

Students of botany will find it extremely useful because of the complete bibliographies, as well as the interesting discussions on the general subject matter. All articles are presented in technical language, and their use will be largely restricted to students or at least to those with a broad background in biology.

These papers give a clear understanding of abnormalities in plants, together with factors that are known to cause them. Some portions suggest how plant tissues may be stimulated and how they may be retarded. Perchance the basic laws that apply to tissue stimulation eventually can be used in controlled stimulation of a desirable kind. With a better understanding of plant tissue stimulation, perhaps this knowledge can be applied to abnormalities in animal tissues so that more control can be applied to human maladies.

This symposium had as its purpose the assembling of information about abnormal plant growth so that others might be informed and stimulated to carry on in this important branch of research.

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Elsevier's Encyclopaedia of Organic Chemistry. ser. III: *Carboisocyclic compounds*; vol. 12B: *Naphthalene*, A. Compounds containing one naphthalene nucleus. F. Radt, Ed. Elsevier, Amsterdam-Houston, 1953. xlxiii + 703 pp. \$66 (ser. subscr. \$58; complete subscr. \$50).

The formidable cost of "Elsevier" has perhaps persuaded many people that "another Beilstein" was too much of a luxury, even though it offered the convenience of being written in English. I hope this review may convince a few such people that "Elsevier" has so much to offer that technical libraries cannot properly consider themselves adequate without it.

The extremely thorough literature coverage of the newest volume is complete through 1944, with additional structural data up to 1953. The information given is surprisingly detailed, lucid, and easy to follow. The needs of the scientist in fields peripheral to organic chemistry have been well attended to, both in the individual entries and in the index. The inclusion of several topic listings (such as "Growth promoting substances," under which each pertinent substance is listed with its page reference) should endear this work to the biologist and the applied chemist.

The unusual arrangement, wherein compounds of similar carbon skeleton are grouped together, regardless of the degree of saturation, and functional group subdivisions are subordinate to the broad division by skeletal types, is a more useful innovation than might at first appear. The great saving of the user's time, effected by having the most logically related compounds grouped together, should in a few years nearly pay the entire cost of the series for an industrial library.

The nomenclature is a delight; the compilers seem to have intuitively picked the names that the prac-

ticing organic chemist would use. Alternative names are given where necessary. Random checks of the accuracy and completeness of this work have evoked my admiration for the compilers' zeal. The literature has been abstracted with a most careful precision, and nothing pertinent seems to have been omitted.

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Index IX to the Literature of American Economic Entomology. Jan. 1, 1948-Dec. 31, 1949. Ina L. Hawes, compiler. Entomological Society of America, 1530 P St., NW, Washington 5, D.C., 1954. 528 pp. \$3.50.

This book is the latest issue of a series that has a venerable and distinguished history. The need for a reference work of this kind for the entomological profession was realized as long ago as 1882, at which time publication was authorized by the U.S. Congress of a *Bibliography of Economic Entomology*, parts 1 to 3 inclusive, 1860-1886, to be prepared later by B. Pickman Mann and Samuel Henshaw. This work, when finally published in 1890, was a 454-page, octavo, cloth-bound volume, carefully indexed, and limited in scope to a bibliography of the entomological writings of the noted entomologists Benjamin Dana Walsh and Charles Valentine Riley. Later, this was followed by parts 4 to 8, inclusive, with a total of 751 pages, uniform with the preceding, compiled by Henshaw and Nathan Banks, published by the Congress in 1895, 1896, 1898, and 1901, and covering all the more important contributions to American economic entomology down to the beginning of the calendar year 1905. Issued in very small edition, all these extremely useful volumes were soon completely out of print, and for many years each of them has been a collector's item.

Subsequent to 1 Jan. 1905, the cost of publication of this series, no longer borne by the Congress, was assumed by the American Association of Economic Entomologists, and the volumes were issued at irregular intervals under the title of *Index of American Economic Entomology*, and as numbered special publications. The first of these covered the years 1905-1914, in octavo cloth binding, was compiled by Banks and was issued in 1917. Indexes II to VI covered the years 1915-19, 1920-24, 1925-29, 1930-34, and 1935-39 and were compiled by Mabel Colcord. Index VII and subsequent issues have been compiled by Ina L. Hawes, assisted at various times by W. H. Mitchell, Ethel L. Coons, Alice Renk, S. W. Bromley, and others.

