

The psychologist could state that everything in the experience and background of Claude Brown pointed to his future as a criminal, a drug addict, a mental case, or a combination of all three. He survived magnificently.

We wonder how this phenomenon happened. There is some hint of his meeting a number of people of intelligence, understanding and sensitivity, who were interested in him and in children of his kind. Among them is mentioned Ernst Papanek, the former director of the Wiltwyck School. Mr. Brown records many conversations with Dr. Papanek and we recognize that besides being an extraordinary human being, this former student and collaborator of Alfred Adler, in putting into practice the theory of "social interest," was an important influence in helping the child and the young man.

Mr. Brown went through many inner changes, and it would be good to know how these changes came about. A man with the honesty and clarity of Claude Brown will perhaps one day report further on these changes. He kept his integrity, and he does not hate people on the basis of color or faith.

Mr. Brown is now studying law and has the good wishes of many people who have read his book. It is gratifying to know that *Manchild in the Promised Land* has had an enormous sale both in hardcover and in paperback.

This book is more than the life story of one man who came through a pitiless and hopeless environment during childhood and adolescence and emerged a healthy and mature adult. It is a document of our time that will be quoted by future historians.

New York, N. Y.

EMERY I. GONDOR

---

## BOOK NOTES

ALLPORT, F. H. *Social psychology* (1924). New York: Johnson Reprint, 1967. Pp. xiv + 453. \$15.00.

ARIETI, S. (Ed.) *American handbook of psychiatry*. Vol. 3. New York: Basic Books, 1966. Pp. xiii + 778. \$20.00.—Volumes 1 and 2 were published in 1959. Since then, the editor points out, biochemical, community, and conceptual or cognitive psychiatry have especially advanced and are presented in respective sections. While the first two are very enlightening, the last is somewhat disappointing, being very academic. The other three sections deal with special clinical problems such as suicide, retardation, old age; special aspects of psychotherapy including Rogers, Ackerman, Guntrip on Fairbairn, Bonime on depression, and Bieber on sadism; and finally a section on biological studies and artificial syndromes such as psychiatric genetics, Dement on sleep, sensory deprivation, space psychiatry, and extreme coercive conditions.

BABLADDELIS, GEORGIA, & ADAMS, SUZANNE. *The shaping of personality: text and readings for a social-learning view*. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1967. Pp. ix + 522. \$5.95 paper.—A quite "Adlerian" book: behavior is organized by goals; personality is the construct referring to this organiza-

tion; behavioral equipment is used according to personal pace and style of action (p. 5). Within this framework the authors offer a novel approach in integrating text and readings, which is well conceived and well carried through with great logic, precision and directness of style. The readings are from Dobzhansky, Hebb, Hastorf and Cantril, Anastasi, R. W. White, Lefcourt, Newcomb, Rogers and Bandura among others.

- BAKAN, D. *The duality of human existence: an essay on psychology and religion*. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1966. Pp. 242. \$6.50.—Man incorporates two basic patterns of living: "as an individual," designated "agency," and as a participant "in some larger organism of which the individual is a part," designated "communion" (p. 15). Adopting a generally psychoanalytic perspective, the author develops these concepts in discussions of Protestantism, science, the image of Satan, sexuality, death, and disease. The argument is highly speculative. Both science and religion are solicited for contributions to the problem of "ultimate concern," i.e., of "being and not-being" (p. 2). On occasion it is difficult to distinguish Bakan-the-theologian from Bakan-the-scientist, a fact perhaps inherent in a work of this nature. Nonetheless, I find it discomfoting.—P. SWARTZ, *Univer. Alberta*.
- BELL, A. *Noise: an occupational hazard and public nuisance*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1966. Pp. 131. \$2.00 paper. Available through Columbia Univer. Press, Internatl. Documents Serv.—This is a remarkably comprehensive treatment of the problem, from the physical nature of sound, through the physiological aspects of hearing and its impairment, the psychological effects of noise on communication, efficiency, annoyance, etc., to the means of noise abatement, and national differences in control and legal interventions. Simple explanations are offered throughout for technical concepts and measurements. Approximately 300 references.
- BERENSON, B. G., & CARKHUFF, R. R. (Eds.) *Sources of gain in counseling and psychotherapy*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1967. Pp. ix + 449. \$5.95 paper.—The book's spirit is shown in the editors' characterization of effective therapists: "they believe in the possibility of constructive personality change; . . . they care deeply for others; and they are confident" (p. 2). Even nonprofessionals may become effective therapists as long as they have these qualities (p. 3). The selections are from Eysenck, Fromm-Reichmann, Shoben, Rogers, R. A. Harper, J. D. Frank, N. Hobbs, Franz Alexander, Krasner, Rachman, and Bandura among others. Each is followed by integrative comments by the editors.
- BERNE, E. *A layman's guide to psychiatry and psychoanalysis*. Revised and updated ed. of *The mind in action* (1947). New York: Grove Press, 1962. Pp. xxi + 320. \$0.95 paper.—This popularized review of Freud's theories seems antiquated in spite of revision and has—on this reviewer as an Adlerian—a somewhat depressive effect: what a waste to impress lay people with unproven and confusing speculations!—HELENE PAPANEK, M.D., *New York, N. Y.*
- BERNE, E. *The structure and dynamics of organizations and groups* (1963). New York: Grove Press, 1966. Pp. x + 260. \$2.45 paper.—The author is just as

