The picture books briefly annotated in this bibliography are intended for use in the primary grades. It is suggested that they be used to augment the creative potential in children in the following ways: by serving as examples of creativity to children; by initiating discussion; and by fostering individual projects for children. The main bibliographic citations are according to an alphabetical list of authors. A title index and addresses of publishers from whom books may be obtained are also included. (LL)
Picture Books for Creative Thinking

A Bibliography

prepared by
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Educational Service Publication No. 36

University of Northern Iowa
Cedar Falls, Iowa
Introduction

In today's world, creativity is important to everyone. Not only those in the arts, but leaders of business and industry, need skills in anticipating, planning and creating change. Functioning creatively is important to us all as a part of good mental health, an excellent way of acquiring information, and a significant help in coping with daily life situations.

Teachers and researchers are studying creativity, determining its characteristics and how it can be fostered in children. There is evidence that everyone is in some way and to some degree creative, and that there are things which can be done in school to develop and reward children's abilities to imagine, predict, elaborate, and to be spontaneous.

Picture books can be used with children in several ways to help augment creative potential. The titles in this list offer several possibilities. Many are in themselves good examples of creativity. Because of this, sharing them with children is one good way of indicating that creativity is valued in the classroom.

Children need this access to other people's creative efforts, but they also need to participate in the creative process themselves and to learn how to approach a task creatively. A key factor in creative listening or reading is to go beyond comprehension or recall to some kind of involvement. One way to provide this experience for children is to use these titles to spark discussions which help children relate to the material, to stretch their imaginations and insights. Children can develop new, richer vocabulary, perceive things in new ways, discover new relationships or perspectives, and explore other roles and other times. Discussion can also help children learn to experience in multisensory ways. Many of the titles offer excellent springboards for fluent, flexible, or elaborative thinking. Others are fun to use in predicting, while still others offer a good send-off for individual creative thinking.

In addition to discussion and thinking, these titles can be used to foster individual projects for children. Creative expression through writing and art activities are examples. Working individually or together, children can develop or discover what are, for them at least, new ways to perceive and communicate what they know.

Teachers and children reading and sharing these materials will surely enjoy them, and together gain more ways to develop creatively.

No effort has been made to restrict the selection of titles now in print. It should be noted that the University of Northern Iowa does not supply books. Customary book supply sources should be used to acquire any additional materials desired.
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Picture Books for Creative Thinking

Picture Books for Creative Thinking

(Note: All titles listed are intended for primary grades K-3. As a springboard to creative thinking, however, they cannot be categorized. Teachers at all levels can find titles here. Individual reading and selection by teachers is recommended.)

Grass in different places is described in rhymed couplets that contrast human being's point of view with that of animals.

Told by the big boys that he is too small to play their games, a small boy draws a blackboard bear that comes to play with him.

A small boy thinks of all possibilities as he builds a trap and arms himself for the capture.

Alexander, Martha. We Never Get to Do Anything. Dial, 1970.
A small boy has ingenious solutions for his desire to go swimming when his mother is too busy to take him.

Visual variety and complexity are compounded as more and more people arrive just before lunch on June 7.

Red Fox's quick thinking keeps him from becoming a tiger's dinner.

Ralph had never seen another dog, so he thought he was a boy like Peter. The Poppersons had a lot of trouble convincing him to accept and play the role of a dog.

Pictures with much detail seem to defy both perspective and gravity. A similar book by this author is Upside-Downers; More Pictures to Stretch the Imagination, Weatherhill, 1971.

The rich family has its next door neighbors, a poor family, hauled into court for enjoying all the delicious smells free. But the father of the poor family thinks of a clever solution to convince the judge.

Humorous illustrations and explanations explain why this title is true.

A rhymed nonsense story, fun for the enjoyment of language as well as for the prediction of rhymes and actions.

Little Hippo gets his wish for a place to be alone—but not too alone.

Rejecting all the possibilities for play, Little Raccoon elects to change roles with his parents, and sends them out to play while he takes over in the house.

