

BOOK NOTES

- ACKERMAN, N. W., BEATMAN, FRANCES L., & SHERMAN, S. N. (Eds.) *Expanding theory and practice in family therapy*. New York: Family Serv. Ass. America, 1967. Pp. 182. \$5.00.—This volume, successor to one reviewed, this *Journal* 1963, 19, 240-241, contains papers by 14 psychiatrists, social workers, psychologists, and social scientists. Though each makes a significant point, we shall mention only two: Beatman discusses the "unseen hand" of grandparents in neurotic family conflicts, requiring their inclusion in therapy; R. V. Speck recommends at least one session in the family's home. A most valuable development is the use of tape recorders, video tapes, and movies. They permit the therapist to observe not only others, but also himself. We can endorse Ackerman's optimistic prediction that family diagnosis and psychotherapy "bid fair to become the very core of the newly emerging community psychiatry."—DANICA DEUTSCH, *Alfred Adler Ment. Hyg. Clin.*, New York.
- ALTMAN, J., & ZIPORYN, M. *Born to raise hell: the untold story of Richard Speck*. New York: Grove Press, 1967. Pp. 255. \$5.95.—A detailed account, by a correspondent for *Time* magazine and a hospital and court psychiatrist, of a number of psychiatric interviews held with Richard Speck, the killer of eight student nurses in Chicago, in 1966. It will prove interesting to those who would like a much closer look at this type of individual. Dr. Ziporyn believes Speck suffered from brain damage interacting with drugs, and was not responsible for his behavior, whereas a panel of five psychiatrists and psychologists called him a sociopath. Their view was based on very limited interviews, which raises the question of the adequacy of such investigations. The book also points out the need for appropriate institutionalization for such criminals.—J. BLAYLOCK, *Univer. Hawaii*.
- ALVIN, JULIETTE. *Music therapy*. New York: Humanities Press, 1967. Pp. 174. \$6.50.—The first half of this book reviews the history of music from its biological and cultural origins, and its relationships with many kinds of healing. The remainder deals with modern applications of music. Group music "in which everyone plays a part, as . . . listener or performer . . . and which answers man's fundamental desire to be needed and accepted" (p. 98) is therapeutic since all illness isolates the patient. Music gives support to all physical activity. While "mental, emotional, and physical patients have failed and lost their self-confidence" (p. 123), music therapy helps them experience success. It can also help "the inhibited patient to bring repressed emotions into consciousness" (p. 136). The British author is an accomplished musician and experienced music therapist.
- ANDREWS, G., & VINKENOOG, S. (Eds.) *The book of grass: an anthology on Indian hemp*. New York: Grove Press, 1967. Pp. xiii + 242. \$5.00.—This is an anthology about marijuana. Substantial information about religious uses of *cannabis indica* and medical aspects are presented. Timely sections with reference to legal problems, especially the harsh European and American laws in contrast to laws in other parts of the world, are found. Considerable information is presented to help the reader decide for himself whether

"Mary Jane" should be rejected categorically or whether it has a rightful place in man's search for his inner reality.—A. HINGSTON, *Honolulu, Hawaii*.

ATKINSON, J. W., & FEATHER, N. T. (Eds.) *A theory of achievement motivation*. New York: Wiley, 1966. Pp. x + 392. \$11.50.—This report of an extensive University of Michigan research program is based on six doctoral theses and numerous further studies. It culminates in a descriptive picture of "the individual in whom the motive to avoid failure greatly exceeds the motive to achieve." Among other characteristics, "he will defend himself by undertaking activities in which success is virtually assured or activities which offer so little real chance of success that the appearance of trying to do a very difficult thing more than compensates for . . . failures" (p. 369). This certainly comes close to the dynamics of Adler of those who "fear defeat more than they desire success," which in a way was his general dynamics of reduced mental health. The present book's theory is related to those of Lewin, Tolman, McClelland, Rotter, and Edwards.

BAIRD, R. N. *The penal press*. Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern Univer. Press, 1967. Pp. xii + 211. \$6.95.—This is a remarkably detailed and authoritative survey of prison newspapers and magazines. More than half of correctional institutions have inmate publications today, supplementing the well known "grapevine" system of communication. They can serve a number of purposes, including giving inmates an opportunity to write for publication, administrative communications, and contacts with the outside world. About one quarter of this book consists of selections from inmate writings, most of which have an element of bathos, fairly common in the prison press. This is a book for the specialist, and may even give some insight in the convict mind to the interested layman.—R. J. CORSINI, *Honolulu, Hawaii*.

