

BOOKS RECEIVED AND BOOKS NOTED

- ADLER, A. *De zin van het leven*. Utrecht: Bijleveld, 1963. Hfl. 7.90 paper.— Reprint of the Dutch translation by P. H. Ronge of *Der Sinn des Lebens* (1933), translated into English under the title of *Social Interest* (1938). The original appeared in 1935.
- BARUK, H. *Traite de psychiatrie*. Paris: Masson, 1959. 2 vols. Pp. 1569. Fr. 184.—Professor Baruk has expanded into two monumental volumes his 1950 *Precis de Psychiatrie*. . . . Psychiatric observation must include the patient's collective daily life. . . . In his final chapter on "Psychiatric Humanism," Baruk sets forth his views on moral conscience as both a pathogenic and a therapeutic factor; on what he believes to be the innate sense of righteousness and fairness; and on the possibility of a true "moral treatment" involving confidence, faith and frankness between doctor and patient. He bases himself on Scriptural morality as embodied in the Commandments and the Prophetic writings.—From a review by A. Walk, *Brit. J. Psychiat.*, 1963, 109, 830-831.
- BORING, E. G. *The physical dimensions of consciousness*. New York: Dover, 1963. Pp. xviii + 251. \$1.75 paper.—This familiar title was first published in 1933 shortly after the decline of formal scholasticism in academic psychology. Rejecting the dualistic psychology of Titchener in which he was trained, Boring sought to prove that the existential consciousness of the introspectionist is not the proper subject matter for a scientific psychology. Rather, "whatever exists as reality for psychology is a product of inductive inference," a position entirely congruent with the neo-behavioristic spirit of many contemporary theorists. Included are the author's relational theory of consciousness and an examination of the traditional topics of academic psychology in terms of their psychophysiological relationships, and an introduction prepared for this edition by the author.—J. P. CHAPLIN, *Univer. Vermont*.
- BOWERS, MARGARETTA K. *Conflicts of the clergy: a psychodynamic study with case histories*. New York: Nelson, 1963. Pp. xvi + 252. \$4.95.—Teis is an important book which through case studies, relates the emotional conflicts of clergymen to the dynamics of Freudian psychology and Judeo-Christian theology without detriment to either. Dr. Bowers is well qualified for therapy with the clergy, being both a profoundly religious church woman as well as an M. D. and psychoanalyst. This book could go far in dispelling many myths that spiritual problems are nothing but special forms of psychiatric maladjustment.—W. N. DEANE, *Vermont State Hosp., Waterbury*.
- BRAUN, J. R. (Ed.) *Contemporary research in learning: selected readings*. Princeton, N. J. : Van Nostrand, 1963. Pp. vi + 229. \$1.95 paper.—Eight previously published papers, all attempting "to account for behavior by . . . conditioning principles without reference to cognition."
- DREIKURS, R. *Psikhologia bakita*. Tel Aviv, Israel: Otsar Hamore, Teachers Union in Israel, 1962. Pp. 206.—Hebrew translation of the author's *Psychology in the Classroom*, reviewed in this *Journal*, 1957, 13, 197-199, with a new introduction by the author.

