

A NEW USE FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL INDEX¹

THE Psychological Index, founded in 1894, is a comprehensive bibliography of psychology and related fields. It represents the main approach to the literature prior to 1927. In that year the Psychological Abstracts were founded so that from that time on both abstracts and bibliography are available. Abstracts, however, existed before this, but they were widely scattered and needed to be brought together into one source to become readily available.

This has now been done in the form of the *Abstract References of the Psychological Index*. They cite references to abstracts of 46,000 of the 107,000 titles of the Psychological Index from 1894 to 1928, listing the Psychological Index numbers of the titles for which abstracts have been located with the reference to the journal, volume and page number where the abstracts

may be found, so that they will be used in conjunction with the Psychological Index. The Abstract References will in this way open up a new use for the Psychological Index, namely, as a guide to existing abstracts, serving as a backward extension of the Psychological Abstracts.

The publication, which will be available for a nominal amount through the American Psychological Association, will consist of two volumes, one of 180 and the other of 250 pages, the page size of the Psychological Index, produced by a photo-offset process, cardboard bound. The first volume, covering the years 1928 back to 1919, comprising 40 per cent. of the material, is in print; the second volume will be ready shortly.

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QUOTATIONS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CRACOW

THE Polish Ambassador has received from many of the universities in Great Britain expressions of sympathy and indignation at the treatment by the German authorities of the staff of the University of Cracow. The imprisonment and deportation to a German concentration camp of all the professors of this ancient university stands out as one of the most glaring of the acts of violence amid the incessant and general oppression of the people of Poland by Germany.

The following is a brief account of the course of events at Cracow.

The German authorities asked all the members of the teaching staff of the university to attend a conference, at which a German professor was to explain the German attitude towards the Polish scientists. The German lecturer began in the most vulgar manner to slander Polish scholars and Polish science, whereupon the Polish professors indignantly left the lecture-hall. In front of the university a number of heavy lorries were already waiting. All the 160 professors and lecturers were arrested and severely manhandled, in particular the aged Professor Kazimierz Kostanecki, a former president of the Polish Academy of Science; Frederic Zoll, the distinguished jurist; Wladyslaw Konopczynski, the leading Polish historian; Tadeusz Lehr-Splawinski, the noted philologist; and Adam Krzyzanowski, the world-famous economist, who has since died at the hands of the Gestapo.

All the professors, among whom many are septua-

genarians, were deported to Germany and interned in a concentration camp. Germany's conduct—aiming not only at the material destruction of Poland by the depopulation of entire provinces, but at the same time at the total extermination of Polish civilization by the removal of the most distinguished representatives of Polish science—has caused condemnation by nearly all British universities.

Among resolutions and expressions of sympathy sent to the Polish Ambassador are the following:

From the council of the Association of University Teachers: "The council of the Association of University Teachers has heard with abhorrence of the arrest and deportation of practically the whole body of professors and lecturers of the University of Cracow by the German invaders of Poland. On behalf of the academic bodies of the universities and university colleges represented in the Association of University Teachers, the council express deep sympathy with their academic colleagues of Cracow University, and the hope that before long they will be restored to their full academic duties and activities on behalf of the liberated Polish nation and of humanity as a whole."

From the Universities Bureau of the British Empire: "The sympathy of the civilized world is with your country in its present great afflictions."

From the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford: "This and the other free universities of the world will not forget, when the day of settlement comes, these crimes against their colleagues of the University of Cracow, and indeed against every center, in the countries which have been invaded, of learning, civilization and truth."

From the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge: "Our deepest sympathies are with your nation in this time of its suffering."

¹ Assistance in the preparation of these materials was furnished by the personnel of the Works Project Administration for the City of New York, Official Project No. 465-97-3-18, "Bibliographies and Indices of Special Subjects," sub-project "Psychological Index."

