

## BOOKS RECEIVED AND BOOKS NOTED

- ALEXANDER, T. *Psychotherapy in our society*. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1963. Pp. ix + 181. \$1.95 paper.—This is an interesting beginning in interrelating psychotherapy and society. The author, a Rogerian, points out that society helps to bring about mental disorder in its underprivileged subcultures; that it has much to learn in dealing with its deviates; and that therapy is often limited by unchangeable social conditions. The greatest cause of human misery is “the loss of one’s faith in one’s own value;” a parent should give the child “an opportunity to identify with him so that he feels he is a part of humanity;” the psychotherapist is “only doing what should have been done during the person’s development.” The last 45 pages present one therapy case with excerpts from a transcript and a running commentary.
- BAYER, S. *Each man kills*. Introd. by H. Greenwald. New York: Ballantine Books, 1962. Pp. vi + 342. \$0.75 paper original.—A fictionalized account of a patient in group psychotherapy.
- BIRNEY, R. C., & TEEVAN, R. C. (Eds.) *Measuring human motivation: an enduring problem in psychology*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1962. Pp. ix + 181. \$1.45 paper.—Appraising human motivation would be a more correct title for this selection of readings from Freud, Jung, Ferenczi, H. A. Murray, David McClelland, Shipley and Veroff, G. S. Blum, Janet Taylor, and last but certainly not least G. W. Allport.
- BRENGELMANN, J. C., & DAVID, H. P. (Eds.) *Perspektiven der Persoenlichkeitsforschung*. Bern, Switzerland: Huber, 1961. Pp. 282. Fr./DM 29.80.—Papers read at the 15th International Congress of Psychology at Brussels. The contributors are from United States: O. Klineberg, H. A. Murray, D. R. Miller, I. E. Alexander, A. M. Adlerstein, G. S. Blum, S. S. Tomkins, R. Tagiuri, E. P. Hollander, R. B. MacLeod, L. B. Murphy, E. S. Shneidman, N. L. Farberow, J. C. Brengelmann, H. P. David, W. Rabinowitz; Switzerland: B. Inhelder, G. Noelting, R. Meili; Australia: R. Taft; Belgium: J. Nuttin; Canada: N. Mailloux; Denmark: F. From; Germany: H. Thomae; Italy: L. Ancona; Norway: A. G. Skard; Russia: A. R. Luria. Murray gives a historical introduction, and Tomkins, MacLeod and Meili summarize the three main sections.
- BRIM, O. G., JR., GLASS, D. C., LAVIN, D. E., & GOODMAN, N. *Personality and decision processes: studies in the social psychology of thinking*. Stanford, Cal.: Stanford Univer. Press, 1962. Pp. ix + 336. \$8.00.—This is a highly technical research report on making decisions regarding some aspects of child-rearing. One outstanding conclusion is that general values and orientations toward life are more important in decision making than such traits as verbal intelligence or manifest anxiety.
- BROWN, R., GALANTER, E., HESS, E., & MANDLER, G. *New directions in psychology*. Foreword by T. M. Newcomb. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1962. Pp. ix + 353. \$2.50 paper.—In the order listed each of the authors gives a not too technical account of the following problem-areas, respectively: attitude change, contemporary psychophysics, ethology, and emotion. The notion of emotions as highly specific mental events is, at the end of the discussion, considered a snare. Nevertheless, the author does not present alternative explanations in a satisfactory way.

