

The manuscript submitted ran to over 400 pages. The book was set in type chapter by chapter. Early portions of the book were in galley proof before the end was set in type. The double column design adopted was modeled after the Journal of the American Chemical Society on the theory that chemists are familiar with this type of format. The small print for the experimental sections made further compression possible. The size of the book was chosen so that it would fit in the same shelves as the Journal of the American Chemical Society bound volumes. The book weighs five and one-half pounds. The entire cost of publication was borne by Princeton University Press. Dr. Clarke edited the American sections; Sir Robert Robinson edited the British sections and Dr. Johnson was responsible for the Index.

EVERETT S. WALLIS

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General endocrinology. C. Donnell Turner. Philadelphia: London: W. B. Saunders, 1948. Pp. xii + 604. (Illustrated.) \$6.75.

There has long been a need for this book. Most texts on endocrinology have been written to fit the needs of the advanced investigator and physician, with no effort to interest a more general group of readers and afford them a good background and bibliography. This volume will probably do more to stimulate work in the field than many weightier and more specialized tomes.

Turner has fitted many of the arguable points into the first two chapters. His introduction, for example, includes a general survey of backgrounds and methods and the generalized features and glands of uncertain endocrine function. The second chapter is mainly centered about the biology of secretion, and here we find some strange companions such as chemical coordinators, inductors, and evocators (embryonic), phytohormones, chemical mediators (nervous), autolyzing tissues, parahormones, and vitamins. The space devoted to these components is not great and serves to advantage in bringing diverse phenomena together even though they cannot all be catalogued as cell secretions. The accent of the chapter is directly on the physiology of the secretion and if occasionally substances which are normally cell bound are included under this head, it is of advantage to notice the analogies of functional condition which may pervade the reactions of the products.

The succeeding chapters from three through twelve deal in the main with individual glands in as complete a manner as is possible in a work of this size. There are excellent bibliographies at the end of each chapter, giving a sequence to the total work performed in organizing the information presented. In Chapter VI, succeeding that treating the pancreas, there is a short and succinct treatment of the alimentary secretions and their relation to the generalized picture of reaction.

Chapter XI is taken up completely with the interaction of the hormones during pregnancy and lactation

and an excellent review of what we know about the interacting constituents during these processes.

After a concise treatment of the hypophysis (pituitary) the last 75 pages of text are devoted to a review of endocrine mechanisms in the invertebrates. This is an admirable presentation of the diverse mechanisms and how they work. While one might argue about some of the implied correlations between the activity of vertebrate and invertebrate materials, this in no way detracts from the presentation as a whole. The fact that it is presented in arguable form is a compliment to the ingenuity of the author, for these reacting substances do not have the clarity of result or the known chemistry of the vertebrate secretions.

The book as a whole is informative, carefully prepared, and extremely intriguing. It is a unique treatment of this very interesting field.

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Pathology. W. A. D. Anderson. (Ed.) St. Louis, Mo.: C. V. Mosby, 1948. Pp. xii + 1453. (Illustrated.) \$15.00.

This book is not just another textbook of general pathology. Neither does its virtue lie in any unique manner of presenting its subject, since it follows in general the standardized order, with chapters on the fundamental pathological processes, their variations with etiology, and their manifestations as related to the various parts of the body. The text will have outstanding value for teachers and graduate students of pathology, who will find therein an unusual amount of useful information ordinarily gleaned only by extensive search through periodical literature.

Most of the chapters are written by well-known authorities in the various fields, who have carefully evaluated data from many sources, and have recorded the salient facts in concise, convenient form. The use of headings, spacing, varied printing, and numerous illustrations gives emphasis to the more important subjects and facilitates ready reference. Each chapter is concluded with a generous bibliography, arranged conveniently according to subjects. Most authors have placed commendable emphasis upon relationships between pathology and the other basic sciences, and between pathological changes and clinical phenomena.

