

Adler advised cases of insomnia, "When you are unable to go to sleep, think how you can please someone." This is an ordeal for them since such patients worry about themselves, not others. Rather than do the latter they go to sleep (1, p. 347).

Haley states that paradoxical communication occurs in hypnosis, in symptomatic behavior, and in "spontaneous" change in psychotherapy. There are fascinating chapters in this book on hypnosis, on brief directive psychotherapy, marriage therapy, family therapy, and one on the real meaning of schizophrenia in which the author shows us that the irrational behavior of a schizophrenic can be understood as his method of avoiding communication with others. Haley's ideas are complicated and not easy to explain briefly. A thorough reading of this book cannot help but prove fruitful.

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REFERENCE

1. ADLER, A. *The Individual Psychology of Alfred Adler*. New York: Basic Books, 1956.

BOOK NOTES

ANASTASI, ANNE (Ed.) *Individual differences*. New York: Wiley, 1965. Pp. xiii + 301. \$5.00; \$2.95 paper.—Another excellent volume in the Perspectives in Psychology series. Dr. Anastasi sees her editorial function "as that of a guide who takes the reader on a personally conducted tour of the literature," and there could be no better qualified or more skillful guide for this field. It includes five areas, selected to represent "active foci of current research," having basic and far-reaching concepts and findings: measurement of individual differences, nature of intelligence, behavior genetics, cultural deprivation, and nature of genius. The papers cover the almost hundred years since Galton's contribution of 1869, up to 1962. Dr. Anastasi's introduction and transitional comments combine with the selections to make an integrated, smoothly moving, highly recommendable account.

ASSAGIOLI, R. *Psychosynthesis: a manual of principles and techniques*. New York: Hobbs, Dorman, 1965. Pp. 323. \$7.50.—Everyone interested in personality or psychotherapy should know Dr. Assagioli's work. Born in Venice, 1888, he is fully aware of current literature here and elsewhere. In a few, readily learned idiosyncratic terms, he presents his original ideas in unusual combination with the findings of others. His techniques, intended for self-help as well as psychotherapy, are described systematically and concretely. Their range is most comprehensive: questionnaires, diary-keeping, music therapy, exercises in reflection and developing the will, etc. The range of the fields discussed is likewise wide, from greater self-realization to desensitization. Always Assagioli judges each case individually, with the single purpose, and accompanying trust of reaching the level of greatest harmony.

- BRECHER, RUTH & E. (Eds.) *An analysis of human sexual response*. New York: Signet Books, 1966. Pp. 318. \$0.75 paper.—This low-priced paperback is certainly a “best buy” in its field: In Part 1, the main section, the editors give a 90-page summary of the work of Masters and Johnson. Part 2 presents 3 other sex studies including a 50-page review article on frigidity, with 167 references, by D. G. Brown. Part 3 deals with counseling, including a paper on “Sex after forty—and after seventy” by I. Rubin. In Part 4, concerned with sex research and our culture, J. Corry concludes with I. L. Reiss: “It is the style of life that determines sexual attitudes” (p. 288). The volume ends with a 5-page bibliography of W. H. Masters and associates.
- DEMARTINO, M. F. (Ed.) *Sexual behavior and personality characteristics* (1963). New York: Grove Press, 1966. Pp. 412. \$0.95 paper.—See this *Journal*, 1964, 20, p. 114.
- ERIKSON, E. H. (Ed.) *The challenge of youth* (1963). Garden City: Anchor Books, 1965. Pp. xvi + 340. \$1.45 paper.—Published originally as *Youth: change and challenge*, these contributions on the universal characteristics of youth and its specific manifestations in a wide range of current situations are truly a “high combination of scholarly endeavor and personal style” (p. vii). The varied, sparkling styles reflect the distinction of the authors, the paper by Erikson being particularly representative of his approach and literary manner. The other authors are: S. N. Eisenstadt, K. D. Naegle, B. Bettelheim, T. Parsons, A. J. Goldberg, R. Denney, J. F. Kauffman, K. Keniston, R. Coles, R. J. Lifton, L. Wylie, and G. Sherman. Youth is seen in the Peace Corps, our technology, our social change, and non-violence in the South. There are also chapters on youth in Japan, France, and Russia.
- FINE, R. *The psychology of the chess player* (formerly titled: *Psychoanalytic observations on chess and chess masters*). New York: Dover, 1967. Pp. 74. \$1.00 paper.—Published first in 1956 this monograph has been called by Ernest Jones a psychoanalytic classic. And so, indeed, it is, as reflected in the summary: “The other libidinal drives involved [besides aggression] date mainly from the anal-phallic level of development. . . The King stands for: the boy’s penis in the phallic stage . . . Aggression is handled by deep repression . . . The ego of the chess player is opposite to that of the overt homosexual . . . Chess offers both libidinal and ego gratifications” (pp. 68-69). The personalities of nine champions are discussed from the above viewpoint; their portraits are also included.
- FOWLER, H. *Curiosity and exploratory behavior*. New York: Macmillan, 1965. viii + 216. \$1.95 paper.—About one third of this book is the author’s own review of the literature and statement of the current status of the problem. His summary is fair, and excellently done. His theorizing is meticulous. He rejects the drive-reduction formulation of exploratory behavior, as well as the arousal concept. His own modified behaviorist view sees curiosity as a “learned, anticipatory reaction to the changes in stimulation contingent upon some instrumental act” (p. 58). One might wonder why a more explicit cognitive approach, or the butterfly-curve motivational conceptions of McClelland, or adaptation-level of Helson are not dealt with. The re-

