ABSTRACT: Knowledge about man, the philosophical concern of the "anthropological sciences" in the early 19th century, has now become a unifying concept for the scientific study of human behavior. The literature of the behavioral sciences and of the field of mental health, however, remains to be unified. The world-wide system of bibliographic organization, conceptually rooted in the late 19th century, needs to be supplemented by a bibliographic superstructure that can show the progress of the behavioral sciences. The paper proposes an orbital rather than a classified system as a bibliographic organizing principle, suited to the "anthropotropic" orientation of the behavioral science literature.

With the growth and acceptance of the behavioral sciences it has become important to distinguish the behavioral science literature from the other literature concerned with man and the innumerable expressions of human life. Publications resulting from the scientific study of human behavior are available in libraries and recorded in general bibliographies. They have not, however, been identified and brought together as relating to one new scientific field.

The problem of bibliographic organization extends to the mental health literature when mental health is defined as a field that "makes use of a core of knowledge, contributed by the behavioral sciences, and amplifies it with scientific, professional, and social ramifications and applications" (Editorial, 1960, p. 703). As community mental health becomes a new force in study, teaching, and social action, it stimulates concern for more adequate access

1. Dr. Bry is Research Scientist at the Research Center for Mental Health, New York University, 4 Washington Place, N.Y., N.Y. 10003. Miss Afflerbach is Social Science Librarian, Paul Klapper Library, Queens College of the City University of New York. This paper is adapted from their Editorial in the Mental Health Book Review Index, Volume 10, 1965.
to the literature. Public libraries and, increasingly, college and university libraries, are cultural centers of the community and, therefore, share this concern. When mental health and library services are both community oriented, demands for the literature on human behavior expand in new directions, and there is a new need to understand the conditions under which this literature is organized. The complex issues involved may become clearer when they are considered in the light of the history of ideas.

The Sciences of Man

The most widely used systems of bibliographic and library classification were influenced by the ideology prevailing in the latter part of the 19th century. The period from 1830 to 1890 had brought large technological and social changes. The philosophical concern with man as a whole was then declining, while the search for truth and knowledge was shifting to the special disciplines. In a recent proposal to regroup the classes of the decimal classification scheme, Raoul Dubuc (1963), a French documentalist, pointed out that, although most of the classes of the Dewey and the Universal Decimal Classifications relate to man, it had not occurred to the founders of these classifications to create a focus for the "sciences of man." Nor had there been any general concern about that in the last quarter of the 19th century.

The concept "sciences of man," already known in the 16th century, was elaborated in the romantic period which encouraged a deep interest in human nature. Philosophers, physicians, novelists, and poets sought insight into phenomena such as the unconscious, dreams, and mental illness, which behavioral scientists now study with more rigorous methods. In various philosophical encyclopedic systems of knowledge, devised in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the terms "anthropological sciences," "human sciences," and "sciences of man" were used interchangeably (Petzholdt, 1866). The author of one of these systems, first published in 1796, was Wilhelm Traugott Krug, Kant's successor as professor of philosophy. Krug's anthropological sciences comprise the study of man's body (Somatology) and mind (Psychology) and of man as a whole (Anthropology), as an individual and in social relationships (Political Sciences).

A 100 years later, Edmond Goblot, who subsequently became professor of the history of philosophy and science at the University of Lyons, modified the philosophical concept of the study of man in the light of the scientific progress made during the 19th century. Goblot was remarkably free from the thinking in narrow disciplinary terms so often found at that time. In his thesis Essai sur la Classification des Sciences of 1898, he insisted that the study of living organisms must encompass all manifestations of life—physiological, psychological, and sociological—and must unite the study of the individual and the group. He combined the pertinent sciences in one table with the heading, Bio-Psycho-Sociologie. The table