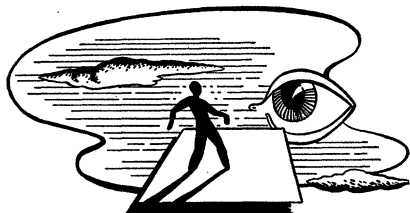
The changing order in our modern world justifies the

attention directed at the formerly designated "tropical diseases," and to the effects of various forms of radiation upon tissues. Also treated comprehensively are the diseases of the skin, special sense organs, lips, mouth, teeth, and skeletal system. A surprising omission is a chapter on diseases of muscles. This is especially disappointing since a growing interest in this subject is increasing the number of muscle biopsies to be diagnosed by pathologists.

As a textbook, this book will create by its bulk a real problem for medical students who are expected to assimilate it in the usual one-semester course. As a reference book, it can be recommended unreservedly to all who are interested in the problems of disease.

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Psychiatry in general practice. Melvin W. Thorner.
Philadelphia-London: W. B. Saunders, 1948. Pp.
xi + 659. \$8.00.

The author of this book has attempted to present psychiatry in a language relatively free of confusing terminology, and yet he manages to cover the theories and concepts that are generally accepted today.

The book is divided into two main parts, which are designated as "The People" and "The Methods." In the first part the chapters are named by the principal problem or mental symptom, e.g., "Intelligent People," "Dull People," "People and Sex," "People and Catastrophe," "Unhappy People," "Dreamy People," "Confused People," "Anxious People." One might raise the objection that such titles detract from the dignity of the book. Each chapter has a short informative introduction to the topic, complete illustrative life histories of patients, and an excellent summary. The author hopes to give the student or physician the "feel" of the psychiatric patient and his use of many well-selected case records and brief interpretations of the patients' behavior does much to accomplish this purpose.

Treatment is the theme of the second part of the book. There are good chapters on interviewing, sedation, and psychotherapy. The limitations of such procedures as electroshock therapy and prefrontal lobotomy are discussed. The information about the related shock therapies is concise but adequate to enable the physician to discuss with the family the nature of a treatment that may have been recommended by a psychiatrist or hospital.

This book offers much help to the general practitioner in understanding and treating many of his patients. It is recommended.

FRANK H. LUTON

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The aviation psychology program in the Army Air Forces. (Rep. No. 1.) John C. Flanagan. (Ed.) Washington, D. C.: Supt. of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, 1948. Pp. xii + 316. \$2.00.

This is the first of a series of 19 volumes designed to record, evaluate, and make available the major research findings and experience of the AAF Psychology Program during the period of World War II. In this volume, Col. Flanagan, who directed the program under the Air Surgeon, Major General David N. W. Grant, and the chief of the Medical Research Division, Col. Loyd E. Griffis, reviews the research findings and discusses their implications. The book is both an introduction and a summary of the series; the titles and editing authors of all 18 volumes of the series are listed on pages 3 and 4. So much credit is given to his military and civilian associates that Col. Flanagan's own outstanding contributions as director and research leader of the program are not immediately evident. The volume is arranged in three parts: I. Background and development of the Aviation Psychology Program; II. Specific solutions of problems; and III. General contributions.

Building on the experience of World War I and on some work accomplished by civilians through the National Research Council and the Civil Aeronautics Administration in 1939 and 1940, the Army program took shape. It was decided to organize a coordinated research program rather than a strongly centralized agency, and to place the work in intimate association with the AAF training fields. Twenty categories were identified by analyzing the reasons for eliminating men from primary flight training. These were grouped into four principal areas for assigning responsibility for test development: (1) tests of information, judgment, and intellectual ability, (2) tests of alertness, observation, and speed of perception, (3) tests of coordination and visual-motor skill, and (4) tests of personality, temperament, and interest. Previous efforts had centered chiefly on selection of pilots. The AAF program envisaged a broader need, that is, the selection and classification of all air-crew.

There are five fundamental steps that psychologists use in aptitude testing and personnel selection: I. *Job analysis* of positions for which applicants are to be selected; II. *Test construction* in line with the job analysis by adapting previously used tests or in making up new ones; III. *Test reliability determination* through giving alternate forms to sample populations and noting degree of score agreement; IV. *Rehearsal administration* of proposed tests to training groups otherwise selected for discovering the relation of test scores to success and failure in training; and V. *Validation appraisal* through selecting men for training by the tests developed; then after training or other exhibits of compe-