- DAIM, W. *Depth psychology and salvation*. Transl., ed. & introd. by K. F. Reinhardt. New York: Ungar, 1963. Pp. 315. \$8.50.—Dr. Daim's conviction is that man stands in need of salvation. The three most prominent methods for treating the neurotic's need for salvation are phenomenology, understanding psychology, and depth psychology. But total salvation can come about only when psychotherapy incorporates religion. Close parallels between psychotherapeutic and theological salvation are suggested.—W. N. DEANE, *Vermont State Hosp., Waterbury*.
- DEMARTINO, M. F. (Ed.) *Sexual behavior and personality characteristics*. New York: Citadel Press, 1963. Pp. 412. \$7.50.—This is an anthology of previously published papers which emphasize the qualitative aspects of sexual behavior rather than the quantifiable as, e. g., in the Kinsey report. Thus the interest is on the kinds of people behaving in certain ways, what the behavior means to them, how physical and cultural factors influence it, and how sexual relationships correlate with general interpersonal relating. Satisfactory as well as maladjustive sexual expressions are dealt with. Among the 26 authors, Maslow makes the largest contribution, and the book is dedicated to him.
- DURKHEIM, E. *Incest: the nature and origin of the taboo*. Transl. E. Sagarin. Together with ELLIS, A. *The origins and the development of the incest taboo*. New York: Lyle Stuart, 1963. Pp. 186. \$4.95.—At the end of his discussion of Durkheim and his own considerations, Ellis concludes that the origin and persistence of the incest taboo are still unanswered questions.
- ELLIS, A. *The intelligent woman's guide to man-hunting*. New York: Lyle Stuart, 1963. Pp. 320. \$4.95.—A proper book for the woman whose intelligence seeks the psychologist's sanction for doing the improper thing. This is not to deny Ellis' own intelligence which still comes through the slang in many places.
- ELLIS, A. *Sex and the single man*. New York: Lyle Stuart, 1963. Pp. 318. \$4.95.—This book is advertised with the money-back guarantee, "Enjoy a richer, more satisfying sex-life in just 7 days or pay nothing."
- FROMM, E. *Beyond the chains of illusion: my encounter with Marx and Freud*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1962. Pp. xix + 182. \$3.95.—The author considers "Marx, the thinker, as being of much greater depth and scope than Freud" (p. 12). "Freud's vision was narrowed down by his mechanistic, materialistic philosophy" (p. 26). Marx had faith in man's perfectibility, Freud was a skeptic (p. 37). "For Marx, man is primarily a social being . . . he is only complete as a man, if he is related to his fellow men and to nature. It was Alfred Adler who emphasized the fundamental social nature of man, even though he has not given the concept the depth it has in Marx and in German enlightenment thinking" (p. 68).
- GEKOSKI, N. *Psychological testing: theory, interpretation, and practices*. Springfield, Ill.: Thomas, 1964. Pp. xiii + 300. \$8.50.—A simplified textbook for various kinds of counselors "to contribute to an increase in appropriate application of psychological testing." The majority of the references at the end of the chapters are to the standard texts by Anne Anastasi, Cronbach, and by Super & Crites. Photo-offset production.

