

## BOOKS RECEIVED AND BOOKS NOTED

- ADLER, A. *Studie über Minderwertigkeit von Organen* (1907). Darmstadt, Germany: Wissenschaftl. Buchgesellschaft, 1965. Pp. vii + 92. DM 19.00.—Reprint of the 2nd edition, 1927.
- ADLER, A. *Praxis und Theorie der Individualpsychologie: Vorträge zur Einführung in die Psychotherapie für Aerzte, Psychologen und Lehrer* (1920). Darmstadt, Germany: Wissenschaftl. Buchgesellschaft, 1965. Pp. viii + 245. DM 33.80.—Reprint of the 4th edition, 1930.
- ANASTASI, ANNE. *Fields of applied psychology*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964. Pp. xi + 621. \$8.95.—Only an author as knowledgeable and indefatigable as Anne Anastasi could cover so broad a field so completely and excellently. The objectivity and thoroughness of her approach is evident throughout, and the clarity of her understanding is reflected in that of her presentation. She deals with personnel, engineering, consumer, clinical, and counseling psychologies, and psychology and other professions. Her focus is on method, believing this to be what the student can most profitably learn from science. Her efforts to alert the reader to methodological loopholes and misinterpretations make the book a most valuable source of skill for critical evaluation of psychological findings and practices encountered in the literature and daily life.
- BAILEY, P. *Sigmund the unserene: a tragedy in three acts*. Foreword by R. R. Grinker, Sr. Springfield, Ill.: Thomas, 1965. Pp. x + 127. \$5.75.—A most useful compendium of existing arguments against Freud by one of his most devastating critics. "Although I have regretfully come to the conclusion . . . that Freud failed, I have profound sympathy with his lifelong struggle . . . My animus is directed towards the overweeningly hypertrophied and distorted influence which his movement has attained in these United States . . . In this way, it has, in my opinion, done great damage to psychiatry, as well as to our civilization in general" (p. xiii). The author, primarily a neurologist, is director of research, Illinois Department of Mental Health. He hopes for community psychiatry "which appears to be the most serious threat to psychoanalysis" and to which the latter is not adapted (p. 101). Over 300 references.
- BARRAL, MARY R. *Merleau-Ponty: the role of the body-subject in interpersonal relations*. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Duquesne Univer. Press, 1965. Pp. xi + 297. \$6.75.—This is a clear introduction to all but the political works of Merleau-Ponty, whose writings can be difficult in themselves. This difficulty arises because Merleau-Ponty is examining the subjective relationship of man in his world. Man's body is the central bearer of the dialectic of man in his world.—W. VAN DUSEN, *Univer. Calif., Davis*.
- BONAPARTE, MARIE. *Female sexuality* (1951). Transl. by J. Rodker. New York: Grove Press, 1965. Pp. vi + 218. \$0.95 paper.—The starting point is Freud's assumption that women fall into three main types, those who substitute the desire for the penis for that of a child, those who abandon all competition with men and become like the workers in an anthill, and those who deny and never accept reality.