maining 2/3 of the book consists of 14 selected reports from the literature which make interesting reading.—D. G. FORGAYS, *Univer. Vermont*.

- FRINGS, M. S. *Max Scheler: a concise introduction into the world of a great thinker*. Pittsburgh: Duquesne Univer. Press, 1965. Pp. 223. \$6.50.—The author provides a great service with this introduction to Scheler (1874-1928) who promises to become increasingly important among humanistic psychologists. According to Scheler, love, values, and insight are part of man—"not deducible from man's biological animality" (p. 48). We learn that Scheler stresses man's interrelatedness. Man is a *Gemeinschaftswesen*, with endowments for inter-human emotional relations among which Scheler distinguishes community of feeling (*Miteinanderfühlen*), fellow-feeling (*Mitgefühl*), and others (pp. 56-57). Scheler's book presenting these concepts appeared first in 1913, and in 1954 in translation as *The nature of sympathy*. Love in this sense becomes for Scheler "the mother of spirit and reason itself" (p. 71).
- GURWITSCH, A. *Studies in phenomenology and psychology*. Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern Univer. Press, 1966. Pp. xxv + 452. \$12.95.—Gurwitsch is a professor of philosophy at the New School for Social Research, and a noted disciple of Husserl. This book is a collection of his miscellaneous writings over a period of 30 years. In it he comments on Gestalt psychology, Wm. James, Goldstein, Kant and many positions in relation to the Husserlian world view. There are traces and hints of what a clinician might find useful. Most will not regard this work as important as his *Field of consciousness*.—W. VAN DUSEN, *Mendocino State Hospital, Talmage, Calif.*
- HALL, C. S. *The meaning of dreams* (1953). New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966. Pp. xxv + 244. \$2.45.—Objecting to "Freud's disguise theory" (p. 94), Hall proposes a "cognitive theory of dreams" in which "the symbols of dreams are there to express something, not to hide it" (p. 95). They are "always an idea in the mind of a dreamer" (p. 95). It is on such grounds that Foulkes had found, "Adler's theory . . . has formed a large part of the conceptual foundation" of Hall's as well as Fromm's dream theories (*Psychol. Bull.*, 1964, 62, 236-247). In an important new introduction, Hall, now director of the Institute of Dream Research, warns against the confusion between the physiological and psychological aspects of dreaming as a result of the new work in sleep physiology. The most important dream literature up to 1966 is also given. As well as for its contents, the book is highly recommended for the author's great clarity of expression.
- HAYDEN, D. E., & ALWORTH, E. P. (Eds.) *Classics in semantics*. New York: Phil. Libr., 1965. Pp. x + 382. \$10.00.—These are 23 fine selections from Plato to Anatol Rapoport, including Bacon, Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, J. S. Mill, C. S. Peirce, Thorstein Veblen, Dewey, Einstein, and Francesco Barone. "They suggest both the breadth and the depth of concern about communication—about meaning—about man's most distinguishing characteristic" (p. vi).
- JONES, M. R. (Ed.) *Human motivation: a symposium*. Lincoln, Neb.: Univer. Nebraska Press, 1965. Pp. vii + 87. \$4.25.—These papers were read at the 17th International Congress of Psychology, Washington, 1963, and thus