impressive and provocative as in his best seller, *Games people play*. His informative diagrams have the same combination of clarity and immediacy as the previous ones in *Transactional analysis in psychotherapy* (1961). Berne invents his own vocabulary, full of wit and verve. He is not a modest man; he perhaps does not quite reach his aim "to offer a framework for the therapy of ailing groups and organizations" in a systematic and orderly way. Though his ideas are original and challenging, they are also at times overwhelming and confusing. Without mentioning Adler, he uses the term, "life plan."—HELENE PAPANEK, M.D., *New York, N. Y.*

- BIDDLE, B. J., & THOMAS, E. J. (Eds.) *Role theory: concepts and research*. New York: Wiley, 1966. Pp. 453. \$8.95.—What has become known as "role theory" is actually only a quite speculative "field of role" (p. 14), concerned with "real-life behavior . . . in genuine on-going social situations" (p. 17). Four original essays by the editors on background, present status, and conceptual structure represent a great amount of pioneering systematization. This is followed by 47 reprinted papers arranged under: positions, prescriptions, descriptions, performance and interdependence, differentiation, consensus and conflict, sanctioning and conformity, learning and socialization. Among the authors included are Kingsley Davis, R. K. Merton, T. Parsons, E. A. Shils, G. P. Murdock, Ruth Hartley and the McCords. As to role-playing, there is only one selection, on its effects, by J. H. and Carola H. Mann.
- BIEBER, I., et al. *Homosexuality: a psychoanalytical study*. New York: Vintage Books, 1962. Pp. viii + 358. \$2.45 paper.—This study of 106 male homosexuals and 100 heterosexual controls in treatment with members of the Society of Medical Psychoanalysts has by now become a classic. It concludes by supporting Rado's assumption that homosexuality is a result of "hidden . . . fears of the opposite sex" (p. 303). This is, of course, in agreement with Adler's position according to whom homosexuality was retreat from the opposite sex.
- BIRCH, D., & VEROFF, J. *Motivation: a study of action*. Belmont, Cal.: Brooks-Cole, 1966. Pp. 98. \$1.50 paper.—From work with animals and survey research the authors arrive at 3 asocial (sensory, curiosity, and achievement) and 4 social (affiliative, aggressive, power, and independence) "incentive systems" which together "account for most of man's significant recurrent behaviors" (pp. 41-42). Each is discussed according to goal attainment, motive, consummatory value, and availability. Power is defined as "influence over his environment" (p. 76) and Adler is recognized for having spoken of this as a major goal. The study of motivation is conceived as dealing with contemporaneous determinants that are operative on instrumental and consummatory activity (p. 10).
- CARTER, C. H. *Handbook of mental retardation syndromes*. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1966. Pp. xii + 166. \$8.00.—A source of information, simply stated, of the basic causes of mental retardation, almost all being in the medical field.
- CATTELL, R. B. *The scientific analysis of personality*. Chicago: Aldine, 1966. Pp. 399. \$7.95.—This reprint of a book originally published in 1965 under the

Penguin imprint is a semi-popular account of Cattell's factor analytic theory of personality. It contains an up-to-date description of his methods for measuring personality and a list of source traits.—J. P. CHAPLIN, *Univer. Vermont*.