- BREER, P. E., & LOCKE, E. A. *Task experience as a source of attitudes*. Homewood, Ill.: Dorsey Press, 1965. Pp. x + 280.—In a series of experiments the authors found considerable support for their hypothesis that task behavior which is rewarding will be learned and that attitudes will subsequently change to remove any asymmetry between existing beliefs, preferences, and values and the nature of task demands.
- CARROLL, J. B. *Language and thought*. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1964. Pp. x + 118. \$3.95 cloth, \$1.50 paper.—This field, not usually dealt with in Introductory Psychology, may not be easy for the beginning student but should be stimulating and highly integrating for his psychological knowledge. Professor Carroll's presentation gives an account of language used in inter- and intrapersonal communication through analysis of people's behavior. It covers, among other topics, the learning of language (by the child and in the case of a second language); linguistics; aspects of language behavior (production of speech, reading); individual differences (on dimensions of ability, in handicaps and abnormalities); development of thought in the child; nature of concepts and their manipulation; "semantic differential" and the linguistic relativity hypothesis.
- DURKIN, HELEN E. *The group in depth*. New York: Int. Univer. Press, 1964. Pp. xii + 378. \$8.50.—A Freudian and eminent group therapist undertakes here an ambitious task and succeeds remarkably well. Presenting group-therapy theories and their applications from different psychoanalytic viewpoints and as influenced by social psychology and Lewinian group dynamics, she hopes these trends will converge. She comes to grips with social embeddedness and accepts field-theoretical and holistic viewpoints. Combining the "here and now" of the group with the "there and then" of "mutual transferences," she finds that in the group the latter could result in a "crazy-quilt type of analysis," unless one discovers the "cohesiveness of defensive maneuvers." This is in fact Adler's life style and life goal or, as the author feels, the equivalent of Kubie's "central emotional position." A fascinating book!—HELENE PAPANEK, M.D., *New York, N. Y.*
- EVANS, R. I. *Conversations with Carl Jung and reactions from Ernest Jones*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1964. Pp. viii + 173. \$1.75 paper.—These filmed dialogues were undertaken as an educational exploration to counteract students' disinclination to read the "great masters" in the original. Unquestionably this approach has the advantages of brevity and an easy-to-follow confrontation plus the fascination of personal contact. (Appended studies report no significant difference in students' learning from script or film.) One is impressed with Jung's lively, wide, up-to-date interests. His rejecting and accepting evaluations of other's concepts are illuminating, but the defense of his own original contributions seems much less convincing. The brief contact with Jones sheds light on himself as well as Freud. The author has skillfully included many points of crucial interest—but sometimes this does involve interrupting just when things get most interesting.
- EYSENCK, H. J. *Crime and personality*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1964. Pp. xv + 204. \$4.50.—Eysenck presents the lay reader with a most carefully

constructed case for a theory "slowly emerging from many detailed experimental studies of behavior of men and animals." He patiently describes such studies as those of Pavlov, Hartshorne and May, and Johannes Lange among others pertaining to body build, individual differences in conditioning, the personality dimensions of emotionality and extraversion-introversion, etc. These accounts are informative, but they do not add up to convince one of Eysenck's ultimate view of personality as wholly determined by heredity and environment. Antisocial behavior is regarded "simply as evidence of poor conditionability," and the bell-and-blanket method of curing enuresis is suggested as a model for rehabilitating the criminal.

FREUD, S. *Leonardo da Vinci and a memory of his childhood* (1910). Transl. by A. Tyson. New York: Norton, 1964. Pp. 101. \$3.50.—This is a new and very well presented translation of one of Freud's most controversial essays. His interpretation of the memory rested on its involving a vulture, on vulture standing for mother in Egyptian, and on the story of the virginal impregnation of vultures. But it was found recently that Freud had become victim of an error of translation and that the bird in the memory was a kite to which the above does not apply. J. Strachey in his introduction recognizes that on these grounds one may be inclined "to dismiss the whole study as worthless" (p. 9). But he holds, "the main body of Freud's study is unaffected by his mistake" (p. 10). Apparently there are enough such undaunted admirers of Freud to warrant this new translation.

GORDON, R. E., GORDON, KATHERINE K., & GUNTHER, M. *The split-level trap* (1960). New York: Dell Publishing Co., 1964. Pp. 320. \$0.75 paper.—A fine supplementary reading in abnormal psychology. Against a general discussion of factors in modern Disturbia, as contrasted with the old-time stable community, which make for many kinds of estrangement and pressures, the developing breakdowns of eight individuals are described in their phenomenological details. Nine techniques are presented as preventive and therapeutic principles generally, and as they were applied in each case. "Going it alone," and striving for the appearance and trappings of success rather than actual usefulness characterize the cases. Thus we find the first two techniques are mutual help and productiveness, and "social psychiatry" rather than "deep-probing" is the endorsed therapeutic approach.

GOWERS, W. R. *Epilepsy and other chronic convulsive diseases: their causes, symptoms and treatment* (1885). New York: Dover, 1964. Pp. xi + 255. \$1.85 paper.—This is the first in a series of reprints of classics of neurology, by the American Academy of Neurology, whose publications advisory committee says of this work: "The rich clinical material recorded only after careful personal observations has not been matched in the field of epilepsy . . . Gowers' principles of patient care and management are still as valid as the day they were written."

