

litus.<sup>7</sup> A minority does. In these there must be a predisposition to diabetes or in these the internal reaction to stress and strain must be so unusual as to constitute by itself a form of predisposition. In either case one cannot invoke the external stress as the cause but rather as the crystallizing factor which brings the diabetes to clinical recognition.

It still appears therefore that at present the contention that emotional stress can by itself produce permanent diabetes mellitus in a totally nondiabetic individual cannot be confirmed by clinical data whereas considerable indirect and direct evidence can be assembled in support of the view that stress intensifies known pre-existent diabetes mellitus, brings to clinical recognition previously unrecognized actual diabetes, and may convert prediabetes to actual diabetes.

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T. S. DANOWSKI, M.D.  
*University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania*

## INDEX OF DIABETES-RELATED LITERATURE

The American Diabetes Association has just published the first of a new series of annual surveys of the world literature pertaining to diabetes and related subjects as

a supplement to the current Volume 12 of the journal *DIABETES*, under the title of *Diabetes-Related Literature Index*. This represents the cumulative efforts of a subcommittee of the Committee on Scientific Publications led for the past five years by Dr. Arnold Lazarow. His unceasing interest brought from conception to reality this first publication. He relentlessly persuaded his fellow members of the American Diabetes Association, appropriate officers of the National Institute for Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases and the National Institutes of Health to try to improve communication and information in an important segment of the ever-expanding world literature of medicine.

Many benefits are to be anticipated from making available to scientists, students, clinical investigators, and practicing physicians, the rich harvest of titles of publications dealing with the complex topic of diabetes and its many related aspects.

By culling 2,500 titles from approximately 125,000 reviewed from 1960 publications and indexing by authors and by key words in the title, both the authors and the investigators are enriched; the former by the knowledge that their work is being collated with that of others in the same areas and being focused before the readership of a journal with a subscription list of 4,200 plus those who may purchase the new index of titles and authors independently. Subscribers to this journal are now being enabled to extend their files of diabetes and related literature vastly beginning with the year 1960.

Older members of the American Diabetes Association will recall the first publication launched by it and maintained for a period of ten years, entitled *Diabetes Abstracts*. This was created to bring together the literature on diabetes and related subjects because there was no collection of such material conveniently arranged for either the investigator or practicing physician.

The Editors of *DIABETES* salute Dr. Lazarow and his associates, Drs. Joseph L. Izzo and Vaun Newill, who have worked out via modern electronic methods a fast, convenient compilation of usable material for all who are interested. Science and practice in medicine will benefit from this increased facilitation of communication of knowledge. A great deal of relief will be shared by all who have been dismayed by the task of trying to scan many journals that contain material of possible value in the field of diabetes. We are hopeful that better use of the literature will enhance new work and new papers. If so, the monumental effort going into this publication will be amply rewarded.

THE EDITORS