BALDWIN, A. L. *Theories of child development*. New York: Wiley, 1967. Pp. xii + 618. \$8.95.—The theories presented here by the author are Heider's naive psychology, Lewin's field theory, Piaget's theory, Freudian theory, stimulus-response theories, Werner's organismic point of view, and the sociological viewpoint of Parsons and Bales. In the end the author tries to find areas of agreement among the theories. But these are extremely general, such as, "the concept of maturation seems to be an essential one . . . although its exact role . . . is by no means clear."

BLAINE, G. B., JR., McARTHUR, C. C., et al. *Emotional problems of the student*. (1961). Introd. by E. H. Erikson. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Anchor Books, 1966. Pp. xxx + 283. \$1.45 paper.—Fourteen articles by 13 psychiatrists and psychologists of the Harvard University Health Service on the role of psychiatrists, psychologists and faculty in a college health service, deal with patterns of student neuroses, problems of study, homosexuality, acute psychosis, suicide, apathy, special problems of women students, graduate students, medical students, etc. The basic orientation is that of ego psychology, employing especially the concept of "identity crisis," illustrated in Erik Erikson's brief but very valuable introduction on the crises in William James' life.—T. KALMAR, *Cambridge, Mass.*

BROWNFIELD, C. A. *Isolation: clinical and experimental approaches*. Foreword by W. Van Dusen. New York: Random House, 1965. Pp. xii + 180. \$1.95 paper.—This excellent introduction to the field is particularly attractive in that a thorough review of the experimental literature on isolation is balanced by an initial clinical and anecdotal part on “the psychopathology of the solitary mind,” especially “brainwashing.” The numerous experimental studies appear to lead to the conclusion that “reduction or monotonous patterning of stimulus input will not alone produce major disruptive psychological effects; such results are the product of a complex interaction of personality, anxiety, expectation, and situational structuring as well as amount and patterning of external sensory input” (pp. 90 & 116). Bibliography of an estimated 400 titles.

BUSS, A. H. *Psychopathology*. New York: Wiley, 1966. Pp. xi + 483. \$7.95.—The author distinguishes between essentially two approaches to neurosis: psychoanalytic and learning, and equates the former with clinical, applied, and qualitative; the latter with experimental, academic, and quantitative. The choice depends on “professional values” (p. 123). Regarding psychosis, regression, motivational, and cognitive theories are distinguished.

CARPENTER, E., & MCLUHAN, M. (Eds.) *Explorations in communication: an anthology* (1960). Boston: Beacon Press, 1966. Pp. xii + 208. \$1.95 paper.—The slender thread, of having appeared in *Explorations*, holds these pieces together. They range from linguistics, through primitive art, to Joyce's wake, and they include among their authors, Suzuki, Dorothy Lee, David Riesman, and, of course, the editors who contributed six of the 24 essays. A few are fairly technical; most are highly informative and give one the exhilarating feeling of being updated. They are not arranged according to an apparent plan—but then, this comment betrays an old-medium bias toward “book-lineality.” The new media favor simultaneity of visual and auditory images (p. 165). A unique aspect of reality is revealed by each medium. It is a question of which, old or new, is best suited to the subject matter. (It is a pity the authors are in no way identified.)

CLARK, D. H., & LESSER, G. S. (Eds.) *Emotional disturbance and school learning: a book or readings*. Chicago: Sci. Res. Ass., 1965. Pp. 294. \$3.25 paper.—This collection is informative as regards the nature and distribution of emotional disturbances in children so far as this can be done in very brief summary reviews. It also offers a few good representative samples of the treatment of individual cases as well as ways of handling the problem in school systems from the organizational and therapeutic approach. Although the editors aimed to present research and invite evaluation of evidence, very few of the 26 papers are experimental; their contents are too abbreviated to permit evaluation; nor does any one deal with the actual role of emotional disturbance in school learning. The experiment by Phillips and Haring is outstanding.

CROWTHER, H. *The oblique equalizer*. New York: Vantage Press, 1965. Pp. 171. \$3.50.—This is a novel by an attorney who is also a musician, and a member of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology. All these interests become evident in this story of young people interacting in a college setting.