- CAIRNS, GRACE E. *Philosophies of history: meeting of East and West in cycle-pattern theories of history*. New York: Phil. Libr., 1962. Pp. xxiii + 496. \$6.00.—P. A. Sorokin in his foreword points out that the "hitherto monopolistic domination of the linear theories of historical development has been broken by emergence and growth of the 'cyclical,' 'rhythmical,' and 'trendlessly fluctuating' theories of historical change and sociocultural dynamics. . . . This volume gives a concise account of most of the important cyclical conceptions."
- CAPLAN, G. (Ed.) *Prevention of mental disorders in children: initial explorations*. New York: Basic Books, 1961. Pp. xii + 425. \$8.50.—Difficulties are covered from the mother's pregnancy, through birth, neonascence, infancy, pre-school, school, to the first dormitory experiences. Throughout this range and differing orientations the editor, who is also contributor of the introduction and concluding discussion, has achieved a fine unity of focus. The authors of the 16 chapters are all known in their fields and speak directly from current research on the scale of large grants. A most important volume, for data and stimulation. One's only regret is an occasional lag from psychoanalytic influences.
- CAPRIO, F. S. *Variations in sexual behavior*. New York: Grove Press, 1962. Pp. xxxi + 344. \$0.95 paper.—The author dedicates this book to the memory of his teacher and friend, Wilhelm Stekel. First published in 1955.
- CHURCH, J. *Language and the discovery of reality: a developmental psychology of cognition*. Foreword by R. B. MacLeod. New York: Random House, 1961. Pp. xv + 245. \$4.00.—This is an unusually rich work by a scholarly psychologist. He draws on an extensive background which contrasts with the often-found limitation to American journals of the past five years; he understands the individual as a developing and behaving whole, specifically as regards perception, intelligence, thought, and learning. "Developmentally, . . . one comes to terms with reality only through a continuing dialectic in which language plays an intimate and indispensable role, and which orients us schematically to a multidimensional universe infinitely broader . . . (than what) can be known perceptually."
- DOBNER, W. M. *Glass in suburbia*. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1963. Pp. xii + 166. \$4.25; \$1.95 paper.—Case studies to support the thesis that there is an enormous difference between an all-new suburb like Levittown and an established village turned suburb. "The suburbs . . . represent the living style, mores, and folkways, the dreams and aspirations . . . of American society."
- DREGER, R. M. *Fundamentals of personality*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1962. Pp. xi + 388. \$6.95.—Holding that most Freudian concepts are testable, and that many have already been proven, Dreger structures the personality into the id, ego, and superego. He is aware, however, that in addition to hanging together in the author's framework, a textbook must also permit the student to see something of other views and the whole range of empirical data. Dreger is explicit and successful in this double purpose. The chapter on The Style of Life, particularly interesting to Adlerians, calls into doubt complete consistency, or one unified striving, as well as the forming of these in early child-

hood, on the basis of certain studies. In other connections Dreger himself questions the weight to be assigned to laboratory data where conditions are far removed from real life.

- DUIJKER, H. C. J., & FRIJDA, N. H. *National character and national stereotypes: a trend report prepared for the International Union of Scientific Psychology*. New York: Humanities Press, 1961. Pp. xi + 238. \$4.50.—A well integrated and exhaustive synthesis of the scattered international literature in this large, controversial area, this book also contains the authors' own conceptualizations. They lament the lack of empirical data (especially cross-cultural), despite the plethora of publications, and emphasize the need for improved methodology. Theory is also stressed, especially the interdependence of national character and personality. Regarding national character and national stereotypes, they conclude: the latter are not valid assertions of the former; there seems an absence of connections between the two. There is an annotated register of national-character studies for 53 "politically relevant" countries and a bibliography of 989 titles.—M. W. PERRINE, *University of Vermont*.
- ELLIS, A. *The American sexual tragedy*. New York: Grove Press, 1962. Pp. 320. \$0.95 paper.—Hard-cover edition noted in this *Journal*, 1962, 18, p. 199.
- EVANS, JEAN. *Three men: an experiment in the biography of emotion*. Introd. by G. W. Allport. New York: Grove Press, 1962. Pp. xviii + 297. \$0.75 paper.—These are utterly fascinating accounts, written with the skill of fiction, but based on actual records available to the author and interviews made by her. The third seems less real than the first two, possibly because its crucial aspects tend more to be subjective than circumstantial. Allport states that he has used *Three Men* in his course in elementary social psychology and found that it satisfied "the first requirement of good teaching" in that it "aroused greedy curiosity." After reading the book, one can well believe it. First published in 1950.
- FREEHILL, M. F. *Gifted children: their psychology and education*. New York: Macmillan, 1961. Pp. ix + 412. \$5.95.—This is an extremely well-documented work covering the entire field. The author discusses the difficulties involved in defining and in identifying giftedness, and makes many realistic suggestions for dealing with gifted children in normal school situations. He emphasizes the importance of the parent and the teacher in fostering creativity and originality and in giving the support needed by gifted children as they learn by the "leap-and-check" method.—MARY SKAPSKI, *Milton, Vt.*
- FREEMAN, LUCY. *The abortionist: by Dr. X as told to Lucy Freeman*. New York: Grove Press, 1963. Pp. 160. \$0.60 paper.—In his introduction, the jurist Morris L. Ernst observes that the abortion problem in 1961 finds itself in a situation similar to that of birth control in 1915.
- FREUD, S. *Three contributions to the theory of sex*. Transl. by A. A. Brill. Introd. by H. M. Ruitenbeek. Forewords by J. J. Putnam & A. A. Brill. New York: Dutton, 1962. Pp. xxvi + 98. \$1.15 paper.—First published in 1905.
- FREUD, S. *Three essays on the theory of sexuality*. Trans. and newly ed. by J. Strachey. New York: Basic Books, 1963. Pp. xviii + 130. \$3.96.—This new

