

BOOKS RECEIVED AND BOOKS NOTED

- BAKER, R. A. (Ed.) *Psychology in the wry*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1963. Pp. xii ± 170. \$1.75 paper.—A collection of previously published satirical papers aimed at the staid behavioral scientist who “would nail humanity to a cross of abstraction,” proclaiming as his aim knowledge for knowledge’s sake. The editor holds with all humanistic psychologists that the aim of psychology as of any science can only be a better life for humanity.
- BALZAC, H. DE. *The physiology of marriage*. Foreword by M. Komroff. New York: Grove Press, [1963]. Pp. 320. \$0.75 paper.
- BARRON, F. *Creativity and psychological health: origins of personal vitality and creative freedom*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1963. Pp. x + 292. \$6.50.—In this thoroughly rewarding book, Dr. Barron describes many significant investigations, conducted by himself associated with others, on the assessment of healthy achieving persons, the interactions of psychotherapy, dreams, art preferences, creative writers, forms of religious belief, effects of drugs, etc., all being studies of “means for the expansion of consciousness.” The book is thus highly informative. In addition it is particularly intriguing because it is written as a personal account, something in the nature of an intellectual journey on which the reader follows the psychoanalytically based, creatively searching author. In this way he achieves the felicitous combination of empirical data and molar approach, together with many valuable individual observations.
- BUHLER, CHARLOTTE. *Psychologie im Leben unserer Zeit*. Munich: Droemer-Knaur, 1962. Pp. 576.—Dr. Buhler, with characteristically comprehensive scope, has aimed to “treat all important findings and positions, and to quote from all significant workers in the field.” With equally characteristic clarity, adherence to empirical findings, and the understanding of a psychotherapist, she has succeeded admirably in this and in presenting her material to the non-academic reader for whom she intended it. Her ultimate purpose is “to derive guide lines for the most constructive action . . . action which is in the long run most advantageous to the well-being of the subject as well as all other persons.” The text thus commends itself for one-course psychology students. Because it is humanistic psychology it will also be a congenial text for instructors who share the organismic, purposive, socially oriented approach. An English translation is to be hoped for as soon as possible.
- BUTLER, J. M., RICE, LAURA N., WAGSTAFF, ALICE K., in collaboration with KNAPP, SARAH COUNTS. *Quantitative naturalistic research: an introduction to naturalistic observation and investigation*. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1963. Pp. iv + 122. \$4.95.—A new method for factor-analytic treatment of naturalistic observation is presented in detail. One of the three applications reported is to clients’ “style of participation” in psychotherapy, rather than specific content. It was found that successful cases primarily explored feelings, expressed emotional involvement, and talked about matters in which they were participators. Failures in therapy primarily described their behavior rather than their feelings, expressed less personal involvement, and spoke half the time about events in which they were merely observers.
- CUMMING, J., & CUMMING, ELAINE. *Ego and milieu: theory and practice of environmental therapy*. New York: Atherton, Prentice-Hall, 1962. Pp. xv + 292. \$7.50.—With a lucid and detailed description of the characteristics of the therapeutic milieu in a mental hospital, the authors explain the effect of a structured environment on schizophrenic patients as strengthening and differentiating “ego sets.” The environment must protect against anxiety, and provide a variety of clear-cut roles for the patient in which he assumes responsibility, learns to make decisions and to communicate with others. Though social feeling, or its equivalent, is never mentioned in this very readable and informative book, man’s social embeddedness is clearly seen as the crucial factor for mental health or disease. It is a moving thought that a