GROSSMAN, C. M., & GROSSMAN, SYLVA. *The wild analyst: the life and work of Georg Groddeck*. New York: Braziller, 1965. Pp. 222. \$5.00.—A fascinating biography of the originator of the term "it," meaning a power "by which we are lived," harbored by the body and the mind as a unit (p. 69). When Freud,

whom Groddeck admired, adopted the term as "id" he deprived it of its organismic character, leaving "only the name in common" (p. 159), as Groddeck regretfully noted. Groddeck was also a purposivist. "What purpose could the symptom serve?" he would ask (p. 82). He also ridiculed the Freudian jargon (pp. 98-99). Thus we can well understand his invitation to speak to the Adlerian group in London (Bottome's Adler biography, 1957, p. 234), an event not mentioned in the present book. We can also understand that this event did not turn out happily, Groddeck having strong convictions of his own and being given to extreme views regarding psychosomatic matters.

HAMACHEK, D. E. (Ed.) *The self in growth, teaching, and learning: selected readings*. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1965. xi + 576. \$7.50.—Among the 39 readings the authors represented with more than one selection are Combs, Jersild, Mary C. Jones, Maslow, Mussen, Rogers, Snygg. The selections are arranged into nine parts and at the end of each 2-4 discussion questions for each selection are appended. The parts deal with: the self as frame of reference, theoretical issues, perception, development, growth, teaching, learning, understanding—all in relation to the self concept. In this vein the book is aimed at classes for teachers in training, mental hygienists, counselors, social workers and psychologists.

HANDY, R. & KURTZ, P. *A current appraisal of the behavioral sciences*. Great Barrington, Mass.: Behav. Res. Council, 1964. Pp. 154. \$7.50.—Anthropology, sociology, history, economics, political science, jurisprudence, psychology, education, information theory, cybernetics, linguistics, sign-behavior, game theory, decision-making theory, value inquiry, and general systems are each treated in a chapter, uniformly, under the headings: working specifications of the field; other specifications of the field; schools, methods, techniques; results achieved; contemporary controversy; problems of terminology; comment and evaluation; selected bibliography; germane journals. The authors' first draft was sent to the Council for processing, and then to leading scientists in all the fields covered, for review and criticism. Coverage is comprehensive, but there is little content as such.

HILLMAN, J. *Suicide and the soul*. New York: Harper & Row, 1964. Pp. ix + 191. \$3.50.—The author, a Jungian analyst, writes out of great erudition and reflection. His defense of the soul as the specific psychological subject matter is eloquent, as are his thoughts on death. With regard to suicidal urges he holds that "the analyst cannot deny this need to die . . . By going with it, by being the bridge through whom the patient can enter death, the experience may come before the actual death occurs" (p. 87). Thanatos is the only point of agreement with Freud. Hillman articulately rejects all other schools, including existentialism, claiming that Jung alone offers "the opportunity for the science of the soul" through recognition of its collective aspect, the archetypal patterns. Non-Jungians will miss mention of any other collective aspects, and of any specific "soul histories."

HYMAN, R. *The nature of psychological inquiry*. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1964. Pp. xi + 116. \$3.95 cloth, \$1.50 paper.—The sober chapter titles—Getting Ideas, Getting the Facts, Processing the Data, Interpreting

the Data, Communicating the Results—believe the fascinating quality in which the material is handled. Method and content are interwoven throughout: "But as only what has been sown in the ground will grow in it, so nothing will be developed by the experimental method except the ideas submitted to it." This is a quotation from Claude Bernard (1865) whose words were used to introduce each chapter. Actual inquiries by Watson, Pavlov, Asch, Hebb, Skinner and many others show the processes involved in the researcher and the research, with results that are informative historically, methodologically and psychologically.