- translation based on the German 6th edition, 1925, indicates every alteration that has been introduced into the work since its first issue. An appendix lists Freud's writings dealing primarily with sexuality.
- GARRE, W. J. *Basic anxiety: a new psychobiological concept*. New York: Phil. Libr., 1962. Pp. 123. \$5.00.—Since every mother will have a certain degree of resistance to and fear of pregnancy, and hence feel her child to that degree an encumbrance, the infant will correspondingly be pervaded by the fear of threatened destruction—basic anxiety. This is the starting point of the reflections of a psychiatrist, which are stimulating and largely corroborative of our own views. Although he believes in a rigid economy of energy, he rejects a mechanistic orientation, holding that the essential human characteristic is the overcoming of materialism through emotional values. His closing paragraph states that emotional health implies that ultimately we are our brother's keeper.
- HOLLITSCHER, W. *Psychoanalysis and civilization: an introduction to Sigmund Freud*. New York: Grove Press, 1963. Pp. viii + 119. \$1.45 paper.—The main psychological ideas and terms of Freud are presented for the sociologist in a well-organized, readable and authentic fashion, including a bibliography of Freud and one on psychoanalysis and sociology. First published apparently in 1946.
- Hsu, L. K. (Ed.) *Psychological anthropology: approaches to culture and personality*. Homewood, Ill.: Dorsey Press, 1961. Pp. viii + 520. \$7.95.—As the editor states, psychological anthropology and social psychology "have the future potentiality of developing the closest and most mutually enriching relationship with each other." A study of this volume thoroughly repays the psychologist both in terms of content and the freshness with which one returns from a look through anthropological perspectives. The chapters cover culture and personality by areas (Japan, Africa, North America, Oceania) and in connection with modern political systems and American core value; they deal with methodology in cross-cultural projective techniques, mental illness, and dreams; and with socialization, culture, and feedback.
- JONES, M. R. (Ed.) *Nebraska symposium on motivation, 1962*. Lincoln, Nebr.: Univ. Nebraska Press, 1962. Pp. xii + 330. \$4.25; \$3.25 paper.—Outstanding to us is G. A. Kelly's paper which assumes: "The fundamental thing about life is that it goes on . . . Talking about activating motives is simply redundant talky-talk" (p. 85). Not studying "motives," but how man construes his world into alternatives, leads to understanding the direction in which he moves. This proposition is illustrated by interview results with various Europeans.—Morton Deutsch defines cooperation as "promotive interdependence" regarding goal attainment and discusses conditions of cooperation and trust.—Other papers are by W. E. Vinacke (which Kelly sees as a statistical correlate of his own methodology), J. W. Brehm (cognitive dissonance and motivation), S. Epstein (drive and conflict measurement), and A. Bandura (social learning through imitation).
- KARDINER, A., & PREBLE, E. *They studied man*. New York: New Amer. Libr., 1963. Pp. 255. \$0.75 paper.—Part 1 presents biographies of nine key anthropologists: Darwin, Spencer, Ed. Tylor, Frazer, Durkheim, Boas, Malinowski,

Kroeber, and Ruth Benedict, with their portraits. The much smaller Part 2 deals with the influence of Freud. "Freud's first attempt to account for some aspects of man's social life . . . was completely rejected by anthropologists, and justifiably so" (p. 13). Such Freudian terms as desexualized libido, neutral energy, are called a verbal trick. "The real damage that it does is to prevent further investigation and create the illusion of knowledge" (p. 205). First published in 1961.