- GERBER, I. J. *Immortal rebels: freedom for the individual in the bible*. New York: Jonathan David, 1963. Pp. xi + 267. \$5.95.—The author, both a psychologist and rabbi, writes about the rebellion involved in the dynamic interplay within families of the Pentateuch, including every conceivable form of sibling strife, parent-child conflict, and marital relationships. Dr. Gerber presents his fascinating material in great detail, drawing upon early Hebrew commentaries on the Bible. He also arrays his characters in the modern dress of today's psychological terms, findings, and interpretations. At times these are so numerous as to interfere with the story; and sometimes one wonders whether the scholarly assemblage of facts and the timeless characters could not speak for themselves well enough, without benefit of contemporary inferences and labels.
- GOLDSTEIN, K. *The organism: a holistic approach to biology derived from pathological data in man*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1963. Pp. xx + 533. \$2.75 paper.—In a new preface to this 1939 classic of organicism the author briefly introduces among several other concepts that of "sphere of immediacy." It is this which affords living in the "abstract-concrete sphere." "The feeling of unity in the sphere of immediacy is the deepest foundation for the experience of well-being and for self-realization. . . . Realizing our nature . . . is possible only in a genuine unity with the other and with the world" (p. x).
- GROSS, M. L. *The brain watchers*. New York: New Amer. Libr., 1963. Pp. 256. \$0.75 paper.—Abuses of personality testing and, perhaps more surprising, the extent of such testing are expounded, but the reader is repelled by the author's misrepresentation effected by innuendo and emotionally toned terms and numerous inaccuracies; by his blaming the testers for everything from anti-cultural values to the rejection of thousands of persons from executive positions; and by his attributing vicious motives to them (and others, such as teachers, under their influence). There are no data in support of the author's criticisms. There is no objective consideration of how to solve the very real problems involved in the ethics and efficacy of assessment. If industry has truly been "sold" self-defeating practices, then the author has the same good chance of accomplishing his purpose of freeing it from these practices, for his is purely the "hard sell" approach.
- HAVEMANN, E. *The age of psychology*. New York: Grove Press, 1962. Pp. ix + 115. \$0.50 paper.—A brief survey for the layman, based on articles which appeared in *Life*. C. T. Morgan was consultant for the chapters on perception, learning, and tests; F. C. Redlich, for those on psychiatry and psychoanalysis. Pros and cons of the latter are fairly given, but the influence of Freud—on everything from Dr. Spock's book to psychological warfare—seems somewhat overemphasized.
- HENDRICK, I. *Facts and theories of psychoanalysis*. 3rd ed. New York: Dell, 1964. Pp. xvi + 385 + xvii. \$2.25 paper.—First publication, 1934.
- HSU, F. L. K. *Clan, caste, and club*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1963. Pp. xi + 335. \$7.95.—The premodern Chinese, Hindu Indian, and USA cultures are compared in a most informative account—not at all as elementary as the title might suggest. Hsu characterizes the Chinese approach to the world as situation-centeredness or mutual dependence; the Hindu, supernatural-

centeredness or unilateral dependence; and the American, individual-centeredness or self-reliance. The book describes how these ways of life are carried on in the family group, the culture, and the societal structure, as the individual strives to satisfy the universal, basic social needs. The latter are defined as the needs for sociability, security, and status. A broadening experience for the psychologist.

JOURARD, S. M. *The transparent self: self-disclosure and well-being*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1964. Pp. viii + 200. \$1.95.—This book is both easily read and highly stimulating. The theme takes its origin from Freud's innovation of having the patient disclose himself utterly, to the wholly attentive therapist, and it develops by incorporating the concepts of the phenomenal self, the real self, the self which plays the roles, and the I and Thou. Findings on the nature and variation of self-disclosure are also given. "Every mal-adjusted person is a person who has not made himself known to another. . . and in consequence does not know himself." Lack of self-disclosure indicates alienation from one's fellows and oneself. Spontaneity and listening to others' self-disclosures mark the healthy way. The author points this out specifically with regard to the therapist and, at some length, the nurse. A collection of papers mostly previously published.

KAPLAN, B. (Ed.) *The inner world of mental illness: a series of first-person accounts of what it was like*. New York: Harper & Row, 1964. Pp. xii + 467. \$3.95 paper.—Thirty-one selections, including such classics as Schreber, Clifford Beers, and accounts from Tolstoi, St. Augustine, and Sartre. Most gratifying is the editor's introductory action-theory approach. "'Symptoms,' rather than being ego-alien manifestations of a disease process, . . . are purposeful acts . . . The majority of these accounts reveal a core of rebellion and rejection of expectations regarding social participation. . . . We may call this 'alienation.' . . . The illness establishes a new kind of psychic reality, which however can generally not be considered successful because it is tied to being the negative of something else" (pp. x-xi). One account is quoted with, "Badness compared to Nothingness is beautiful."

KRICH, A. (Ed.) *The sexual revolution*. Vol. 1. *Pioneer writings on sex: Krafft-Ebing, [Havelock] Ellis, Freud*. New York: Dell, 1964. Pp. 352. \$1.95 paper.—The selections from these authors are: Sadism and Masochism, Sexual Inversion, and Three Contributions to the Theory of Sex. Also, an introduction by the editor.