- EHRENZWEIG, A. *The psycho-analysis of artistic vision and hearing: an introduction to a theory of unconscious perception*. 2nd ed. New York: George Braziller, 1965. Pp. xxxv + 272. \$5.00.—This work is concerned “with the inarticulate form elements hidden in the unconscious structure of a work of art” (p. xi). These require some type of “diffuse attention,” since they fail to obey both principles of “surface” perception: the “‘good’ gestalt” principle and that which directs perception to “biologically relevant thing shapes” (pp. xi-xii). “Modern” art tends to be “gestalt-free” and “thing-free,” a result of the “persistent libidinous withdrawal from external reality . . . [that has] been going on for centuries” (p. 255). The loss of libido is also observable in science, which “itself can be the product of an irrational anti-libidinous attitude” (p. 256).—P. SWARTZ, *Univer. Alberta*.
- EVANS, C. R., & ROBERTSON, A. D. J. (Eds.) *Brain physiology and psychology*. Berkeley, Cal.: Univer. California Press, 1966. Pp. viii + 280. \$5.00 paper.—This book of 15 “required” readings includes Lashley on the engram, Sperry on optic nerve regeneration, Olds and Milner, Hebb on drives, Dement on dream deprivation, Turing on computer and intelligence, Kennedy on EEG, and Price on science and the supernatural.
- EVANS, R. I. *Dialogue with Erik Erikson*. New York: Harper & Row, 1967. Pp. xvi + 142. \$4.95.—An edited transcript of a filmed and taped interview. Professor Evans systematically asks leading questions to survey Erikson’s contributions to personality theory. Primarily intended as a teaching device for the reader who does not already know Erikson’s work, the interview dwells on Erikson’s departures from Freud and does not allow him to present his “configurational” approach in his own typically anecdotal or clinical style. Those interested in Erikson’s personality would presumably prefer to view the original film, obtainable from Association Films, Inc., 600 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.—T. KALMAR, *Cambridge, Mass.*
- FIDDLE, S. *Portraits from a shooting gallery: life styles from the drug addict world*. New York: Harper & Row, 1967. Pp. 344. \$7.50.—The author is a research sociologist at a halfway house where the addict receives work therapy, a reality therapy, and participates in discussion groups. The book deals with several self-portraits to illustrate the thinking, the empty affect, the poor self-concept, and the ineffectual life styles of the addicts.—From *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1968, 124, 1282.
- GORLOW, L., & KATKOVSKY, W. *Readings in the psychology of adjustment*. 2nd. ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1968. Pp. xiii + 586. \$6.95; \$4.95 paper.—Some 48 selections are presented in 8 parts—philosophy of science, concept of adjustment, personality theories, determinants, and dynamics of adjustment, psychopathology, psychotherapy, current issues—each part with an editorial introduction. The theories are those of Freud, Adler, Jung, ego psychology, Horney, Sullivan, Rogers, Kelly, existentialism, and Rotter. Under dynamics is an interesting, little-known paper by R. J. McCall re-examining defense mechanisms phenomenologically as protections of a threatened self-esteem. The part on psychotherapy consists of psychoanalytic, client-centered, behavior, group, and family therapy. The editors find that since the first

edition in 1958 "controversies have become even more apparent" (p. xii). The selections are representative and up-to-date throughout.

GREENWALD, H. (Ed.) *Active psychotherapy*. New York: Atherton, 1967. Pp. xi + 384. \$9.50.—Active psychotherapies "focus directly on the removal of symptoms" (p. x), yet even insight therapists become active at times. Thus the 24 readings included here are from: Freud, Ferenczi, Adler, Szasz, Spontnitz, Marie Nelson, C. T. Sullivan, Goodhue Livingston, Eric Berne, J. L. Moreno, H. A. Otto, Aron Krich, N. W. Ackerman, Jay Haley, K. I. Platonov, J. Wolpe, R. A. Hogan, E. L. Phillips, D. R. Peterson & Perry London, M. H. Erickson, Albert Ellis, Viktor Frankl, L. R. Wolberg and the editor. The selections are well chosen and, unusual for such a book, there is a good index. The reading from Freud includes: "Just as a chemist isolates . . . the chemical 'element,' . . . when we interpret a dream we . . . ignore the dream as a whole and start associations from its single elements" (pp. 2-3).

