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 bookkeeping 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 nonroutine 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.

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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.

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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.

While it might find some utility in this role, it is doubtful that it can compete successfully with well-established texts because of its cost, size, and general format. It is the data added to the usual psychiatric text that gives the book a uniqueness and value of its own. One hesitates to single out for mention any individual authors from among so many, but the serious postgraduate student of psychiatry, whatever his professional or educational background, will discover a number of unusual articles in the *Handbook*. For example, to duplicate the material on neurasthenia and hypochondriasis (two fuzzy areas, to say the least), hysteria, phobic reactions, and the obsessive-compulsive disorders would require a great deal of time in a library. The chapters on sexual disfunction in men and in women contain one of the best discussions on impotence and frigidity of which I am aware. The paper on body image brings up-to-date the thinking of one of the few experts in this field. The part concerned with language, speech, and communication is noteworthy. The organic disorders are well covered; there is an interesting chapter (by six authors) on the relationships between basic medical sciences and experimental psychiatry.

I recommend the *Handbook* for any serious student of psychiatry who is working at the post-graduate level.

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Publishing in the U.S.S.R. Indiana University Publications. Slavic and East European Series, vol. 19. Boris I. Gorokhoff. Indiana University, Bloomington, 1959. xvi + 306 pp. $3.

It is generally accepted that there is a relationship between the volume of publishing and sales of books and serials and the cultural and technological level of a given country. The relationship between publishing and the known upsurge of Russian intellectual endeavor, with its emphasis on science and technology, is well illustrated in this first comprehensive treatise on publishing in the U.S.S.R.

Boris I. Gorokhoff, a staff member of the Slavic and Central European division of the Library of Congress, points out that 59,000 books and pamphlets, about 3000 serials, and approximately 9900 newspapers were published in the U.S.S.R. in 1957. In 1958, the total volume of book publishing rose to almost 64,000, while the number of serials increased to 3800, and newspapers exceeded 10,000. Even if we consider the fact that these over-all figures include pamphlets, instructions booklets, "agitators' notebooks," and much other ephemera, these data still project an impressive picture.

Books in the fields of science and technology, including agriculture and medicine, accounted for 33,000 titles, or 56 percent, of the total number of books produced in 1957; in the same year, serials in the same fields totaled 1600 titles, or 53 percent of the total number of serials published. Industrial and agricultural newspapers totaled 110 titles.

A sizable portion of the study is devoted to Soviet scientific and technical publishing. Several sections of chapter 2, "Types of books published," deal with scientific and technical dissertations, patents, and standards. Chapter 7 presents a good cross-section of the publishing "network" and emphasizes the organizational aspects of technical publishing and of the dissemination of technical information. These well-coordinated activities are mostly carried out under the auspices of the various academies of sciences and pertinent ministries, "committees," and institutes. Scientific documentation (for example, abstracting and indexing, reviews and translations of foreign literature) is the principal topic of chapter 8. Other chapters acquaint the reader with Soviet censorship laws, the copyright and royalty system, and the economic and production facets of the publishing and book trade.

The differences between publishing practices and statistics in the United States and the Soviet Union, not to mention the policies and philosophies that shape such practices, are well characterized in the author's "Conclusions," where we read: "In the United States publishing operates on a *laissez-faire* basis, free of any centralized control . . .; in the U.S.S.R. control from the top is a basic feature of the publishing program. . . . [the] underlying basis [of the program] is the promotion of the country's industrial development." In reference to the statistical aspects of publishing, the author finds that "the principal difference [between] the two countries is that books receive a greater emphasis quantitatively in the U.S.S.R. at the expense of journals and newspapers. Consequently, while the publishing facilities of the U.S.S.R. are much more limited (despite its larger population), books come much closer to matching the United States totals than do periodicals and newspapers."

Within the framework of a brief review, it is not possible to list all the interesting points of this very useful compilation. The work that has gone into the writing of this comprehensive "first" on Soviet publishing will make it a useful reference tool for students of Soviet affairs, scientists, and librarians. Boris Gorokhoff's book, along with Paul Horecky's companion volume, *Libraries and Bibliographic Centers in the Soviet Union*, should be required reading for courses in library reference, documentation, and publishing.

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The Viruses. Biochemical, biological, and biophysical properties. vol. 1, *General Virology*. F. M. Burnet and W. M. Stanley, Eds. Academic Press, New York, 1959. xvii + 609 pp. Illus. $16.50.

This is the first in a series of three volumes edited by Burnet and Stanley; the other two bear the subtitles *Plant and Bacterial Viruses* and *Animal Viruses*. In the words of the editors, "The present work was designed to provide a relatively comprehensive account of current knowledge of viruses regarded, not as agents of disease, but as biological entities whose properties can be studied in the laboratory by the methods of experimental biochemistry, biology, and biophysics."

Volume 1, *General Virology*, opens with a brief introductory chapter by Burnet and Stanley on the basic philosophy of virus research. This chapter is followed by Cohen's detailed discussion of the structure and chemistry of the host cell, with special emphasis on the synthesis of macromolecules. Attention is then given to the physical, chemical, and biological properties of virus particles. General discussions are contributed by Schachman and Williams (on physical properties), Schwerdt (on the relation between particle count and biological function), Gard and Maaløe (on inactivation), and Burnet (on immunological properties); Fraenkel-Con-