

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-