

appear regularly each year. They "more than welcome suggestions and the submission of well-described preparations of biochemical interest for future volumes."

In this volume carefully checked methods are presented for: the isolation of two enzymes, aldolase and crystalline condensing enzyme, and the purification of another, cytochrome *c*; the isolation of phosphatidyl ethanolamine, and of ribo- and 5'-deoxyribonucleotides, by ion exchange chromatography after alkaline and enzymatic hydrolysis, respectively, of the appropriate nucleic acids; the enzymatic preparations of nicotinamide mononucleotide and of S-adenosylmethionine; the chemical preparations of derivatives of biochemicals, sodium phosphocreatine, S-succinyl coenzyme A, L- and D-glutamine, and the formimino derivatives of glycine, L-aspartic acid and L-glutamic acid; the synthesis of adenine-8-C¹⁴, dibenzyl phosphorochloridate, D-glyceric acid 2-phosphate, 2-deoxy-D-ribose, cyanomethylimidazole, imidazoleacetic acid hydrochloride, DL-, L-, and D-homocystine, DL-, L-, and D-homocysteine, and the S-benzyl derivatives of DL-, L-, and D-homocysteine.

A cumulative index of volumes 1 through 5 and a listing of the compounds of biochemical interest which have appeared in *Organic Syntheses* (through volume 37) are included.

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Ion-Exchange Resins. J. A. Kitchener. Methuen, London; Wiley, New York, 1957. vii + 109 pp. Illus. \$2.

This small book appears at a time when interest in ion exchange is growing at a rapid pace. Chemists, biologists, and those in related fields seeking an introduction to the subject should find this book useful.

The organization is fairly standard. The first two-thirds of the book contain chapters on types of ion exchange materials, preparation of ion exchange resins, and the thermodynamics and kinetics of exchange processes. Discussion of chromatographic plate theory is brief but pertinent. In the last third of the book, some typical applications of synthetic ion exchangers, particularly to column separations of inorganic and organic substances, are described. Ion exchange membranes and their applications are discussed. The treatment of the various topics is necessarily brief, of course, in a book of this size, and readers already familiar with the field will not find the discussions as valuable as those found in more detailed books and review articles which have recently appeared.

The subject matter is presented in a clear and readable style. References to original literature are minimal, and those actually given should serve as an excellent starting point for a more detailed pursuit of the subject.

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The New India. Progress through democracy. Planning Commission, Government of India. Macmillan, New York, 1958. x + 412 pp. Illus. Cloth, \$5; paper, \$2.50.

This book is an abbreviated version of two recent official publications of the Government of India dealing with the achievements of the First Five Year Plan (1951-56) and the progress and objectives of the Second Five Year Plan, to be completed in 1961. It is written for the nonspecialist and is designed to give the general reader exhaustive information on what India has done, continues to do, and hopes to achieve in its efforts to improve its economic performance and the standard of living of its population. The book is written in a lively style, and since several Americans with long experience in India have collaborated with highly placed Indian officials in its composition, its contents not only have the ring of authenticity but also give due consideration to the interests of Westerners. The book is well illustrated, and some of the more important economic relationships are presented in well-designed tables. In addition, the main achievements and targets under the plans are summarized at the beginning of each chapter, under the general caption "highlights." Hence, by its presentation and its scope, the book forms an excellent introduction to the understanding of India and especially of India's efforts towards economic progress.

Since the book is put out by an official agency of the Indian Government its main strength consists in the facts and data it presents and not in the critical evaluation of these data. To be sure, the social and economic problems of India are well explained, but the solutions presented are only the official ones, and they are accepted without question as the best and most suitable. Thus, the picture that an ordinary reader without special firsthand knowledge about India gains is too rosy and too pat. The New India still has many facets of the Old India. In fact, India is a country in which practices and ways of acting characteristic of several different centuries coexist. There are religious practices which go back to the days of the Vedas, 3000 years ago. There are farming practices

which have changed little in the last 2000 years. There are artisans who remind one of the craftsmen of the medieval world, and there are offices and shops which were up to date in the time of Queen Victoria. Next to them are buildings which foreshadow the 21st century, and factories and mills equipped with the most modern automatic machinery. In this book only these last are included in the New India, and very little is said about the tenacity and even the vigor of old institutions. This tenacity is bound up with the over-all cultural values of the Indian people, and in concentrating exclusively on the contents of the Five Year Plans and disregarding largely this cultural background, the book does not adequately convey a picture of all the forces at work in present-day India. Traditions of nonviolence, political factionalism, the caste system and its manifestations, and other forms of social behavior, many of which have deep roots in Indian life and culture, are either treated lightly or completely omitted. Yet the actual success of the plans—the meeting of the ambitious targets set out so clearly in the book—is contingent upon the changes which will occur in these cultural and social ways of behavior and not merely on the crores of rupees that will be spent on the manifold projects so clearly described in this work.

But apart from these shortcomings, which are due primarily to the official character of the work, this is an excellent, highly readable introduction to India's current economic problems and prospects.

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New Books

Loyalty and Security. Employment tests in the United States. Ralph S. Brown, Jr. Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, Conn., 1958. 541 pp. \$8.

Le Volcanisme Lunaire et Terrestre. Origine des continents, des océans et des atmosphères; l'énergie géothermique. Alexandre Dauviller. Michel, Paris, 1958. 300 pp. Paper, F. 1200.

Nuclear Reactor Experiments. Staff of Argonne National Laboratory. J. Barton Hoag, Ed. Van Nostrand, Princeton, N.J., 1958. 495 pp. \$6.75.

Standard Methods of Clinical Chemistry. vol. II. American Assoc. of Clinical Chemists. David Seligson, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1958. 229 pp. \$5.50.

A Comprehensive Dictionary of Psychological and Psychoanalytical Terms. A guide to usage. Horace B. English and Ava Champney English. Longmans, Green, New York, 1958. 608 pp. \$10.75.

The Story of Archaeology. Agnes Allen. Philosophical Library, New York, 1958. 245 pp. \$4.75.