HATTERER, L. J. *The artist in society: problems and treatment of the creative personality*. New York: Grove Press, 1965. Pp. 188. \$5.50.—A refreshing absence of dogma and an uncommon appreciation of the difficulties peculiar to the life of the artist combine to bring this book in sharp, welcome opposition to the tortured, bizarre treatments so often encountered in clinical writings on the creative personality. There is hope yet for psychotherapy because there are therapists like Hatterer, who approach patients as persons and not as exhibits.—P. SWARTZ, *Univer. Alberta*.

HOLT, E. B. *The Freudian wish and its place in ethics* (1915). New York: Johnson Reprint, 1965. Pp. vii + 212. \$7.50.—One is grateful for the new interest in the history of psychological ideas, and for the reprinting of this "classic" of 50 years ago. To read it is as salutary as it is fascinating. With the benefits of hindsight, the fallacies of yesteryear do seem amusing; but at the same time, the once-and-for-all-ness of theoretical solutions are sobering in their self-reference. Beyond this, the content of the book is in itself amazing. Holt must be the first to have joined behaviorism and psychoanalysis on the common platform of down-with-consciousness; he emphasized purposiveness in the direction of out-into-the-world; and he equated virtue with morality and mental health. How zestful it must have been to hear him at Harvard, 1901-1918 or Princeton, 1926-1936!

HOWELLS, J. G. *Family psychiatry*. Springfield, Ill.: Thomas, 1963. Pp. xiii + 110. \$4.00.—This account from Ipswich, England, deals mostly with the organizational aspects of therapeutic procedures. Dr. Howells presents his approach very briefly, but clearly. "Family psychiatry accepts *the family itself* as the patient, the presenting member being viewed as a sign of family psychopathology . . . An emotional disturbance in the child almost always occurs in the presence of an emotional disturbance in one or both parents" (pp. 4-5). The child referred is not necessarily the most disturbed child in the family (p. 5). Group therapy may have to be supplemented with individual, but this is not psychoanalytic therapy which is "too speculative" (p. 43). A great deal can be achieved through environmental management, and Howells emphasizes that a psychiatric family service must plan community health-promoting measures.

- KALISH, R. A. *The psychology of human behavior*. Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth, 1966. Pp. viii + 529. \$6.95.—An introductory text with magazine-type illustrations and cartoons. The text is on a correspondingly simple level.
- KOREN, H. J. *Research in philosophy: a bibliographical introduction to philosophy and a few suggestions for dissertations*. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Duquesne Univer. Press, 1966. Pp. 203. \$3.95.—A very useful compilation for the college student, clear and scholarly. It begins by describing books in general: their parts, care and handling, and classifications. It proceeds to philosophic books in particular: introductory, texts, histories, and their subdivisions with specific titles listed under each. It includes a guide to periodicals, reference works, and bibliographic tools, as well as sound advice for the dissertation.
- KRUMBOLTZ, J. D. (Ed.) *Revolution in counseling: implications of behavioral science*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1966. Pp. xi + 121. \$2.50 paper.—In this valuable little volume (based on the 1965 Cubberley Conference at Stanford University) the first two papers by Krumboltz and S. W. Bijou are clear, forceful, and simple statements on behavior modification which should be required reading for every counselor and, for that matter, for everyone interested in human change. The three following papers are reactions to these. E. J. Shoben, Jr., from his learned humanistic approach makes his way elegantly and leisurely to point out the limitations of behavior modification, and the warnings he draws from them. The last two papers, by H. B. McDaniel and C. G. Wrenn, attempt to integrate the newer methods with the older, and to point a way into the future.
- LEONARD, CALISTA V. *Understanding and preventing suicide*. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1967. Pp. xii + 351. \$11.50.—The author assumes three major suicide types: the dependent-dissatisfied, the satisfied-symbiotic, and the unaccepting. Criteria for recognizing potential suicides and recommendations for crisis-treatment are given for each type. Questions and answers about suicide factors, including alcoholism, antisocial behavior, homicide, etc. are included. The readability and organization of the book are good and the table of contents and index are well done.—JOAN HINGSTON, *Honolulu, Hawaii*.
- LUCHINS, A., & LUCHINS, EDITH H. *Logical foundations of mathematics for behavioral scientists*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1965. Pp. xii + 436. \$9.75.—This book represents a clear, well-written account of three philosophical foundations of mathematics, and endeavors to relate the problems faced by the mathematicians to those faced by the psychologist. After dealing with the basic concepts of numbers, sets, and infinity, the authors devote the major portion of the book to a discussion of logicism, formalism, and intuitionism. Each of these schools is also discussed in terms of its relation to psychology. A final chapter concerns the foundations of psychology itself. The text is recommended to those who are interested in the basic problems of mathematics and in the philosophy of science.—D. C. HOWELL, *Univer. Vermont*.

