

To develop a plan for the child's future vocational pursuits, a cooperative effort between child, home and school must be embarked on with mutual goals in mind. This plan needs to be put into action at the earliest possible time. No matter how much therapy he takes or how much education a handicapped child is given, he cannot be said to be habilitated if he shows a potential for vocational training and does not receive it. Schooling has little meaning if he is then returned to his home environment to vegetate and make no use of what he has learned. The handicapped child must be equipped and encouraged to make his way in life if he has any capacity to do so.

Alfred Adler Mental Hygiene Clinic,
New York, N. Y.

DANICA DEUTSCH

BOOKS RECEIVED AND BOOKS NOTED

BECKETT, P. G. S. *Adolescents out of step: their treatment in a psychiatric hospital.*

Detroit, Mich.: Wayne State Univer. Press, 1965. Pp. 190. \$6.95.—The actual operation of an inpatient service is described including a 13-page statement of ward policies and routines. While the objective is the development of responsibility—"with responsibility come real independence . . . the freedom of living one's own adult life"—and while therefore permissiveness is considered contraindicated, this is all clad in terms of limit-setting and external controls, until the adolescent's "own internal controls" have been strengthened. The author believes that the patient "did not actually have to behave the way he did" and that he will be "capable of developing . . . control" (p. 31).

BENTZ, H. W. *Sigmund Freud in Uebersetzungen; Sigmund Freud translated.*

Frankfurt a.M.: H. W. Bentz, 1961. Pp. xiii + 58. DM16.80 paper.—A compilation of 182 Freud translations in book form into 18 languages, published between 1945 and 1961.

BERRILL, N. J. *Worlds without end: a reflection on planets, life, and time.* New

York: Macmillan, 1964. Pp. viii + 240. \$5.95.—Professor Berrill is one of the world's most distinguished, knowledgeable, and literate of biologists. His books are remarkable for their wide-ranging coverage of the whole field of scientific inquiry, for their lucidity and graceful style. He has the soul of a poet and the mind of a scientist, a combination which makes everything he writes a joy to read. In the present volume he reflects on planets, life and time in a manner more helpful, it seems to me, than most works that have ever been devoted to the consideration of man's place in the universe and on this planet in particular. It is a splendid and beautifully wrought work.—A. MONTAGU, *Princeton, N. J.*

CAPRIO, F. S. *The modern woman's guide to sexual maturity* (1959). New York:

Grove Press, 1965. Pp. 256. \$0.95 paper.

- EBIN, D. (Ed.) *The drug experience: first-person accounts of addicts, writers, scientists, and others* (1961). New York: Grove Press, 1965. Pp. 385. \$0.95 paper.—For the many who are interested in current research and problems of drug prescription and addiction, but will not have firsthand experience of drug effects, this symposium serves an essential purpose. The accounts are well chosen to cover a wide range, including classic as well as present-day descriptions, and are highly readable.
- ELLIS, A. *The case for sexual liberty*. Vol. 1. Tucson, Arizona: Seymour Press, 1965. Pp. vi + 141. \$7.50, 8 1/2 x 11, offset, paper.—Ellis goes into great historical and geographical detail furnishing evidence against the "monogamous instinct." Bibliography of some 900 titles.
- ELLIS, A. *Sex without guilt* (1958). New York: Grove Press, 1965. Pp. 184. \$0.75 paper.
- FINCHER, C. *A preface to psychology*. New York: Harper & Row, 1964. Pp. viii + 117. \$2.25 paper.—This is truly a preface in that (a) it fills in a background of essentially relevant information and (b) it is at the beginning student's level, "to make a long but interesting story short and bearable," as the author says in connection with his explanation of standard deviation. Finch's orientation is an insistence that empirical facts are the substance of psychology and that an understanding of the facts must be based on an understanding of the methods by which they are acquired. He deals with characteristics of science; historical antecedents of psychology; the experimental, clinical, and statistical approaches; present preoccupations and roles of psychology—among other aspects, and he is fair to all.
- FONTES, MOTHER M. E. *Existentialism and its implications for counseling*. Chicago: Franciscan Herald Press, 1965. Pp. 42. \$0.35 paper.—After a brief history and summary of existential insights among philosophers and psychotherapists, the author gives seven principles which apply these insights to counseling: respect for the counselee's individuality; sharing the experience of encounter; acknowledging the counselee's possibilities of becoming, and his ability to transcend himself and his situation; encouraging the acceptance of responsibility, and the acceptance of his limitations; helping him in the search for his life values.
- FREUD, ANNA. *Psychoanalysis for teachers and parents: introductory lectures* (1953). Transl. by Barbara Low. Boston: Beacon, 1960. Pp. 119. \$1.25 paper.—"Psychoanalysis gives us a scientific theory of the instincts, of the unconscious and of the libido" (p. 106).
- GROTJAHN, M. *Beyond laughter: humor and the subconscious* (1957). New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966. Pp. xvi + 285. \$2.95 paper.—This book by a psychoanalyst strikes the unsympathetic reader as if it were intended to make psychoanalysis itself the object of humor. The corks growing on cork trees in the illustrations to Munro Leaf's *Ferdinand the bull* are phallic symbols. The ubiquitous Kilroy drawing of World War II not only included a phallic symbol in the form of the nose, but "spelled phonetically reads *Kill-roi* . . . the Oedipus. His face and his slogan testify publicly that the deeds of Oedi-