LASHLEY, K. S. *Brain mechanisms and intelligence: a quantitative study of injuries to the brain*. New York: Dover, 1963. Pp. xxii + 186. \$1.75 paper.—This classic originally published in 1929 reports Lashley's famous studies of maze learning and cerebral lesions. The concepts of mass action, vicarious functioning and equipotentiality that were to become central in physiological theorizing first appeared in this little volume. More important, Lashley's results gave the *coup de grace* to the unsophisticated, highly mechanistic neurological theories that were prevalent at that time. A new and highly interesting analytic introduction has been prepared for this edition by D. O. Hebb. A must for those who would familiarize themselves with the great books in psychology.—J. P. CHAPLIN, *Univer. Vermont*.

- LIN, TSUNG-YI, & STANDLEY, C. C. *The scope of epidemiology in psychiatry*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1962. Pp. 76. \$1.00 paper.—This is an invaluable pamphlet. It describes the epidemiology of mental disorder, the study of its distribution in space and time within a population, and of the factors that influence this distribution. It summarizes recent surveys of morbidity, and researches into etiology and evolution of the major mental disorders, somatic and psychosocial factors, and the duration of the illness with and without differing treatments. The uses of such data and the difficulties of their interpretation are clearly pointed out. Almost 300 references. Available through Columbia Univer. Press, New York 27, N. Y.
- LUCIA, S. P. (Ed.) *Alcohol and civilization*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1963. Pp. xv + 416. \$7.50; \$3.95 paper.—This is a symposium which, we are reminded, is the Greek for drinking together, and, as one contributor remarks, would thus seem an excellent occasion for sober reflection. This we find indeed. The volume presents a concerted approach to the complex effects of alcohol—the beneficial as well as detrimental—as seen from biochemistry, physiology, pharmacology, anatomy, medicine, neurology, psychology, psychiatry, psychodietetics, anthropology, ethnology, and law by 21 outstanding international specialists. All speak with authority and in the spirit of genuine interchange. The editing has been most ably accomplished by Dr. Lucia, University of California School of Medicine, who also was responsible for the design of the symposium.
- MOSAK, H. H., & SHULMAN, B. H. *Individual psychotherapy: a syllabus*. Part 1. Chicago: Alfred Adler Institute, 1963. Pp. 32. \$1.25 paper.—Two experienced practitioners present an outline of the first two quarters' instruction at the above institute. Units 1 to 7 define psychotherapy, survey non-analytic and analytic techniques (3 units), discuss its goals, and the behavior of the patient, and of the therapist. Units 8 to 12 are devoted to treatment plan, rapport, understanding, insight, and reorientation in Adlerian therapy. The last unit is devoted to common problems in psychotherapy. An extensive reading list follows the outline of each unit.
- NELSON, MARIE C. *Paradigmatic approaches to psychoanalysis: four papers*. New York: Dept. Psychol., Stuyvesant Polyclinic, 1963. Pp. 68. \$2.00 paper.—Paradigmatic techniques are employed when intellectual interpretation alone is not effective, and demonstration involving emotional understanding is necessary to make the therapy move forward. Such non-interpretive measures often take the form of roles presented by the therapist. This constitutes a departure from the classical analytic neutrality and transference-countertransference. The author believes these departures to be in the interest of therapy and that they do not sacrifice "tested tools and safeguards of the classical approach." The classical concepts and terms have indeed been retained. To the non-Freudian these contributions are likely to seem advances only as measured by Freudian standards.
- NURNBERGER, J. I., FERSTER, C. B., & BRADY, J. P. *An introduction to the science of human behavior*. Foreword by D. Mck. Rioch. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1963. Pp. xvi + 379. \$5.95.—This material has been prepared by an interdisciplinary team with great care to help medical students

avoid the pitfalls of those physicians who treat sickness rather than the sick person, and patients "as though they were ambulatory hearts, livers, etc." Then why, we must ask (without wishing to condemn their entire work), do they present the child not as a growing individual, but solely in terms of the "classical" psychosexual phases, as a moving mouth and anus; and describe developmental influences solely as "controlling," through elementaristic reinforcement; and minimize the species-specific in favor of what they generalize from the rat and pigeon?

