

BOOK REVIEWS

Gorman, Warren. Flavor, Taste and the Psychology of Smell. Charles C. Thomas, 1964. Pp. 106. \$5.50.

Dr. Gorman reviews physiological and psychological theories of flavor, taste and smell. The author leans heavily on psychoanalysis to construct a rather tenuous theory. For whatever its usefulness "this psychological theory of smell states that olfaction is an autonomous ego function, and is also a component instinct, comparable to oral, anal and genital components, and is similarly susceptible of repression."

G.H. Fenchel

Reidy, John P. Zone Mental Health Centers. Charles C. Thomas, 1964. Pp. 172. \$4.00.

This book tells the exciting story how the state of Illinois acted on the report of the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health to plan a statewide program to provide mental health services to its citizens. The outdated and overcrowded Illinois mental health facilities forced the state to float a special bond issue and develop new planning concepts. The planners saw clearly that custodial care and isolation prevent people from developing social interest and facilitate regressed behavior rather than consolidating therapeutic gains. Viewing the state in accordance with population centers and geographical location, they divided Illinois into eight zones. The mental health facility in each zone was chosen in such a way as to be located in a city, close to a university, located within a community accepting of mental health goals and in a residential rather than business area.

The treatment philosophy of the new centers focussed on outpatient treatment while the patient maintains his routine life in the community as much as possible. To prevent frequent and long term hospitalization, the facilities were planned with only 200 beds each. During hospitalization, programs are to be initiated to ease the patient's return to the community. Services to be provided at such zone centers were to incorporate the wide variety of social tools (such as occupational therapy) to keep the patient interested in routine life activities and to develop his skills (recreational therapy, remedial reading classes, vocational rehabilitation, speech and hearing therapy). Particular emphasis was given to the therapist-patient relationship to enhance the development of a meaningful human relationship. To avoid fragmentation, the therapist who sees the patient initially assumes responsibility for his treatment. Similarly, teams of therapists will alternate between in-patient and outpatient units; should an in-patient be ready to receive outpatient treatment, he may continue to see his therapist. The in-patient units were envisioned to include not only the possibility of former in-patients returning for treatment, but also the possibility of day or night hospitals or halfway houses.

In accordance with new mental health planning, the state's mental health code was revised extensively to provide for full protection of the patient's civil rights and to make admission procedures less cumbersome. Included in the law is a mandatory statute for periodic review of all cases admitted. This reviewer feels that the state of Illinois ought to be congratulated for voluntarily revising its treatment program. The Illinois concept is in fine accord with Adlerian principles and presents other states with a forward looking mental health program.

G.H. Fenchel

Taylor, Charles. The Explanation of Behaviour. The Humanities Press, New York, 1964. 278 pages. Index. References in footnotes. Price: \$6.75.

This book is the latest volume in the series of the "International Library of Philosophy and Scientific Method." It was written when the author--at present Associate Professor of Philosophy at the University of Montreal, Canada--was a Fellow of All Souls College.

The purpose of this book appears to be a philosophical discourse showing the philosophical and logical shortcomings and inherent discrepancies of the behavioristic explanation of human behavior.

The S-R theory is not capable of accounting for all phenomena of learning or behavior. However, the explanation by purpose and teleological explanation--which at times are treated as interchangeable--also harbor certain philosophical and logical difficulties. Whether phenomena of behavior can--from a philosophical frame of reference--be explained in terms of purpose "can sensibly be asked not only of human beings but also of at least the higher animals. We have, therefore, drawn much--indeed most--of our evidence from the behavior of the latter."

The philosophical, logical, ethical, and other aspects of teleological explanation are dealt with, in two parts: Part One is devoted to the concept of "explanation by purpose," and Part Two, to theory and facts.

In a book of this kind--albeit with a philosophical intention--conspicuous by its absence is any reference to the school of Individual Psychology.

Students interested in the philosophical and logical problems encountered in empirical causalistic psychology and/or the difficulties of teleological philosophy and psychology as viewed from an empirical frame of reference, will find enough material here for academic discussion.

Irvin Neufeld, M. D.

Brown, Claude. Manchild in the Promised Land: An Autobiography. The MacMillan Company of New York. Pp. 415.

This is a success story dealing with "the first Northern urban generation of Negroes." It is told in the realistic, vivid, candid and unsparring argot of the slums in Harlem. We feel the agony of being a Negro, living in squalor and in crime-infested areas in which so many found themselves.