- MATSON, F. W. (Ed.) *Being, becoming and behavior: the psychological sciences*. New York: Braziller, 1967. Pp. xiii + 288. \$7.50.—Among the many anthologies of personality theory the present is unique in its range of coverage, its simplicity, and the fact that it was edited by a political scientist. The selections are from classical and modern philosophers, from experimental and clinical psychologists, and from psychiatrists, the common denominator being conceptions of the nature of man. The editor's general introduction and introductions to the various selections are clarifying from his own definite viewpoint of the presently emerging humanistic orientation. The 31 selections are all relatively short and sharply focused on what the editor considers most characteristic of each author. The book appears to be excellently suited for a wide variety of college courses in which human nature becomes an important factor.
- MAY, R., ANGEL, E., & ELLENBERGER, H. F. (Eds.) *Existence: a new dimension in psychiatry and psychology* (1958). New York: Simon & Schuster, 1967. Pp. x + 445. \$2.95 paper.—For a review of this book in its original edition (Basic Books) see "Styles of being-in-the-world" by Wilson Van Dusen, this *Journal*, 1958, 14, 188-189, from which the new edition carries the following phrase on its back cover: "*Existence* is now, simply, the major work on existential analysis in the English language."
- MENAKER, ESTHER, & MENAKER, W. *Ego in evolution*. New York: Grove Press, 1965. Pp. xiii + 266. \$6.95.—This thoughtful, scholarly, comprehensive approach to the human being is an excellent supplementary reading for courses in Individual Psychology. The Menakers, both clinicians and adjunct professors, consider man in the context of bio-socio-cultural evolution, as an organism reciprocally interacting with his environment, an environment in which the expression and communication of one individual constitute the milieu of another, especially in the social matrix of the mother-child relationship (p. 115). The Menakers' total blind spot regarding Adler is truly a loss for their presentation and for its effectiveness in furthering ego psychology in general. Had they taken note of his contributions, they would have found support not only for the above-mentioned but for all the points of their position, excepting the very few Freudian concepts to which they still adhere.
- MOUSTAKAS, C. (Ed.) *Existential child therapy: the child's discovery of himself*. New York: Basic Books, 1966. Pp. xii + 254. \$6.50.—The author of the last paper, E. T. Gendlin, characterizes the book well when he says its articles "have a humanity and a gentleness" (p. 206). In these papers concepts modestly are mere "pointers" to felt experiences, not attempts to formulate what actually is (p. 207). This is similar to Adler's statement that he also, modestly, considered his general formulations "as nothing more than an aid to a preliminary illumination of the field of view in which the single individual can be found—or missed" (*Indiv. Psychol. of A. Adler*, p. 194). The book consists of original contributions by Moustakas, Dorothy Baruch, R. C. Kogl, Hanna Colm, Charlotte Bühler, E. D. Alexander, F. Allen, Eve Lewis, and Antonia Wenkart in addition to Gendlin.

NATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION. *Bibliography on religion and mental health: 1960-1964*. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967. Pp. 106. \$0.55 paper.—An estimated 700 annotated references are arranged according to 14 topics: religion and positive health, religion and therapy, pastoral psychology, psychoanalysis, interdisciplinary collaboration; clergy selection for mental health work, its training, and its mental health; pastoral theology, care, and counseling; clergy in nonparish setting, religion and behavior pathology, and social problems and ethical values. Name index.

PHILIPS, I. (Ed.) with Mary Ann Esser. *Prevention and treatment of mental retardation*. New York: Basic Books, 1966. Pp. 463. \$12.50.—This high-level collection of unusually fine papers is marked by a holistic approach which “incorporates not only medical findings but also psychologic, educational, and social factors, enabling all concerned to view the patient and his family as presenting a single, though complex problem” (p. 51)—while at the same time viewing him as a unique individual. The emphasis on social criteria, which Doll for one has always pointed out, is more explicit than ever (p. 61). Binet is quoted for claiming intelligence to depend on a person’s social experience (p. 357). Mental deficiency is looked upon as a “pattern of interpersonal relations” (p. 368); and the community as well as the family is looked to for prevention and care.