PARAD, H. J., & MILLER, R. R. (Eds.) *Ego-oriented casework: problems and perspectives: papers from the Smith College School for Social Work*. New York: Family Serv. Ass. of America, 1963. Pp. 312. \$5.50.—In view of the urgency to act, social workers—like psychiatrists—cannot wait until hypotheses have been tested; by the same token their need to rely on firm principles is all the greater. This book carries on the search for a theoretical frame for practice, which will profit from the latest findings of psychiatry, the social sciences, and, to a lesser degree, psychology. Obviously psychoanalysis—due to the social workers' "addiction to psychoanalysis," as one writer puts it (p. 10)—has great meaning for them, but the outsider will find it hard to see how the case work described here differs in any way from that which might be inspired by a non-Freudian theory.

PIDDINGTON, R. *The psychology of laughter: a study in social adaptation*. New York: Gamut Press, 1963. Pp. 224. \$4.50; \$1.95 paper.—Apparently this is a re-issue of a 1933 edition with a preface added. The author's main thesis is that laughter at the ludicrous expresses an attitude of "complete satisfaction with things as they are" as a compensation for minor threats to social realities. Three references to Adler provide a theoretical basis for Piddington who writes from the historical perspective of moving away from preoccupation with the biological and mechanistic views of that period. However, we are still missing a comparison of the ludicrous and the "double bind" in the context of a field theory of communication. There are excellent summaries of theories of laughter, but the reader is warned, he will find intellectual rather than affective satisfaction since cartoons and witty epigrams are not highlighted.—W. E. O'CONNELL, *V. A. Hospital, Waco, Texas*.

PRAZAK, M. *Language and logic*. New York: Phil. Libr., 1963. Pp. 154. \$3.00.—A book difficult to judge and to use, where one is told nothing about the author, and he gives no clue as to his reasons for writing, or basis for the selection of his material from the entire field of knowledge.

PROGOFF, I. *The symbolic and the real: a new psychological approach to the fuller experience of personal existence*. New York: Julian Press, 1963. Pp. 234. \$6.00.—By definition the unenlightened cannot see the light, but inevitably we are curious and desirous with regard to it. Progoff does well in his efforts to describe (a) the feeling quality and realization available to the individual, within his inner psyche but not put there by him, and (b) the way in which several cases have achieved this, and thus overcome their sense of meaninglessness. Three techniques of depth psychology are used in combination: dialogue with a therapist who evokes a sensitivity to the inner life; self-

disciplining in inward self-confrontation; and participation in a group workshop where one's intimate uniqueness is experienced as a connection with others. Ongoing dreams and twilight imaging are the main instruments for tapping the unconscious.