CLARK, K. B. *Prejudice and your child*. 2nd ed., enlarged. Boston: Beacon Press, 1963. Pp. xi + 247. \$1.75 paper.—This book is the revised version of a manuscript entitled "Effect of Prejudice and Discrimination on Personality Development" which the author prepared for the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, 1950, and which the Supreme Court cited in its famous 1954 *Brown* decision (pp. x-xi). This is augmented in the present edition by some 100 pages of legal documents, a paper on the legal background of the *School Segregation Cases* by P. Kurland, and two papers on the social scientist's role in desegregation by Clark. See the paper by Clark in the present issue, pp. 181-190.

DÉCARIE, THÉRÈSE G. *Intelligence and affectivity in early childhood: an experimental study of Jean Piaget's object concept and object relations*. Transl. Elisabeth P. & L. W. Brandt. New York: Int. Univer. Press, 1965. Pp. 230. \$5.00.—The greater part is a refined discussion of the development of cognitive objects according to Piaget, and of libidinal objects according to modern, orthodox Freudians. Research with scale items from standard tests, on 90 Ss from 3 to 20 months, supports Piaget's conclusions, confirms partly the Freudian "objectal" hypotheses, and finds the two mainly parallel. But results are difficult to follow; designations, confusing; and there is no index. Although experimentally meticulous, the author introduces psychoanalytic interpretations throughout, where she intends to be operational. E.g., "Experimentally evoked behavior . . . leaves no doubt as to libidinal cathexis" (p. 71).

FRANK, L. K. *On the importance of infancy*. New York: Random House, 1966. Pp. 207. \$1.95 paper.—This survey of research by one long active in the field is most concerned with "the initial patterning of the organism and the beginning of the personality" (p. 179), which involves the plasticity and potentialities of the infant, and the selective demands and practices of the culture. Most interesting is the account of changing infant-care practices. Most impressive is Frank's corroborative emphasis on nature and formation of life style (pp. 152-153), on the "image of the self" as "the core of the personality" (p. 148), and on the fact that research must ultimately fit *one* identified subject and look to the adequacy of his coping with life (p. 179). One memorable thought: In addition to their biological contribution, infants have also evoked in each generation that altruistic concern for others which gave rise to human societies (p. 3).

FREEDMAN, A. M., & KAPLAN, H. I. (Eds.) *Comprehensive textbook of psychiatry*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1967. Pp. 1702. \$24.75.—This monumental work of 174 contributors, featuring an eclectic, multidisciplinary approach, has already established itself as very successful. It is arranged in 11 sections: history, behavioral sciences, theories of personality and psychopathology, neurology, assessment, syndromes, treatment, child psychiatry, community and social psychiatry, subspecialties, and related fields. Under theories,

everything is called one form of psychoanalysis or another, except one section named "derived from psychology." Adler's theory is included in the chapter of "Cultural and interpersonal psychoanalytic theories" where it is presented by Helene Papanek (pp. 320-327). This contribution is discussed under News and Notes in this issue.

FREUD, S. *On the history of the psycho-analytic movement*. Transl. Joan Riviere. Rev. & ed. by J. Strachey. New York: Norton, 1966. Pp. 79. \$3.50.—The editor notes that here Freud's aim was to state the fundamental postulates of psychoanalysis, to show that the theories of Adler and Jung were totally different, and to infer that it would only lead to general confusion to call these by the same name. Of the two movements, Freud found that "Adler's is indubitably the more important" (p. 60). Although Strachey regards this as surprising he adds that "there is plenty of other evidence that this was Freud's considered opinion" (p. 4). This edition is provided with excellent footnotes, bibliography, and index.

FREUD, S., & OPPENHEIM, D. E. *Dreams in folklore* (1911). New York: Int. Univer. Press, 1958. Pp. 111.—This small book renders in English and German a recently discovered paper on dreams referring to actual present problems, an interpretation unlike the usual Freudian which refers to repressed material from the past. Oppenheim, the co-author, soon afterwards joined Adler's circle, and the editor, Strachey, believes that the long disappearance of the paper is "no doubt accounted for" by this fact (p. 21). The elements here foreign to Freud's usual approach may well have been introduced by the future Adlerian. But now that the co-authored work has been published Freud can be credited for the concept that "there are dreams . . . to provide the reason for action which occurs in the dream and in the present" (London, J. A. On Freud's concept of dream action. *Psychoanal. Forum*, 1966, 1, 32-37).

