

BOOKS RECEIVED AND BOOKS NOTED

- ACADEMY OF RELIGION AND MENTAL HEALTH. *Religion, science, and mental health; proceedings of the first Academy symposium, 1957*. New York: N. Y. Univer. Press, 1959. Pp. xvi + 107. \$3.00.—This book consists of papers by O. H. Mowrer, A. H. Maslow, Gregory Zilboorg, H. G. Wolff, Rev. Hans Hofmann, Rev. Noel Mailloux, and Rabbi A. A. Goldman, together with comments, discussions, and a summary by Frank Fremont-Smith. The list of participants includes 35 names.
- ALLPORT, G. W. *Becoming; basic considerations for a psychology of personality*. New Haven: Yale Univer. Press, 1960. Pp. ix + 106. 95c paper.—Within the 5 years since its original publication, this book has achieved importance far beyond its modest size. It has become the focal point for the growing realization that the individual can be understood properly only as an on-going, creative, future-oriented process. It is in this book also that Allport takes up the concept of life style, saying in this connection: "I believe Adler's position . . . is essentially the same as the one here advocated."
- BRODY, M. W. *Observations on direct analysis; the therapeutic technique of Dr. John N. Rosen*. (Forewords by J. N. Rosen and O. S. English.) New York: Vantage Press, 1959. Pp. 104. \$2.95.—"Direct analysis" is a form of Freudian psychoanalysis in which the patient is virtually forced, e.g., to admit that a pocket-book or a vase in a dream stands for vagina. It is a method of confrontation and lack of formality used with psychotic patients. This book is a description of the technique, by another psychoanalyst who observed treatment sessions conducted by Rosen.
- CHESS, STELLA. *An introduction to child psychiatry*. (Foreword by L. B. Slobody.) New York: Grune & Stratton, 1959. Pp. x + 254. \$5.25.—This is an admirable survey. Its material is well organized, simply expressed, and selected in all fairness. The author, a psychoanalyst, maintains an unbiased approach, partly because she does not deal with subjective dynamics, but emphasizes the stresses to which the child reacts, and the attitudes of persons who have significant relationships with him. The description of stresses is most complete, especially interpersonal and cultural. Chess is most perceptive of the factors in organic illness and their effects on behavior. She points out convincingly the need to examine each datum for its peculiar meaning in the individual case.
- COLE, W. C. *Sex and love in the Bible*. New York: Assoc. Press, 1959. Pp. 448. \$6.50.—With keen scholarship, the author finds in the Bible much of great interest about divine and human love, but also statements on homosexuality, masturbation, rape, incest, and bestiality. The Old Testament's concept of love as justice, as involving the will rather than the feelings, and, in agreement with the New Testament, the conviction that obedience to God must prove itself in the encounter with one's neighbor, are most illuminating for the field of interpersonal relations. Dr. Cole finds that in understanding sex "modern Western man is an adolescent, while the ancient Hebrew was grown-up." He concludes that according to the Bible as well as modern research sex and love belong together and in this way constitute no less than a divine gift.—ORLO STRUNK, JR. (*West Virginia Wesleyan College*).
- DE ROPP, R. S. *Drugs and the mind*. New York: Grove Press, 1960. Pp. x + 310. \$1.95 paper.—This is a well-written and well-documented up-to-date account by a biochemist for the general reader of the effects of drugs from mescaline to meprobamate. A special feature is the many case reports and quotations of self-observations by significant authors. First published in 1957.
- ESCALONA, SIBYLLE, & HEIDER, GRACE M. *Prediction and outcome; a study in child development*. (Menninger Clin. Mongr. Ser., No. 14.) New York: Basic Books, 1959. Pp. xvi + 318. \$6.50.—From observations of infants, idiographic predictions were made regarding behavior at preschool age. While the study is nondefinitive, as the authors recognize, it still provides valuable information on the merits of various types of prediction (general vs. specific,

