

BOOK REVIEWS

Psychotherapy of Chronic Schizophrenic Patients. CARL A. WHITAKER, editor. 219 pages. Cloth. Little, Brown. Boston. 1958. Price \$5.00.

Eight heads are better than one. This is especially so when the subject is the treatment of chronic schizophrenia. This book is a verbatim report of the remarks made by eight specialists* in a discussion about the psychotherapy of schizophrenics. Diagnosis, orality, anality, the family situation, communication and counter-transference are discussed in relation to therapy. The discussants are frank about their own feelings and often disagree with one another.

The participants leave no doubt of their feeling that schizophrenia results from abnormal relationships within the family group. Most of them feel emphatically that the whole family is mentally ill and that all its members must participate in therapy.

Much of the resentment and hostility—both in and out of the psychiatric literature—that has been directed at some of the participants in this discussion stems from their extremely critical attitudes toward management of the patient in the hospital. Granting that all the hospitalized patients with schizophrenia who are able to make social recoveries do not do so, and that many who show further regression in the hospital do so because of mismanagement by the personnel, it should be mentioned that many of the discussants here frankly admit that the patient can also be mismanaged by the therapist outside the hospital setting.

This reviewer thinks that curbing of destructive criticism of both therapist and administrator is needed, and that the handful of therapists doing intensive psychotherapy with schizophrenics should be encouraged—recognizing that these workers are only on the threshold of understanding schizophrenia and developing techniques to help schizophrenic patients. These therapists in turn must consider the administrator and the overwhelming problems he faces, realizing that many administrators are not the therapeutic nihilists they are often made out to be, and that they must deal, not only with the patient, but with the therapist, and the family, all of whom may not be facing reality.

Experimental Psychology—Revised. By ROBERT S. WOODWORTH and HAROLD SCHLOSBERG. 948 pages. Cloth. Holt. New York. 1954. Price \$8.95.

Woodworth's first edition of *Experimental Psychology* in 1938 became the standard text for most experimental psychological classes. In the last

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quarter century, however, there have been a considerable number of experimental studies which attempt to meet newer and more rigorous criteria set by the scientifically-oriented psychologist. And it is in part to meet the need for a text which draws together an adequate and representative sampling of this more recent work, that Woodworth and Schlosberg revised *Experimental Psychology*. The new bibliography contains 40 per cent more titles than the old one—2,480 as compared with 1,770. More than half of the books and articles cited in the revised edition did not appear in the old. Other important changes in content appear; much of the material on “feeling,” and on “experimental esthetics” has been omitted; “emotion” has been more extensively treated. Important new chapters have been added. The revised edition should be a necessity for the academic psychologist, as well as a valuable aid for the clinician.

The Case History of Sigmund Freud. By MAURICE NATENBERG. 245 pages including index. Cloth. Regent House. Chicago. 1955. Price \$3.95.

Natenberg, who is described on this book's dust jacket as a medical writer and editor, calls Freud “the cleverest charlatan the world has ever known,” but he does not make a very convincing argument. Freud's concepts of the unconscious, of dreams, of personality development and so forth were not entirely unknown before his time.

Like many other geniuses, Freud integrated facts into a practical theoretical concept; and what Natenberg calls his “delusions” would have been discovered and formulated by others if Freud had not lived. The author holds “. . . his [Freud's] greatness was achieved through the driving force of the demons within him; the bedevelling obsessions; compulsions and inordinate vanity which gave him no peace and demanded unqualified belief in his genius.” So what! The driving forces of Van Gogh, of Lincoln, of Keats, to name a few, were probably results of their conflicts but this does not detract from their accomplishments. Freud was human, and, like all humans, had many undesirable traits. But no one except the most prejudiced and unreasonable and misinformed person would say as this author does that, “the harm he [Freud] has done to the course of valid science and authentic psychotherapy is incalculable.”

Freud's followers, as well as Freud, come in for a share of the venom. There is, for instance, an unjustifiable, inexcusable, unforgivable—and airily off-hand—slur on the late Paul Federn.

A House on the Rhine. By FRANCES FAVIELL. 256 pages. Cloth. Farrar, Straus and Cudahy. New York. 1956. Price \$3.50.

The moral decay of a German family in postwar Europe is dramatically portrayed in this well-written story. It deals with such postwar realities in Germany as the black market, violence, theft, and prematurely corrupt youth.

Psychosomatic Medicine. A Clinical Study of Psychophysiologic Reactions. By EDWARD WEISS, M.D., and O. SPURGEON ENGLISH, M.D. Third Edition. XIX and 557 pages including eight illustrations, references and index. Cloth. Saunders. Philadelphia and London. 1957. Price \$10.50.

The third edition of this famous textbook on psychosomatic medicine has changed considerably in volume, content and range, since the second edition was reviewed here. Two hundred fifty fewer pages make the book more compact, and the authors have rewritten large parts of the unique text which serves not only one specialty, but is already indispensable to the physician from general practitioner to specialist. Its range reaches from personality development to highly specific problems in virtually every field of medicine; from fundamentals of psychopathology to the psychological problems facing the surgeon; from a physician's everyday difficulties to marital and, eventually, geriatric problems. *Psychosomatic Medicine* may be a design for a future super-handbook of medicine which will guide the medical student from entering medical school to the final achievement of his individual goal as a physician. The book already belongs in the hands of the student, as well as those of the seasoned physician.

Fantasia Mathematica. CLIFTON FADIMAN, editor. 298 pages. Cloth. Simon and Schuster. New York. 1958. Price \$4.95.

Clifton Fadiman was only, only fooling when he put together this collection of mathematical and science-fictional anecdotes and mathematical curiosities. A number of the stories are based on topological theory, including several on the Möbius strip. The collection is for people who enjoy reading about mathematics rather than doing sums, and it will place no strain on the ordinary scientific reader. As might be supposed, a number of the selections are quite as psychological as mathematical, and semantics is frequently as important as arithmetic. Jurgen's mathematical proof that he was a man of flesh and blood will never be taught in high school; and Schnitzler's conclusion that "dying is itself Eternity and hence, in accordance with the theory of limits, one may approach death but can never reach it," is something for the attention of any psychologist. It is, of course, the fallacy of Achilles and the tortoise.

The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child. Volume XII. RUTH S. EISLER, et al. editors. 417 pages. Cloth. International Universities Press. New York. 1957. Price \$8.50.