GOLDSTEIN, A. P., & DEAN, S. J. (Eds.) *The investigation of psychotherapy: commentaries and readings*. New York: Wiley, 1966. Pp. xiii + 443. \$9.95.—The editors have gathered 63 previously printed papers on general problems of methodology and specific researches. Among the latter, 16 under "outcome research" relate to criterion problems, spontaneous remission, and time dimensions; 17 under "process research," to therapist, patient, and relationship variables; and 10 under "analogue research," to interview models and verbal conditioning. To some extent these selections reflect the weaknesses of the "welter of studies" (p. vii); but there are some gems here, and all will prove useful at least to those engaged in similar problems. Though "what is most needed . . . is originality of thought and courage to grapple with important issues, . . . unless one makes the original crude experiments, no progress is possible" (J. D. Frank, p. 90).

GROSSMAN, H. *Teaching the emotionally disturbed: a casebook*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1965. Pp. viii + 184. \$3.95.—The task of the educator is to encourage the children "to use more educationally desirable methods of assuaging their disturbing emotions when they do arise" (pp. 22-23).

HAMILTON, ELIZABETH. *Heloise*. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, 1967. Pp. 234. \$4.95.—In a prefatory paragraph the author acknowledges having discussed

"points of psychology" with Hertha Orgler, "colleague of Dr. Alfred Adler." The influence of Adlerian concepts appears most clearly in Miss Hamilton's holistic interpretation of the character of Abelard, the medieval French philosopher and theologian, and his self-centered love for the abbess Heloise. E.g., Miss Hamilton writes: "A person's capacity for love and the manner in which love finds expression is related to the character as a whole. The selfish person loves selfishly; the unselfish person unselfishly; the courageous person with courage; the timid with timidity. Abelard liked to dominate and possess. And he loved possessively, jealously" (p. 59).—H. GREGERSEN, *New York, N. Y.*

HANDEL, G. (Ed.) *The psychosocial interior of the family: a sourcebook for the study of whole families*. Chicago: Aldine, 1967. Pp. xi + 560. \$10.75.—These readings aim at presenting a general social psychology of the family as a living group, not including family therapy (p. viii). The approach is holistic and phenomenological and thus we find such terms as life style (pp. 5, 128, 130) and family theme (pp. 17-19, 536-537). The 23 contributions include among their authors J. Haley, F. L. Strodbeck, T. Lidz, L. Rainwater, N. W. Bell, and the editor who also introduces each part. The material is arranged into five main parts, dealing with research methods, the family as a mediator of culture, meanings of family boundaries, the family as a universe of cognition and communication, and patterning separateness and connectedness.

HENLEY, A. *Demon in my view*. New York: Trident Press, 1966. Pp. 181. \$4.95.—This is the story of Adelio Montanari, a man who like Aichhorn, Neill, and Bettelheim, has made the rehabilitation of wayward, lost, and unwanted youth his career. Like them he is a rebel, unconventional, courageous, and more orthodox people may wonder about them especially in the case of Montanari who has but a B.S. in academic credentials. But through love and concern he appears to salvage children others have given up. A strong one-to-one relationship plus a simple common-sense philosophy single-mindedly held to, seem to account for some of his successes.—R. J. CORSINI, *Honolulu, Hawaii*.

HOLLANDER, E. P., & HUNT, R. G. (Eds.) *Current perspectives in social psychology*. 2nd ed. New York: Oxford Univer. Press, 1967. 685. \$5.00 paper.—In ten sections 65 selections are presented of which 23 are new with this edition. The aim, to give "the broadest range . . . and to show the interrelationships as well as the divergencies" (p. v) is well met. Each section is preceded by a succinct chapter by the editors. The chapter "The Human Design" by H. Cantril is reprinted from this *Journal*, 1964, 20, 129-136. We also should mention a paper by F. E. Fiedler, "Styles of Leadership." Other authors represented are Allport, Asch, Bavela, Bennis, Bronfenbrenner, Bruner, Festinger, Hayakawa, Heider, J. McV. Hunt, D. Katz, Likert, McClelland, G. A. Miller, Newcomb, Osgood, Rokeach, Sherif, Skinner, R. W. White, to name some.

KINSEY, B. A. *The female alcoholic: a social psychological study*. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1966. Pp. 223. \$8.75.—This study on 46 state hospital women inebriates attempts to (a) provide a description and (b) test a theory of in-

ebriety. Ss described themselves as inadequate, with a high rate of marital failure. Heavy drinkers realign their social relations to permit continued drinking, but the process tends toward social disaffiliation. Therapy requires resocialization. Alcoholism is a complex problem, not entirely capable of being understood or handled by any single medium.—R. J. CORSINI, *Honolulu, Hawaii*.