- large number of very sick people can be helped in and through a health-bringing environment.—HELENE PAPANEK, M.D., *New York, N. Y.*
- ELLIS, A. *If this be sexual heresy . . .* New York: Lyle Stuart, 1963. Pp. 253. \$4.95.—The author's prolific writings seem to fall into two fields: rational-emotive psychotherapy and sex. In both he is plain speaking, exhaustive, and—perhaps paradoxically—articulately non-Freudian, though qualifiedly hedonistic. His heresy, or what calls forth censorship and controversy, is that he holds any pleasurable behavior good as long as it harms no one else, and in discussing it, he defers to no taboo of religion, morality, or language.
- FLAVELL, J. H. *The developmental psychology of Jean Piaget*. Foreword by J. Piaget. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand: 1963. Pp. xvi + 472. \$8.75.—The purposes of the book are "to speak clearly for Piaget" and to evaluate his work. In the foreword Piaget describes himself as "naturalist and biologist by training . . . without ever having undertaken formal study in psychology." In Piaget's judgment, "The picture of our work which Professor Flavell provides . . . is excellent, and our sympathetic spokesman and commentator—by his intellectual honesty, good will, and immense labor—has certainly earned our deepest gratitude." The amount of labor can be appraised from the information that Piaget's theory and experiments are distributed over 25 books and 150 articles.
- FRANK, L. K. *The conduct of sex: biology and ethics of sex and parenthood in modern life*. New York: Grove Press, 1963. Pp. 160. \$0.60 paper.—Very fine, readable, and contemporary.
- FRANKL, V. E. *Man's search for meaning: an introduction to logotherapy*. Trans. Ilse Lasch. Preface by G. W. Allport. New York: Washington Square Press, 1963. Pp. xv + 220. \$0.60 paper.—The original of this edition, entitled *From death-camp to existentialism*, was reviewed in this Journal, 1959, 15, 236-237, and "prescribed for everyone who would understand our time." Hence we greatly welcome its appearance in paperback. Part 1, Experiences in a Concentration Camp, remains practically the same, but Part 2, Basic Concepts of Logotherapy, has been expanded to about three times its original length. It now provides the reader with the main points of Frankl's theory, ontology, and some of his psychotherapeutic techniques, and is altogether a clear and comprehensive brief survey.
- FROMM, E. *Sigmund Freud's mission: an analysis of his personality and influence*. New York: Grove Press, 1963. Pp. 125. \$0.60 paper.—Original reviewed in this Journal, 1960, 16, p. 103.
- GORDON, J. E. *Personality and behavior*. New York: Macmillan, 1963. Pp. x + 597. \$6.50.—A textbook which "relies heavily on the contributions of Freud, Dollard and Miller, McClelland, Cameron, Sears . . ."
- GROSE, R. F., & BIRNEY, R. C. (Eds.) *Transfer of learning, an enduring problem in psychology: selected readings*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1963. Pp. vi + 194. \$1.75 paper.—Thirteen selections.
- HARRIS, SARA. *House of the 10,000 pleasures: a modern study of the geisha and of the streetwalker of Japan*. New York: Signet, New Amer. Libr., 1963. Pp. 200. \$0.60 paper.
- HART, S. L. *Ethics: the quest for the good life*. New York: Phil. Libr., 1963, Pp. 127. \$3.75.—The book is arranged by topics rather than the diverse ethical theories, to show the continual growth of moral ideas.
- HECKEL, R. V., & JORDAN, ROSE M. *Psychology: the nurse and the patient*. St. Louis: Mosby, 1963. Pp. 305. \$5.85.—A general psychology text for nursing students.
- HIRT, M. (Ed.) *Rorschach science: readings in theory and method*. New York: Free Press of Glencoe, 1962. Pp. ix + 438. \$8.50.—Among these 17 reprinted

and two original papers are such classics as Frank's on projective methods, Cronbach's on statistics, Cronbach and Meehl's on construct validity, and Lord's on examiner influences. Others are quite dated, e.g., Hertz's (1951) on "current problems." Still others give unbalanced emphasis to problems of limited scope, e.g., three papers by Wittenborn on the inter-relationship among scoring categories. While the selections are not representative and do not "fill a gap" as the editor hoped, they do give the reader a taste of areas essential for the evaluation of the Rorschach.—M. R. GOLDFRIED, *Univer. Rochester.*