pus can be performed." The Oedipus theme is also found in the typical Wild West story. And so it goes. All this is admitted to be unconscious in those who cause the laughter as well as those reacting with it. But Grotjahn also admits that "we cannot prove the unconscious" (p. viii).

- HARTLEY, RUTH E., & HARTLEY, E. L. (Eds.) *Readings in psychology*. 3rd ed. New York: Crowell, 1965. Pp. x + 612. \$4.25 paper.—The selections are so up-to-date and significant that they will represent an excellent refresher course for the instructor who uses this book with his classes. Yet at the same time the readings are well within the comprehension one may assume of the student in introductory psychology. Among the 57 selections is the paper by Kilpatrick and Cantril on "Self-anchoring scaling; a measure of individuals' unique reality worlds," first published in this *Journal*, 1960, 16, 158-173.
- HARTOGS, R., & FREEMAN, LUCY. *The two assassins*. New York: Crowell, 1965. Pp. xv + 264. \$5.95.—The authors' skillful selection of material from the Warren Commission on Oswald and Ruby is fascinating reading, and comprises about four-fifths of this book. Its value is not, however, matched in the interpretive sections where the full psychoanalytic view is applied. Striking similarities between the two assassins do become apparent, but the dogmatic employment of the Oedipal schema—enabled by the inseparability of sex and aggression, the interchangeability of love and hate (Ruby's mother showed her "favoritism" for him by beating him), and the reality-value of fantasy (the father Oswald never had could be hated and feared all the more)—makes indistinguishable bedfellows of the two on the authors' Procrustean couch, to the point that "Oswald committed the crime that, in his secret soul, Ruby may have wished to commit."
- HOLLAND, G. A. *Fundamentals of psychotherapy*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1965. Pp. xi + 308. \$6.95.—This is a carefully systematized, clearly written presentation of what psychotherapy means to the author—who is both well grounded in psychology and the theory of psychotherapy as well as its practice. His purpose is to base psychotherapy in the principles of psychology, and he does so by treating the three general concepts of feeling, cognition, and communication, as each relates to the "conceptualizing, diagnosing, and helping with human problems" (p. ix). Holland employs the ready combination of hedonism derived from Freud with elements from more recent learning theory. The goal of therapy is thus given in terms of "more pleasurable experiences," and its function is to help the patient to take responsibility for, and choose freely these experiences.
- JACOBI, JOLANDE. *Der Weg zur Individuation*. Zurich: Rascher, 1965. Pp. 160. Sfr. 11.50 paper.—A serious consideration of the larger aspects of C. G. Jung's encompassing conception of individuation written by a leading exponent of Jung's theories. There is much rethinking and reformulation necessary in order to make the individuation theory accessible to other schools of psychology. Though this book is cast altogether within the Jungian perspective, it is a valuable contribution.—I. PROGOFF, *New York, N. Y.*
- JUNG, C. G. *Civilization in transition*. Transl. by R. F. C. Hull. New York: Bollingen Foundation, Pantheon Books, 1964. Pp. xii + 618. \$6.75.—This

volume 10 of Jung's collected works includes his controversial writing during the Nazi period. The entire series is most carefully produced, e.g., with all the paragraphs numbered through.