a Dane, a Pole, and a Swede are among the participants. The contents are: Some general implications of conceptual developments in the study of achievement-oriented behavior, by J. W. Atkinson; Criteria for judging needs to be instinctoid, by A. H. Maslow; Theories of motivation: an overview and synthesis, by K. B. Madsen, Copenhagen; Motivation as a component of the regulatory system, by J. Reykowski, Warsaw. Discussants were I. Dureman, Upsala, and the editor. The papers are informative, but one is tempted to *pun* it all together by saying, despite the best motivation, the synthesis component of this symposium does not meet the criterion of achievement.

KASTENBAUM, R. (Ed.) *Contributions to the psychobiology of aging*. New York: Springer, 1965. Pp. x + 115. \$3.00 paper.—The approach of these exciting symposia papers is from developmental field theory. In the two best chapters, skirting the social aspects, by the editor and Klopfer, the latter explores the injuries to self-esteem through enforced retirement and disengagement. Sobel cites evidence that even body cells will deteriorate for lack of stimulation. We know the harmful effects of sensory deprivation. All this has relevance to Adlerian psychology with its stress of activity and creativity of the individual at all stages of life. One hopes that in his future work Kastenbaum will surmount an obvious hurdle—to deal with aging on a social as well as psychobiological level.—ESTHER P. SPITZER, *New York, N. Y.*

KWANT, R. C. *Phenomenology of social existence*. Trans. by H. J. Koren. Pittsburgh: Duquesne Univer. Press, 1965. Pp. x + 263. \$5.95.—This book is a guided tour through a certain very timely European intellectual landscape, but it is most helpful to those who are already familiar with the major landmarks. Anyone with an interest in the reconciliation of existential phenomenology with Marxist economic sociology will find an interesting and clearly presented line of argument here.—A. WARMOTH, *Mendocino State Hospital, Talmage, Calif.*

LEVINE, D. (Ed.) *Nebraska symposium on motivation 1965*. Lincoln, Neb.: Univer. Nebraska Press, 1965. Pp. xi + 344. \$5.50, \$2.50 paper.—Among the innumerable symposia, this one stands out for both quantity and quality. The volume could ably stand on its own as a text in motivation. Its contents are: Motivation and behavior, by H. H. Kendler; Some needed developments in the motivational theory of emotions, by R. W. Leeper; Reinforcement theory, by D. Premack; Intrinsic motivation and its role in psychological development, by J. McV. Hunt; Ethnocentric and other altruistic motives, by D. T. Campbell; and Motivation in an informational psychology, by J. P. Guilford. This indicates the book's wide scope and its authoritative contributors. Each treats his particular sphere of competence in an unusually broad approach, several with comprehensive backgrounds of history and related studies, and extensive bibliographies.

LÖWITH, K. *Nature, history, and existentialism, and other essays in the philosophy of history*. Ed. and introd. by A. Levison. Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern Univer. Press, 1966. Pp. xl + 220. \$8.50.—This is a collection of eleven essays by the German philosopher, some of which are translations. He

examines human existence in its relationship to nature and history, with special reference to the work of Heidegger, Marx, Hegel, and Rosenzweig. Nature is seen both from the standpoint of human experience and what science has found. The author takes a generally existential position and contrasts it with older philosophies. His is a readable and often provocative philosophy though it is not directly relevant to psychology.—W. VAN DUSEN, *Mendocino State Hospital, Talmage, Calif.*

LUIJPEN, W. A. *Phenomenology and humanism: a primer in existential phenomenology*. Pittsburgh: Duquesne Univer. Press, 1966. Pp. 155. \$3.25—The subtitle sums up this well written introduction to the European movement presented. The book is recommended for anyone who wishes a simple, clear, and perceptive entree into the sometimes opaque world of Husserl and his followers.—A. WARMOTH, *Mendocino State Hospital, Talmage, Calif.*

MALINOWSKI, B. *The father in primitive psychology* (1927). New York: Norton, 1966, Pp. 95. \$1.25 paper.—While the fact of the ignorance of physiological paternity is of interest in itself, the greater impact of this classic report would seem today to be the tenacity with which strongly traditional views are maintained even when contradicted by facts which seem obvious to members of other cultures.