LAING, R. D. *The self and others: further studies in sanity and madness*. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1962. Pp. xi + 186. \$6.00.—This is an extension of the author's *The divided self*. In a phenomenological-existential frame of reference he examines fantasy, pretense, and alienation of all sorts, especially in view of their social meaning. His materials are interesting quotations from literature or his own cases. Throughout he is concerned with the real and unreal—what is thought to be or pretended, as against what is. People are said to pivot their lives around complimentary self-definitions out of distrust of reality. Where the author keeps to the phenomena of lives he is interesting, but he is less so when searching in one or two levels of abstraction removed from the quality of life.—W. VAN DUSEN, *Mendocino State Hospital, Talmage, Cal.*

✓ MONTAGU, A. *Man in process*. New York: New Amer. Libr., 1962. Pp. 278. \$0.75 paper.—This collection is greatly to be welcomed as a paperback, for it is Everyman's required reading. It could be called the intelligent person's guide to his place and part in the human race. Montagu relates the individual to his biological origins as well as to his contemporary culturally differing counterparts. Thus Montagu leads up to an understanding of human nature, as only one of his broad interdisciplinary experience could. He makes his points forcibly, but without sacrificing accuracy; writing for the layman's enlightenment, he still includes full documentation. All living things are fundamentally of a social nature; cooperation is the one word which best describes society; cooperation can be scientifically validated; its potentiality is firmly based in man's animal ancestry; but development of potentialities depends upon the functioning of the culture.

MULLAN, H., & ROSENBAUM, M. *Group psychotherapy: theory and practice*. New York: Free Press of Glencoe, Macmillan, 1962. Pp. xvi + 360. \$5.95.—This book will be useful and stimulating to anybody interested in the complicated, many-faceted field of group therapy. Important technical problems of the group psychotherapeutic process are discussed here in great detail from the authors' own experience. On the basis of illustrative examples they draw their conclusions and present their opinions. They answer controversial questions in accordance with their frame of reference which they describe as based on psychoanalysis but going beyond it to "experiential therapy." At the same time they attempt broad-mindedness and objectivity to other schools of thought so that their theoretical formulations are sometimes contradictory and not always clear.—HELENE PAPANEK, M. D., *New York, N. Y.*

OLSEN, H. *Sexual adjustment in marriage*. New York: Grove Press, 1962. Pp. xxxvi + 310. \$0.75 paper.—A great deal of information especially on the anatomy and physiology of sex. First published in 1952.