KLEINMUNTZ, B. *Personality measurement: an introduction*. Homewood, Ill.: Dorsey Press, 1967. Pp. xiii + 463. \$7.95.—In five parts of more or less equal length this book deals with (a) general problems of testing, including ethics; (b) observational approaches including interviews and “first memories”; (c) self-report techniques, especially the MMPI; (d) projective techniques, especially Rorschach and TAT; and (e) data processing by man and machine. This is probably the first textbook to describe profile interpretation by computer, an area in which the author is a pioneer. The instrument of choice here is the MMPI, also a specialty of the author. Throughout, but particularly in his specialties, the author’s presentation is straightforward and clear. Incidentally, the author considers the relationship between personality theorist and psychometrician highly unsatisfactory, but then his examples here are all from psychoanalysis.

KLEINMUNTZ, B. (Ed.) *Problem solving: research, method, and theory*. New York: Wiley, 1966. ix + 406. \$6.95.—This is the first of an annual series of symposia in the area of cognition, sponsored by Carnegie Institute of Technology. In his introduction B. F. Green, Jr., tentatively differentiates between the behavioristic and information-processing approaches in this area (p. 18). In his epilogue G. A. Forehand concludes that “the information-processing approach counsels courage, the behavioristic approach, honesty” (p. 383) and welcomes both sets of precepts. The other participants were D. E. Berlyne, R. M. Gagne, I. Goldiamond, A. D. de Groot, J. R. Hayes, A. Newell, J. M. Paige, H. A. Simon, B. F. Skinner, A. W. Staats, and D. W. Taylor. The book is reproduced from a typescript.

KWANT, R. C. *Phenomenology of language*. Pittsburgh: Duquesne Univer. Press, 1965. Pp. xii + 276. \$6.95.—In developing his thesis, that language and existence “compenetrate,” Kwant delves into a wide range of topics. Although intended for a circle much wider than philosophers and linguists, and well-received by Dutch scholars, the book is likely to be unrewarding and rough going to psychologists who share the reviewer’s feelings that such high-sounding terms as being, essence, etc. are mystifying. To the “blessed” the book offers an interesting panorama if they are not familiar with Whorf and Piaget. Stylistically, it is indeed ironic that a man writes a book about language and meaning only to display immense difficulty communicating—Duquesne’s creditable attempt to improve readability notwithstanding.—M. M. NAWAS, *Univer. Missouri*.

LANG, A. (Ed.) *Rorschach bibliography, 1921-1964*. Berne: Huber, 1966. Pp. 191. Sfr./DM 36.00.—A listing of 3855 titles, arranged in 7 sections: manuals and texts; general descriptions, reviews, history; theory, administration, scoring; supplementary and parallel methods; interpretation; general applications;

clinical applications. The last section of over 50 pages is by far the largest, followed by the one on interpretation. Within a section the arrangement is by year, and within a year alphabetically by authors. There is also an author index. While the titles are given only in the original languages, table of contents, instructions and postscript are in German, French, and English. Truly a remarkable and impressive bibliography.

LORENZ, K. *On aggression* (1963). Transl. Marjorie K. Wilson. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1966. Pp. 306. \$5.75.—A more fascinating book would be hard to find, thanks to Lorenz's seemingly limitless knowledge of animal behavior, his keen observation of human forms of life as well, and his clear and delightful style (for which some appreciation must go to his translator). A fully committed Darwinian, he explains aggression as the work of selection and mutation in the service of species preservation, which may, due to accidents, function wrongly, causing destruction. Whether or not one agrees with Lorenz's concept of instinct in man, one can accept his description of man's aggression problem and his suggested correction of it: widening the bond of love and friendship. (The book's usefulness would be so well served by an index!)

MAHER, B. A. *Principles of psychopathology: an experimental approach*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966. Pp. xvi + 525. \$8.95.—Maher's forthright, consistent concern is with the application of a laboratory-based science. Minor hypothetical or inferential inclusions are identified as such. The experimental data are most completely, systematically, and clearly presented; supplied with examples, readings, and references ranging widely in time. Within its position this should therefore be an excellent textbook. It would be useful even to those whose concerns go beyond the measurable and predictable, if the instructor explicitly undertakes to supplement the text from his view. Maher does shortchange psychotherapy: even Rogers, with his pioneering experimental procedures is omitted, and we are told the science of psychology knows nothing of how to make people happy or give meaning to their lives (p. 472).