McLEAN, A. A. (Chairm.) *The mentally ill employee: his treatment and rehabilitation: a guide for management*. New York: Hoeber, Harper & Row, 1965. Pp. x + 110. \$2.95.—Prepared by the Committee on Occupational Psychiatry of the American Psychiatric Association, this small book gives today's outlook as, "mental illness is an illness" and "the trouble maker is invariably a troubled person." Common types of mentally ill behavior found on the job are described, the better to be recognized and the earlier to be helped. The importance of human relations is recognized in selection, training, and job satisfaction. The book is repetitive despite its brevity.

MITCHELL, S. W. *Injuries of nerves and their consequences* (1872). New introd. by L. C. McHenry, Jr. New York: Dover, 1965. Pp. xxii + 377. \$2.75 paper.—According to the Publications Advisory Committee of the American Academy of Neurology, Dr. Mitchell's original task was "so well accomplished that little opportunity for fresh description remained to his successors." Humanistically oriented, he "made the individual patient the focal point of clinical interest . . . This was in keeping with his interest in the reactions of men to their environment which he fulfilled in his poems and novels" (pp. vi-vii). The latter were laid largely in the Civil War setting, just as some of the 27,000 wounded from Gettysburg had become his first patients.

MONEY, J. (Ed.) *Sex research: new developments*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1965. Pp. xii + 260. \$3.50 paper.—This is an excellent "refresher course" for the professional reader, presented through interdisciplinary contributions of leading researchers: Money on psychosexual differentiation; Evelyn Hooker on gender identity in male homosexuals; Masters and Virginia E. Johnson on the female sexual response cycle; Beach on mating behavior in animals; the Harlows on the effects of rearing conditions on behavior. Young, Goy, and Phoenix on hormones and sexual behavior; MacLean on

brain functions; Pfaff on cerebral implantation; and critique and discussion by Maslow and Nowlis. It provides a fascinating joining and separating-out of psycho-eco-socio-neuro-physio-sexual functions, all to be taken in by the reader—and then weighted by him according to his own psycho-socio-sexual position.

MOSAK, H. H., & SHULMAN, B. H. *The neuroses: a syllabus*. Chicago: Alfred Adler Institute, 1966. Pp. 52, paper.—Preceded by two others (see this *Journal*, 1961, 17, p. 243; 1964, 20, p. 117) the present syllabus is organized into 10 units and follows the nosological categories of the American Psychiatric Association. Some 570 reading references, often different parts of the same books, are given but are rather unevenly distributed. E.g., the unit on sociopathic personalities has 179 references, while that on personality trait disorders has only 7 references, with only one to an Adlerian source and none to Adler. Still, the syllabus presents a large part of the Adlerian and related literature, shows how Adlerian thinking can be brought organizationally in line with accepted nosological categories, and will be generally helpful.

New directions in psychology. Vol. 2. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1965. Pp. x + 422. \$3.50 paper.—Four “fresh and informed” comprehensive accounts of currently investigated problems are presented to the student and sophisticated layman, as follows: F. Barron, The psychology of creativity; W. C. Dement, An essay on dreams—the role of physiology in understanding their nature; W. Edwards, H. Lindman, and L. D. Phillips, Emerging technologies for making decisions; and J. & Marianne Olds, Drives, rewards and the brain. Widely disparate in topic, and varying in degree of technicality, these are alike in being excellent presentations, too lengthy for journal articles, by outstanding workers who “have themselves done much to extend the frontiers of the problems” (p. vi) with which they are dealing here. Foreword by T. M. Newcomb.

PLATTEL, M. G. *Social philosophy*. Transl. from the Dutch by H. J. Koren. Pittsburgh: Duquesne Univer. Press, 1965. Pp. x + 346. \$7.95.—After a critique of traditional philosophy the author develops a theory of personalism not unlike the Adlerian Weltanschauung in its emphasis on “human co-existence” in the eternity of love. He examines societal relationships and institutions such as the state, private property, and work, and in this U. S. edition, a section on natural law has been added which makes an important contribution in the context with personal ethics.—J. H. BUNZEL, *St. John's College, Collegeville, Minn.*

RABIN, A. I. *Growing up in the Kibbutz*. New York: Springer, 1965. Pp. ix + 230. \$5.00; \$2.95 soft cover.—A splendid contribution to developmental psychology not only by detailing this form of collective child-rearing, but also measuring the development of its subjects, and comparing this with matched controls from family-reared Israeli children. Forty-four infants were tested on Vineland and Griffith scales; 72 ten-year-olds, on Rorschach, Blacky, sentence completion, and draw-a-person; 55 17-year-olds, on Rorschach, TAT, and sentence completion; and 62 young men, on TAT, sentence

completion, and a general questionnaire. The results, generally favorable to the Kibbutz Ss, are of the greatest interest, as are their theoretical implications, e.g., regarding the flexibility of the personality in its development, transcending infantile experiences and the nuclear family's influence.