ROBINS, Lee N. *Deviant children grown up: a sociological and psychiatric study of sociopathic personality*. Baltimore, Md.: Williams & Wilkins, 1966. Pp. xiv + 351. \$11.50.—This 30-year follow-up of some 500 cases seen at the St. Louis Municipal Psychiatric Clinic “has provided convincing and detailed evidence of the association between highly visible anti-social behavior in childhood and psychiatric disorders in adulthood and no support for the expected relationship between other kinds of symptoms and adult problems.” “Schizophrenics and alcoholics, like the sociopaths had been referred principally for anti-social behavior. . . . The shy, withdrawn personality characteristics often thought to be predictive of schizophrenia were not associated with later adult pathology of any kind.”—Quoted from W. W. LEWIS in *Contemp. Psychol.*, 1967, 12, 583-585.

ROYCE, J. R. (Ed.) *Psychology and the symbol: an interdisciplinary symposium*. New York: Random House, 1965. Pp. viii + 117. \$1.65 paper.—The contributors, themselves unusually interdisciplinary, are Royce, psychologist with the widest possible interests; L. von Bertalanffy, biologist, also active in psychology and zoology; F. J. Hacker, MD, psychoanalyst; S. I. Hayakawa, professor of English and semanticist; and Anatol Rapaport, mathematician and biologist. Underlying all the presentations of these highly qualified scientists is the problem of psychology at the crossroads—between the experimental and clinical ways. Actually, all agree that both ways have their place. For this reason, and because of the nature of symposia, there is a good bit of overlapping.

RUITENBEEK, H. M. (Ed.) *Psychoanalysis and female sexuality*. New Haven, Conn.: College & Univer. Press, 1966. Pp. 251. \$5.00; \$2.25 paper.—Psy-

choanalysis is taken in the broad sense so that the 15 selections include not only such names as Freud, Ernest Jones, Helene Deutsch, and Marie Bonaparte, but also Clara Thompson, Karen Horney, Judd Marmor and A. H. Maslow, the latter on "Self-Esteem and Sexuality in Women," where we find, "for relatively insecure people sex is a power weapon . . . a definite corroboration of the Adlerian theory" (p. 194).

RUITENBEEK, H. M. (Ed.) *Psychoanalysis and male sexuality*. New Haven, Conn.: College & Univer. Press, 1966. Pp. 268. \$5.00; \$2.25 paper.—In his introduction the editor is quite the existentialist. Among the 14 selections are some purely sociological ones, and one by Greenson on gender identity raises the question: "Not only do we ask [as Freud did in 1905] what part of the body is doing what to whom, but who am I who is doing this" (p. 102).

SARTRE, J.-P. *Of human freedom*. Ed. by W. Baskin. New York: Phil. Lib., 1967. Pp. 158. \$4.75.—A book of selections from a writer as complex and varied as Sartre is a difficult undertaking. However, Professor Baskin has met this challenge. He has given us a book that (a) serves as a general introduction to Sartre—with passages from *Nausea*, *Being and Nothingness*, etc.; (b) gives surprisingly adequate explication of Sartre's views on freedom; and (c) encourages the reader to want to look further into the writing of existentialism's number one exponent. A book which can accomplish these three things must be rated a success. There remains the question: how much should an editor contribute to the book he edits? Baskin's contribution—a very brief foreword—leaves the question no nearer an answer.—K. WINETROUT, *Amer. Int. Coll., Springfield, Mass.*

SECHREST, L., & WALLACE, J., JR. *Psychology and human problems*. Columbus, Ohio: Merrill, 1967. Pp. xi + 626. \$8.50.—This book, intended primarily for undergraduate courses in human problems, adjustment, and personality, attempts to present research and theoretical information on "learning, social learning, physiological processes, cognitive processes, social processes, ecological factors, and culture," as well as "information derived from clinical contexts, laboratory experiments, sociological researches, anthropological field studies, and naturalistic experiments." The four parts of the book are concerned with conceptualizing adjustment, learning, cognition, and environmental factors. The book is theory and research oriented. George Kelly is acknowledged as "a highly regarded mentor" (p. 583).