This worthwhile yearly publication sometimes produces a good compilation of studies, only to bring out at other times repetitions of the already known and repeatedly described. The present volume belongs

in the second category. This is regrettable. It is also regrettable that the editors do not use more influence in editing. E.g., when one author states: "Neither am I reviewing the work of others who have contributed to this subject. There has been a great deal written that I have not yet had a chance even to read..." he could be asked editorially to read first, and publish later. Or, when another admits, "In the present instance, the unfortunate fact of her mother's death caused this patient to experience an adolescence that is *not* typical," only to draw far-reaching conclusions from an atypical example, some editorial interference is advisable. And so on.

The Mental Hospital. By ALFRED H. STANTON, M.D. and MORRIS S. SCHWARTZ, Ph.D. XX and 492 pages. Cloth. Basic Books. New York. 1954. Price \$7.50.

This book attempts to portray the mental hospital patient in his sociological setting—the ward. It is often forgotten that the ward is the patient's home, and that disrupting factors in the home influence the personality and adjustment—whatever this home may be. It is not surprising that the investigators found much correlation between the smooth functioning of the ward and the improvement in the patients.

The authors investigated the conflicts and tensions between persons working with the patients—both from the standpoint of individual differences and the differences that exist between the different levels of work—doctors, nurses, and aides. The reviewer believes this to be an important book. It has become increasingly apparent that the welfare and recovery of the mentally ill depend to a large measure on people.

Intensive studies on patients must include the study of the patient's environment. Chestnut Lodge, where this study took place, is perhaps not typical of mental hospitals. The approach of the authors, which appears to be strongly influenced by the teachings of Harry Stack Sullivan, might also be questioned by some readers. Nevertheless, the problems the authors bring out are very real and very pertinent in all state hospitals.

Aids To Psychiatric Nursing. By A. ALTSCHUL, B.A., S.R.N., R.M.N. XII and 281 pages. Cloth. Williams & Wilkins. Baltimore. 1957. Price \$2.50.

This book, published in England, is designed as a complete text in psychiatric nursing for students. In comparison with American texts, the appearance of the book is not impressive. It is pocket size, without illustrations, with an indifferent grade of paper, and has small print. Luckily, the contents are much more impressive than the appearance. The approach to psychiatric nursing is both sound and sensible, with the

emphasis on nursing care rather than clinical psychiatry. The language used is very simple, without "talking down" to the students.

Undoubtedly, many nursing educators in this country would not consider this book adequate in covering the field—either in clinical psychiatry or in the concepts of interpersonal relations—but particularly during the beginning of a psychiatric nursing course, this book has many advantages of simplicity and clarity often lacking in other texts. This reviewer strongly advises school of nursing educators and those concerned with training programs for attendants to look over this work to see if it has applications in their curricula.

How Communists Negotiate. By Admiral C. TURNER JOY. 178 pages. Cloth. Macmillan. New York. 1954. Price \$3.50.

As senior United Nations delegate during the Korean armistice conference, Admiral Joy had the opportunity of observing Communist tactics; and he reports skillfully the numerous tricks, prevarications, lies, underhanded tactics of the Red delegates. This is a valuable and highly informative book.

Art By Subtraction. By B. L. REID. 207 pages. Cloth. University of Oklahoma Press. Norman, Oklahoma. 1958. Price \$4.00.

Professor Reid writes a criticism of Gertrude Stein which he says was "born of a gradual disenchantment." Reid, who teaches English at Mount Holyoke, has been interested in Gertrude Stein since his own college days. He approached her early work with admiration but believes that her mind "became progressively more complex and idiosyncratic until at last there was no single mind, let alone group of minds, to which it could communicate effectively." He believes she wrote with great labor and great pains but that she had created a private language, perhaps analogous to the schizophrenic (though certainly not schizophrenic in origin) which finally became incomprehensible to anybody else. Reid merely thinks that she had a "pathological ability to compartmentalize her mind that I have called near schizophrenic." He thinks much of her work "unfortunately" too dull to have sprung from the unconscious. He believes she had a very real intelligence in spite of the "stupid quality" of much of her writing. He thinks her Lesbian novel, *Things As They Are*, portrayed herself doing "virginal and intellectualized [homosexual] flirting." He suspects overt sex was distasteful to her in both life and literature.

Reid thinks that Gertrude Stein is already dead as a writer, that nobody reads her although everybody talks about her. He thinks her literary importance is a myth although he finds her "enormously interesting as a phenomenon of the power of personality and as a symptom of a frantic, bumbling nightmare age."

September Moon. By JOHN MOORE. 317 pages. Cloth. Lippincott. Philadelphia. 1958. Price \$3.95.

This is a story of the Herefordshire countryside during the hop-picking season. Through the month of September the quiet farm country is invaded by the fighting gypsies, the rough workers from the Midlands, and a group of uninhibited Welsh factory girls. To all this variety of characters, the author brings an amazingly keen insight, and his descriptions of the charming English countryside are unforgettable. Not the least part of the book is its sincerely moving love story.

A sensitively written and delightful piece of writing, this makes a happy addition to any book shelf.

The Personality of the Cat. BRANDT AYMAR, editor. 341 pages. Cloth. Crown. New York. 1958. Price \$4.95.

Charles Darwin wrote provocatively of emotions in the animal; but comparative psychology since has concentrated most of its attention on the "intellectual" faculties. The conditioned reflex, learning ability and reasoning ability have been matters of major interest. In most such studies, how an animal feels rather than how it "thinks" has appeared to be something of a minor matter.

The Personality of the Cat is a compilation collected in the first place for people who are fond of cats. Unfortunately it could not be written by cats, but merely by human interpreters of what and why cats do and feel. It is naturally not a scientific book although there is some rather careful observation, notably in the essay by Frances and Richard Lockridge. It is difficult to see how the elements of human interpretation could be lessened much further than in this Lockridge contribution, although this reviewer would like to see more serious scientific study of animal emotion.

Too many animal tales, including some in this book, are what Teddy Roosevelt, presumably referring to Kipling, called "nature-faking." Cathy Hayes' study, *The Ape in Our House*, is a notable recent exception, and some of the cat stories in the present collection could take their place with it. The dynamic psychologist is convinced that 99 per cent or more of human mental activities are emotional, not intellectual. It is reasonable to presume that an even greater proportion of animal "mentation" is emotional. In the absence of sound scientific studies, a work like Aymar's is commended to the attention of anybody who has an interest in comparative psychology.

Pavlov and Freud. Volume I. By HARRY K. WELLS, Ph.D. 244 pages including index. Cloth. International Publishers. New York. 1956. Price \$3.50.

This is an excellent introduction to the work of the great Russian scien-

tist, Pavlov, with reference to its implications for psychology and psychiatry. The book is fairly lucid but biased. There is little doubt in the reviewer's mind that Freud is going to come out second best in Volume II when his theories are presented: At least, certain statements in this volume would make one think so.

