

BOOK NOTES

- ABRAHAM, K. *On character and libido development: six essays (1911-1925)*. Ed. & introd. by B. D. Lewin. Transl. by D. Bryan & A. Strachey. New York: Norton, 1966. Pp. 206. \$1.65 paper.—This collection includes the three essays on oral eroticism (1924), the anal character (1921), and character-formation on the genital level (1925) which attained such importance in Freudian theory.
- AUSUBEL, D. P. *Educational psychology: a cognitive view*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1968. Pp. xviii + 685. \$8.95.—The cognitive view focuses primarily on classroom learning, i.e., “the deliberately guided learning of subject matter in a social context . . . the ends of which are the long-term acquisitions of stable bodies of knowledge and of the capacities needed for acquiring such knowledge” (p. 8). Principles are derived from relevant psychological theory and research. This volume is a most comprehensive coverage of the field so defined, in a mature level of discourse. It should be an excellent source for the serious student in education or any tangential field, touching as it does on such varied topics as overcoming deprivation, intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, grouping, rewards and punishment, programmed instruction, etc.
- BLANE, H. T. *The personality of the alcoholic: guises of dependency*. New York: Harper & Row, 1968. Pp. vii + 175. \$5.95.—This compact book by an associate psychologist, Mass. Gen. Hospital, argues that “unsatisfied dependency needs” are at the core of the alcoholic’s problems. The author describes with clarity and compassion mechanisms characteristic of alcoholics; analyzes various treatment methods and their efficacy; and concludes with an interesting chapter on prevention. The pampered life style of the alcoholic is graphically portrayed, but Adler is never mentioned. Yet, the book can be highly recommended to all who deal professionally with alcoholics.—L. RATTNER, *Forest Hills, N. Y.*
- BRAGINSKY, B. M., BRAGINSKY, DORTHEA D., & RING, K. *Methods of madness: the mental hospital as a last resort*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1969. Pp. xi + 225. \$3.95 paper.—This is an extremely interesting book. From experience with chronic hospital patients the authors came to regard schizophrenia as a “not-altogether-irrational attempt to cope with the problems [of] everyday life” (pp. 39-40). They report 9 studies showing the purposefulness of patient behavior. Patients evolve styles of life which are direct extensions of their pre-hospital styles of life (pp. 131-132). The hospital represents a “good deal,” a last “resort”; but only to those who cannot cope with the societal problems and suffer from “a crisis in self-esteem” (p. 167). Although it is a “choice,” to become a chronic schizophrenic does, of course, not necessarily reflect a state of conscious volition (p. 172).
- BRUSSEL, J. A., & CANTZLAAR, G. L. *The layman’s dictionary of psychiatry*. New York: Barnes & Noble, 1967. Pp. 269. \$4.50; \$1.95 paper.—From a

sampling, partly random, partly selective, terms were found to be treated wherever possible from the psychoanalytic view: "Constipation in . . . mentally disturbed persons . . . a reflection of infantile rebellion against . . . a mother who failed to display tenderness . . . during her child's toilet training." Nonpsychoanalytic definitions seem meager and often inaccurate: "Temperament—See Sheldon." "Goldstein, Kurt—American psychologist, born 1878." "Adler, Alfred—. . . originally a follower and friend of Freud . . ." "Inferiority complex—The conflict, partly conscious . . . which impels the individual to . . . overcome distress."

BURRIS, D. S. (Ed.) *The right to treatment: a symposium*. Repr. from *Georgetown Law J.* Introd. by D. L. Brazelon. New York: Springer, 1969. Pp. ix + 229. \$3.75 paper.—A thought-provoking presentation of the problems relating to rehabilitation vs. punishment, particularly of the "mentally ill," alcoholics, and juveniles. The "right" is a legal decision, whereas the "treatment" is medico-socio-psychological. Difficulties stem from the fact that the care which society would ensure individuals is not yet available from the disciplines which should furnish it, and even the meaning of treatment differs from one psychiatrist to another. C. R. Halpern, a lawyer, claims that psychiatrists have been a frustrating factor in developing concepts of adequate treatment. T. S. Szasz, psychiatrist, in a particularly challenging chapter, believes the right-to-treatment concept can only muddy an already confused situation (p. 68).