- JOURARD, S. M. *Personal adjustment: an approach through the study of healthy personality.* 2nd ed. New York: Macmillan, 1963. Pp. xiii + 477. \$6.00—While only 5 years ago the mentally healthy was still one who "is able to gratify his needs through behavior that conforms," in this 2nd edition he "can take himself more or less for granted and devote his energies and thoughts to socially meaningful interests and problems beyond security, lovability, or status" (p. 21). With this change, the author now also appreciates that "Adler's writings have been influential in psychiatry and in education, though perhaps less widely recognized than those of Freud. The concept of social feeling accords with the highest precepts of ethics and religion and represents a wholesome corrective to the more pathology-oriented psychoanalytic writing" (p. 8).
- KADIS, ASYA L., KRASNER, J. D., WINICK, C., & FOULKES, S. H. *A practicum of group psychotherapy.* New York: Hoeber Div., Harper & Row, 1963. Pp. viii + 195. \$6.50.—Truly a "how to do" book based on rich experience in practice and teaching, including many clear, lively sketches of characteristic incidents. With theoretical explanations at a minimum, this book is a step toward openmindedness and unbiased clinical observation. It is probably no coincidence that the differences between schools become blurred in this field, and that group therapists frequently are more interested in an integrative approach than professionals limiting themselves to individual psychotherapy. The introduction is by Foulkes, a British physician; the other authors are instructors at the Postgraduate Center for Mental Health, New York. Asya Kadis, the principal author, is an Adlerian.—HELENE PAPANÉK, M.D., *New York, N. Y.*
- KANT, I. *Introduction to logic and essay on the mistaken subtlety of the four figures.* Trans. T. K. Abbott with a few notes by Coleridge. New York: Phil. Libr., 1963. Pp. 100. \$3.75.—Reproduced from a much earlier edition.
- KIELL, N. (Ed.) *Psychoanalysis, psychology, and literature: a bibliography.* Madison, Wisc.: Univer. Wisconsin Press, 1963. Pp. v + 225. \$5.00.—This bibliography of 4460 entries between 1900 and 1961 is arranged according to fourteen topics and provided with an extensive subject index. The editor and compiler seems to have made a careful search of all potential sources including the *Int. Z. Indiv. Psychol.* The book is bound to become the standard reference work in its field. One only wishes that there also were an author index.
- MARX, M. H., & HILLIX, W. A. *Systems and theories in psychology.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1963. Pp. xvii + 489. \$8.95.—The authors state a bias toward experimental psychology, S-R methodology, and mathematical theories, but also their attempt to compensate for these biases, to achieve a fair survey. Have they succeeded? As organismic theories they chose Goldstein and—Sheldon. They list six references for Sheldon, including a book on early American coins (!) but none for Maslow, Rollo May, G. A. Kelly,—or Adler, whose name occurs relatively often. Will to power is still given as Adler's most important motive; social interest is not mentioned; and they say he, "at least sometimes, dispenses with the Freudian couch." The book may be excellent otherwise, but we hold it does not cover the area of humanistic, organismic theory fairly.
- MEDNICK, MARTHA T., & MEDNICK, S. A. (Eds.) *Research in personality.* New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1963. Pp. x + 627. \$8.00.—A collection

of 53 previously published papers, with emphasis on recent experimental research in development, perception, anxiety, conflict, personality organization. One sixth of the book is given to well-known theoretical discussions by L. J. Cronbach, Leona E. Tyler, Ruth L. Munroe, G. W. Allport, and J. S. Brown.

- MERLEAU-PONTY, M. *In praise of philosophy*. Trans. & preface by J. Wild & J. M. Edie. Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern Univer. Press, 1963. Pp. xxiii + 67. \$3.50.—From this brief volume one gets an impression of Merleau-Ponty as a person-philosopher, one who, as he quotes Stendhal, has "the great good fortune to have his passion as his profession;" who, rejecting absolutes, sees philosophy as "limping;" and this limping as its virtue; and who with modesty and a feeling of solidarity, describes a philosopher as one who puts "into words what every man knows so well—the value of those moments . . . when his private world becomes the common world." The nice understanding manifested in the translation and preface is an integral aspect of this book, the French original of which was published in 1953.
- MONTAGU, A. *Race, science, and humanity*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1963. Pp. vii + 183. \$1.95 paper.—Fourteen previously published papers by the author aimed "against the irrationalism of racism," the last being "The UNESCO Statements on Race." Against certain recent findings of "racial" inequalities, Montagu argues their irrelevance "for the simple principle that all men, by virtue of their humanity, have a right, and should be afforded every opportunity, to fulfill themselves . . . an ethical principle which happens, in every way, to be supported by the findings of science" (p. 145). A most useful book, with scope, for the younger generation who has not lived through the period when the racial controversy was fresh among psychologists.
- QUAY, H. C. (Ed.) *Research in psychopathology: selected readings*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1963. Pp. viii + 216. \$1.95 paper.—Thirteen previously published research reports dealing with problems that have been of historical concern. The two which interested us most are by H. O. Schmidt and C. P. Fonda on "The reliability of psychiatric diagnosis," and by W. Schofield and Lucy Balian on "Personal histories of schizophrenic and nonpsychiatric patients." While the latter had reliably more early poverty and invalidism and poorer sexual adjustment, the schizophrenics' relationship to their parents, school, occupation, and people in general was reliably poorer. These findings support an important hypothesis by Adler.
- ROSENFELS, P. *Psychoanalysis and civilization*. New York: Libra Publishers, 1962. Pp. 222. \$3.95.—Apparently Dr. Rosenfels has taken the concepts of love and power, "two specialized ways of establishing a relationship with the outside world," and built out of them a system of total understanding based on parallel pairs such as thinking and acting, yielding and assertive personalities, neurosis and delinquency. But without an introduction to the terms, or delineation of steps in his organization, without even the minimal props of chapter headings and a table of contents, it would seem too difficult for the reader to follow him.
- RUITENBEEK, H. M. (Ed.) *Varieties of classic social theory*. New York: Dutton, 1963. Pp. xiv + 463. \$2.75 paper.—Selections from Herder, Saint-Simon, Comte, Marx, Tarde, Spencer, Toennies, Sombart, Tylor, Troeltsch, Max Weber, Georg Simmel, Durkheim, Sorel, Scheler, Freud, and Alfred Weber. The editor has supplied a general introduction and for each selection a biographical introduction as well as a bibliography of and on the author. A most valuable collection.
- RUITENBEEK, H. M. (Ed.) *Varieties of modern social theory*. New York: Dutton, 1963. Pp. xiv + 434. \$2.65 paper.—Selections from Helen Lynd; E. H. Erikson; Erich Fromm; Kenneth Keniston; Rollo May; Kurt Riezler; H. A. Mur-