The author also throws in a good deal of propaganda favorable to Russia. For instance, he writes that psychology in Russia is free of its shackles because capitalism has been eliminated. In the United States, because "imperialism puts even more reactionary demands on psychology and for lack of familiarity with the science of higher nervous activity, the physiological basis of man's mental activity remains largely unknown."

No doubt Pavlov made many contributions to physiology, and especially neurophysiology. These in turn have implications for a concept of man and his behavior. However, when it comes to the therapy of the neuroses and psychoses, his contribution has not been great in spite of the extensive claims made for it in this book. His claims, like the claims of many others with different theoretical backgrounds, are almost impossible to verify or validate because of the lack of controls and because of the great number of variables in the treatment of the mentally ill. Until therapeutic claims are verified, one has the right, or the duty, to be skeptical.

Sociological Theory. Its Nature and Growth. By NICHOLAS S. TIMASHEFF.

xv and 328 pages. Cloth. Doubleday. New York. 1955. Price \$4.50.

Professor Nicholas S. Timasheff of Fordham attempts, in *Sociological Theory*, to gather facts, and treat them statistically and with philosophic insight, over the entire area of sociological theory. Actually, his book is a study in the history of sociological ideas. It is, however, unfortunately too "textbookish," and in places is rather dated in its argument. As a source book, it is sound and may be referred to for a brief study of sociological thinking, not alone of American origin but of European as well.

The Psychiatric Study of Jesus: Exposition and criticism. By ALBERT

SCHWEITZER, M.D. Translation and introduction by CHARLES R. JOY.

Foreward by WINFRED OVERHOLSER, M.D. 79 pages including index.

Paper. Beacon Press. Boston. 1958. Price 95 cents.

This is a critical look at the idea of some writers that Jesus was psychopathic, and/or paranoid. The evidence appears to be very tenuous as Schweitzer so ably points out. Schweitzer makes the point that the sayings of Jesus have to be considered in the social and religious ideation of the time in which he lived. Removed from this background, many of his ideas would be considered delusional and bizarre. Overholser further points out in the introduction that diagnosis without a good case history, and diagnosis from a distance are perilous.

Sexual Symbolism. (A Discourse on the Worship of Priapus. By RICHARD PAYNE KNIGHT. 217 pages. The Worship of the Generative Powers During the Middle Ages of Western Europe) By THOMAS WRIGHT. 196 pages. Cloth. Julian Press. New York. 1957. Price \$7.50.

Sexual Symbolism is a re-issue in one volume of two out-of-print and valuable books. (It is published by the Julian Press, which is also re-issuing Frederick Thomas Elworthy's *The Evil Eye*.) These are pioneer books in the field of phallic worship and of general sex worship. The psychiatrist, in particular the psychoanalyst, should find both of them interesting and fascinating.

Knight's book, *A Discourse on the Worship of Priapus*, was published in 1786; and Wright's *The Worship of the Generative Powers During the Middle Ages of Western Europe* appeared in 1866. Thus neither includes modern psychosexual speculation, but they both contain valuable source material.

The Evil Eye. By EDWARD S. GIFFORD, JR., M.D. 216 pages including index. Cloth. Macmillan. New York. 1958. Price \$4.95.

The Evil Eye. By FREDERICK THOMAS ELWORTHY. 471 pages including index. Cloth. Julian Press. New York. 1958. Price \$7.50.

Dr. Gifford's book on the evil eye appears simultaneously with a reprint of Frederick Thomas Elworthy's 1895 book of the same title on the same subject. The two volumes trace the history of one of the most prevalent and fascinating of superstitions. Gifford's shorter treatise is, of course, up-to-date and takes account of the contributions of psychiatry and psychoanalysis to the subject of folklore. It is a readable and apparently reliable volume.

Elworthy's book was a fine piece of scholarship in his day. It is profusely illustrated, which the Gifford book is not, and it covers the subject very thoroughly. There are a few remarks which the modern psychiatrist would find quaint, to the effect that this or that cannot be printed or is not fit to print. Elworthy seems to have had an inkling of the psychodynamics but by no means an understanding of them. Gifford does understand and explain adequately.

Both books give excellent discussion of the common amulets and gestures used to avert the evil eye. The fact that a person may be reputed to have an evil eye without his own will and still be a notably good man is illustrated by two popes, Pius IX and Leo XIII, both of whom were supposed to have had this affliction. Strangely, to this reviewer at least, Dr. Gifford does not mention one explanation which the reviewer has supposed to be basic for the superstition—that the evil eye is the *vagina dentata*. Either of these books would be an addition to any scientific library. Elworthy's is published with a masterly piece of bookbinding that one would not recommend to a severe neurotic or a person with paranoid trends.

Six Days or Forever? By RAY GINGER. 258 pages including index. Cloth. Beacon Press. Boston. 1958. Price \$3.95.

The reviewer of *Six Days or Forever?* has a very vivid recollection of the case of Tennessee vs. John Thomas Scopes—the famous monkey trial. By the standard of that personal recollection, Ginger's book is a very fine presentation of what went on from the time a Tennessee legislator introduced a bill to protect the state's children from the teaching of evolution to the death of William Jennings Bryan who became one of two great principals in the case as an attorney for the prosecution and witness, despite himself, for the defense.

This is a very sobering record for any scientist or student of science. From it, emerges the disturbing fact that neither the trial court nor any appeals court passed on the major issue—that of academic freedom. The offending anti-evolution law is still law in Tennessee, with the most recent effort to repeal it defeated in 1951.

The author reviews the whole affair very capably and very readably. The account of Clarence Darrow's examination of Bryan, whom he called as a witness, is extraordinarily good. As a very minor matter, it is to be regretted that the author did not make note that Darrow said privately—and probably publicly—after the trial that if he had realized the extent of Bryan's senile mental deterioration he would not have called him to the stand and humiliated him. The reviewer thinks this book is important to every American educator and every American scientist.

The Psychology of Early Childhood. By CATHERINE LANDRETH, Ph.D. 425 pages including index. Cloth. Knopf. New York. 1958. Price \$8.75, Trade; \$6.50 Text.

This is a refreshing study of the psychology of the infant and child up to the age of six. Included in the book is a chapter on the pre-natal origins of behavior and one on the problems inherent in the study of human behavior. Each chapter begins with a number of questions, and an attempt to answer them is then made. At each chapter's end, there is a recommended reading list, and sometimes a number of films are also recommended.

The Neuroses and Their Treatment. EDWARD PODOLSKY, M.D., editor. 555 pages. Cloth. Philosophical Library. New York. 1957. Price \$10.00.