- KETCHUM, J. D. *Ruhleben: a prison camp society*. Foreword & postscript by R. B. MacLeod. Toronto: Univer. Toronto Press, 1965. Pp. xxiii + 397. \$7.50.—This unusual, fascinating work traces the social and psychological history of 4000 British men and boys, of whom the author was one, interned at Ruhleben, near Berlin, throughout World War I. The author, professor of psychology, University of Toronto, adds, "to recall four such stimulating years could be only a labour of love." At his death in 1962 he entrusted the completion of his not quite finished work to Professor MacLeod. This is the study of a society, marked by high morale and cultural achievement, in the process of becoming organized. The author never forgets that he was dealing with the thoughts and feelings of live human beings—whose behavior is made meaningful by the goals toward which they are striving. This book may well be a social-science classic, as MacLeod points out in his most excellent postscript where he presents the whole work as a phenomenological study.
- LEVINE, D. (Ed.) *Nebraska symposium on motivation, 1964*. Lincoln, Neb.: Univ. Nebraska Press, 1964. Pp. x + 284. \$5.50 cloth, \$2.50 paper.—This 12th volume of the series is the first under a new editorship. The main contributions are: "The motivational relevance of hypnosis" by E. R. Hilgard; "Psychological complexity as a basis for a theory of motivation and choice" by E. L. Walker; "The free behavior situation" by F. A. Logan; "The assessment of human motives by means of personality scales" by A. L. Edwards; "The interruption of behavior" by G. Mandler; and "Crime, cognition, and the autonomic nervous system" by S. Schachter and B. Latane.
- LUIJPEN, W. A. *Phenomenology and atheism*. Transl. by W. van de Putte. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Duquesne Univer. Press, 1964. Pp. xv + 344. \$6.50.—Existential phenomenology is the confluence of Kierkegaard's existentialism and Husserl's phenomenology. Based in this phenomenon of man's existence Luijpen examines atheism's useful unmasking of pseudo-gods. This work is unusually lively and provocative as a single quote will indicate. "Pseudo-religiosity has been unmasked since the invention of scientific fertilizers. Farmers who prayed to God as if He were an agricultural factor, which can now be replaced by more efficient fertilizers, merely affirmed a pseudo-God in their prayers" (p. 91).—W. VAN DUSEN, *Univer. Calif., Davis*.
- LUIJPEN, W. A. *Phenomenology and metaphysics*. Transl. by H. J. Koren. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Duquesne Univer. Press, 1965. Pp. xii + 202. \$5.50.—Luijpen, the Dutch phenomenologist, is becoming known for his scholarly and closely reasoned works. In this small book he develops his own position with much

reference to Heidegger. Metaphysics tries to arrive at an understanding of the general structure of reality. Luijpen stands in phenomenology and attempts to bring life and respect to classical metaphysics by working from contemporary views of the very nature of man and his questioning. Two indexes and many footnotes in German.—W. VAN DUSEN, *Univer. Calif., Davis*.

MAYR, E. *Systematics and the origin of species from the viewpoint of a zoologist* (1942). With a new introd. by the author. New York: Dover, 1964. Pp. xviii + 334. \$2.25 paper.—Dobzhansky says in his introduction to the first edition: "During the last decade the conclusions reached by many of the specialists have begun to converge toward a set of general principles applicable to the entire realm of living matter. . . . Dr. Mayr is an outstanding Zoological systematist; his speciality is ornithology . . . [but] this book has been written . . . by a general biologist."

MCCURDY, H. G. *Personality and science: a search for self-awareness*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1965. Pp. viii + 151. \$1.45 paper.—This is another voice in the growing number of psychologists to reject the machine model and to see that "our task is to deal with personality." One of McCurdy's contributions is to add, "—whether that results in science or not." To this end he approaches his subject matter both quantitatively and qualitatively, with some ingenious examples especially of the former approach. He views the self as an eminently active power, though with varying degrees of consciousness. Personality is a self in relation to its objects. From this position McCurdy looks at personal interaction, communication, and dreams (necessarily forswearing symbolism) among other aspects of personality. He refers to McDougall, Wm. Stern and others at one time connected with Duke University where he got his degree.

MELZER, J. H. *Functionalism: an outline of a philosophy for today*. New York: Phil. Libr., 1965. Pp. 145. \$4.00.—The author, professor and head of the philosophy department, Auburn University, presents his philosophy in terms of principles and as a philosophy of life.

MOK, P. P. *Pushbutton parents and the schools* (1964). New York: Dell Publishing, 1965. Pp. x + 208. \$1.65 paper.—A most valuable book. Its flare, sprightly enough to hold the attention of Mr. and Mrs. Above Average Parent, is matched by its wise counsel. Dr. Mok, a former school psychologist, urges parents to concern themselves with the meaning and satisfaction of learning, rather than with the symbols of academic success and status. He lets them see—through the child's eyes and the teacher's—that learning begins at home. He gives them practical suggestions for teaching the things that are best taught at home, and for participating effectively in developing the schools toward higher levels of achievement.