REEVES, JOAN W. *Thinking about thinking*. New York: Braziller, 1966. Pp. 333. \$6.95.—This book is a discussion of the relationship of associative processes to those forming the basis of logical thought, and as such offers some interesting variations on this theme. The author, reader in psychology, University of London, penetrates the writings of Locke, Spinoza, Freud, Galton, and Binet in an effort to extract the roots of current views of thinking. Lesser known works are cited (particularly for Locke and Binet) which place the more famous ones in a different focus. While this constitutes a very selective history of thinking, it is not an arbitrary one; it serves to trace the influences responsible for the shift from an inspectionist view to an approach relating thought to action. This approach is then discussed in its current forms. The book provides an enjoyable and scholarly excursion from which the reader is certain to emerge thinking about thinking.—CAROLYN J. HURSCH, *Univer. Vermont*.

REISMAN, J. M. *The development of clinical psychology*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1966. Pp. ix + 374. \$3.95 paper.—The material is organized in chapters according to the seven decades from 1890 to 1959, the sections in each being: normal personality functioning, diagnostic techniques, diagnostic formulations, treatment formulations, and professional development. In this way the author has created a book that holds the reader's interest and greatly facilitates his integration of the material. The presentations of Adler are brief but quite adequate. The book ends quoting Witmer—the father of clinical psychology who, it is observed, died almost unnoted in 1956, the year of the centenary of Freud's birth—with the sentence: "In the final analysis the progress of clinical psychology, as of every other science, will be determined by the value and amount of its contributions to the advancement of the human race."

SCHNEIDERS, A. A. *Personality dynamics and mental health: principles of adjustment and mental hygiene*. Rev. ed. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1965. Pp. xii + 546. \$7.75.—This is a well written, easily read textbook by a professor at Boston College. The importance of goal-directed behavior is stressed, and the principle of finalistic causality as the main determiner of individual behavior might be considered to be the general theme of the book. Adlerian self-determinism seen in a teleological framework is a focal point although minimal determinism is accepted on occasion. Personality is presented from a process standpoint as an emerging phenomenon. Therefore the phenomenological is also stressed. This book should definitely be considered when one selects a text in adjustment or mental hygiene.—E. J. KRONENBERGER, *Xavier University*.

SHAW, F. J. *Reconciliation: a theory of man transcending*. Edited by S. M. Jourard, & D. C. Overlade. Princeton, N.J.: Van Nostrand, 1966. Pp. 148. \$1.75 paper.—Frank Shaw lived before his time and died untimely. This collection

of his writings points the way toward reconciliation of contradictions as the method of growth in persons and in science, and hence builds a bridge above behaviorism and humanism, rather than claiming that the other guy's ism is a reaction formation. Shaw was as scientific and as humane as any theorist, and, as this book shows, had a better sense of humor. In fact, I would say that any student, including any famous personality theorist, whose scientific insight is not heightened by reading this book is a lost cause, if it were not for the specter of Frank reading over my shoulder and pronouncing a succinct and unprintable comment.—D. O'DONOVAN, *Florida Atlantic Univer.*