- pattern vs. trait, holistic vs. itemized) and of various validation techniques (inferential ratings vs. direct observation, ratings with and without knowledge of the predictions; ratings by a scale method vs. personality sketch method). The data present a valuable source of hypotheses for future research, especially concerning the importance of constitutional factors.—DORIS KRAELING (*University of Vermont*).
- FELIX, R. H. (Chairm.) Social psychiatry and community attitudes. *Wld Hlth Org. techn. Rep. Ser.*, 1959, No. 177. Pp. 40. 30c paper.—An excellent brief summary of the preventive and curative measures for achieving the individual's social adequacy, in relationship to the community's reactions to abnormal behavior. Industrialization of communities, as in the past 150 years, tends increasingly toward social rejection of the mentally ill. The way back, toward their integration into the community, is now being manifested variously, as through more out-patient care, open-door hospitals, and the like. Needed research is outlined.
- FREUND, HANS. *The balanced life; an essay in ethics*. New York: Phil. Libr., 1959. Pp. 186. \$4.50.—The author, member of the Philosophy Department, Pennsylvania State University, intends to bring out "what is already deeply imbedded in the minds and hearts of men" of man's moral nature. The book has developed from various lecture courses, including one to senior high school students.
- GORLOW, LEON, & KATKOVSKY, WALTER. *Readings in the psychology of adjustment*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1959. Pp. xii + 541. \$4.95 paper.—Among the 44 selections are a number of very basic and excellent ones such as those by Shoben (concept of the normal personality), Freud, Progoff (Jung), Mullahy (Sullivan), Rogers, Maslow, Horney, Fromm, Riesman, R. W. White (neurotic patterns), Axline (play therapy). When it comes to Adler, he is not represented through his own words, but through a 1942 evaluation of him by Ann W. Shyne which, although documented with 21 references to Adler, lacks full comprehension and is condescending.
- GREENWALD, HAROLD (Ed.) *Great cases in psychoanalysis*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1959. Pp. 256. 50c paper.—This collection attempts to show the evolution of psychoanalysis. Cases by Freud (2 cases), Abraham, Ferenczi, Melanie Klein, Reik, Lindner (Freud and his followers); Jung, Adler, Horney, Sullivan, Rogers (dissenters); Grinker & Robbins, and Slavson (special techniques) are presented. Each is preceded by an informative short introduction to the therapist's theoretical orientation. The cases by the dissenters from Freud are much more readable than the Freudian cases (Lindner's excepted) and, perhaps significantly, come to more successful therapeutic conclusions. Intended for the general public, this book will be more appropriate for collateral reading in college courses.—J. P. CHAPLIN (*University of Vermont*).
- KRONHAUSEN, EBERHARD & PHYLLIS. *Pornography and the law*. (Foreword by Theodor Reik.) New York: Ballantine Books, 1959. Pp. xvi + 317. 75c paper.—This is a reader in "erotic realism" and outright pornography. The law takes up barely one tenth of the pages. As psychoanalytic practitioners and students of Theodor Reik the authors believe that such a book can be most useful in sex education, especially for young people (p. 261). Before man can accept and give love "the human animal must have its instinctual needs taken care of. Frustrated human animals are poor risks for the tricky experiment of civilization" (p. 288). Whether or not the authors otherwise take care of these needs, in this book at any rate they only arouse them. It is deplorable that at the low price of 75c the book will probably find wide indiscriminate distribution.
- LANCASTER, EVELYN (pseud.), with POLING, JAMES. *The final face of Eve*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1958. Pp. 290. \$4.50.—Here the subject of Thigpen and Cleckley's study of multiple personality, *The Three Faces of Eve*, presents

her own case with the help of a collaborator. She omits any account of tests and theories, but adds important details to the history, and carries it on through the apparent resolution of her pathogenic conflicts. The result is, like the more technical *Three Faces*, a psychologically illuminating work.—W. S. TAYLOR (*Smith College*).