- PAPANEK, E. *The Austrian school reform: its bases, principles and development—the twenty years between the two World Wars*. New York: Fell, 1962. Pp. xiv + 130. \$4.00.—The book describes “the tie-up between political and educational change” in the case of the Austrian school reform of which Otto Gloeckel was the leader. Of special interest is the section on the psychological background which may be outlined by the names of Karl and Charlotte Buhler, Freud, Siegfried Bernfeld, August Aichhorn, and especially Adler. Among Adler’s collaborators who worked in the school system were Karl and Aline Furtmueller, Oskar Spiel, Ferdinand Birnbaum, and the author of the present volume.
- REIK, T. *Jewish wit*. New York: Gamut Press, 1962. Pp. 246. \$2.45 paper.—It is a mellowing experience to read these thoughts, many of them “freely associated,” for Dr. Reik has himself read prodigiously, and experienced richly in his life, directly and vicariously through his patients. He brings out many significant points, but he does not achieve his stated purpose of studying the nature of the “inner identity” of the Jewish people by applying the methods of psychoanalysis to their wit. Although he promises to take the reader to the region of the emotional netherworld in the search, the psychoanalytic approach in fact does not seem to have been instrumental in his major conclusions: His “main result,” for example, is that “Jewish jokes alternate between a subservient and a haughty attitude.”
- RITNEY, H. J. *The human kingdom: a study of the nature and destiny of man in the light of today’s knowledge*. New York: University Publishers, 1962. Pp. 498. \$10.00.—Writing this treatise in a very individual manner with hardly any references, the author, a psychiatrist, takes a teleological holistic position, integrated with the idea of monotheism. “Psychology is the trace of God in each man” (p. 32). Psychopathology is “strain on the welding point of individual-society” (p. 77). Part of pathology is fatalism or determinism as an unshakable theory (p. 89). Inferiority complex is “the inability to explain the reason for one’s presence on earth” (p. 189). The author attempts to reconcile all this with the writings of Freud.
- ROBACK, A. A. *History of psychology and psychiatry*. New York: Phil. Libr., 1961. Pp. 422. \$7.50.—This is a series of brief sketches of over 160 men (and one woman) and their work, those who in this extremely knowledgeable author’s opinion have in the past contributed to the development of general, abnormal and medical psychology, principally, and also to a lesser extent to educational, collective, and animal psychology. It is a fascinating offering for browsing. It becomes amply clear that the history of ideas does not follow straight lines, the to and fro between the psychogenic and somatogenic being an outstanding example. Dr. Roback is expert at characterizations in a few words. He has a remarkably long and wide grasp of the field.
- RUBIN, T. I. *Jordi. Lisa and David*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1962. Pp. 144. \$0.50 paper.—The first of these stories was reviewed in this *Journal*, 1961, 17, p. 126. The second is somewhat shorter and more fragmentary. The psychiatric-fiction note is perhaps most marked at the end when what is definitely a step forward, the beginning of contact between these two disturbed adolescents, seems to imply that from there on they would live happily ever after.

- RUBIN, T. I. *Sweet daddy*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1963. Pp. 179. \$0.50 paper.—The author of *Jordi* and *Lisa and David* this time presents the fictionalized case history of a procurer. The theoretical orientation is that of the Horney school.
- RUITENBEEK, H. M. (Ed.) *Psychoanalysis and social science*. New York: Dutton, 1962. Pp. xxvii + 226. \$1.65 paper.—The editor states that the “contemporary sociologist . . . finds it increasingly difficult to ignore the findings of psychoanalysis” (p. xxiv). Oh? C. W. Mills in his *The power elite* and *White collar* makes only passing mention of Freud, and in his *Character and social structure* is willing to substitute George Mead for Freud. The editor also credits psychoanalysis for having helped us to see man “as the outgrowth of his experience . . . as a member of social groups” (p. xxvii). But what about Marx, J. M. Baldwin, Dewey, Mead, Cooley, Simmel, Durkheim, W. I. Thomas, Robert Redfield? Yet the eleven selections, including Laswell, Parsons, J. R. Seeley, Erik and Kai Erikson, Van den Haag, are not without value. Far from it. Especially Parsons points far beyond psychoanalysis.—ERNEST BECKER, *State Univ. N. Y., Upstate Med. Center, Syracuse*.
- RUNES, D. D. (Ed.) *Classics in logic: readings in epistemology, theory of knowledge, and dialectics*. New York: Phil. Libr., 1962. Pp. xiv + 818. \$10.00.—There is a selection for each of 63 philosophers, presented with the dates of his life, the names of his main works, and a few lines “to refresh the reader about (his) tide and time.” The earliest is Parmenides; there are three living thinkers: Bertrand Russell, Rudolf Carnap, and Jean-Paul Sartre. The selections seem to be highly characteristic, and the compendium should be a very handy, valuable sampler of philosophical productions. There are most of the familiar names and many lesser known.
- SALZMAN, L., & MASSERMAN, J. H. (Eds.) *Modern concepts of psychoanalysis*. New York: Phil. Libr., 1962. Pp. 210. \$4.75.—A book of more or less devastating criticisms of Freud to which J. R. Reid, A. Montagu, C. Landis, J. Ruesch, N. D. C. Lewis, F. E. Cheek, H. Kelmman, J. A. P. Millett, E. Weigert, H. Guntrip, J. Marmor and the editors have contributed. Kelman acknowledges that “of existentialism there is least in Freud . . . most in Adler and Ferenczi” (p. 120). Salzman speaks of respects where Freud has been “surprisingly naive, limiting, and mechanistic” (p. 6). Montagu shows the similarity between Freud and Hobbes (p. 51). Landis regards “the present slavish acceptance by clinical psychologists of the more bizarre and farfetched Freudian metapsychology to be no more than a manifestation of youth and lack of experience . . . Freud is dead; may he rest in peace” (p. 73).
- SCHNEIDER, D. E. *The psychoanalyst and the artist*. New Amer. Libr., 1962. Pp. 236. \$0.75 paper.—“Man has known, from the beginning of civilization, that art is an ‘emotional outlet’ or . . . the artist is ‘sublimating.’ ” “Artistic (literary) situation is nothing other than a design for catching particular hidden Oedipal forces as they ‘filter up’ through the refracting defenses of secondary character traits” (p. 22). First published in 1950.
- STANDING, E. M. *Maria Montessori: her life and work*. New York: New Amer. Libr., 1962. Pp. 382. \$0.95 paper.—This book truly affords the reader an understanding of the methods, psychology, and philosophy of one of the great

