

BOOK REVIEWS

Abt, I.E., and Riess, B.F., eds. Dreams and Dreaming, Progress
in Clinical Psychology, vol. 8, New York, Grune and
Stratt on, 1969, 192 pp.

In the last two decades, the science of genetics has made tremendous strides forward. Today, we know much more about the mechanisms of biological heredity than was thought possible a short while ago. Yet, while some basic questions have been answered, new problems keep coming to the fore. Much research is going on at present in an attempt to resolve the incredibly complex and difficult problems that the modern student of genetics must confront in our time.

The present text was written by the chairman of the department of Botany and Bacteriology at Ohio Wesleyan University. The book is well organized, clearly written and thoroughly up to date on the latest advances in the field of genetics. While justly proud of the progress this science has made in such a short time, it does not attempt to minimize the problems that lie still ahead. Altogether, this is a book that can be highly recommended not only to the student of biology but to the layman as well.

Leo Rattner, Ph.D.

Burns, George W., The Science of Genetics, An Introduction to Heredity, New York, Macmillan, 1969, 389 pp.

In the past, the volumes in this series tended to describe rather broadly the research activities in the field of clinical psychology. In volume seven, however, the editors announced their intention to concentrate henceforth on subjects of particular topical interest, and to examine these more systematically. The present volume a sleep and dream research is a rather successful attempt to realize this intention. Both sleep and dream research are thoroughly covered, and the interested professional is brought up to date on the findings in these important areas. Of particular interest to the clinician is the article by Helen B. Lewis on "Some Clinical Implications of Recent Dream Research," which faultily contradicts some of the basic assumptions of Freudian dream theory. All in all, this is therefore a rather useful addition to the collection of reference works that the clinical practitioner needs if he wants to keep informed about the research activities in his field.

Leo Rattner, Ph.D.

Pictorial History of Psychology and Psychiatry. by A. A. Roback and Thomas Kiernan, New York Philosophical Library, 1969, 294 pages, \$12.50

The publication is not a complete history and probably was not intended as such. With vivid pictures and a brief, but to-the-point text, the history of psychological sciences from the time of the Greek philosophers to the present is depicted. The authors start with ancient conjectures about the working of the human mind and emotions by Plato and Aristotle and then on for 77 pages concerning general psychology. From there, they go on into what is referred to as the ethnic branches which deals with the British, French, Italian, Dutch, Belgian, Swiss, Scandinavian, Russian, and American psychology. There is a section in the scientific era in American psychology headed by William James. Seventy-nine pages is devoted to Abnormal Analytical Psychology. This is followed by the psychogenic era, collective psychology, and finally animal psychology. Thirty-five percent more space is devoted to Alfred Adler and Individual Psychology than to Sigmund Freud and Psychoanalysis. This is the only publication the reviewer has seen that combines a survey of psychology and psychiatry with the pictures. It is, in a sense, a very brief encyclopedia of psychology and psychiatry.

Manford A. Sonstegard