CORSO, J. F. *The experimental psychology of sensory behavior*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1967. Pp. xii + 628. \$12.95.—A good textbook for an undergraduate course in sensation and perception, providing a sound platform for experimental methodology in approaching various fairly detailed areas. But for a few minor errors the book is well done.—R. B. LAWSON, *Univer. Vermont*.

DATOR, J. A. *Sōka Gakkai, builders of the third civilization: American and Japanese members*. Seattle, Wash.: Univer. Washington Press, 1969. Pp. xiii + 171. \$7.95.—Soka Gakkai is billboard religion: easily spotted, and easily read. It is not like the ancient faiths that still lie deep. But it is modern, well-organized, and beginning to make its presence felt in the political arena. There is a nationalistic air about it that troubles many observers.—Mr. Dator less than most. His study of this brassy mass movement stresses data and documents (Japan's "new" religions delight in documenting themselves), and is sometimes informative, sometimes trivial, and generally pedestrian. Typologically, Dator concludes, SG is not quite a sect, not quite a cult; it is a "sect-cult."—A. W. SADLER, *Univer. Vermont*.

DIGGORY, J. C. *Self-evaluation: concepts and studies*. New York: Wiley, 1966. Pp. xiii + 477. \$9.95.—This is extremely worthwhile for those advanced students who are not satisfied with mere inferences about what Diggory calls "the unanalyzable, 'global' self" or with unexamined concepts of values, goals, goal-striving, level of aspiration, self-esteem, success and failure—or even suicide—but who wish to go into the history of thought on these matters as well as the relevant experimental findings. The author

does cover both of these: the first with detailed scholarship, and the second with the inclusion of experiments carried out by himself and his co-workers. This is a good demonstration of how, albeit in some small ways, theory may be translated into questions which can be answered without abandoning objective methods of investigation, in terms of facts.

ENGEL, J. F., KOLLAT, D. T., & BLACKWELL, R. D. *Consumer behavior*. New York: Holt, Rinehart, & Winston, 1968. Pp. xiv + 652. \$12.95.—The text concerns itself with the identification of marketing variables which can be manipulated to stimulate consumer response. Primarily for the marketing professionals, sections will be of interest as well to professions with concerns about motivations, cultural influence, and behavior of consumers.—FAITH PRIOR, *Univer. Vermont*.

FASSLER, JOAN. *All alone with daddy*. New York: Behav. Publ., 1969. Not paginated. \$3.95.—The first in a series described as "unique in expressing a mental health approach in writing for the very young child," and having a "sound psychological basis for helping young children cope with behavioral problems at the age when their anxieties about these situations first occur." This story is about Ellen who "deep, deep down inside herself . . . really did wish that she could marry her daddy some day." Some would question how "soundly based" this theme really is. The emphasis throughout on "the feelings inside" would seem to contra-indicate that this is a "behavioral problem." And if this were a prevalent, deep anxiety, would the final line, that Ellen "could grow up to marry someone very much like her daddy," help to cope with it? The illustrations by Dorothy L. Gregory are charming.

FASSLER, JOAN. *The man of the house*. New York: Behav. Publ., 1969. Not paginated. \$3.95.—In this second book in a series, it is not quite clear just what the little boy's problem is, aside from very vividly imagining horrible monsters. The illustrator, Peter Landa, could not have portrayed these more convincingly. But what influence is this intended to have on young readers, and what influence will it have?