This book is a collection of 37 articles by different authors, who describe the neuroses and neurotic symptoms in children and adults and some of the major therapeutic measures used in their treatment. Although various psychotherapeutic measures are emphasized, somatic and pharmacological therapy are not entirely neglected. This is an interesting book but, of course, lacks any continuity of ideas because of the diverse backgrounds of the authors and the vastness of the subject.

Have Psychoanalysts a Place in Medicine? By HENRY A. TURKEL, M.D. 16 pages. Paper. Published by the author, 8000 W. Seven Mile Road, Detroit, Mich. No price stated.

This pamphlet is reviewed at the request of the author, who submitted it to accompany a criticism of THE QUARTERLY'S review of *Induced Delusions*, an attack on psychoanalysis by Coyne H. Campbell, M.D. (Vol. 31:4, 786, October 1957). The reviewer had based his review partly on Campbell's all-inclusive denunciation of Freud and partly on Campbell's use of a Freudian interpretation to attack Freudian doctrine; and Dr. Turkel took exceptions. In his own pamphlet, Dr. Turkel who says his "primary interests are in internal medicine and allergies" but that his efforts have "extended to the study of psychological influences"—makes his opinion emphatically plain that psychoanalysts do not have a place in medicine. "Since it appears that the American Psychiatric Association is unable to rid itself of its psychoanalytic members," he thinks it is now imperative for the American Medical Association to take over control of the psychiatric association and order the analysts' expulsion, withdrawing the psychiatric association charter if the order is not carried out. Dr. Turkel sets down his reasons in his pamphlet, which presumably can be obtained on application to the author. The reviewer thinks that many psychiatrists, including many psychoanalysts, will find it interesting and possibly profitable reading.

Chronic Schizophrenia. By THOMAS FREEMAN, M.D., JOHN L. CAMERON, M. B., and ANDREW MCGHIE, M.A. 158 pages including index. Cloth. International Universities Press. New York. 1958. Price \$4.00.

This book presents a very good study of the patient with chronic schizophrenia. It is analytically oriented—with emphasis on disturbance of ego function, or inability to function, as the basic disturbance—without etiological assumptions as to why this happens. There are chapters on disturbances of perception, thinking and memory; and one chapter describes the research treatment program for chronic schizophrenics set up by the authors at the Glasgow Royal Mental Hospital in Scotland.

On the basis of their study, the authors make two following recommendations: 1. It is essential that the nurse not be shifted from ward to ward—as, with such shifting, the patient is unable to form a durable relationship with her, or vice versa. 2. The nurse's function must be broadened, to enhance the therapeutic potential in the nurse-patient relationship.

Christian Essays in Psychiatry. PHILIP MAIRET, editor. 187 pages. Cloth. Philosophical Library. New York. 1956. Price \$4.50.

This book is composed of 10 essays by psychiatrists, psychologists and theologians. The essays are basically concerned with the conflicts between the ideas of the religionist and those of the psychiatrist; and, as so often

happens, much conflict is resolved when terms are defined. Often, one word is used with different meanings by the different groups. Naturally, all the conflicts noted are not resolved this way here; but the elucidation of points of conflict by psychiatrist and religionist cannot but help toward better understanding on both sides. After all, the quest of both is, or should be, the truth. And there should be no objection to a critical look at what one feels is the truth.

The Passionate Exiles. By MAURICE LEVAILLANT. 350 pages. Cloth. Farrar, Straus & Cudahy. New York. 1958. Price \$4.75.

This book is a dual biography of Mme. Recamier and Mme. de Stael, but it is also the re-creation of a historical period, the turbulent years following the French Revolution, and is a fascinating picture of the social and intellectual life of Europe. The story of the friendship between these two extraordinary and vastly dissimilar women involves, directly or indirectly, every major figure of this period. To anyone interested in this era, the book should, from a sociological standpoint, be of great value.

The Dynamics of Interviewing. By ROBERT L. KAHN, Ph.D. and CHARLES F. CANNELL, Ph.D. 368 pages including index. Cloth. Wiley. New York. 1957. Price \$7.75.

The authors state in the preface that "the thesis of this book is that in order to be a successful interviewer, a person must know and understand these dynamics—the psychological forces at work in the interview." As a result of this belief, this book is oriented toward explaining by theory—and with copies of verbatim interviews—the dynamics between the interviewer and the respondent. The authors believe that technique without understanding is sterile, superficial and of limited worth. This book should be of value to professional people in many fields.

Letters of the Brownings to George Barrett. PAUL LANDIS, editor, with the assistance of RONALD E. FREEMAN. 333 pages. Cloth. With five appendices, family group list, eight illustrations and index. University of Illinois Press. 1958. Price \$6.50.

This carefully documented work contains 88 letters written by the Brownings to Elizabeth's brother, George. Fifty-eight were written by Elizabeth, the other 30 by Robert, after Mrs. Browning's death. Elizabeth's letters serve to point up the psychopathology of the Barrett family, and Robert's give a clear picture of his own seclusive attitude. This correspondence is—up to the present time—the most complete and continuous record available of Browning-Barrett relations. Appendices, the family group list, the index, and plates add much to this volume.

When Men Are Free. Premises of American Liberty. By The Citizenship Education Project. 167 pages. Cloth. Houghton Mifflin (for Teachers College, Columbia University). Boston. 1955. Price \$3.75.

In an extremely interesting and attractive format, the Citizenship Education Project has issued *When Men Are Free: Premises of American Liberty*, a volume dealing with the basic principles of democracy. As indicated in the preface, the "premises" of liberty are deemed to be the assumptions or are based on the assumptions, which the founding fathers made when they wrote the constitution.

In sufficiently scientific yet readable fashion, *When Men Are Free* deals with basic social beliefs, basic social guarantees, human rights to life and liberty, rights of fair trial, freedom from unjust laws, and social responsibilities of the individual. Other headings and tenets dealt with relate to constitutional checks on governmental power, political responsibilities of a citizen in America, basic economic goals, the rights of property, the privileges of individual enterprise, and the privileges of individual labor. The volume concludes with a strong statement on "The Free World," which deals pointedly with the premises guiding foreign relations. Psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, teachers, and parents, may well refer to this volume for unequivocal and direct statements of viewpoint to bolster democratic action.

An Introduction to Clinical Psychology. 2d Edition. L. A. PENNINGTON and I. A. BERG, editors. vii and 709 pages. Cloth. Ronald Press. New York. 1954. Price \$6.50.

An Introduction to Clinical Psychology, edited by L. A. Pennington and I. A. Berg, provides a sound survey of the field of clinical psychology, its opportunities, responsibilities, and approaches. This book is a new edition, with added chapters and differing nuances of interpretations. The text reflects the diverse views and methods of practising clinicians. The authors feel that clinical psychology has matured in self-awareness and in asserting its right to a comparable status with psychiatry and other disciplines. Its maturity is also reflected in its concern with matters of ethical behavior.