Different children choose an adult role. They project and describe what it will be like.
Kangaroo and Kangaroo, gifted with so much space, fill it up so full that they are eventually forced to give away the whole intriguing assortment.

Jim, descendant of Jack, climbs the beanstalk and rediscovers the Giant, now grown old. Humor lies in Jim's modern solutions to the aging Giant's problems.

Thwarted by the restrictions on his creations at home, Andrew Henry sets out to build a house of his own, exactly suited to his requirements. Soon there are nine houses in the meadow.

Out for a ride in his boat, Mr. Gumpy thinks of just what caution to give each animal who asks to go along so that all can enjoy a safe ride.

Attributes of each season are listed and pictured.

Cameron, Polly. I Can't, Said the Ant. Coward-McCann, 1961.
A second book of Nonsense' detailing rhyming reactions and suggested solutions to the problem of the broken teapot.

Following the title question, posed by Mouse, there follows a series of pictures, first of a tail, then of an overleaf, and then the animal itself, until, finally, only one mere word of written text before the satisfying end.

The night before Tim's birthday, he got a secret message with mysterious directions of how to find his present. Readers can join him on his quest, told in pages of varying sizes and shapes.

Chaconas, D. J. In a Window on Greenwater Street. Steck-Vaughn, 1970.
Jane Elizabeth describes the puppy in the pet shop that she wants most of all for her birthday. Family and a friend all give her something that fits her description, but not what she was hoping for.

A diverse collection of verbal and pictorial imagery. Definitely different!

Fortunately, Ned was invited to a party. Unfortunately, the party was over a thousand miles away. Fortunately

Belinda wants a new spring hat and poses several solutions.

Between them, Jane and Alice create a solution to the problem of who should live in the house squeezed between two tall apartment buildings.

When Randolph seems unable to hang upside down by his tail, family members try to help.

Cooper, Elizabeth. The Fish from Japan. Harcourt, 1969.
When the fish from Japan turns out not to be the pet he had hoped for, Harvey creates a solution.

Joshua's mother has just given him a dragon in a clock box. He has an answer for every question asked.

Mark needs to be strong, brave, and careful to complete the journey as he envisions it.
For each letter there is a word expressing the visual character of that letter.

In rhymed stories, one for each day of the week, a small boy describes what happens when he visits the King and Queen, and brings a friend.

Nonsensical rhymes are presented with suggestions of what to do with a shoe, a chair, etc.

Variations on a folk rhyme present sequential rhymes for children to anticipate. The illustrations are worthy of children's study and comment.

When Fletcher feels rejected, he concludes it is because a grown dog doesn't have the appeal of just hatched chicks. His friends then devise a way for him, too, to be just hatched.

After pulling down all the stars, the thief finds that they cannot be made to go back. Everyone tries to think of a way.

Lazy Tommy has an automated house that does everything for him, such as wake him, dress him, and feed him. Then one night, there is a power failure, and Tommy sleeps for five days and five nights.

Rhyming nonsense is given in question form for children to anticipate, enjoy, or extend with their own questions.

Gillespie tricks all three haughty guards with a deceptively simple bit of divergent thinking.

Ets, Marie. In the Forest. Viking, 1944.
A small boy's imaginary play with animals in the forest is a good example of imagination based on known facts about the various creatures.

Ets, Marie. Additional books by this author, also describing imaginative play, are: Another Day, Viking, 1953.
Just Me, Viking, 1965.

Several examples are given which show different gestures, sounds, and positions that can be substituted for verbal language.

A baby bear wakes up early one spring, sees a new kind of animal, and hurries to tell his parents all about the strange being.

Rhymes and illustrations give several examples of items shaped like a triangle, a rectangle, and a circle.

Once there was a little girl who had trouble sleeping because she believed there were tigers in the cellar. Although her mother's matter-of-fact denials and explanations were of some help, her own creative imagination proved the most help.
In a dozen very short chapters, the author describes the ideas of his friend, Charlie, for things to do.
Additional titles by this author: The Day the Cow Sneeze, Little Hatchy Hen.