SIMPSON, H. N. *Stoic apologetics*. 440 Linden Ave., Oak Park, Ill. 60302: Author, 1966. Pp. 81 paper.—This will serve as a good refresher on Stoic wisdom. It also demonstrates the viability of its principles by synthesizing them with the views mainly of Adler, Fromm, Sartre, and Gotama, among others. To Adlerians, two functions the author emphasizes for opinion will be of special interest: every thing or situation is determined by the value attributed to it by the individual; the individual must not be deceived by the opinions of others—particularly their opinions of himself (p. 35). Striving, humanistic identification (O'Connell), "the will to power, to superiority over or compared to others because the individual doubts his abilities, but more so because [he] doubts his-self" (p. 72) are concepts also woven into the stoic schema.

- SINGER, J. L. *Daydreaming: an introduction to the experimental study of inner experience*. New York: Random House, 1966. Pp. xxi + 234. \$2.25 paper.—The author began his investigations by careful introspective observations and exercises, and from this base went on to investigate daydreaming and conscious fantasy through a questionnaire, interviews, and experiment. Seventeen such studies are listed, including the relationship of daydreaming to night dreaming, to play, fantasy in the blind, motor restraint, etc. It is most interesting that Singer, a psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapist, reports finding daydreaming to be “strongly oriented towards future interpersonal behavior . . . [and] fairly practical immediate concerns” (p. 57) and that it “cannot be equated with specifically wish-fulfilling ideation” (p. 58). There is an excellent brief foreword by S. S. Tomkins.
- STERN, EDITH M. *Mental illness: a guide for the family*. 5th ed. New York: Harper & Row, 1968. Pp. 124. \$3.95.—See booknote on 4th edition, this *Journal*, 1963, 19, 106.
- STRANGE, J. R., & FOSTER, R. (Eds.) *Readings in physiological psychology*. Belmont, Cal.: Wadsworth, 1966. Pp. viii + 387. \$6.90; \$4.95 paper.—An up-to-date collection of 33 articles covering the broad field of physiological psychology. Modern developments are reflected in a statement by Bullock on the “complexity-within-unity of the neuron” which he compares to that of an entire person (p. 24), obviating several former concepts of the neuron. While the book is not the most extensive collection in print, the inclusion of a glossary and of two selections rather unique for such a work, “How to read a scientific article,” and “Historical perspectives,” in addition to its other features should make it of special value in the classroom.—W. C. PATTERSON, *Univer. Vermont*.
- TALLENT, N. *Psychological perspectives on the person*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1967. Pp. x + 293. \$2.95 paper.—This book, “written for the student who wants to gain a better understanding of people,” contains many sound presentations. However, it also includes sections that are dangerously open to misinterpretation. E.g., in the chapter on social behavior which we learn is influenced by Timothy Leary of LSD notoriety, cooperation and responsibility are only described in their excesses and under actually “acquisitive behaviors.” Thus we read, that the cooperative person is likely not to have a mind of his own, and “he sells his integrity for a can of social grease” (p. 190). The psychologically “good life” includes “the appropriate venting of anger and other expressions of hostility” (p. 191). Yet it is admitted that “what is appropriate is often difficult to define” (pp. 191-192).
- VAN KAAM, A., & HEALY, KATHLEEN. *The demon and the dove: personality growth through literature*. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Duquesne Univer. Press, 1967. Pp. 306. \$4.95.—The interesting thesis expounded by the authors, a psychologist and a literary critic, is, briefly stated: Since well-drawn characters reflect the emotional crises and personality transformations of people in real life, existential psychological analysis of literature opens man’s eyes to the struggle of the demon and the dove within himself. Their theoretical discussion is illustrated by analyses of 5 fictional characters: Angelo in Shakespeare’s

Measure for Measure; Anna in Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina*; Marcher in James' *The Beast in the Jungle*; Clamence in Camus' *The Fall*; and Querry in Greene's *A Burnt-Out Case*. A practical purpose of this handsome book—the 100th published by the Duquesne University Press—is to point out the value of literature to psychotherapy.—H. GREGERSEN, *New York, N. Y.*

VAN MELSEN, A. G. *Evolution and philosophy*. Transl. by H. J. Koren. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Duquesne Univer. Press, 1965. Pp. 208. \$5.50—Professor van Melsen of the Universities of Nijmegen and Groningen has an amazing familiarity with all the sciences, matched by his ability to translate their ultimate problems into terms understandable and intriguing to the sophisticated nonphilosopher. In this work he takes up questions of physical science concerning man as subject and object, the concept of matter, the problem of life, causality and finality, ethics and progress, and many others, and he makes clear the virtue of “thinking on these things.”