- KELLER, W. *Das Selbstwertstreben: Wesen, Formen und Schicksale*. Munich: Reinhardt, 1963. Pp. 170. DM 11.00.—The author confronts the psychoanalytic concept of drives with his concept of human existence as the striving toward self-realization and self-perfection, which carries over into all the basic drives. He presents convincing evidence that the striving for self-esteem is basic to man irrespective of the actual form of his life, as manifested in the greatest degree in the erroneous forms of self-realization of the neurotic. He sharply criticizes Freud without failing to appreciate his "immeasurable merits." But Adler's assertions which would be basic to the author's conception, are barely mentioned. Instead, he considers his views on inhibition as supplementary to those of Schultz-Hencke. The book could actually be regarded as a contribution to Individual Psychology.—MARGARETE KRAUSE-ABLASS, Kiel, Germany.
- KIELL, N. (Ed.) *Psychiatry and psychology in the visual arts and aesthetics: a bibliography*. Madison & Milwaukee: Univer. Wisconsin Press, 1965. Pp. xiv + 250. \$5.00.—Over 7200 titles are presented here. These are arranged in 22 sections and an author index, including sections on tests on aesthetics, art aptitude and projective techniques.
- KINSEY, A. C. et al. *Sexual behavior in the human female* (1953). New York: Pocket Books, 1965. Pp. xxxii + 963. \$1.65.
- KORNHAUSER, A. *Mental health of the industrial worker: a Detroit study*. New York: Wiley, 1965. Pp. xi + 354. \$7.95.—Poor mental health is defined as consisting essentially of low self-esteem and social alienation, feelings of hostility and dissatisfaction with life. The main finding is that among comparatively secure, well-paid auto workers mental health varies with the job level, with the best mental health found in the highest occupations. While in general the men are moderately happy, the author finds that at all levels they pursue relatively narrow goals of personal success so that they lead a humdrum existence and are not fully alive. "Without worthwhile goals (beyond the immediate and personal) life is empty and . . . deeply unsatisfying" (p. 288). "What would give new import and zest to their lives . . . is aroused motivation to join with their fellows . . . to build a better world" (p. 290).
- KORNICH, M. (Ed.) *Underachievement*. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1965. Pp. xxii + 670. \$18.50.—Fifty-one articles, most of them previously published, are presented here as a sample selected from 500 published and unpublished papers on the subject. Strangely enough the work of H. G. Gough is not included.
- KRIS, E. *Psychoanalytic explorations in art* (1952). New York: Schocken Books, 1964. Pp. 384. \$2.95 paper.—This is a most scholarly and fascinating book, no matter what one's stand toward psychoanalysis, with 79 illustrations.
- LEIBOWITZ, H. W. *Visual perception*. New York: Macmillan, 1965. Pp. xii + 177. \$1.95 paper.—Leibowitz has achieved the goal of the "Critical issues

in psychology" series by his authoritative, straightforward, and provocative depicting of visual perception. He blends narrative (60 pp.) and abridged original articles (103 pp.) dealing with classical and contemporary, animal, and human research in 8 perceptual areas: adaptation, stability, and continuity, based upon learned constancies; innate aspects; learning; selectivity and attention; motivation; illusions as mismodification; man-machine relations; and the active contribution of the nervous system. Emphasis is on "the active role of the organism in perception." The book is clearly written and incorporates a generous number of examples from everyday experience as well as from the laboratory.—M. W. PERRINE, *Univer. Vermont*.

LONG, N. J., MORSE, W. C., NEWMAN, RUTH G. (Eds.) *Conflict in the classroom: the education of emotionally disturbed children*. Belmont, Cal.: Wadsworth, 1965. Pp. xi + 515. \$6.00. \$4.50 paper.—Here is a tremendous amount of information. Beyond 100 pages of literary selections describing how it feels to be emotionally disturbed, there are over 50 papers on providing for, working with, and learning about children with learning and/or emotional disabilities. The editors and F. Redl, who wrote the foreword, contribute a third of the papers, and indicate the organization of their greatly varied material with a running commentary. In their view, most disturbed children "are having a very difficult time handling their impulsivity," and the need is to understand the child's (and the teacher's) intrapersonal problems. A minority voice with an interpersonal emphasis is, however, also presented.

LOWEN, A. *Love and orgasm*. New York: Macmillan, 1965. Pp. 303. \$6.95.—This is a serious book, most readable for both the professional and lay person. It is an attempt to correlate love and sexual behavior into a holistic approach to personality. In the last analysis, however, Dr. Lowen makes this relationship quite mechanistic. His description and understanding of sexual maturity versus sexual sophistication is very fine.—R. T. CROSS, *Louis A. Weiss Memorial Hospital, Chicago, Ill.*

MALAMUD, D. I., & MACHOVER, SOLOMON. *Toward self-understanding: group techniques in self-confrontation*. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1965. Pp. xii + 269. \$8.50.—The authors, who have conducted over 100 workshops in adult education, report here on two with mental health clinic outpatients awaiting psychotherapy. The purpose of such workshops, which have generally 15 weekly, two-hour sessions, is to promote self-understanding which will bring about positive changes in the lives of their 30-60 members, through carefully planned classroom procedures, called "experiments." The book's purpose to serve as a useful guide for such procedures is very well carried out. A full report is given of the workshop sessions, including constructive criticism of the leaders, and a follow-up of each member. There are suggestions for over 60 "experiments."