Fox, Dorothea. Follow Me, the Leader. Parents, 1968.
A little boy, too young to attend school, invents games he can play.

When nobody paid any attention to Fred the day he ate all the apples in the bowl, Fred went on an eating binge that might never have stopped except for the efforts of a friendly rabbit.

Maximilian hates everything about being a mouse. He sets out to become his dearest wish - a bird.

Young Arthur Mouse, who likes the night, sets off to see the moon and comes home to tell what it was like, and prove that he was there.

Told that he can keep only one of the kittens, Kim goes around the neighborhood and gets rid of all the rest.

It takes some doing for Patrick O'Brien to find a way to enjoy some quiet around his large family.

Using exactly the same wooden blocks and two wooden figures, a sequential story unfolds with no text.

For each letter there is an animal with a pattern for children to enjoy, or to try to create themselves, using words starting with that letter.

Harold goes for a walk in the moonlight, drawing with his purple crayon as he goes.
Other books by this author, using a similar format are:

Johnson, Elizabeth. All in Free but Janey. Little, Brown, 1968.
Janey is not very good at hiding or seeking, but she is very good at imagining.

By means of questions and illustrations comparisons are made between animals and human beings.

"A Preposterous Pageant in Fourteen Acts Concerned with the Exquisite Joys, and Extraordinary Adventures of Young Ladies and Gentlemen Engaged in the Pleasurable Practice of Sharing."

Charlie can't draw well, but he can certainly make Big Orange Things.

Details many things to do 'alone' - and the contribution a friend can make to each situation.
It takes all the townspeople, and Phinney, the monster, to scare off a group of scientists determined to find a fearsome monster.

When the big boys get too close to his and Archie's hideout, Peter thinks of a way to throw them off.

Peter thinks of lots of ways to play in the snow.  
Other titles by this author which illustrate creative thinking include:  

Jay and Bob enjoy playing all kinds of games in the small lot. When plans seem to threaten their haven, the boys think of a way to save it.

Cub thinks of a way to go into the woods even though his parents are too busy to accompany him.

Each time there is a reason not to keep the animal Arnold brings home, but each time he finds another animal that doesn't have the limitations or problems of the one before.

One day, bored, Christopher comes upon a new factory, Wonders, Inc. On a tour of the plant, he sees the clockworks where they make time and the Space Mill where they make items like Outer Space and Closet Space, among other wonders.

On a gray and grumbly day John decides to run away, and then carefully assembles what he will need.

A little boy decides that today is backward day. He gets up and carries out his decision in detail.

A lonesome orphan mouse, alone in the world, realizes what he must do to remedy the situation.

Each day when he comes home Henry's father hears and sees an animal of some kind instead of Henry.

Short poems plus accompanying sound effect words describe daily activities and their noises.  
A book similar in format, with poems about animals is Roar and More, Harper, 1956.

What would you choose to be that is square - or soft - or red?

When Linda decides her kitten must need glasses, how is she to test his eyes?

Every day a dragon comes to a little boy's house, and every day he hides.

The inchworm is challenged by the nightingale to measure his song or be eaten for breakfast.
*Swimmy*, the only black-colored fish in his school, works out a way to protect them all from being eaten by the bigger fish.