- ROKEACH, M. *The three Christs of Ypsilanti: a psychological study*. New York: Knopf, 1964. Pp. 336 + iv. \$5.95.—This presentation is as rewarding as it is unusual. It reports a study sustained through two years, of three schizophrenic patients, in part observed "naturalistically" in their hospitalized routine, in part as their behavior is influenced by variables introduced by the author. The experimenting is nicely conceived within the frame of his previous work in the field of systems of belief and the conditions under which they can be modified. The special problem was that of identity, and the special situation, that the three men, each claiming to be Christ, were brought together. The data, in the form of transcriptions from tapes, are presented so fully that the reader can make his own study of them. E. g., the concepts of inferiority and masculine protest may seem as meaningful as certain of Rokeach's explanations of the Godlike ideal.
- RUITENBEEK, H. M. (Ed.) *The dilemma of organizational society*. New York: Dutton, 1963. Pp. xxii + 224. \$1.75 paper.—An introduction by the editor is followed by 15 selections, from Karl Jaspers, W. H. Whyte, Jr., Gabriel Marcel, C. J. Friedrich, Erich Fromm, R. H. Rovere, Max Lerner, Barbara Solomon, David Riesman, R. K. Merton, K. E. Boulding, Robert Lee, Margaret Mead, Irving Howe, and Hadley Cantril. Cantril lists seven "functional requirements the individual places on society:" a sense of personal identity and integrity, of worthwhileness, of community, of enlargement of the self in space and time, of personal development, of commitment, and a need for societal mechanisms that will insure the satisfaction of the human appetites.
- RUITENBEEK, H. M. (Ed.) *The problem of homosexuality in modern society*. New York: Dutton, 1963. xiv + 304. \$1.95 paper.—Sixteen selections from Freud, Ferenczi, Abram Kardiner, Clara Thompson, Robert Lindner, the editor, Sandor Rado, Lionel Ovesey, Evelyn Hooker, Maurice Leznoff and W. A. Westley, Albert Ellis, George Devereux, Simone de Beauvoir, A. J. Reiss, Jr., Simon Raven, and Ernest van den Haag.
- RUITENBEEK, H. M. (Ed.) *Psychoanalysis and contemporary American culture*. New York: Dell, 1964. Pp. 436. \$2.45 paper.—In effect the editor uses the term psychoanalysis as synonymous with modern social science, be it ever so much concerned with repairing the damage done by Freud. Thus such definitely non-Freudian authors as David Riesman and Carl Rogers are included in this anthology, in addition to many neo-Freudians and existentialists. By maintaining, "we must start with Freud," and calling it all psychoanalysis, the editor creates the false impression that most present-day thought in social science is actually a tribute to Freud.
- RUITENBEEK, H. M. (Ed.) *Psychoanalysis and literature*. New York: Dutton, 1964. Pp. xvi + 325. \$2.25 paper.—Among the 16 authors selected, Marie Bonaparte is given over 80 pages. Some of the others represented are Ernest

Jones, Ludwig Jekels, Lionel Trilling, A. B. Feldman, Harry Slochower, Frederic Wertham.

- SARTRE, J.-P. *Sketch for a theory of the emotions*. Transl. P. Mairet; pref. by Mary Warnock. London: Methuen, 1962. Pp. 94. 12s, 6d.—This is a thorough presentation of the phenomenological view. Definitions of consciousness tend to be difficult, and are not simplified by existential terminology—to which Sartre makes generous additions. In our own words, he seems to emphasize the whole, a synthesis of the physiological and the behavioral; the purpose, which is served by the emotions; and consciousness, which is the directing agent. Emotional states occur when problems cannot be apprehended objectively; behavior then becomes *magical*. “During emotion, it is the body which, directed by the consciousness, changes its relationship with the world so that the world should change its qualities” (p. 65).
- SARTRE, J.-P. *Essays in aesthetics*. Selected and transl. by W. Baskin. New York: Phil. Libr., 1963. Pp. ix + 92. \$3.75.—Another facet of Sartre’s many-sided brilliance is shown in this work on four artists: Tintoretto, Giacometti, Lapoujade, and Calder. As Baskin says of Sartre, “in questioning art he stirs the dust of metaphysical speculations.” Beautifully expressed and translated; not always easy, but rewarding.
- SAWREY, J. M., & TELFORD, C. W. *Dynamics of mental health: the psychology of adjustment*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1963. Pp. x + 462. \$7.75.—A text-book which “attempts to understand . . . adjustment within a motivational-learning framework. The ordinary . . . principles of learning are used to explain the acquisition of adjustive behavioral patterns” (p. 6).
- SAYLES, L. R. *Individualism and big business*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1963. Pp. xiv + 200. \$6.95.—Brings together observations by a number of experts on the modern organization who mostly do not share the commonly held dim view of the welfare of the individual participant. (It is not always readily apparent which expert is speaking.) “The maintenance of effective human relationships in large-scale organizations is one of the marvels of our age.” With regard to many workers the author claims that they do not seek self-actualization on the job; most men are by nature followers, anyway. It is suggested that it might be best to hurry up automation and concentrate on making leisure meaningful.
- SCHNEIDERS, A. A. *The anarchy of feeling: man’s struggle for freedom and maturity*. New York: Sheed & Ward, 1963. Pp. ix + 204. \$3.95.—The dethronement of reason has taken place philosophically, based on the tenets of materialism, pragmatism, hedonism, and determinism; it also expresses itself in the large number of individuals in whom feeling takes control, and anarchy and loss of freedom result. Many cases are [described in an easily readable style, but the nature of therapy is not explained except to say that it helps to re-establish reason and sanity for living the distinctly human life. The author is professor of psychology and student counselor at Boston College.
- STEKEL, W. *Sadism and masochism: the psychology of hatred and cruelty*. New York: Grove Press, 1963-1964. Vol. 1, pp. xvii + 441. Vol. 2, pp. xiii + 473. \$2.95 each, paper.—Originally