- LINDZEY, GARDNER (Ed.) *Assessment of human motives*. New York: Grove Press, 1960. Pp. x + 273. \$1.95 paper.—In this symposium, first published in 1958, G. A. Kelly applies his concept of personal constructs; Leon Festinger discusses cognitive dissonance as a motivating state; G. S. Klein is concerned with cognitive styles; Roy Schafer describes regression in the service of normal behavior; I. L. Janis deals with the psychoanalytic interview as an observational method; H. A. Murray applies Gestalt psychology to TAT interpretation; R. B. Cattell expounds factor analysis; while G. W. Allport argues for an improved idiographic analysis. The opening chapter by the editor provides an excellent integration for this very stimulating cross section of contemporary thought on motivation.
- MORIER, HENRI. *La psychologie des styles*. Geneva: Georg Editeurs, 1959. Pp. 375. Sw. Fr. 20.—“Style is for us a disposition of existence, a mode of being,” says the author. “If the being constitutes an organized whole, one must be able to rediscover the symbol of the self in each of its manifestations.” Buffon is quoted as saying: “The style is the man himself.” The author, professor of history of the French language at the University of Geneva, endeavors in this work, by analyzing the stylistic technique of French writers, to demonstrate that literary style is an aspect of the very personality of the writer. In doing so Morier develops what amounts to a ramified typology of literary styles.—H. SCHAFFER, M. D. (*Paris*).
- NATCHEZ, GLADYS. *Personality patterns and oral reading; a study of overt behavior in the reading situation*. New York: N. Y. Univer. Press, 1959. Pp. xi + 98. \$2.50 paper.
- OPLER, M. K. (Ed.) *Culture and Mental Health; cross-cultural studies*. New York: Macmillan, 1959. Pp. xxi + 533. \$8.75.—The central theme of this collection of mostly original papers is “the variable effect of culture or cultural stress on mental health.” Some 23 contributors (anthropologists, psychiatrists, psychologists, sociologists) present material from such diverse backgrounds as the Americas, South Pacific regions, Japan and China, Africa, and England. This survey drives home the point made by the editor that “the line between personality and environment is an abstraction.”
- REIK, THEODOR. *The haunting melody; psychoanalytic experiences in life and music*. New York: Grove Press, 1960. Pp. viii + 376. \$2.45 paper.—First published in 1953, the book endeavors to march “into the unexplored territory of musical associations.” At times Reik is quite the Adlerian as when he says: “Too high self-evaluation presents an unconscious attempt at overcoming an inadequacy feeling” (p. 308).
- REINER, BEATRICE S., & KAUFMAN, I. *Character disorders in parents of delinquents*. New York: Family Service Assoc. of America, 1959. Pp. iv + 179. \$2.75 paper.—Character disorders are classified as oral, anal, and phallic-urethral. The authors believe that less “scientific terms” might become tags that might be used to discredit those who really need sympathetic understanding.
- RUNES, D. D. *Pictorial history of philosophy*. New York: Phil. Libr., 1959. Pp. x + 406. \$15.00.—This is a beautiful quarto volume of nearly 1000 portraits, facsimiles, and other pictorial material pertaining to great major thinkers of East and West. The accompanying text takes up about one third of the book. Among psychologists and educators included are Lavater, Pestalozzi, Herbart, Fechner, Helmholtz, Wundt, Kuelpe, Freud (only 6 lines of text), Adler (42 lines), Jung (59 lines), Wm. Stern, Wertheimer, Koehler, Spranger, Pavlov, Wm. James, John Dewey, Muensterberg, McDougall.

- STENGEL, E., COOK, NANCY G., & KREEGER, I. S. *Attempted suicide, its social significance and effects*. London: Chapman & Hall, 1958. Pp. 136. 25s.—The authors followed up some 630 cases of attempted suicide, viewing the phenomenon as a social behavior pattern. They consider suicide and attempted suicide two different events. For attempted suicide they arrive at the conclusion that it is not primarily motivated by self-destructive impulses, but serves the function of an appeal for help.
- WERTHEIMER, MAX. *Productive thinking*. (Enlarged Ed.) Edited by Michael Wertheimer. New York: Harper, 1959. Pp. xvi + 302. \$6.00.—In this classic on creative problem solving the founder of Gestalt theory also touches importantly on personality factors involved. The real thinker is not centered on his ego but on the reasonable requirements of the problem situation, including social problems. "Even seemingly mere intellectual processes involve a human attitude—that kind of willingness to face issues, to deal with them frankly, honestly, and sincerely" (p. 179). "When self-centering is extreme, it becomes a well-known symptom of a psychopathological state that often leads to a precarious situation both in social and in personal affairs" (p. 183). The new edition is enlarged by 3 chapters and 6 appendixes, including the bibliography of Wertheimer.
- WOLBERG, L. R. *Hypnoanalysis*. New York: Grove Press, 1960. Pp. xviii + 342. \$2.25 paper.—Part I relates an extensive case of hypnoanalysis and Part 2, the theory and practice of the method in general. First published in 1945.
- ZUCKER, LUISE J. *Ego structure in paranoid schizophrenia; a new method of evaluating projective material*. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1958. Pp. x + 186. \$5.50.—Zucker's core concept of schizophrenia is "the impairment of ego boundaries," meaning, "that the usual psychic energy, the libido, necessary to keep apart the ego and the outside world, is insufficient." The Rorschach, the Mosaic, and the Figure-Drawing tests proved of diagnostic and prognostic value, within the framework of the author's method and concepts. From her consistent viewpoint the impairment of ego boundaries must remain an isolated symptom. The unity of the schizophrenic's life style, and its compensatory aspects as the patient's purpose to overcome his feelings of low self-esteem and of isolation are not brought out.—HELENE PAPANEK, M.D. (New York, N. Y.).

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

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ALAN H. ROBERTS, Ph.D., University of Denver, assistant professor of psychology at New Mexico Highlands University, specializes in clinical and social psychology. His previous publications have been concerned with anomie, author-

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