*When Joshua is uncrated at the zoo, he has already eaten the instructions on how to get him to go to sleep. At first, none of the animal's solutions work at all.*

*When Brian goes after his father's newspaper the day he is sick, there are two problems: how to reach the 15th floor button on the elevator, and how to get his mother to open the apartment door when she can't see anyone through the peephole of the door.*

*In a series of questions, several possible situations in a child's life are followed by a dream to fit each situation.*

*Since there is no zoo in John's town he sets out with his wild animal catching bag to collect his own.*

*In a costume shop fitting room to try on some armor, Mr. Benn opens the door marked 'Trying Room' and has an adventure. A second adventure, in prisoner costume, is 123456789 Benn, McGraw-Hill, 1970.*

*A plain black bird with no name sets out to get a name for himself.*

*Things to do in a tub are more fun if done by two or three or four.*

Mahy, Margaret. *A Lion in the Meadow*. Watts, 1969.
*Told by her little boy that there is a lion in the meadow, Mother gives him a matchbox containing a dragon to protect himself — and then things happen.*

*Tell your own story about the red balloon as its shape evolves from page to page.*
*Other no-text books by this author-illustrator and Enzo Marx include: The Apple and the Moth, Pantheon, 1969. The Chicken and the Egg, Pantheon, 1969.*

*At first he was glad he was, but then he decided to be something else.*

*All three characters have an adventure told in pictures only, for children to "read" or tell. A sequel to this story is Frog, Where Are You? Dial, 1969.*

*A boy discovers a barn full of great things, and then plans the flying machine he will make and the great adventures he will have.*

*A boy describes the life and adventures that would be his if he lived a thousand years ago.*
   It depends on what is in your pocket. Take it and shake it and see.

   Katy and Tony take turns at hide and seek in the barn.

   As each is found, he must join the others to find the hiding places of the rest.

   "While walking in the woods one day, William Elephant found some very nice things." Not knowing what they were for, he thought of possible uses.

   Forty one or two page chapters lead the reader to perceive ordinary things with new relationships.

Mizumura, Kazue. If I Were a Mother . . . Crowell, 1968.
   A small girl thinks of what she would do if she were a mother, comparing her activities to the care given by various mother animals to their young. Another book by this "author is If I Built a Village, Crowell, 1971.

   Stuck for something to do, Benny's mother sends him on a riddle walk. The answers he returns with, both agree, are better than hers.

   The truck breaks down and there are ten miles to go to get home. How will his son, John, get his birthday present? Like other Munari books, pages vary in shape and size.

   Typography makes this a creative experience for the reader. The book moves through the mist to the bright colors of the circus and then back again.

   Not liking his lot in life, an elephant wishes he could be a bird who flies and sings. A bird, in turn, also wishes to be something else.

   Look for it!

   What was the special sound that young Kippy would know was "just for him?"

   Puns, words inside words, sensory words, and other groups are a rich visual beginning for more word games.

   Learn and think about all the kinds of eggs that there are.

   Oral and visual presentations that suggest ways to think about and play with words.

   Several kinds of each are discussed and pictured in large illustrations. Another title, exploring sounds rather than uses, is Listen! Listen! Harcourt, 1970.
Categories of words are suggested: light words, heavy words, squishy words, for example.

After seeing some of the pictures of uses for a stick, children can add one or more of their own.

Each time there is an obstacle to going to the fiesta in Spain, the French town's engineer shows the people what to do.

If Ted, a young bear, gets his wish of being a boy, this is the way it will be: knives, forks, buttons, baths, etc., as seen and described by August, an old bear very good at magic and tricks.

One can find short words inside longer words, like on in Lion, or by scrambling some of the letters to make new words, like pets from September.

Nicholas has several good ideas about the perfect pet. Children may also enjoy The Boy with Many Houses, Delacorte, 1969.

Conditions prevailing on an upside-down day are pictured and described in rhymed pairs.

Almost every item thrown into a pile of junk is just what one of the passersby can use.

Each letter changes, with two intermediate phases, to the silhouette of an animal whose name begins with that letter.

Children may imagine other examples once they have managed to solve the riddles presented: how to spin a wheel to find a friend, etc.

One summer day Joey decides to dig a hole down to China. That’s how he finds the beautiful bug who had dug up from China.

The night Max was sent to bed without his supper, he sailed away to where the Wild Things are.

Seuss, Dr. And to Think I Saw It on Mulberry Street. Vanguard, 1937.
"On the way home from school, Marco keeps his eyes open and thinks about what to tell his Dad about what he sees."