Beginning with Index VII, it became necessary to enlarge the geographic scope of the series to comprise continental North America, including Canada, Alaska, Mexico, Panama Canal Zone, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and certain other Pacific islands, particularly those that played a part in World War II. It also became desirable that the common names of insects be used, as approved by the Committee on Common Names of Insects. Index VII covers the years 1940-44; Index VIII, 1945-47; Index IX, 1948-49;

Index X, 1950; Index XI, 1951; and Index XII, when issued, 1952. Owing to nonconsecutive dates of publication of the recent volumes, it should be noted that this volume fills the gap between Index VIII and Index X and that the series, which was placed on an annual basis with Index X, 1950, is now complete through 1951.

In view of the fact that this Index covers in minute detail a field not fully or adequately covered elsewhere, it would be a matter of difficulty to attempt to evaluate its great and outstanding usefulness to the research workers within the scope of its subject matter. Particularly, would such be true with regard to those who must keep up with the most recent periodical literature dealing with down-to-the-minute work on such subjects as the newer insecticides, latest approved methods for their application, or, perhaps, latest results obtained from tests of new compounds. Indeed, so rapid have been developments along some of these lines that it becomes of deep interest merely to note something of the extent to which investigation has been broadened from volume to volume in the use of new words, representing names of new compounds, new subject headings, new types of equipment, and the like. These additions to the vocabulary represent definite milestones in advancement of our knowledge and, when traced from volume to volume, are eloquent in dramatizing progress.

An average person probably would consider a reference work of this kind as exceedingly uninteresting reading. However, when approached with imagination and insight, these volumes tell a vivid, dramatic story. Dull looking as they may appear, they represent detailed documentation, item by item, of year by year advancement of an army of skilled workers in the control of insect enemies of sufficient importance that they vitally effect the geographic distribution, the food supply, the health, and the general welfare of millions of people over the world.

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The Psychiatric Interview. Harry Stack Sullivan. Helen Swick Perry and Mary Ladd Gawel, Eds. Norton, New York, 1954. xxiii + 246 pp. \$4.50.

The death in 1949 of Harry Stack Sullivan prematurely ended the career of one of psychoanalysis' most brilliant and controversial figures. Since he left only one book, it is fortunate that his coworkers have put forth the effort to edit several series of his lectures and make them available in book form. This volume includes lectures given in 1944 and 1945 in which Sullivan applied his particular interest in the problems of communication to a specific consideration of the interview. Its informal style reveals his personality, his sometimes sardonic humor, and his characteristic method of teaching.

The book is a readable guide to Sullivan's concept of the theoretical nature and practical technique of the interview. He first makes it clear that an inter-

viewer must contribute thought and direction, as well as a sympathetic ear, to carry out his responsibilities. He then outlines the objectives of the interview and emphasizes the specific maneuvers he used to accomplish these objectives.

His lucid and practical discussion should be helpful to the psychiatrist, particularly the psychiatrist in training. However, whether the material is equally helpful to ministers, educators, and workers in industry, as recommended by the author, is open to some question, unless they have an unusually extensive psychiatric background.

Sullivan's book demonstrates that psychoanalysis today is by no means limited to Freudian theory. He was a leader in the challenge to those who tended to look on Freud as a final authority, and he contributed materially to the scientific advance of psychoanalysis and to the prevention of its stagnation. The taste of Sullivan's dynamic thinking included in *The Psychiatric Interview* should stimulate the reader to further exploration of his interpersonal theory of psychiatry.

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How to Understand Propaganda. Alfred McClung Lee. Rinehart, New York, 1952 (reissue, 1954). xii + 281 pp. \$3.

It is encouraging to hear again, even if indirectly, from the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, which voluntarily ceased its work at the start of World War II. Alfred McClung Lee served for a period as executive director of that important organization and has had a long, unbroken interest in propaganda. This book is a reorganization and popular interpretation of Lee's writings in learned journals during a period of two decades. It should be viewed, therefore, as a popularization rather than as a work pushing forward the frontiers of thought and research in this field.

The early pioneer work of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis was concerned principally with large-scale national propagandas. Indeed it was this very emphasis that led to the dilemma of loyalty created by our own entrance into war—a dilemma which the Institute patriotically resolved by ceasing its work. *How to Understand Propaganda* is directed more at domestic forces, commercial advertising, vicious brands of super-patriotism, and other compulsions that place us under what the author calls "the growing pall of orthodoxy." He seeks to reinforce the objectives of liberal education by helping man free himself from the glue of mass opinion and conformity that has been slowly poured over him. He reflects the same concern for individuality that occupied much of the energy of Thoreau and Mill and, in our own time, of Ortega y Gasset in his *Revolt of the Masses* and David Riesman in *The Lonely Crowd*.

Lee's analysis, however, lacks the clarity and incisiveness of these other works. It is true that his warnings about the development of mass man are put