WARD, D. A., & KASSEBAUM, G. G. *Women's prison*. Chicago: Aldine, 1965. Pp. xi + 269. \$7.50.—Homosexual behavior is discussed as being a significant social-structure determiner in a Frontera, Calif., institution. The book describes the course and character of the love affair, that is, how the prisoners “turn out” (become homosexual), information on the roles of the butch and femme, and how the homosexual affair involves each partner. The book might have been more valuable had the authors done a comparative study rather than relying on a minimum security institution as a sole guideline into the study of social organization. However, it is a unique contribution and offers worthwhile methodology for future studies.—JOAN HINGSTON, *Honolulu, Hawaii*.

WARNER, S. J. *Self-realization and self-defeat*. New York: Grove Press, 1966. Pp. 215. \$6.00 hard cover; \$2.45 paper.—The author recognizes that every human being wants to succeed and realize the best of his potentials, yet he is aware of much self-defeating behavior. Self defeatists often manifest marked immaturity and dependency. They recoil from the central urge to master life. Actually, self-defeat is always self-and-other defeat. Self-defeat is therefore a technique for achieving a sense of power. The author cites Adler in a peripheral way (Chapter IV) and Mowrer to a larger extent, but Warner's overall conceptualization and spirit are basically Adlerian.—D. N. LOMBARDI, *Seton Hall Univer.*

WHALEN, R. E. (Ed.) *Hormones and behavior*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1967. Pp. vi + 266. \$2.95. paper—Only one of the 18 selections is concerned with human beings. It is by John Money, on hormones in relation to sexual desire, and concludes: “Hormonally speaking, the sex drive is neither male nor female but undifferentiated—an urge for the warmth and sensation of close body contact and genital proximity.”

WYSS, D. *Depth psychology: a critical history; development, problems, crises* (1959). Transl. by G. Onn. New York: Norton, 1966. Pp. 568. \$10.00.—The main value of this book rests in the pages which afford an opportunity to become acquainted with various Continental psychotherapists whose thought

is otherwise quite inaccessible in English such as H. Schultz-Hencke, K. Schneider, von Gebattel, Henri Ey, and especially von Weizsäcker to whom the book is dedicated. Wyss hardly understands Adler. Although he writes about him that diagnosis "is afforded by an investigation of the person's life style . . . Adler also considers 'social feeling' to be a criterion of health" (p. 260), Wyss also considers Adler even more positivistic than Freud so that the concept of personality "is even more alien to Adler than it is to Freud" (p. 374).

NEWS AND NOTES

The 16th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology will take place Friday, May 31, to Sunday, June 2, 1968, at Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville Campus. Chairman of the program committee is Robert T. Cross.

Alexandra Adler, M.D., participated in a workshop on psychotherapy at the University of California, Santa Barbara, February 5, 1968, and February 9 addressed a meeting at the Devereux School, Golita, California, on Individual Psychology, and also showed films, one on "Disturbance of Visual Perception after Brain Damage" and one on "Visual Agnosia."

Kurt A. Adler, Ph.D., M.D., has been visiting lecturer for the spring semester, 1968, in the Extension Division of Rockland Community College, Suffern, New York, delivering a series of 14 weekly lectures on "Personality and the Individual Psychology of Alfred Adler." The course was sponsored jointly by the College, the Alfred Adler Institute, New York, and the Rockland County Psychological Society.

Erwin Ringel, M.D., assistant professor of psychiatry, University of Vienna Medical School, president, International Society for the Prevention of Suicide, and president, Austrian Society for Individual Psychology, gave a lecture at the New York Academy of Medicine, October 9, 1967. His topic was "Prejudice from the Viewpoint of Individual Psychology"; the meeting was sponsored by the Individual Psychology Association, New York. From New York Dr. Ringel proceeded to Los Angeles to attend the International Congress for the Prevention of Suicide.

Self-Regarding Attitudes: A Bibliography has been prepared by Roger Boshier. It is a compilation of some 500 entries on 38 mimeographed pages. The emphasis is on material published since 1961 and thus not included in Ruth Wylie's bibliography in *The Self Concept* (reviewed in this *Journal*, 1962, 18, 190). The material is presented in 15 sections among which are self-regarding attitudes and achievement, social desirability, interpersonal relations, anxiety, vocational choice, creativity, body image, and physical as well as psychological handicap. The bibliography may be obtained from the author at Department of Psychology, Victoria University of Wellington, PO Box 196, Wellington, New Zealand.