Seuss, Dr. If I Ran the Circus. Random House, 1956.
Just the place for the Circus McGurkus is the vacant lot behind Sneelock’s store. The Circus McGurkus! The World’s Greatest Show!

Seuss, Dr. If I Ran the Zoo. Random House, 1950.
Let all of the animals go and start over again with beasts of a more unusual kind.

When he knocks at the door, Rex certainly looks like a boy, but he explains and demonstrates how he is really a dog.
While Conrad builds his castle in the air, other children divert him and try to convince him he can't do that.

Each thing the boy offers to bring home from his voyage poses a new challenge but he is equal to them all.

When you take a listening walk, you don't talk. You listen to all the different sounds.

One Monday morning, and each day afterwards, royalty comes to visit.

Most mice can be caught, but not Henry. He knows all about mousetraps and proves it.

A plan is offered by a small boy and the trick saves all China from an invasion.

A small boy, ready for bed, sees a bear outside and invites him in.

There are things that one can do alone, but if there are two or three, it is much better.

Skorpen, Liesel. We Were Tired of Living in a House. Coward-McCann, 1969.
So we packed a bag ... and moved to a tree.

Solbert, Ronni. 32 Feet of Insides. Pantheon, 1970.
Each page presents pictures and ideas to suggest new ways of perceiving.

"I'd take each of my friends there on his birthday ..."

First Henry makes his explorer's kit, and then he sets out.
Another story about Henry's exploits is Henry Explores the Jungle, Atheneum, 1968.

The moon man leaves his schimmering seat in space to join the Earth people in their dance, but their reaction is not what he expected.

In each different illustration the shape of a snail can be seen.
A similar work, based on a different shape, is One, Two, Where's My Shoe? Harper, 1964.

Pictures and text describe some of the sounds but leave many other visual clues for elaboration.

Tobias explains why he needs (or did need) each item in the big heavy satchel he carries about.

When Peter cleans his room he sorts out what he needs to KEEP, and thinks of what he can do with it.

Everything Willis sees or does seems to turn into an adventure.
There are lots of kinds of hats - for exploring, for escaping, and for fighting alligators, for instance.

At first Adam's mother doesn't believe he really meant to have a picnic in the snow.

A no-text story is told of the friendship between a bird and a goldfish.
A companion to this title is The Naughty Bird, Harper, 1967.

When Chaga, the elephant, chews some special grass, he gains a new understanding of how it is to be small.

A counting book in the form of a story of Barnaby's trip to the village on a raft. His directions are to take anything anyone wants him to, and to look in the big box if he has any difficulties.

Young, Miriam. If I Drove a Truck. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1967.
A small boy imagines and describes how it would be if he were the driver of various types of trucks.
Companions to this title are:
If I Flew a Plane. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1970.
If I Drove a Car. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1971.
Title Index

And to Think I Saw It on Mulberry Street. Seuss, Dr. Vanguard, 1937.


Follow Me, the Leader. Fox, Dorothea. Parents, 1968.


If I Drove a Truck. Young, Miriam. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1967.
If I Ran the Circus. Seuss, Dr. Random House, 1956.
If I Ran the Zoo. Seuss, Dr. Random House, 1950.
If I Were a Mother... Mizumura, Kazue, 1968.
In the Forest. Ets, Marie. Viking, 1944.
Jimmy Has Lost His Cap. Munro; Bruno. World, 1959.
A Lion in the Meadow. Mahy, Margaret. Watts, 1969.


Orange Oliver, the Kitten Who Wore Glasses. Lasson, Robert. McKay, 1957.


We Never Get to Do Anything. Alexander, Martha. Dial, 1970.

# Addresses of Publishers

From whom books may be obtained

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<th>Publisher</th>
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<td>257 Park Ave., S., New York, N.Y. 10010</td>
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<td>Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Inc.</td>
<td>Reading, Mass. 01867</td>
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