PEARSON, L. (Ed.) *The use of written communications in psychotherapy*. Springfield, Ill.: Thomas, 1965. \$4.50. Pp. xiii + 65.—From an Amer. Psychol. Ass. symposium emerged this rather informal presentation by A. Burton, A. Ellis, Molly Harrower and V. Raimy.

- PERLS, F., HEFFERLINE, R. F., GOODMAN, P. *Gestalt therapy: excitement and growth in the human personality* (1951). New York: Delta Book, Dell, 1965. Pp. xiii + 470. \$2.65.—“We believe that the Gestalt outlook is the . . . natural approach to life. . . . The average person . . . has lost his Wholeness . . . He is accustomed to thinking of contrasts—of infantile and mature, of body and mind, organism and environment, self and reality, as if they were opposing entities. The unitary outlook which can dissolve such a dualistic approach is buried but not destroyed and . . . can be regained with wholesome advantage” (p. viii). Eighteen “experiments” are offered toward self-improvement.
- RUITENBEEK, H. M. *The individual and the crowd: a study of identity in America*. New York: Mentor, New Amer. Lib., 1965. Pp. 125. \$0.60 paper.—This very Freud-oriented writer, actually shows in this volume how the Freudian concept of man falls apart in a new situation. Today, the author points out, the therapist “rarely sees in his patients the dominating superego” (p. 17). What is found most often is an “identity crisis” (p. 17). “The existential group comes nearest to the needs of the contemporary patient” (p. 72). “Great changes must be made if psychoanalysis is to continue its development. These changes may invalidate some of Freud’s basic assumptions” (p. 72). Nevertheless, the author believes, “the Freudian school, however orthodox it may be, has more likelihood to adopt itself to . . . the society of the twentieth century” than any other school (p. 72)!
- RUITENBEEK, H. M. (Ed.) *Varieties of personality theory*. New York: Dutton, 1964. Pp. xviii + 359. \$2.25.—With an orientation towards *Theories of personality* by Hall and Lindzey, this volume is a selection of readings from Freud, Jung, Adler (*Practice and Theory*, pp. 1-15), E. Fromm, Karen Horney, Sullivan, G. W. Allport, Carl Rogers, H. A. Murray, Kurt Lewin, Kurt Goldstein, Gardner Murphy, Sheldon, A.H. Maslow, and Dollard and Miller. There is a general introduction of 7 pages by the editor, and one to each selection, of about one page. A useful book.
- SAHAKIAN, W. S. (Ed.) *Psychology of personality: readings in theory*. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1965. Pp. xvi + 504. \$6.50 paper.—20 chapters of readings from the 17 authors listed by Hall and Lindzey in *Theories of Personality* (p. 548) plus readings from Maslow, Moreno, and Mowrer. Each chapter is provided with an introduction of about one page by the editor. The Adler selections of 30 pages are nearly all from *The science of living*.
- SARASON, I. G. (Ed.) *Science and theory in psychoanalysis: an enduring problem in psychology*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1965. Pp. xiii + 205. \$1.75 paper.—This is a collection of indeed widely differing evaluations of Freudian psychology, ranging from one which claims “the absence of any fallacy in Freud’s long chains of inference [is] bound to be accepted by any reader who is logical enough to understand what Freud is trying to present” (p. 50) to another which states “there was nothing in Freud’s system which had not appeared in superstitions which were common several centuries before the beginning of the Christian era” (p. 123). The choice of authors is excellent. The paper included by Freud himself, unfortunately undated, may well elicit the most controversial reactions of all.