FASSLER, JOAN. *One little girl*. New York: Behav. Publ., 1969. Not paginated. \$3.95.—This should be a most helpful book conveying to all its readers, young and old, the richness of individual differences and excellencies, and suggesting an openness to seek these out rather than applying a blanket label. Unlike the other two books of the series, this one deals with a real, rather than an inferred, problem and offers a sound solution. It is illustrated by M. Jane Smyth.

GARAN, D. G. *Relativity for psychology: a causal law for the modern alchemy*. New York: Phil. Libr., 1968. Pp. 338. \$7.95.—The author believes that "since all, even most refined experiences derive from basic mechanisms, they obey the same law." The law refers to the preservation of the organic sameness: restoration of normalcy upon disturbance, or satisfaction upon need.

GUIORA, A. Z., & BRANDWIN, M. A. (Eds.) *Perspectives in clinical psychology*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1968. Pp. xiv + 333. \$4.25 paper.—These

18 competent papers, addressed to new PhDs and advanced students, are also especially relevant for those who plan clinical training. In the problem of defining clinical psychology which permeates the book, resolutions are sought to such dilemmas as therapist vs. client; research vs. practice; experience vs. behavior; scientist vs. experientalist (Rogers); academic clinical psychologist vs. psychotherapist, not to mention psychiatrist (Garfield); mystery and mastery (Bakan); validating vs. procedural evidence (Rychlak); mental illness vs. problems in living (Ausubel and Szasz); holistic approach vs. adding-up isolated findings (Sanford); and, often in the background, the difference between the psychoanalytic and non-psychoanalytic approaches.

GUTHRIE, R. V. (Ed.) *Psychology in the world today: an interdisciplinary approach*. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley Publ., 1968. Pp. x + 387. \$4.75 paper.—Sixty-one selections, arranged in 41 units, do indeed offer a sprightly smorgasbord culled from a variety of behavioral (and physiological) sciences, and are certain to whet the appetite of the student. On the other hand, they will place a heavy responsibility on the instructor to bring a meaningful unity and essential substance to this psychological offering. Besides, some of the more attractive tidbits (almost one-third of the selections are from lay news media) may not be sufficiently nourishing for college fare. Some are, to be sure, in the "required reading" class, and all are unquestionably of "the world today."

HABER, R. N. (Ed.) *Information-processing approaches to visual perception*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1969. Pp. ix + 418. \$10.95.—The 47 readings focus on the assumption that visual experience and responses are not immediate but consist of temporal intervals of processing. Numerous issues about such processing are raised, e.g., parallel vs. serial processing. A variety of research methodologies are presented. Highly recommended for the interested student.—R. B. LAWSON, *Univer. Vermont*.

KREITLER, H., & KREITLER, SHULAMITH. *Die kognitive Orientierung des Kindes*. Munich: Reinhardt, 1967. Pp. 206. DM 19.80.—According to Freudian theory, Oedipal wishes and fears are found in thoughts and actions of children until latency. But the authors found from interviews in nurseries that only 6% of the children connected marriage with any kind of sexuality. Further, according to Freud, children believe that mothers and sisters possess a penis, and when they actually observe that this is not so, they interpret this as the outcome of castration by the parent, the origin of castration anxiety and penis envy. But the Kreitlers found that 80% of the European children described their own sex organ and that of the other sex quite accurately, while Oriental children were for some reason less accurate.—From review by E. FRIEDMAN (*Contemp. Psychol.*, 1970, 15, 232-233).

LAING, R. D., PHILLIPSON, H., & LEE, A. R. *Interpersonal perception: a theory and a method of research*. New York: Springer, 1966. Pp. vii + 179. \$4.75.—Although Laing, England's "Metaphysician of Madness" (*Time*, Feb. 7, 1969), criticizes psychiatry for theorizing from an egoistic standpoint, and

psychoanalysis for having "no way of placing the single person in any social context" (p. 6), this book does not fit completely with Adlerian theory. It sees persons as having dyadic meta-identities, "the multifacets of the other I take myself to be for the other [*sic*]" (p. 5). The Interpersonal Perception Method (IPM) explores intra- and inter-dyadic relations in terms of inner experiences and reciprocal external behaviors. Focus is primarily on husband-wife relations but is extended through the triadic situation to spirals in international affairs.—W. E. O'CONNELL, *VA Hosp., Houston, Texas*.