Among the fine array of contributors, are Cattell, "The Meaning of Clinical Psychology"; Shoben, "Theoretical Frames of Reference in Clinical Psychology"; Mowrer, "What is Normal Behavior?"; Sargent, "Projective Methods"; and Saslow, "Psychosomatic Medicine and the Psychologist."

Explorations in Awareness. By J. SAMUEL BOIS. 203 pages. Cloth. Harper. New York. 1957. Price \$3.50.

A Canadian management consultant attempts to explain Alfred Korzybski's "general semantics," life and human actions in general. By attempting too much (especially while paying little attention to unconscious mechanisms), he achieves more confusion than clarification.

Conjugal Life. By HONORÉ DE BALZAC. 230 pages. Cloth. Associated Booksellers. Westport, Conn. 1957. Price \$3.75.

This book has long been famous in Europe for its combination of disillusionment and practicality about marriage. It is superficial, is largely a discourse on the manners and morals of the upper class French under the Second Empire, is snobbish, is out of date—and is extremely clever. Because of, as well as in spite of, all this, the present translation should be of considerable interest and some value to any student of psychology or sociology.

Judas The Betrayer. By ALBERT NICOLE. 81 pages. Cloth. Baker. Grand Rapids. 1957. Price \$1.50.

Judas The Betrayer is subtitled "A psychological study of Judas Iscariot." Its author is a minister of the Swiss Free Church. The book is not psychological in the scientific sense. It is religion, not psychology; and it treats of Judas as a man tempted by the devil to sin, overcome by the temptation and by jealousy of Jesus, and at the end, remorseful.

The Wise Children. By CHRISTINE WESTON. 375 pages. Cloth. Scribner. New York. 1957. Price \$4.50.

The author of *Indigo* and *The World Is A Bridge* departs from her Indian background, and writes a story about two New York sisters and their children. Regrettably, one has to state that the story-line is far-fetched and that neither alcoholism, nor infidelity, nor misjudgments of children concerning their parents are so daring in literature as Miss Weston seems to assume. The characterizations, especially the propelling inner motives, are not worked out.

From Ape to Angel. By H. R. HAYS. 440 pages and index. Cloth. Knopf. New York. 1958. Price \$7.50.

From Ape to Angel is an account of the principal figures who created the science of social anthropology—a stepsister science to psychiatry if not one of closer relationship. Hays starts with the life and work of Henry Schoolcraft who was the world's first great ethnologist, and brings the account to the present-day studies which have been so greatly influenced by psychoanalysis and other psychiatric contributions. Of contemporaries, there are sketches of John Dollard, Gregory Bateson, Ashley Montagu, Margaret Mead and others who have had almost as much influence in psychiatry and mental hygiene as in their own discipline. This is a readable and informative book for any student, for the armchair anthropologist and for the social scientist in general. It should be of considerable reference use, as well, in any library of social science.

Parent-Child Tensions. By BERTHOLD ERIC SCHWARTZ, M.D., and BARTOLOMEW A. RUGGIERI, M.D. 238 pages including index. Cloth. Lippincott. Philadelphia. 1958. Price \$4.95.

This is a fairly good book for parents on parent-child relations and interactions.

However, it is analytically oriented; and, for this reason, many of its explanations may not be accepted by the very parents who need help the most, because the parents' own problems and resistances will interfere. For the fairly well-adjusted parent, however, the book should help in understanding the child.

A Parents' Guide To Children's Illnesses. By JOHN HENDERSON, M.D. 398 pages with index. Cloth. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. New York. 1957. Price \$4.75.

This is a book that should appeal to parents. It is simple, yet thorough and explicit. For most illnesses, the treatment recommended is a visit to the doctor. However, emergency measures for acute maladies, poisons and accidents are given. A very complete glossary of medical terms is also included.

The Man in the Net. By PATRICK QUENTIN. 251 pages. Cloth. Simon and Schuster. New York. 1956. Price \$2.75.

This is a mystery story of no great depth which is concerned, among other things, with a group of entirely believable children and a psychopathic alcoholic woman. It is no exposition of psychology but it is entertaining and it is believable.

Culture and the Structural Evolution of the Neural System. By F. A. METTLER. 54 pages. The American Museum of Natural History. New York. 1956. No price given.

This book represents the contents of the author's James Arthur Lecture on the "Evolution of the Human Brain," delivered in 1955. The author is professor of anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. His conclusions read:

"Attention has been drawn to the fact that there is no good evidence to support the assumption that man's neural system has undergone any progressive alteration in the direction of greater size or complexity since the middle of the Pleistocene. It was at this period that cultural development became manifest, and the hypothesis is advanced that, with the advent of culture, man achieved a degree of independence from his environment and was therefore no longer under the necessity of developing structural modifications to survive. Consideration is drawn to the fact that the culture has itself become a selective factor in his development and has resulted in great variation in the species."

Sometime, Never. By WILLIAM GOLDING, JOHN WYNHAM and MERVYN PEAKE. 185 pages. Paper. Ballantine. New York. 1956. Price 35 cents.

Sometime, Never is a collection of three short science fiction novels, or perhaps long short stories, which convey more to think about than most of their ilk. Golding's "Envoy Extraordinary" is a tale of what happened to an inventor of certain scientific devices which threatened to upset the society of the Roman Empire. The psychology of the emperor, who wanted no part of this, is a commentary on those among us who would turn the clock back to the pre-atomic age.

The other two stories involve a manless world with artificial parthenogenesis and the dream—if it was one—of a medieval small boy lost in a schizophrenic world.

No and Yes: On the Genesis of Human Communication. RENÉ A. SPITZ, M.D. 170 pages including index. Cloth. International Universities Press. 1957. Price \$4.00.

This is a study of the pre-verbal beginnings of communication as seen in the infant. It is interesting, although very complex; and the reader must have a good background of psychoanalytic knowledge to understand the author. The approach is strictly Freudian. This and other studies of pre-verbal communication are very important when one considers that, during this very early period of life, the infant is very susceptible to psychic trauma. Certainly, to some extent, an understanding of schizophrenia awaits further knowledge about communication.

Community Programs For Mental Health. Theory, Practice and Evaluation. RUTH KOTINSKY and HELEN L. WITMER, editors. 357 pages. Cloth. Commonwealth Fund. Cambridge, Mass. 1955. Price \$5.00.