McKINNEY, F. *Psychology in action: basic readings*. New York: Macmillan, 1967. Pp. xii + 564. \$3.95 paper.—These 65 selections start out with Frankl and G. W. Allport, and include Rogers, Charlotte Bühler, Mike Nawas. They are arranged according to 12 applied problem areas, including "Careers and Leadership" and "Religion, Literature, Law." They are well chosen and up-to-date.

MILLON, T. (Ed.) *Theories of psychopathology: essays and critiques*. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1967. Pp. xv + 444. \$7.50 hard cover; \$4.25 paper.—Four kinds of theory—biophysical, intrapsychic, phenomenological, behavioral—are each represented according to orientation, etiology and development, pathological patterns, therapy, and critical evaluation. For each section of each kind of theory two selections are given, forty in all. Among the authors, according to theory, are: (a) Roger J. Williams, Bleuler, Kallmann, Sheldon, Meehl, Szasz; (b) Freud, Hartmann, Jung, Erikson, Horney, Fromm, Wolberg, Sullivan, Skinner, N. S. Lehrman; (c) Rollo May, Buytendijk, Rogers, Maslow,

- Combs, Laing, Binswanger, Boss, M. Brewster Smith, R. R. Holt; (d) Skinner, Ullmann and Krasner, Dollard and Miller, Bandura and Walters, Wolpe, Kanfer and Saslow, Eysenck, Rapaport. To fit the scheme, Sullivan represents *intra-psyche* therapy!
- MULLAN, H., & SANGIULIANO, IRIS. *Alcoholism: group psychotherapy and rehabilitation*. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1966. Pp. 325. \$12.00.—The most successful treatment so far appears to be Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), a fellowship of alcoholics. But while AA is a group and the results can be therapeutic, this is still not group psychotherapy. AA and the latter are complementary and serve different functions. The alcoholic generally is different from the ordinary neurotic and must be treated differently. E.g., he ordinarily lacks motivation for change even though he may be in distress. The body of the book discusses theoretical issues about group therapy with alcoholics drawing also on the experiences of Esther J. Griffing, and Drs. Ruth Fox and Rose Wolfson.—R. J. CORSINI, *Honolulu, Hawaii*.
- PATTERSON, C. H. *Theories of counseling and psychotherapy*. New York: Harper & Row, 1966. Pp. ix + 518. \$9.75.—The various important current viewpoints are arranged in 5 parts: rational approaches, learning theory, psychoanalytic approaches, perceptual-phenomenological approaches, and existential psychotherapy. Among all are the names of those who are particularly close to Adler's psychology, a number of whom have actually contributed to this *Journal* as has the author of this book. Among the first group we find Thorne and Ellis; among the second, Rotter; among the third, Franz Alexander; among the fourth, the late George Kelly and Rogers; and among the fifth, Frankl. The book illustrates the importance gained by the purposive, forward-oriented, subjectivistic approach pioneered by Adler, while Adler himself is mentioned only en passant.
- PENNY, RUTHANNA. *Practical care of the mentally retarded and mentally ill*. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1966. Pp. xvii + 252. \$9.50.—This book is addressed to the "psychiatric technician" (apparently what is more generally known as attendant), that member of the ward team who has "the greatest exposure to the patient's day to day living experience" and hence whose relations with the patient "have been recognized as an important aspect of the treatment process" (p. xii). The book is a first-rate, truly practical guide, simply expressed and well arranged, containing an attitudinal orientation, helpful background information, and procedures for the care of patients, including work with groups.
- PLATT, J. R. *The step to man*. New York: Wiley, 1966. Pp. 216. \$5.95.—This collection of 12 essays by a former biophysicist at Chicago, now associate director, Mental Health Research Institute at Michigan, "is concerned with the evolving nature of man, social and intellectual, what he is and what he may become." Man, according to Platt, is not only the helplessly determined victim of "objective" forces. "Man is also mysterious and . . . self-determining . . . one equipped . . . to stand and choose and act and control and be" (p. 155). This is certainly the concept of man shared by all humanistic psychologists. And Platt draws the conclusion that we all must decide "what kind of

human nature . . . of personal and social relationships we want to teach . . . so that our children will be able to make a better society" (p. 163), reminding of the dreams of H. G. Wells and Teilhard de Chardin.

