pp. At Stechert's \$25.60.

Sw-13a. *Pulp and Papermaking Glossary*. Swedish-English. G. Beach. Brewster Printing Co. Ltd., Rochester, Kent. England. 70 pp. Price ?

Sw-14 a and b. Ahlén & Akerlunds Boktryckeri, Stockholm, 1950, has a *Bildordboken*, much like a Duden, in Swedish, French, German, English. 431 pp. plus index for each language. \$6.00. Stechert lists the *Svenska Duden-Lexikon*, 869 pp. Mannheim. 1966. \$7.40

DANISH

Dan-1. *Teach Yourself Danish*. English Universities Press. \$2.00.

Dan-2. *Det Bedste fra Reader's Digest*. See D-3.

Next is a modest desk dictionary that has proved helpful.

Dan-3. McKay's *Modern Danish-English English-Danish Dictionary*. Magnussen-Madsen-Vinterberg. New York. 1954. Danish-English 445 2-col. pp. English-Danish 477 pp. \$6.00. The McKay as such may no longer be around. Stechert, however, offers a combined Danish-English English-Danish. No date. \$9.95. The apparently corresponding individual volumes are listed: Danish-English 447 pp. Copenhagen 1965. \$4.70. English-Danish 496 pp. Copenhagen 1966. \$5.00.

Dan-4. *Gyldendals Dansk-Engelsk Ordbog*. Vinterberg-Axelsen. 7th ed. Copenhagen. 1967. 462 pp. Updates 1st part of Dan-3. \$4.00.

Dan-5. *Berlingske Dansk-Engelsk*. 558 pp. Copenhagen. 1963. \$3.60.

Dan-6. *Berlingske Engelske-Dansk*. 564 pp. Copenhagen. 1964. \$4.05.

Dan-7. Nielsen, B. K. *Engelsk-Dansk Ordbog*. 1294 pp. Copenhagen. 1964. Not seen by compiler. Should be an important work, for major use in Denmark rather than state-side. \$31.95.

Dan-8. *Dansk-Engelsk Teknisk Ordbog*. Allan Warrern, Professional Translator. J. Fr. Clausens Forlag. Copenhagen. 3rd ed. 1964. 288 pp. Should prove helpful. \$10.40.

Dan-9. Stechert, without further explanation, lists a duplicate. 291 pp. Copenhagen, 1965. \$9.25. Compiler has Dan-8 and is unable to make out Dan-9 unseen.

Dan-10. *Dansk-Engelsk Teknisk Ordbog*. Hinrichsen. Einer Harcks Forlag. Copenhagen, 1950.

And now let us see what the multilinguals offer us.

Save for error or omission let us cite D-14 and D-16 of items already listed, as including also Danish. Elsevier further offers a *Glossary of 257 terms in Detergents*, whose 20 languages include Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian. . . \$6.00. Still another on *Detergents, Cosmetics, Toiletries*, updates and upgrades the six dollar *Glossary* to \$10.00. Elsevier on *Barley, Malting, Brewing* at \$25.00 provides 699 pp. with 3917 entries in German, Engl., Fr., Danish, Ital., Spanish. . . es ist verrückt zu werden. As well as a *Horticultural Dictionary* that is in preparation, 5th ed. 5500 terms in Engl., Fr., Germ., Danish, Swedish, Span., Ital., Dutch and Latin.

At No. 4249 Stechert offers C. Parry, *Polyglot Medical Questionnaire*: Engl., Germ., Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Fr., Span., Ital., Port., Russian, Polish. 62 pp. London 1953. A giveaway at \$2.50.

NORWEGIAN

Norw-1. *Teach Yourself Norwegian*. English Universities Press. \$2.00.

Norw-2. *Det Beste fra Reader's Digest*. See D-3.

Norw-3. If available, McKay's *Modern Norwegian-English English-Norwegian* (Gyldendal's) Scavenius-Berulfsen, is substantial. 336 pp. are Norw-Engl. 352 are Engl-Norw. \$6.00. Norw-3a. Stechert breaks this up into 2 volumes: Norw-English \$4.15 English-Norwegian \$3.00.

Norw-4. *Norwegian-English Dictionary*. Einar Haugen et al. A *Pronouncing & Translating Dictionary of Modern Norwegian*: Grammar, Idioms, Illustrative Sentences. Norway's 2 Literary Languages in one Dictionary. Note the word count and the 3 columns per page, and the price. Then figure the negligible per-word cost and high utility as against the mini-entry character of the cumbrous, restrictive hit-and-miss specialized multilinguals, which latter can become a must only under very special conditions. Norw-4. 60,000 entries. 500 3-col. pp. Wisconsin Univ. 1965. \$13.35.

For more Norwegian items refer back to multilinguals mentioned under Swedish and Danish.

THE ALPHABET

Dutch has no diacritical marks and its alphabet runs A-Z.

Swedish runs A-Z, followed by å, ä, ö, at the end of the dictionary. Within each letter, too. Thus styft is followed by stå; stå by stäcke; stävja by stöd.

Danish and Norwegian run A-Z, followed by æ, ø and å, this sequence similarly being observed within each entry letter, as above.

PRONUNCIATION AND RECORDS

The textbooks describe the sounds of the language and these descriptions can be supplemented by records.

Record-1. *Conversa-phone*. Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian. Each is on a long playing record and comes with a 24-pp. manual. *Conversa-Phone Institute*. 225 West 34th St., New York, N. Y. 10001. \$5.00.