- SIMMONS, O. G. *Work and mental illness: eight case studies.* With Helen MacG. Hughes. New York: Wiley, 1965. Pp. x + 271. \$6.95.—These longitudinal case studies, on 4 single and 4 married men, were carried out over 3-4 years through interviews with them and their families, and in some cases with their therapists or employers. Some general conclusions are: People important to the patient pose contingencies as decisive in his career as his affliction itself; and the patient learns little or nothing from hospitalization. In view of the value attached to work, emphasis should be on teaching him what is necessary for getting back into the world of work as soon as possible.
- SMITH, W., & OLSON, E. *The menace of pep pills.* Chicago: Camerarts Publishing Co., 1965. Pp. 128. \$0.75 paper.—Though lurid, the contents are largely newspaper quotations from credible sources such as law enforcement officers, FDA and other government agencies, as well as senators and psychiatrists.
- STEIN, M. I. *Volunteers for peace: the first group of peace corps volunteers in a rural community development program in Colombia, South America.* New York: Wiley, 1966. Pp. 258. \$7.95.—A well-documented, explicit and simply written book. In readable manner it describes the volunteers' delicate problems in dealing with the native people, and the entire process of accomplishing their assignment. It begins with the trainees' acceptance in the Peace Corps and ends with their separation. The prediction of effectiveness during training through self-descriptive inventories, ratings, grades and tests is related to their performance. The description of the culture of Colombia and the volunteers' effect upon its people, along with evaluations from supervisors and the Colombians themselves is excellent. Tables summarize the raw data effectively. Very informative for the professional and the educated layman.—A. G. NIKELLY, *Univer. Illinois.*
- TIMUR, M. *The theory of morals.* New York: Phil. Libr., 1965. Pp. xii + 524. \$7.50.—Professor Timur was formerly chancellor of the University of Peshawar. He sums up the fundamental nature of objective value as "the relationship of superiority-inferiority between different valuable situations, and therefore 'better' is the more fundamental notion than 'good'" (p. v).
- TORRANCE, E. P., & STROM, R. D. (Eds.) *Mental health and achievement: increasing potential and reducing school dropout.* New York: Wiley, 1965. Pp. xiii + 417. \$4.95 softback.—An excellent collection of 37 experimental and general papers. To mention a few of the many noteworthy points: the importance of the pupil's self-concept, and the parent's role in its shaping; the cognitive components in the mother-child communicative and interactive modes,

and the implications of this for the training of mothers; the value in listening to the young person; the realization that individuals tend to develop along lines they find rewarding, and drawing the consequence of shifting our social rewards accordingly; utilizing the strengths in the underprivileged child; the need for an approach both profound and simple which would be common to personality theory and education.

ULLMANN, L. P., & KRASNER, L. (Eds.) *Case studies in behavior modification*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1965. Pp. xii + 401. \$7.95.—This book, with an informative introduction of 67 pages, somewhat overlaps the editors' slightly earlier volume (see book reviews). There is more case material here with a view to combining in one reference work the most recent clinical applications of learning concepts, at the advanced undergraduate level. The extent of this work is fantastic: 50 articles, of which only 6 were originally published before 1960. The range of behaviors is equally impressive, and although S's problems are many times not totally solved, his behavior is undeniably improved. Whereas "such case material . . . is not evidence or validation in itself, . . . it provides . . . illustrations" (p. vii) and leads students to think critically about "issues which currently dominate psychological and psychiatric literature."

WAPNER, S., & WERNER, H. (Eds.) *The body percept*. New York: Random House, 1965. Pp. x + 112. \$1.65 paper.—Based on a symposium at the 17th International Congress of Psychology, Washington, 1963, these papers are introduced by the late Professor Werner. The contributions are: An experimental approach to body perception from the organismic-developmental point of view by S. Wapner and H. Werner; Development of the body concept and psychological differentiation by H. A. Witkin; Personality, body perception, and body image boundary by S. Fisher and S. E. Cleveland; Disorders of corporal awareness in parietal disease by M. Critchley; and discussion by J. de Ajuriaguerra, Geneva, Switzerland. The papers are based on experimental findings; their presentation is at the graduate-student level.

WEISMAN, A. D. *The existential core of psychoanalysis: reality sense and responsibility*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1965. Pp. xii + 268. \$7.50.—The author's major concern is *subjective responsibility* which recognizes man as the initiator and "the reality of choice, freedom, consciousness, motivation . . . capacity to control . . ." (p. 167). *Objective responsibility* pertains to the deterministic side, including instinctual drives. The author's thesis is that contrary to popular, conservative opinion, psychoanalysis is not inflexibly committed to the deterministic side (pp. 165 & 175). In the author's treatment the Freudian class concepts become aspects of continuous series (p. 201). Thus the author restates very important issues that had been dealt with 40 and 50 years ago. But considering the preponderance of Freudianism such correctives seem to be repeatedly necessary to bridge the noted "wide gulf between psychoanalytic theory and practice" (p. viii).