In this compilation of discussions of community mental health programs, Dr. Sol Ginsburg makes an important point when he states "one of the great theoretical lacks in mental hygiene activity seems to me to be that we do not have an adequate definition of mental hygiene. . . . The borderline between mental health and illness . . . fluctuates from one cultural, socio-economic setting to the next. . . ."

It is because of this confusion of definition, Dr. Edith Tufts believes, that there is general lack of a specific community organization which can feel entirely responsible for promoting a program. In one community it may be the task of a "Junior League" and in another it may be the Health and Welfare Department.

Other contributors to this useful volume are: Dr. H. E. Chamberlain and Elizabeth deSchweintz; Dr. Barbara Biber; Dr. Louisa P. Howe; Dr. Marie Jahoda; and Dr. Robert R. Holt.

The Allergic Child. By HARRY SWARTZ, M.D. 285 pages. Cloth. Coward-McCann. New York. 1954. Price \$3.95.

Since, according to the author, there are about five million children under 14 who suffer from some form of allergy, this book should be of considerable value to parents. Dr. Swartz defines allergy; tells how and when it begins in the child; what superstitions there are relative to it; what environmental elements may cause it; and what precautions may be taken. He describes the common allergic manifestations; calls attention to emotional factors, and, finally, describes methods of treatment.

Psychotherapy of the Adolescent. BENJAMIN HARRIS BALSER, M.D., editor. 270 pages including index. Cloth. International Universities Press. New York. 1957. Price \$5.00.

This book is composed of a number of articles by experts in the field of psychotherapy of the adolescent. It deals with psychotherapy at different levels, in private practice, school, clinic, and with the in-patient. Many problems that arise in psychotherapy are discussed; and the normal, or usual, adolescent pattern is described and differentiated from the abnormal. This book should be of value to educators and psychiatrists.

Analyzing Psychotherapy. By SOLOMON KATZENELBOGEN. 120 pages. Cloth. Philosophical Library. New York. 1958. Price \$3.00.

The "purpose of this monograph," says the author, "is mainly to describe my own concept of psychotherapy. It derives essentially from my understanding of the psycho-biological school of psychiatry as taught by Adolf Meyer." The book is an exposition of the "rational psychotherapy."

Psychobiology: A Science of Man. By ADOLF MEYER. 257 pages including index. Cloth. Thomas. Springfield. 1957. Price \$6.50.

This book is composed of the three Salmon lectures that were delivered by Meyer in 1931. The lectures deal with psychobiology, psychopathology and therapy, and give the reader an excellent concept of Meyer's formulations which had, and still have, much influence on American psychiatric thought.

The Young Life. By LEE TOWNSEND. 228 pages. Cloth. John Day. New York. 1958. Price \$3.95.

A good topic is butchered by the author's psychological ignorance in this British novel. An adolescent girl is raped by a gang of nine juvenile delinquents. What follows is naïve, the reviewer thinks, despite entrance of a psychiatrist on the scene. The author seems determined to prove that the incident is ineradicable, and injustice is predominant.

The Mackerel Plaza. By PETER DeVRIES. 260 pages. Cloth. Little, Brown. Boston. 1958. Price \$3.75.

Peter DeVries writes light-hearted and superficial stories of matters moral—and of psychological dilemma. *The Mackerel Plaza* concerns the young widowed minister of a liberal church, whose hopes to remarry are being thwarted by attempts to make his dead wife a sort of patron saint of his fashionable Connecticut town. The book is entertaining and its situations amusing. Furthermore, in the gradual untangling of the various emotional relationships to the minister's dead wife, there is a surprising amount of sound psychology.

They Came To Cordura. By GLENDON SWARTHOUT. 213 pages. Cloth. Random House. New York. 1958. Price \$3.50.

Here is the second book by a young writer whose work—at least judging by this story—is far above average.

This novel concerns itself with an awards officer in the campaign of 1916 against Pancho Villa, and the five men and one woman in his charge. How the major deals with these people, his obsession, compulsions and the expiation of his own guilt, make for a psychologically accurate tale, and one of hair-raising suspense. An excellently done piece of writing that should be of interest to one and all.

Of Love and Lust. By THEODOR REIK. 623 pages. Cloth. Farrar, Straus & Cudahy. New York. 1957. Price \$7.50.

Of Love and Lust is a compilation from three previously published works and a new and previously unpublished discussion on the emotional differences of the sexes. In Part One the editors have selected material from *A Psychologist Looks at Love*, which has been out of print for some years. It develops Reik's thesis that love, contrary to Freud's assumption, does not arise from the sex instinct, but is a construction of the ego and ego ideal. Reik considers love "the most successful attempt to escape our loneliness and isolation. . . . It is an illusion like every search for human perfection, but it is a necessary illusion." Part Two is similarly made up of material from Reik's well-known work, *Masochism in Modern Man*. Part Three, "The Unmarried," is made up of two essays for a symposium edited by Hilda Holland. Reik discusses the fears and resistances of both men and women to accepting marital obligations.

"The Emotional Differences of Sex" which makes up Part Four of this book is material never published previously. Reik reviews literature, and cites numerous clinical examples to show differences in the way men and women react to the same circumstances. This is less a psychoanalytic discussion than a philosophical essay on behavior. It is written with tolerance and good humor and should be widely enjoyed. It contains much wisdom besides.

Lover's Point. By C. Y. LEE. 249 pages. Cloth. Farrar, Straus & Cudahy. New York. 1958. Price \$3.75.

An interesting melancholy novel is written by a Chinese-American who has had some success with his first book, *The Flower Drum Song*. The book is a variation on the theme of unrequited love. Though the author consciously seems not to understand the dynamics, his description of characters is correct.

The Road to Inner Freedom. By BARUCH SPINOZA. D. D. RUNES, editor. 209 pages. Cloth. Philosophical Library. New York. 1957. Price \$3.00.

This is a re-issue of the famous *Ethics*, written in the year of Columbus' discovery of the New World. It is interesting to re-read the well known work, and to observe the progress made since in evaluation of emotions.

The Preservation of Youth. By MOSES MAIMONIDES. 92 pages. Cloth. Philosophical Library. New York. 1958. Price \$2.75.

Moses ben Maimon, known as Maimonides, lived as an exile from his native Spain in the Egypt of Saladin during the twelfth century. (He refused an offer of King Richard the Lion-Hearted to become court physician of England.) This small book was written after Saladin's death, for his son who was then sultan. It was translated from Arabic to Hebrew in medieval times, and the present English translation is by an American psychiatrist.

The book covers the rules of physical and mental health that Maimonides thought would be valuable to the sultan. Some of them are as acute observations today as they were when they were made; some are amusingly antique. For an example, Maimonides thinks one should "enter the bath" once in 10 days but that it is all right to take a bath "even" every day, provided one only washes and leaves. Maimonides warns against abuse of wine but says its benefits are many if it is taken in the proper amount and adds "old people need it most."