ray; Hartmann, Kris, and Loewenstein; Alex Inkeles; Edward Shils; VanDen Haag; Paul Tillich; Robert Jungk; David Riesman; Hannah Arendt; R. K. Merton; and R. A. Cloward. The focus is on "the stresses and crises which beset modern man in a mass society." A bibliography is appended, arranged according to the main issues covered in this volume.

- RUNES, D. D. *Despotism: a pictorial history of tyranny*. New York: Phil. Libr., 1963. Pp. 269. \$12.40.—"Written in anger" to indict history as a panorama of man's inhumanity to man, the bulk of the material consists of illustrations of historical figures and events. Most of the former are the world's tyrants or their confederates. Most of the latter depict battles, scenes of torture, pillage and butchery. The accompanying text loosely weaves the pictorial material together and at the same time attempts to substantiate the author's contention that freedom is a continual struggle against despotism. In light of the un-historical presentation and failure to draw lessons for the future, it is difficult to understand the justification for this book.—J. P. CHAPLIN, *Univ. Vermont*.
- SAHAKIAN, W. S. *Systems of ethics and value theory*. New York: Phil. Libr., 1963. Pp. 448. \$6.00.—With the recent emphasis on ethics and values in psychotherapy this book is of considerable interest to the psychologist. He also can easily verify to which philosophical ancestry the ontological positions of various psychological systems are related. Twelve ethical systems are differentiated and identified with 29 names. It is a very readable book, by a professor of philosophy at Suffolk University, Boston.
- SOUTHWICK, C. H. (Ed.) *Primate social behavior, an enduring problem: selected readings*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1963. Pp. vi + 191. \$1.95 paper.—Sixteen selections.
- STRASSER, S. *Phenomenology and the human sciences: a contribution to a new scientific ideal*. Pittsburgh: Duquesne Univer. Press, 1963. Pp. xii + 339. \$6.00.—Since the human sciences study man's being-a-person, the scientist is faced with the triple problem of the reflexive nature of investigating himself, the impossibility of the empirical approach applied to absolute freedom, and the difficulty of using the inductive method with regard to values and purposes. Dr. Strasser presents his material—from a great breadth of American sources, as well as continental—as only a skilled scholar and teacher could. He draws most upon Husserl, and next upon Hegel, Heidegger, Sartre, and Merleau-Ponty. One is not told of which European original this is the American edition.
- TAFT, JESSIE. *The dynamics of therapy in a controlled relationship*. New York: Dover, 1962. Pp. xix + 296. \$1.75 paper.—Originally published in 1933, this book is newly introduced by Virginia P. Robinson, friend and biographer of the author, as a basic work in relationship or Rankian therapy. Soon after Rank's arrival in the US in 1924 the author became associated with him. The book is essentially an illustration of the method through two cases, a 7-year-old girl and a 7-year-old boy. Dr. Taft concludes that "therapy is a process in which a person . . . somehow gains courage to live again" (p. 283). "The antidote for fear is successful experiencing" (p. 286). "What he needs is to learn to flow with life, not against it" (p. 287). He finds peace "as part of a whole" (p. 288). But the theory presumes inherent ambivalence and does not specify that "flowing with" must be augmented by contributing to.
- WELLS, H. K. *Sigmund Freud: a Pavlovian critique*. New York: International Publishers, 1960. Pp. 252. \$1.65 paper; \$4.00 cloth.—This book by an American philosopher has been enthusiastically received in Russia. It is a useful book in that it forcefully discusses the valid arguments against Freud, such as his reification of inferences amounting to "a revival of the medieval demonological theory." Its limitation is a narrow materialistic, objectivistic approach which rejects "the subjective, introspective factor as alien to science" (p. 229).