

ing and developing the popular consensus (page 84).

Cognizant of the smothering bureaucracy that characterizes large enterprises, Walton quotes with approval Rickover's sapient sentence, "Somehow every organization must make room for inner-directed, obstreperous, creative people; sworn enemies of routine and the *status quo*, always ready to upset the applecart by thinking up new and better ways of doing things" (page 196). How? Let the housekeeping and book-keeping functions of education be routinized and performed by personnel for whom routine is not uncongenial. Even in the educational program a certain precision of scheduling is indispensable, but this "may give the organization enough stability to allow a great deal of freedom in the pursuit of non-routine undertakings if the distinction between the two is recognized." Once the organizational necessities are met, the temptation to subject all additional activities to them should be resisted.

It is administratively necessary to assign classes, a room, and a time schedule to each teacher; but it is not administratively imperative to assign him a methodology of teaching that corresponds to the method used by every teacher in the school. "Freedom of method, particularly with intelligent, experienced, and educated teachers, would lift an unnecessary burden from the educative process and allow for greater originality, imagination, and creativity." These need to be fostered, and a certain quality of parsimony (not in a pecuniary sense!) of administration can contribute to that end. Walton's conceptions of the role of administration seem to me to be correct and well-stated.

M. M. CHAMBERS

Center for the Study of Higher Education, University of Michigan

George Catlin and the Old Frontier.

Harold McCracken. Dial Press, New York, 1959. 266 pp. Illus. \$18.50.

George Catlin, Episodes from Life among the Indians and Last Rambles. Marvin C. Ross, Ed. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1959. 354 pp. Illus. \$12.50.

George Catlin, the mid-19th century painter of our Western Indians, who gave us important recorded data about his observations among these people, has been much neglected for the last

century. For a brief interval in the 1830's and 1840's he was greatly acclaimed in the United States and in Europe. Later his materials were plagiarized, and interest in his works died out, except among a few Indian specialists.

With discriminating judgment Harold McCracken, one of the foremost authorities on the paintings of the American West, has picked pertinent passages from Catlin's five books about the Indians and, with infinite adroitness, has woven among them his own arrangements of important supporting data to give a succinct summary of Catlin's dominating experiences with the North American Indians.

Much of the lack of appreciation of Catlin's work resulted from the incredibly poor illustrations reproduced in his books. McCracken has made a most important contribution to rescuing Catlin from obscurity by accompanying the text with the first major gallery of accurate reproductions—165 plates, many previously unpublished, 36 in excellent color. Good reference notes, bibliography, and index are included, but not the useful, original Catlin numbers.

Although this book gives a good insight into the individual character of Catlin's Indian paintings, it provides little interpretation of the artist's personal life.

The Ross book is entirely an editorial project which does not furnish any original research data about Catlin. However, it does make several useful contributions to information concerning the artist's work. The foremost of these is that it brings into print 150 reproductions of paintings, most of them hitherto unpublished. The ones wisely chosen are from the Cartoon collection, which were apparently painted in the field; in contrast, the others were painted in the studio. The fine printing on coated paper has brought out very well the quality of the original paintings.

The second contribution is the use, for the first time, of all the available paintings made during Catlin's trips to South America in the 1850's. A third useful contribution (one that makes reference to them much easier) is the proper arrangement, by tribal area, of the landscapes with the portraits. Ross has also included the original painting numbers, a bibliography, and a thorough index.

The editor has failed to exercise any

critical analysis or judgment in selecting the materials used—for example, the illustration (No. 100) of the Aleutian Islanders dressed in Plains Indian costume; and he did not bother to give the modern equivalents of the tribal names used by Catlin. It is indeed fortunate that the book supplements rather than overlaps the much more scholarly McCracken volume.

ROBERT A. ELDER, JR.

Division of Ethnology, U.S. National Museum, Smithsonian Institution

American Handbook of Psychiatry. vol. 1 and vol. 2. Silvano Arieti, Ed. Basic Books, New York, 1959. 2098 pp. \$25.

It is with tongue in cheek that one writes a brief review of a work of two volumes (2000 pages), weighing almost 10 pounds, and written by 111 authors. The first volume contains seven parts with 49 subsections, each of which is a separate article. The second volume has eight parts with 50 articles. Some of the articles have more than one author. The industry of the editor and the editorial board inspires awe.

The books represent, to use the words of the chief editor, "a serious effort on the part of the authors to present the development, concepts, trends, techniques, problems and prospects of psychiatry today, in a form useful for both the expert and the beginner, in which every leading school of thought and every major approach is included." He adds further along in the preface, "Each author was requested to cover his special field; he was free to express his personal point of view, but he was asked also to present alternative conceptions and to reduce his private terminology to a minimum, or to define it immediately."

In the face of goals this ambitious and in a field wherein facts are few and opinions many, it truly is surprising how closely the editors and the authors have approached at first try what they had in mind. While a few of the articles are not up to the general standard and appear to have been written in haste, most of them would rate good to excellent. Most of the authors have taken the pains to include an ample bibliography on their topics, and this adds greatly to the value of the books.

The *Handbook*, first of all, can be thought of as a textbook of psychiatry.