LEVITT, M., & RUBENSTEIN, B. (Eds.) *Orthopsychiatry and the law*. Detroit: Wayne State Univer. Press, 1968. Pp. 255. \$4.95.—A selection of reports delivered at the Amer. Orthopsychiat. Ass., San Francisco, April 1966. This reviewer was most impressed by the first section, mainly concerned with invasion of individual privacy by governmental agencies, a chilling reminder of Orwell's "Big Brother" society.—LEO RATTNER, *Forest Hills, N. Y.*

OFFER, D., & SABSHIN, M. *Normality: theoretical and clinical concepts of mental health*. Foreword by R. R. Grinker, Sr. New York: Basic Books, 1966. Pp. xii + 253. \$5.50.—No single component defines normality adequately, according to the authors. Rather, four major aspects must be synthesized: health, including the traditional medical-psychiatric approach; utopia, as in the psychoanalytic concept of optimal functioning; average, the yardstick employed in normative behavior studies; and process, the end result of interacting systems that change over time. The authors attempt to provide a foundation for future meaningful research on normality. An appendix with extensive quotations from other investigators concludes this valuable study.—L. RATTNER, *Forest Hills, N. Y.*

POHLEN, M. *Schizophrene Psychosen: ein Beitrag zur Strukturlehre des Ichs*. Bern: Huber, 1969. Pp. 107. Fr./DM 16.50 paper.—Part of the existential paradox is omnipotence—powerlessness (p. 97). In schizophrenia the latent homosexuality appears to be the switch between narcissism and libidinal development, and to cover up ideas of omnipotence (p. 96). We see the rock bottom of narcissistic completion: the phallic representation of the whole body as end and starting point of drive and ego development.

POLLAK, O., & FRIEDMAN, A. S. (Eds.) *Family dynamics and female sexual delinquency*. Palo Alto, Calif.: Science & Beh. Books, 1969. Pp. 210. \$6.95.—Family studies of the past decade all attempt to conceptualize the family as a system and its members as interdependent components—a breakthrough in the "newer" theory building. This interdependence is observed historically and contemporaneously with respect to the shaping of behavior and the etiology and reinforcement of individual disturbance. Therapy is directed at the family systemic distortion. These concepts are exemplified by this book in its focus on delinquency, specifically female sexual delinquency, and family process.—From review by S. N. SHERMAN (*Soc. Case-work*, 1970, 51, 175-176).