PLATT, J. R. (Ed.) *New views of the nature of man*. Chicago: Univer. Chicago Press, 1965. Pp. 152. \$5.00.—This is a series of six lectures by W. F. Libby, chemistry; G. Wald, biology; D. J. de Solla Price, history of science; R. W. Sperry, psychobiology; C. Geertz, anthropology; and J. M. Redfield, classics. The series was planned to arrive at some modern consensus of "assumptions about the moral and intellectual and social nature of man and the basis of his individuality, freedom, educability, and co-operative achievement" (p. ii). The spirit of the book is expressed by Sperry in "Mind, Brain, and Humanist Values." He deplores the general stance of behavioral science resulting in the prevailing mechanistic, and fatalistic view of man (p. 76). Instead, "It is possible to see today a . . . model of brain function that . . . affirms age-old humanist values, ideals, and meaning in human endeavor" (p. 92).

RAPAPORT, D. *The collected papers of David Rapaport*. Edited by M. M. Gill. New York: Basic Books, 1967. Pp. x + 943. \$17.50.—This is a monument to the brilliant, highly respected, and occasionally very caustic Freudian clinician and theoretician who, born in Hungary in 1911, came to the United States in 1938 and died in 1960. Actively engaged in social issues, "he was profoundly concerned with . . . how to reconcile strict determinism . . . with . . . his personal belief that man does play a role in shaping his own destiny" (p. 9). This is especially reflected in his papers on ego autonomy and ego psychology generally, totalling some 120 pages in this book. His other main concerns here are with diagnostic testing and the theories of thinking, consciousness, memory, motivation. There is also a long paper on "Scientific Methodology in Psychoanalysis." A most valuable book for the students of post-Freudian ego psychology.

SCARIZZA, S. (Ed.) *Proceedings of the First International Congress of Direct Psychoanalysis, 11-12 September 1964, Rome, Italy*. Doylestown, Pa.: Doylestown Found., 1965. Pp. 76 paper.—A résumé of informal discussions particularly on problems of "psychoanalytic treatment of psychotics and . . . training of adequate manpower for such work" by 21 representatives of distinctive viewpoints within the psychoanalytic tradition. Of interest to those outside this tradition are the following topics, among others: emphasis on the therapeutic relationship; use of assistant therapists; their training in groups, in part by observing treatment sessions; and training of behavioral scientists with a doctorate not in medicine but in medical psychology. The common point of departure was a paper by J. N. Rosen on direct psychoanalysis, who presided with the editor over the four sessions of the congress.

SHERIF, M., & CANTRIL, H. *The psychology of ego-involvements: social attitudes & identifications (1947)*. New York: Wiley, 1966. Pp. viii + 525. \$2.45 paper.

SIMMONS, J. L., & WINOGRAD, B. *It's happening: a portrait of the youth scene today*. Santa Barbara, Cal.: Marc-Laird, 1966. Pp. 174. \$1.95 paper.—The authors are a sociologist and a teaching fellow journalist at University of

California, Santa Barbara. They give a description of the current scene with regard to ethics, drugs, sex, politics, education, music, in 9 chapters and a glossary.

SMITH, H. C. *Sensitivity to people*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966. Pp. 226. \$6.95.—Summaries of a vast number of experimental studies make this a source book for those planning research. For the many who are curious about "sensitivity" and its training, the author also offers some generalized findings and concerns. Sensitivity and understanding are the ability to predict what a person feels, thinks, and does. Empathy is the foundation for understanding; it is "the similarity we assume between ourselves and others" (p. 22). Among several sources of error in judging others are: selecting facts that fit our impression of the whole person, and ignoring those that do not; devious interpretations from behavior. The concluding definition of sensitivity is almost that of Adler's social feeling: people with this attribute have greatest satisfaction from human relations, are considerate and responsible, want to give rather than get, but are not dependent on others.