From the University of Leeds: "The members of the Senate of the University of Leeds have received with profound indignation the communication of the Polish Ambassador concerning the treatment by the German authorities of the staff of the University of Cracow, and desire to place on record their strong condemnation of an action which can have no military justification and must be regarded as part of a deliberate and wanton attempt to destroy the culture and learning of the Polish peoples. The members of the Senate wish to convey through His Excellency to their Polish colleagues their deep sympathy with them in the loss and suffering inflicted by this brutal outrage which they regard as one committed not only against the University of Cracow but against the whole community of science and learning throughout the world.

The members of the Senate are firmly convinced that the University of Cracow will be restored to its former position as a distinguished center of learning able to play a part worthy of its great traditions in the revival of the intellectual and spiritual life of a free and independent Polish nation."

Expressions of sympathy and indignation have also come from the University of St. Andrews; the University of Liverpool; the University of Manchester; University College, Nottingham; the University of Reading; the University of Sheffield; University College, Southampton; the University College of North Wales, Bangor; Queen's University, Belfast; and Glasgow University.—*The London Times*.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

A STUDY OF PNEUMONIA

Pneumonia, with Special Reference to Pneumococcus Pneumonia. By RODERICK HEFFRON, M.D. 1,086 pp. New York: The Commonwealth Fund. 1939.

IN 1931 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health inaugurated a study of pneumonia within the state. Ably organized and carried forward, the Massachusetts program has served as an inspiration and model for similar studies not only in many other states and cities of the union but in foreign countries as well. For the five years between 1931 and 1935 the study was financed by the Commonwealth Fund, and since that time the State Department of Health has assumed financial responsibility for carrying the program forward.

The contributions of the Massachusetts study to the knowledge of the disease and its treatment have been considerable, and the plan of organization is not the least of these. Detailed investigations of the epidemiology of pneumococcal pneumonia were made, and facilities afforded for the state-wide typing of cases and administration of antiserum under the supervision of competent advisers.

Another phase of the Massachusetts pneumonia study was devoted to the publication of three books which were designed to record a part of the experience acquired during the operation of the program. All three books have now been published by the Commonwealth Fund and together constitute an invaluable compilation of information concerning the pneumococcus and the disease processes to which this micro-organism may give rise.

The first of these volumes, "Lobar Pneumonia and Serum Therapy," by Frederick T. Lord and Roderick Heffron, was published in 1936 and issued in a revised edition two years later. In 1938 Benjamin White's exhaustive treatise, "The Biology of Pneumococcus,"

which was written in collaboration with Elliott S. Robinson and Laverne A. Barnes, also appeared. Finally, Dr. Heffron, who served as field director of the program, has summarized in the present volume much of the literature pertaining to pneumonia and correlated the observations with those of the Massachusetts study.

Inasmuch as the majority of cases of pneumonia are caused by pneumococci of one or other of the various types, the greater portion of the book is devoted to pneumococcal pneumonia. The disease is treated from the specific etiological point of view as emphasized by Cole, although discussions of the pathogenesis, pathological picture, immunological aspects, epidemiology and clinical course of the disease deal adequately with features common to infections caused by pneumococci in general.

The section of the book concerned with the treatment of pneumonia is very comprehensive, particularly with reference to specific serum therapy, and although Dr. Heffron states in the preface that only certain of the studies published since 1936 are discussed, he has included a short section on chemotherapy which deals with sulfonamide compounds in current use in the treatment of pneumonia.

The extensive bibliography lists over 1,400 titles, and the text is admirably cross-referenced. The numerous tables present the most complete compilation of data referring to lobar pneumonia which has yet appeared.

It may be predicted safely that Dr. Heffron's book will serve for many years as the standard reference work on pneumonia, not only because of the great mass of observations which he has sifted and correlated, but also because of his outlook on the problems which appear still to be far from solution. The most pressing of such problems is that of the prophylaxis of pneumococcal pneumonia. Despite the many advances