MANDLER, JEAN M., & MANDLER, G. (Eds.) *Thinking: from association to Gestalt*. New York: Wiley, 1964. Pp. x + 300. \$4.95.—This is truly a "Perspectives in psychology" book, excellently planned and executed to bring the reader the pleasure and understanding uniquely derivable from an historical account. In it one shares the rediscovery of old wisdom, and the excitement of

past controversies and brilliant discoveries within one's own memory. The sophisticated choice of selections, underscored by the editorial comments, clearly brings out the course taken from the philosophic to the psychological concern with thinking. While each of the 20 contributors is significant, it is a particular merit of the editors to have made the German scholars available (over 50 pages in the editors' own smooth translation), especially to have "uncovered" the work of Selz. Relevant views of other authors are brought into the commentaries.

McKINNEY, F. *Understanding personality: cases in counseling*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1965. Pp. xiv + 338. \$5.50.—This book should serve well its main function as stated by L. Carmichael in his introduction "to help the serious student . . . to gain a first-hand knowledge of what people who need counseling are like." At the end of each case are a few questions regarding outstanding personality trends and patterns, and a listing of concepts with references helpful in understanding the case. The orientation is eclectic, from a client-centered base line. Nearly each of the 20 cases reported has a follow-up account from as much as twenty years after the initial consultation. This is a most welcome contrast to most cases in the literature and makes the book particularly valuable.

NOTTERMAN, J. M., & MINTZ, D. E. *Dynamics of response*. New York: Wiley, 1965. Pp. 277. \$8.95.—This is a report of research within the Skinnerian tradition. The dynamics of response were the peak force exerted upon the manipulandum, duration of response, and the time integral of force. Among the phenomena studied were differentiation, double discrimination, extinction, and avoidance. Novel contingencies were also introduced, such as "proportional reinforcement," where reinforcement magnitude was proportional to the force expended. Discussions were lucid and restrained. The book is an excellent example of careful scientific work and is recommended to students of operant behavior.—N. J. SLAMECKA, *Univer. Vermont*.

REIFF, R., & RIESSMAN, F. *The indigenous nonprofessional*. Lexington, Mass.: Comm. Ment. Hlth J., Box 23, 1966. Pp. 32. \$1.00 paper.—The concept of employing people from the ranks of those who are to be helped has been adopted by the Office of Economic Opportunity, and is being explored by the National Institute of Mental Health, as a strategy of change in community mental health programs. This monograph provides a conceptual framework for the selection, training, and use of such nonprofessionals (of whom 70,000 are currently employed). It discusses the new "Expeditor" role similar in some ways to the "Ombudsman" who has been successful in Sweden and is now being innovated in England.

SAS, S. *Der Hinkende als Symbol*. Zurich: Rascher, 1964. Pp. 152. Sfr. 26.50.—A study of the archetypal theme of the deformed person, especially the one who is lame, as a figure in cultural myths, religion, and art. A good example of the Jungian method of *amplification*, it ranges across many fields in the comparative study of symbolism before presenting a psychological commentary in terms of Jung's conception of individuation. 20 illustrations.—I. PROGOFF, *New York, N. Y.*