- educators. While the educational methods seem over-schematized, Montessori certainly belongs among the organismic humanistic psychologists. As J. J. McDermott points out in the introduction, Montessori is "profoundly aware of the necessary communal setting for all individual life," and she was convinced of the great constructive potentialities of children which can be developed in a conducive social setting. First published in 1957.
- STEKEL, W. *Frigidity in woman: in relation to her love life*. Introduction by E. A. Gutheil. Trans. by J. S. VanTesar. New York: Grove Press, 1962. Vol. 1. Pp. x + 304. Vol. 2. Pp. vi + 314. \$1.95 each, paper.—First published in 1926.
- STERN, EDITH M. *Mental illness: a guide for the family*. 4th ed. Foreword by W. C. Menninger. New York: Harper & Row, 1962. Pp. 127. \$3.00.—The reader is told simply and sensibly what happens to a patient in a mental hospital, and how to handle the situation practically, from the stages preceding admission, through the visiting and writing to him, and bringing him home again. These experiences of the next of kin are all, as Mrs. Stern says, the most difficult that can befall any human being. Such a complete and helpful guide for these trying situations is perhaps needed more than ever, as the fourth revised edition, 20 years after the first, attests.
- SUDRE, R. *Parapsychology*. Trans. by C. E. Green. New York: Grove Press, 1962. Pp. 412. \$2.95 paper.—A comprehensive treatise on the subject by a French authority.
- TALLENT, N. *Clinical psychological consultation: a rationale and guide to team practice*. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1963. Pp. xviii + 298. \$8.65.—This essentially is a textbook on writing a psychological report in which the work of the clinical psychologist culminates. Especially useful are the survey results of common criticisms of reports (Chapt. 2) and actual examples of poor reports (Chapt. 7). The most common faults are: irresponsible interpretation; not useful; poor English including too much professional jargon. The good report is case-focused, i.e., individualized; of this also numerous examples are given (Chapt. 7). The book would have greatly benefited from a chapter discussing the type of theory conducive to individualization and the type leading to the useless "Aunt Fanny" kind of report.
- WATTS, A. W. *Psychotherapy East and West*. New York: New Amer. Libr., 1963. Pp. 160. \$0.60 paper.—Eastern ideas are connected with forms of Western psychotherapy which are social, interpersonal, organic, and transactional. Psychoanalysis seems to the author "to be increasingly out of touch with all that has been going on in the sciences . . . during the last thirty years" (p. 9). Freud is "bad biology" (p. 86). Watts sees the common factor in all psychotherapy in trapping the patient by challenging his false assumptions "so that the more he holds to them, the more he finds himself in a double-bind" (p. 129). The patient can escape the trap only by dropping his defenses and accepting the authority of nature (p. 132). We would disagree, however, with Watts' contention that this is necessarily always opposed to the authority of men.