STERN, A. *Sartre: his philosophy and existential psychoanalysis*. 2nd ed. New York: Delacorte Press, 1967. Pp. xi + 276. \$6.00.—The main new parts of this enlarged and greatly improved edition are the interesting biography of Sartre and a postscript on the intricate relationship of his existentialism to Marxism. The original 1953 edition, reviewed in this *Journal*, 1958, 14, 94-95, first described Sartre's similarities with Adler, on which the author expanded in the same issue, pp. 38-50. Presently, a page has been added, closing with, "A deeper study of Adler's work might convince Sartre that the thinker he had been fighting . . . might be better used as an ally" (p. 144). Throughout, Sartre is made more comprehensible through parallels with other authors. Most impressive is the presentation of Sartre's paradoxical, "stoic" formulations about freedom: "Even the pincers of the executioner do not deliver us from being free" (p. 108).

STONE, A. A., & STONE, SUE S. (Eds.) *The abnormal personality through literature*. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1966. Pp. xvii + 423. \$4.50.—Some 75 selections from the literature to "permit the reader to grasp the traditional classification of psychological disorder . . . within the vivid delineation of human lives and human relationships" (p. ix) with introductions by the editors.

ULLERSTAM, L. *The erotic minorities*. Introd. by Y. de Saint-Agnes; transl. by A. Hollo. New York: Grove Press, 1966. Pp. xix + 172. \$6.00.—A Swedish plea for the "erotic minorities."

VAN DEN BERG, J. H. *The psychology of the sickbed*. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Duquesne Univer. Press, 1967. Pp. 136. \$2.95.—This book is a little gem from a Dutch phenomenologist. He captures the feelings of a bed-ridden person so well as to remind us of our own illnesses. He even captures the ill person's view of a visitor and has some impressive things to say about the worth of sickness and death. A book for the healthy. An example of what phenomenology can do to illuminate what otherwise remains obscure.—W. M. VAN DUSEN, *Mendocino State Hospital*.

WASSER, EDNA. *Creative approaches in casework with the aging*. New York: Family Serv. Ass. America, 1966. Pp. xiii + 98. \$2.50 paper.—A comprehensive, succinct, well annotated summary of writings on the subject. The final chapter, on dealing with losses and grief and with the dying patient, is one of the best in this rewarding little book. The work is flawed, however, by too much Freudian jargon like “ungratified libidinal needs” and “ego adaptation.” Also, despite a brief, token reference to changing the environment, there is no mention about mobilizing the aging themselves toward demanding more consideration from our society.—ESTHER P. SPITZER, *New York, N. Y.*

WOLMAN, B. B. (Ed.) *Psychoanalytic techniques: a handbook for the practicing psychoanalyst*. New York: Basic Books, 1967. Pp. x + 596. \$15.00.—Of the 20 chapters, all original, 4 deal with Freudian technique, 7 with Freudians and neo-Freudians (Ferenczi, Melanie Klein, Alexander and French, Rosen, Wolman, Spotnitz, Grotjahn), 5 with non-Freudians (Adler, Jung, Horney, Sullivan, Medard Boss), and 4 with special techniques and issues. This is certainly an interesting collection, but we do not learn on what basis the selections were made. The common rationale of all psychoanalytic techniques is stated as the belief that “mental disorders are caused by unconscious motivation, as determined by inherited instinctual forces and early childhood experiences” (p. 6). But it remains unexplained how on this basis Adler could be included. The chapter on Adler is by Kurt A. Adler and is discussed under News and Notes in this issue.

---

## NEWS AND NOTES<sup>1</sup>

Dr. O. Hobart Mowrer, research professor of psychology, University of Illinois, and president, American Psychological Association, 1953-1954, is quoted as having said in connection with a recent paper of his: “I’ve remained somewhat dissatisfied with the field of psychotherapy; presently I’m reviewing the work of Alfred Adler, and I find many neglected and useful techniques there. As you know, there is an Adlerian revival under way. I guess I may be one of those involved in it” (*Psychol. Today*, 1967, 1[5], p. 7).

*Children the Challenge* by R. Dreikurs and Vicki Soltz, has been a great success in its German edition, *Kinder fordern uns heraus: Wie erziehen wir sie zeitgemaess?* translated by Erik A. Blumenthal, Stuttgart: Ernst Klett Verlag. First published in the spring of 1966 it sold 10,000 copies within ten months and is in its third printing. The reviews were enthusiastic, such as, “This parents’ bible belongs in every family.”

Helene Papanek, M.D., dean, Alfred Adler Institute, New York, participated in a recent symposium on group psychotherapy with schizophrenics, sponsored by the American Group Psychotherapy Association in New York. The other three participants were: Benjamin B. Wolman, Ph.D., dean, Institute of Applied