published in English in 1929, republished in 1953. Brief introduction by E. A. Guthel. 64 case histories; a classic.

SULLIVAN, C. T. *Freud and Fairbairn: two theories of ego-psychology*. Doylestown, Pa.: Doylestown Foundation, 1963. Pp. 56 paper.—Fairbairn is a Scotch psychoanalyst born in 1889, little known in the U. S. He was selected for study as one of the most promising alternatives to Freud, yet still within the psychoanalytic framework. Fairbairn states in a brief preface that his views represent an "object-relations theory of personality" which rejects Freud's theories of the id, of instincts as independent of the ego, and of the death instinct. Sullivan offers an excellent well-documented comparison, showing Fairbairn's deviation from Freud to be in a direction which we should describe as Adlerian, including the view that the mature individual is predominantly benevolent and unselfish. On the other hand, Fairbairn's orientation remains elementaristic.

SUZUKI, D. T., FROMM, E., & DE MARTINO, R. *Zen Buddhism and psychoanalysis*. New York: Grove Press, 1963. Pp. viii + 180. \$1.95 paper.—To read Suzuki is a fascinating experience in stretching one's grasp to include an approach to reality totally different from our own. The glimpses of common ground are rewarding flashes, but a full understanding is likely to escape us. Fromm's essay, revealing affinities, in spite of obvious contradictions, between Zen Buddhism and psychoanalysis, is also, one might say, a fascinating exercise in stretching. He points out the elements in Freud's system which have led to further developments, toward the East, principally in Fromm's own "humanistic" psychoanalysis. Some of the similarities will surprise the reader, but several are obvious.

TYLER, LEONA E. *Tests and measurements*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1963. Pp. xi + 116. \$1.50 paper.—A good short survey for "people who do not consider these principles of *central importance*." Since "quantitative thinking is an essential rather than a peripheral feature of psychology today," explanations of basic, elementary statistical measurements and approaches are included, but the emphasis is on the meaning and use of tests. Dr. Tyler's view is open-ended and pragmatic: the standards to be applied are not fixed, but should be set according to the planned uses of the test results (who is to use the results and to what purpose?). Tests of intelligence, special abilities, and personality are presented, with some of their significant findings.

WEBER, M. *The sociology of religion*. Transl. E. Fischoff; introd. T. Parsons. Boston: Beacon Press, 1963. Pp. lxvii + 304. \$6.50.—This is the first appearance in English of the pioneer work originally published in German in 1922-1923. The translator seems to have handled his difficult task most admirably. Parsons' introduction summarizing the highlights of Weber's thesis is of great value, especially for the reader without much background in this field. It must suffice to say in a brief review, that this book's basic contribution to all students of religion is in the social dimension which is imparted to religious systems, without which their total understanding becomes impossible.—W. N. DEANE, *Vermont State Hosp., Waterbury*.