- SARASON, I. G. (Ed.) *Psychoanalysis and the study of behavior: an enduring problem in psychology*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1965. Pp. xiv + 173. \$1.45 paper.—This second intriguing anthology by Sarason intends to show Freud's cross-disciplinary influence which is defined most broadly to include that which is "interpretable in terms of variables first noted or emphasized by psychoanalytically oriented theorists" (p. ix). It should be pointed out, however, that much work cited for its similarity was actually produced wholly independently of Freudian influence, namely, by Galton, Jackson and Sherrington, and Hull. And some similarities—such as that claimed for the experimental rigor of Pavlov's conditioning and Freud's free association techniques—do strain the point unduly. The papers vary widely in the degree to which they honor Freud; but all show that psychoanalytic concepts are in the process of modification and combination with other approaches.
- SCHILDER, P. *Medical psychology* (1924). Transl. & ed. by D. Rapaport. New York: Science Ed., Wiley, 1965. Pp. 428. \$2.45 paper.—The editor describes Schilder (1886-1940) as a man of an encyclopedic mind but completely unsystematic. The present English translation which first appeared in 1953 represents a splendid job of editing with nearly 600 footnotes and over 900 references. Schilder deals here with theory of perception, action and language, memory, will and action, and ego and personality. According to Rapaport Schilder's fundamental assumptions are the basic directedness of all psychological processes toward the real world and their basically socialized character (p. 355). Consistent with this Schilder appreciated Adler, as in the statement that "the theory of ego-ideal and superego goes back to Adler's theory of directives" (p. 321), standing for what has generally been translated as theory of guiding lines.
- SEVERIN, F. T. (Ed.) *Humanistic viewpoints in psychology: a book of readings*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965. Pp. xvii + 430. \$3.95 paper.—This book is far more important than a mere book of readings in that it defines in fact the new field of humanistic psychology. Part 1, human nature, deals with holism, self-determination, and human uniqueness. Part 2, methodology, deals with basic assumptions, the influence of physics, operationalism, and broader approaches. Part 3, values, includes mental health, counseling, and man's future. Among the 37 authors are G. W. Allport, Bugental, Charlotte Buhler, Cantril, J. C. Coleman, Hebb, Maslow, Rollo May, Moustakas, H. A. Murray, Nuttin, Rogers, Shoben, Brewster Smith, van Kaam, Wrenn, but also such non-psychologists as Cassirer, Conant, Heisenberg, Oppenheimer, and Teilhard de Chardin. We regret that nearly all references originally given by the authors have been omitted in this otherwise so valuable symposium.
- STEKEL, W. *Impotence in the male: the psychic disorders of sexual function in the male* (1927). Transl. by O. H. Boltz. New York: Grove Press, 1965. 2 vols. Pp. viii + 329 and 350. \$0.95 each, paper.—As stated in the introduction by E. A. Gutheil, "impotence is discussed here (through 120 case histories) in its relation to such social phenomena as marriage, religion, war, and criminality."
- STEKEL, W. *Sadism and masochism: the psychology of hatred and cruelty* (1929). Transl. by Louise Brink. New York: Grove Press, 1965. 2 vols. Pp. vi + 441



and 473. \$0.95 each, paper.—E. A. Gutheil says in the introduction, “Stekel does something which prevents his work from ever becoming obsolete: he reports in detail and with extraordinary clarity 64 case histories reflecting the clinical problems involved.

TEEVAN, R. C., & BIRNEY, R. C. (Eds.) *Theories of motivation in learning: an enduring problem in psychology*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1964. Pp. vii + 213. \$1.75 paper.—These reprinted selections from Hull, Miller and Dollard, Tolman, J. S. Brown, Nissen, Woodworth, Estes, and N. Miller are obviously excellently representative. The general purpose of this series is to acquaint the student with experimentation through original source material, and to let them see how scientific ideas grow and change. If the student is not sufficiently sophisticated, however, he could become “confused and befuddled” (p. 103) by the experimental technicalities and the differing concluding views.

TEEVAN, R. C., & BIRNEY, R. C. (Eds.) *Theories of motivation in personality and social psychology: an enduring problem in psychology*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1964. Pp. vi + 186. \$1.75 paper.—It would be hard to think of a better selection of contributions in this field, with which every student should become acquainted. The editors have chosen representative papers from Freud, McDougall, Allport, H. A. Murray, McClelland et al., Maslow, Festinger, and Rotter. The editors describe the order, if any, “. . . from the unaware to the totally cognized, from motivation conceived as a set of prime movers to motivation conceived as a set of derived behaviors.” It is, of course also roughly chronological: the Freud date is 1915 (though only the edition’s date of 1949 is given); McDougall’s paper is from 1930, and the others appeared within the next 25 years.