Record-2. a. *Linguaphone Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian*. Each comes on 16 records, with a set of detailed explanatory texts

plus word-for-word text of the spoken material. Each \$89.50. b. Linguaphone Danish. 5 records, with spoken text, etc. \$45.00.

Experience will give one an insight into the spelling correspondences among these languages themselves, between them and English, them and German. After one gains these insights one is better able, too, to respond to possible spelling variants within each of the languages proper. In Dutch especially look behind the spelling to make sure whether instead of German or English there isn't a French word lurking, like *kleur=couleur*, color; *krant=courant*, newspaper.

COMMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

The subject discussed here has antecedents in the paper by this writer's colleague, Ernst Van Haagen, "Transfer of Language Training from German (and English) to Swedish," *Advances in Chemistry Series*, p. 529, No. 10, 1954, which contains other papers that also have a bearing. English and German are an easy springboard to Dutch, not so immediately to the Scandinavian.

Both for acquiring the languages and using them, adequate material is available and much of it of very recent date. Yet outright chemistry may require going back to German-English sources. As there is never any positive assurance that a library of books will help we elected in token thereof not to research the item in our Triplet of Twos, early in this essay, marked "Not found in texts on hand."

Brandstetter-McGraw Hill recently demonstrated that publishers can find it good business to consolidate scattered volumes into one. DeVries was long a 2-volume affair, German-English Technical Dictionary and a Supplement. Since 1965 it has been a single volume, 1178 large 2 col. pp., maybe 120,000 entries, \$27.50. D-9 and D-18, multilinguals, each supplying under 10,000 entries, cost double the price.

DeVries is both consolidated and updated. The translator involved in Dutch and the Scandinavian has an interest in seeing the Patterson German-English for Chemists, as well as the Patterson French-English, updated. When supplements are put out as dictionaries, when multilinguals with under 10,000, many with under 5,000, entries proliferate, and standard volumes are not brought up to date, the buyer not only pays through the nose but fails to have the requisite tools to work with.

Invaluable worldwide are Webster II, Webster III and Random House. Ahoy IV (Webster's Old Gray Mare Ahoy. Lewis Bertrand. *Journal des Traducteurs*. VI. 4. Montréal. Oct-Déc. 1961) found that W III, 1961, simply formed a 2-vol. set with W II, 1934, now become a 3-vol. set with the RH Dictionary, 1966. Any of the three singly outranks any single-volume all-subject-language dictionary elsewhere. Das Grosse Deutsche Wörterbuch, Bertelsmann, 1966, 4183 3-col. pp. has not been found to match, either, the all-French Petit Robert, 1967, 1970 2-col. pp. Whatever the language, penultimate recourse is any of the 3 American dictionaries, ultimate recourse all three. What the three attest is that quantity, quality and money's worth go hand in hand.

Lewis Bertrand in 1955 sent out his notices to American industry calling for an Applied Linguistics Institute. Since then the Modern Languages Association has indeed created an Applied Linguistics Institute in Washington, D.C. In 1962 Lewis Bertrand fought for the creation of a Translator House and Library in New York. At times between he has approached the authorities in Yugoslavia and Algeria anent dictionaries, having earlier, 1932, gone to Russia to help launch a Dictionary Publishing House which proved stillborn.

An American organization concerned with bringing order out of the glossary and multilingual proliferation could wisely hook up with an iron curtain publishing house.

But first an American organization must come into being. American Chemical Society Literature Division, Medical Writers Association, American Translators Association could form a task force. One immediate task force aim could be an effective language section at the Donnell Library, West 53rd Street, New York (see above). The task force would at an early stage establish liaison with the aforesaid Applied Linguistics Institute and then work toward goals on an international scale.

A dictionary stumbling block could be the copyright. Today you cannot freely crib from any glossary or mini-entry multilingual in order to form the needed bilingual or even multilingual of the 100,000-entry order. Yet the main legitimate purpose served by the small-vocabulary books is ultimately to become feeders to a major work. Or to be used for over-all collation in some central electronically operated retrieval system.

SOURCES

1. The first source is the publisher. Bookseller catalogs tend to obscure the name of the publisher. This present compilation supplies it in many instances.
2. Stechert's Catalog: The World's Languages. 1969. The catalog supplies an undifferentiated listing. No evaluation. A visit to their place may not be fruitful as they do not admit to an inspection of the books on their shelves and the staff stands by rigid protocol. 31 East 10th St., New York, N.Y. 10003.
3. Associated Technical Services, Inc. Dictionaries & Translation Aids. This is a catalog costing \$1.00. The listings here too are undifferentiated, without evaluation. A visitor, we are told, would have access to the shelves. 855 Bloomfield Ave., Glen Ridge, N.J. 07028.
4. McGraw Hill Book Store, 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036. The books and shelves are of easy access.
5. American Elsevier, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. To get to see the books involves protocol.
6. Linguaphone Institute, 437 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022
7. Conversa-Phone, 225 West 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001
8. Magazine Center, 623 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022
9. Rizzoli International Bookstore, 712 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019
10. Dillon's University Bookshop Ltd., 1 Malet St., London W.C. 1, England
11. W & G Foyle Ltd., 119-125 Charing Cross Rd., London W.C. 2, England.
12. Blackwell's Broad Street, Oxford, Oxfordshire, England.