- RICHARDS, H. *Life on a small planet: a philosophy of value*. New York: Phil. Libr., 1966. Pp. 171. \$4.50.—A sparkling non-academic discussion of value. It is described, among other ways, as that “without which one feels that life is empty and sterile, estranged from the world and lost in it” (pp. 23-24); as that “soft visitor to a hard world” (p. 29); and as a “certain to-be-praisedness about certain actions” (p. 169). The author has included many fine excerpts from prose and poetry among his own well-turned comments.
- RIESELBACH, L. N., & BALCH, G. I. (Eds.) *Psychology and politics: an introductory reader*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1969. Pp. xi + 305. \$4.50 paper.—This collection expands on a theme first elaborated by H. Laswell 40 years ago, that psychology is highly relevant to the understanding of politics. To the beginning student we can recommend the articles by Laswell on “Power and personality,” and by Erich Fromm on the social character of the German lower middle class. Of unusual interest are the psychoanalytic study of ex-communists by Professor Almond, and an analysis of the personality of former Secretary of Defense James Forrestal.—L. RATTNER, *Forest Hills, N. Y.*
- ROBY, T. B. *Small group performance*. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1968. Pp. 357. \$7.00.—This is an elegantly empirical, highly technical approach to the study of how groups meet the requirements of task situations. Employing paradigms, formulae, statistics, and computer simulation, the models are necessarily “deliberate simplifications.” They deal with such activities as information processing, storage and forecasting, mapping and planning, inter-observer effects, simulated cooperation. “Pure scientist” though the author is, he does hope that the “special approach here suggested may have wider applicability in the long run,” and though his pre-eminent interest is in measurement, and hence in numbers, his prose is smooth and lucid, way above most psychology texts.
- ROSENTHAL, R., & JACOBSON, LENORE. *Pygmalion in the classroom: teacher expectation and pupils' intellectual development*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1968. Pp. xi + 240. \$3.95 paper.—This book was severely criticized by R. L. Thorndike (*Amer. educ. Res. J.*, Nov., 1968, and *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1969, 70, 805-807) for technical defects in the data. Despite our sympathy with the book's thesis that teachers' expectations of a child's ability can become self-fulfilling prophesies, we must agree with Thorndike. We also noted such flaws as: significant *initial* differences between experimental and control groups, tables with wrong or unexplained totals, and unidentified statistical treatments yielding misinterpreted results. It is hard to tell whether the study's major fault is its design, analysis, or write-up. The book offers ample evidence for all three possibilities.—CAROLYN J. HURSCH, *Univer. Florida, Gainesville*.
- SLATER, P. E. *Microcosm: structural, psychological and religious evolution in groups*. New York: Wiley, 1966. Pp. 276. \$7.95.—The table of contents reveals what the small world is made of: deification as antidote to deprivation, group murder, autotomy, cannibalism, oedipal involvement and

sexual inhibition, teaching as an erotic irritant, oedipal disengagement and the group orgy, etc. One wonders how these topics pertain to the dynamics of small, training and therapy groups. But the author does find such evidence and quotes as much from his own observations as from the literature.

STERN, A. *Sartre: his philosophy and existential psychoanalysis*. 2nd ed. New York: Dell, Delta Book, 1967. Pp. xi + 276. \$1.95 paper.—This paperback edition of the book which makes it most explicit how close Sartre is to Adler will be very welcome to any Adlerian.

TOCH, H. *Violent men: an inquiry into the psychology of violence*. Chicago: Aldine, 1969. Pp. xvii + 268. \$7.50.—The author's thesis is that violence is an interaction between victim and assaulter who are interdependent. The subjects were police and prison inmates who had been involved in violent behavior. Violence was often found the response among action-oriented individuals to perceived threat to self-esteem, reputation, masculinity, or authority. Rejecting an explanation of violence from simple causes in the past, the author states: "We are not helped when we learn that violence can be produced by biological, economic, demographic, cultural, and psychiatric factors. Such explanations are inadequate because they have no consequences." On the other hand, the interactional approach leads directly to treatment suggestions.—From review by MONICA D. BLUMENTHAL (*Beh. Sci.*, 1970, 15, 187-188).

WHO SCIENTIFIC GROUP. *Biochemistry of mental disorders*. (Wld Hlth Org. *Techn. Rep. Ser.*, 1969, 427.) Geneva: Wld Hlth Org., 1969. Pp. 40. \$1.00. US distrib. Amer. Publ. Hlth Ass., 1740 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10019.—Summary of known and unknown factors with guidelines for future studies and current applications. Includes discussions on genetic factors significant in mental deficiency, schizophrenia, and possibly affective disorders; nutritional deficiencies with effects on development and psychological processes; cerebral monoamines and hormonal functions implicated in affective disorders; the study of biogenic amines and immuno-pathological processes in connection with schizophrenia. While basic neurological research continues to increase understanding of normal and abnormal processes, interactive environmental effects are not being neglected.—MARC KESSLER, *Univer. Vermont*.