THOMPSON, D. W. *Psychology in clinical practice*. Cleveland: Howard Allen, 1965. Pp. vii + 276. \$7.50.—This book presents the operant and respondent conditioning approach of B. F. Skinner and his followers. The technicalities of the theory are essentially limited to the first chapter. The remainder treats the subject matter in almost a common-sense fashion, free from the prevailing clinical jargon. This is particularly noticeable in the discussion of the projective techniques. While the Skinnerian approach attributes more importance to the stimulus than we do, there are large areas of agreement, especially in the rejection of the various separate entities within the person that Freud has created. It should be possible to bridge the gap between this approach and subjective behaviorism or phenomenological positivism.

THORNLEY, K. *Oswald*. Introd. by A. Ellis. Chicago: New Classics House, Novel Books, 1965. Pp. 126. \$0.75 paper.—This awkwardly and cheaply produced paperback actually offers most interesting material on the assassin of President Kennedy: an account by a writer who knew Oswald for three months as a fellow Marine, the Warren Commission’s deposition of the author, and a biographical verification by B. A. Simco, fellow Marine of Oswald and Thornley. In his 8-page introduction on “The psychology of assassination” Ellis concludes essentially that Oswald was a case of grandiosity, “to some degree the other side . . . of his underlying feelings of weakness.” *Oswald* may well be used for classroom purposes and for an Adlerian study.

WOLPE, J., SALTER, A., & REYNA, L. J. (Eds.) *The conditioning therapies: the challenge in psychotherapy*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1964. Pp. viii + 192. \$7.00.—This is a report of the University of Virginia Conference of which Dr. Wolpe was chairman, with a five-page "Survey of some clinical reports of conditioning therapy." A section, "Critical comments on the psychoanalytic Zeitgeist," contains a detailed account by P. Bailey which certainly gives the *coup de grace* to Freud as a scientist, and a paper by Thigpen and Cleckley which does the same for Freudian therapy (also discussing hypnosis and faith healing). The remaining contributions by Wolpe, Salter, P. J. Lang, A. Hussain, A. J. Bachrach, W. H. Gantt, H. S. Liddell, C. M. Franks, and Reyna give highly informative reviews of the theory and practice of therapeutic conditioning, and of new Pavlovian and post-Pavlovian research.

YATES, A. J. (Ed.) *Frustration and conflict: enduring problems in psychology, selected readings*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1965. Pp. x + 246. \$1.95 paper.—A sampling from the vast quantity of research over the past 40 years, selected by the author of *Frustration and Conflict* (1962). The parts deal with frustration and aggression, fixation, regression, learning theory, and conflict. The book "assumes some familiarity with the general theories on the subject." It is surely not an easy field for the experimenter or student, posing as it does such serious methodological problems.

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## NEWS AND NOTES

*Adler in German* has since World War II and until recently been available only in the form of one of his books, *Menschenkenntnis* (Understanding Human Nature). This situation in Adler's native language is all the more puzzling since so many of his writings are today in print in English and also in French.

One explanation for this situation may well be that during the Nazi dictatorship the term *Gemeinschaft*, the main component of Adler's key term *Gemeinschaftsgefühl* (social interest), and also the latter term itself, were widely abused. E.g., Nazi coins carried the inscription *Gemeinnutz geht vor Eigennutz* (common interest before self-interest). Thus Adler's key term had become so discredited that it hindered the approach of a new generation to him. At least this is the opinion of Peter Seidmann in *Der Weg der Tiefenpsychologie* (Zurich: Rascher, 1959, p. 117).

In view of this, we particularly welcome the fact that two books by Adler have now been reprinted in German. They are the *Study of Organ Inferiority* and *The Practice and Theory of Individual Psychology*. The publishers are the Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Hindenburgstrasse 40, Darmstadt. For a full bibliographical statement see "Books Received and Books Noted."

*The Austrian Medical Society of Psychotherapy* held its 15th annual meeting at the Vienna Poliklinik hospital on January 19, 1965. Professor Viktor E. Frankl was elected president. The meeting was followed by the presentation of two color films, on "The World of the Schizophrenic" and on "Value Dimensions in Teaching," a Hollywood Animators' film sponsored by the California College Associa-