On another psychiatric topic, he remarks: "the interest of most men in intercourse is well known. . . . The informed already know that intercourse hurts most people, except the few whose temperament shows that a small amount of it will not hurt them. . . . we have seen the convalescent who has had intercourse and died the same day. . . . Whoever wishes to remain healthy should chase the idea of intercourse from his mind as much as he can."

The reviewer doubts if there is a psychiatrist anywhere who would not enjoy this small book.

The Geography of Witchcraft. By MONTAGUE SUMMERS. 623 pages including index. Cloth. University Books. Evanston, Ill. 1958. Price \$7.50.

Montague Summers was an exceedingly learned priest of the Roman Catholic Church with a firm belief in the literal devil and in the actuality of witchcraft. The present book is an American printing of a volume first published in England in 1927. It covers the history and manifestations of witchcraft in ancient times, in medieval and early modern Europe and in New England. This is a fascinating book in which to read at random, and it is presumably a reliable source.

The author's incidental comments are delightful. Of Elizabeth I, he remarks, "a lewd old strumpet might be acclaimed as a Virgin Queen." He comments on the Salem witchcraft episode, that "The Genevan ministers had neither the spiritual nor the practical knowledge necessary to deal with so dark and difficult a task. Naturally they blundered woefully and abundantly." Obviously, Father Summers believes that his own church would have done better. It might be noted that he thinks there was an actual witch coven in Salem, although innocent persons were also convicted. This book should be indispensable in any library covering demonology—and with apologies to the author—folklore and superstition.

New Dimensions of Learning in a Free Society. By EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD. 18 pages. Paper. University of Pittsburgh. No price given.

This is an address, given by Dr. Litchfield on the occasion of his inauguration as twelfth chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh in 1957. It is along friendly-conventional lines, defining the functions of a university in five points: imparting of existing knowledge, discovery of new knowledge, application of knowledge, integration of knowledge, and assistance in the development of the student as a complete human being.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

By WARREN D. ST. JAMES, Ph.D. 252 pages. Cloth. Exposition. New York. 1958. Price \$4.00.

This is what appears to be a fairly objective study of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by a sympathetic Negro social scientist. Dr. St. James discusses the association as a pressure group, analyzes the ways in which it has exerted pressure, and takes up its relationship with other pressure groups. He obviously feels that, pressure group or not, it has been a worth-while organization, although he thinks it has failed to reach "the masses of Negroes." His volume includes a history of the NAACP, a description of its organization and operation, discussion of its policies, some case studies of NAACP action, and appendices covering its organization, its constitution, its bylaws, branches and other pertinent matters. This is an excellent reference book.

The Secret Lore of Magic. By IDRIES SHAH. 316 pages including index. Cloth. Citadel. New York. 1957. Price \$5.00.

This book is a translation of the principal books of the great magicians of ancient and medieval times. The dust-jacket says that nothing even approaching a survey like this has ever before been made in any language. Unfortunately, it does not set forth the qualifications of the author. This text covers everything from pacts with the devil to prescriptions for talismans or spells. A note of interest to psychiatry is given by Albertus Magnus; "the tooth of a mare being put upon the head of a man being mad, delivereth him from his fury." Besides Albertus Magnus, material attributed to Agrippa, Solomon and Aristotle will be found here. Anybody interested in magic and witchcraft will value this book.

The March of Conquest. By TELFORD TAYLOR. 460 pages including index. Cloth. Simon and Schuster. New York. 1958. Price \$7.50.

This volume differs from the usual report of German military action in having been written, not by a German commander, but by the chief counsel for the prosecution at the Nuremberg war-crimes trials. It is a very careful report of Germany's 1940 war in the west, culminating in the conquest of France. As such, it is of primary interest to the student of military tactics and strategy.

However, Taylor goes extensively into the question of why a victorious nation bungled so much and so thoroughly. The failure of organization at the top to make proper estimates and to assure proper co-ordination is of interest to anybody concerned with organization and communication.

The author observes that "the fruits of conquest in the West rotted in the victor's hands." While this is not a depth study of the psychology responsible, it is an excellent outline of the numerous major mistakes of Nazi psychology. Serious study of the sources of those mistakes—partly Hitler himself, of course—would require another and a different book. Perhaps Mr. Taylor could be persuaded to collaborate with a specialist on such a book some day.

The Road To Happiness, and Other Essays. By PERCY JOHN NEWTON. 153 pages. Cloth. Chapman & Grimes. Boston. 1955. Price \$3.50.

This is a group of essays covering the main phases of human behavior. Through them all runs the author's belief that even though the Christian life may not be perfect, it does make possible the meeting of the ills and the evils of modern life. It is the author's contention that nothing can be perfected, except through spiritual fraternalism, by which mankind can be bound into a fortunate, happy and harmonious whole of reality.

Epilepsy. By TRACY J. PUTNAM, M.D. 190 pages including index. Paper. Lippincott. Philadelphia. 1958. Price \$1.25.

This small volume is written by an eminent neurologist, primarily for patients. He also expresses the pious hope that patients' relatives and friends, lawmakers and contributors to clinics and research will read it as well. It is a clear description of what epilepsy is, of what is known about its causes, and of present methods of control. Dr. Putnam's conclusions are, of course, on the whole hopeful. Even the nonspecialist is well aware of the great advances made in recent years toward helping epileptics to live normal and comfortable lives. His book is simple and well organized and has an adequate index. It is 190 pages of as good mental hygiene as this reviewer has seen in a long time.

The Psychology of Human Differences. By LEONA E. TAYLOR. 508 pages. Cloth. Appleton-Century-Crofts. New York. 1956. Price \$6.00.

This book, based on emphasizing statistical significance, and directed toward prospective students of psychology, devotes exactly one and three-quarters pages to psychiatric-psychoanalytic theory of character types, simplifying the latter to near unrecognizability.

Health Supervision of Young Children. A Guide for Practicing Physicians and Child Health Conference Personnel. 180 pages. Paper. The American Public Health Association. New York. 1955. Price \$2.00.

This is a wonderfully-written book with much appeal for all workers in the child health field. The two aspects of health, the physical and psychological, are well integrated.

Envy and Gratitude. By MELANIE KLEIN. 91 pages. Cloth. Basic Books. New York. 1957. Price \$2.75.

In the usual "mixture as before," Mrs. Klein explains for the thousandth time her ideas on early infantile aggression, omitting any masochistic elaboration. The purpose of the book is obscure: Those familiar with Kleinian theories, will find nothing new; those unfamiliar with Kleinian theories will not understand it.