- SINGER, E. *Key concepts in psychotherapy*. Foreword by E. S. Tauber. New York: Random House, 1965. Pp. xvi + 384. \$6.95.—Siding with those who consider psychotherapy related to self-actualization and ethics, Singer, connected with the William Alanson White Institute, attempts here a clarification of the terminology of various authors. Some of the concepts treated in respective chapters are interpretation, resistance, transference, countertransference, insight, and termination. Despite his own diverse position, the author retains Freud as standard, and the alternatives are essentially neo-Freudian. The Adlerian will find much that is very familiar to him, yet the chief mention of Adler is found in a mere footnote acknowledging that Adler was "among the first" to recognize man's potential for active cooperation as a primary tendency.
- STRUNK, O., JR. *Mature religion: a psychological study*. New York: Abingdon Press, 1965. Pp. 160. \$2.75.—A scissors-and-paste skimming through the writings of "depth psychology" (Freud, Jung, and Fromm) and "height psychology" (James, Allport, and Frankl) for the standards of mature (read "good") religion. The utterances of the psychologists are reported as if they were oracular. There is only one reference to Adlerian psychology, informing us that it emphasizes the "will to power." This misunderstanding was forgivable 30 years ago, perhaps, but not today.—REV. R. L. POWERS, *Chicago*.
- Studien aus dem C. G. Jung-Institut, Zürich, XVIII. *Psychotherapeutische Probleme*. Mit Beiträgen von G. Adler, M.-L. von Franz, H. K. Fierz, Jolande Jacobi, K. Binswanger, B. Hannah. Zurich: Rascher, 1964. Pp. 206. Sfr. 20.60—A collection of essays by six leading Jungian psychotherapists, one practicing in England, the others in Switzerland. The subjects are wide ranging, including the question of meaning in psychotherapy, the magical quality of the unconscious, the stages of life, and sexual problems. A valuable collection of essays from the Jungian point of view.—I. PROGOFF, *New York, N. Y.*
- TOMKINS, S. S., & IZARD, C. E. (Eds.) *Affect, cognition, and personality: empirical studies*. New York: Springer, 1965. Pp. xii + 464. \$10.00—The book's purpose "to accelerate the growing interest . . . in the feasibility and significance of the empirical study of affect" (p. v.) is accomplished by presenting an adequate sampling of contemporary research, even though a cohesive systematic position does not emerge. Of particular interest are the studies by: Tomkins on polarities and on the psychology of commitment; Messick on birth order, personality variables, and reaction to negative affect; Harvey on the influence of cognition of affective arousal; Leventhal and Sharp on facial expressions as indicators of affect during childbirth; Exline and Winters on interpersonal perception and mutual glances; and Ekman on nonverbal communication of affect as source of information about interpersonal relations.—M. W. PERRINE, *Univer. Vermont*.
- WILLIAMS, R. H., & WIRTHS, CLAUDINE G. *Lives through the years: styles of life and successful aging*. Foreword by T. Parsons. New York: Atherton Press, 1965. Pp. xiii + 298. \$8.95—Continuing the work by Cumming and Henry, *Growing old* (Basic Books, 1961), the present authors refine the conception

of a disengagement process by making it relative to the individual's style of life. For successful aging a person should be enabled to continue his style of life. From a thorough interview study of 168 aging Ss the authors arrive at the optimistic conclusion that "the majority of people in the dominant American culture . . . will be found to be relatively successful agers . . . the highly unsuccessful agers constitute a small minority" (p. 211). The concept of style of life used here, is explained by the senior author in the present issue of this *Journal*.

WOLMAN, B. B. (Ed.) *Scientific psychology: principles and approaches*. Consult. Ed. E. Nagel. New York: Basic Books, 1965. \$12.50. Pp. xv + 620.—The volume is "an attempt to bring about a rapprochement between scientific psychology and the philosophy of science." It consists of 30 original chapters by philosophers and psychologists arranged in 3 parts (principles, systems, issues). The part on systems, by far the largest, has chapters on Pavlov, neo-Hullian behaviorism, Gestalt psychology, Individual Psychology, personalistic psychology, but also on the vagueness in psychological theories, and choice points in behavior research, among others. The editor has succeeded in bringing many interesting papers together, including one third from countries other than the U. S. But one misses a clear organization of the volume and any attempt at integrating the various contributions.

NEWS AND NOTES

The 15th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology will be held in Chicago, May 28-29, 1966. As in the previous year, the meeting will take place at St. Joseph Hospital, 2900 North Lake Shore Drive. For further information write to Miss Margaret E. Goldman, executive secretary, 445 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60657.

The 10th International Congress of Individual Psychology will be held in Salzburg, Austria, September 1-4, 1966, in the *Kongresshaus*. For information and reservations write to Dr. Knut Baumgärtel, Tuchlauben 7, A-1010 Vienna, Austria.

Group Flight Arrangements have been made in connection with the Salzburg Congress for members of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology. The flight will leave Kennedy Airport, July 28, and return there, September 7. The rate is \$360.00 round trip. For further information write to Dr. Lucia Radl, 246 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10023.

Danica Deutsch read a paper, "Family Therapy and Family Life Style," at the Twenty-third Conference of the American Group Psychotherapy Association, Philadelphia, January 29, 1966.