Human Relationships. By ELEANOR BERTINE. 237 pages. Cloth. Longmans, Green. New York. 1958. Price \$4.50.

A Jungian physician attempts to explain human relationships "in the family, in friendship and in love." Her book is a constant permutation of the slogans, "animus, anima, archetypes, collective unconscious," and it will win little applause from psychiatrists of other than the Jungian school.

Symbolism. Its Meaning and Effect. By ALFRED NORTH WHITEHEAD. 88 pages. Cloth. Macmillan. New York. 1958. Price \$2.50.

Symbols and their necessary role in society are discussed in this very small book by the late Alfred North Whitehead, who was one of the world's great philosophers and mathematicians. Society, Whitehead feels, is made possible only by the possession of a common store of symbols. He thinks when a revolution destroys a sufficient amount of this common symbolism "society can only save itself from dissolution by means of a reign of terror." He feels that a free society must both maintain its symbolic code and revise it fearlessly when necessary, in the interests of an enlightened reason. This reviewer would add: If it only could! This is a short, readable discussion and it is recommended to the attention of all who are interested either in individual or social psychology.

A Dangerous Woman. And Other Short Stories. By JAMES T. FARRELL. 160 pages. Cloth. Vanguard. New York. 1957. Price \$3.50.

This is a collection of perceptive and sensitive stories about little, unimportant people. The author does not analyze his characters so much as expose them (Here they are! See the things they do!) with his customary sympathy for their futility and hopelessness.

Rage on the Bar. By GEOFFREY WAGNER. 272 pages. Cloth. Noonday Press. New York. 1957. Price \$3.50.

Rage on the Bar is a bitter and satiric indictment of British colonial resistance to native demand for self-government. The scene is a lovely Caribbean island, inhabited by a full complement of upper-class British "types." It is interesting.

Murder of a Wife. By HENRY KUTTNER. 182 pages. Paper. Permabooks. New York. 1958. Price 35 cents.

This fourth murder mystery by the late Henry Kuttner (pseudonym) is something of an improvement over the three previous ones. He manages to make his psychoanalyst and the matter of psychotherapy plausible and accurate. The story is readable.

The Threshing Floor. By JOSEPH COYNE. 315 pages. Cloth. Putnam's. New York. 1956. Price \$3.95.

This is an "inspirational" novel, a rambling story of a Catholic community in New England, showing how the people—clergy and laity alike—although beset by all the vicissitudes of human life, joy and sorrow, sickness and health, wisdom and folly, do manage to fulfill "the will of God."

Facts and Theories of Psychoanalysis. Third Edition. By IVES HENDRICK, M.D. 403 pages including index. Cloth. Knopf. New York. 1958. Price \$6.00.

The third edition of this book should prove to be as popular as the other two. It is one of the best introductions to the theory and application of psychoanalysis. Compared to the second edition, much of the third has been revised, expanded and rewritten. Included in the book is an excellent glossary.

Something for the Birds. By THEODORE S. DRACHMAN, M.D. 190 pages. Cloth. Crown. New York. 1958. Price \$2.95.

This one is a lurid who-dun-it with an exceptionally clever plot. But the author's style of writing leaves much to be desired, and he has filled the book with too many technical medical terms for understanding by the general reader.

The Stopped Clock. By JOEL TOWNSLEY ROGERS. 311 pages. Cloth. Simon & Schuster. New York. 1958. Price \$3.50.

That this author is a master of suspense and surprise is proved again in this story, as it was in his first chiller, *The Red Right Hand*. But his characters are not real people, rather puppets who are dangled this way and that, through one horror after another until the reader is sick of the whole bloody mess.

Seeds of Murder. By JEREMY YORK. 190 pages. Cloth. Scribner's. New York. 1958. Price \$2.95.

This is not a mystery tale. It is a novel of suspense, and one of the best. The story concerns a man's desire for revenge, and his plan to make a small boy responsible. The result is a wildly frightening tale. Only the author's good insight into character, and his careful writing place it above an ordinary lurid melodrama.

The Lasting South. L. D. RUBIN and J. J. KILPATRICK, editors. 205 pages. Cloth. Regnery. Chicago. 1957. Price \$5.50.

A peculiar mixture of sentimentality, unreconstructed sectionalism, and half-understanding that the past is dead, characterize this compilation of 14 studies on the "modern" South. There is little to be gained from it.

Cartoons for Men Only. SANDY NELKIN, editor. 160 pages. Paper. Popular Books. New York. 1958. Price 35 cents.

This collection includes a goodly proportion of such usual psychiatric subjects as sadism, masochism and the war between the sexes. It will not enlighten very many but it should amuse anybody.

Fear: Contagion and Conquest. By JAMES CLARK MOLONEY, M.D. XII and 140 pages. Cloth. Philosophical Library. New York. 1957. Price \$3.75.

The principle section of Moloney's thesis is that "emotionally stable, normally integrated, emotionally mature adults develop by being afforded properly measured mothering by relaxed loving mothers throughout the first three to five years of their lives." This, of course, is very much in accord with most current belief; and from here, the author traces his belief that non-neurotic mothers made tense by *real dangers* can inoculate their babies with their own (normal) fears and thus cause their babies to grow into neurotic adults.

The author investigates many situations and many cultures. His studies of the Okinawans are perhaps the most important, and the result is an impressive array of supporting evidence. In spite of much discussion, the significance of this study in the present state of world tension cannot be completely assessed; but this reviewer believes that many in the field of psychiatry and the allied disciplines will find it of value.

The Road to Mayerling. By RICHARD BARKELEY. 293 pages including index. Cloth. St. Martin's Press. New York. 1958. Price \$6.00.

Sixty-nine years ago a young man and a girl who loved him were found, done to death by violence, in a hunting lodge at Mayerling in Austria. The young man was the 31-year-old crown prince of the Austrian empire. His death rocked Europe and may have changed the course of world history. Prince Rudolph was a liberal, a strange scion of an autocratic tree. There seems very little doubt that he wished and hoped to make a great liberal power of his father's autocratic empire. There also seems very little doubt that he killed himself and the woman who loved him because of frustration of his plans and lack of moral strength to carry on with his liberal ambitions. It is possible also that he was involved in a Hungarian revolutionary project that his father would have found treasonable.

In *The Road to Mayerling* the author attempts to trace, through Rudolph's personal history, the factors and the motivations which led to the tragedy. He has however a most extraordinarily difficult task. All the power of the most autocratic royal family in Europe was used to suppress the facts, and Rudolph's mental state and inner motivations can, in all probability, never be arrived at. What is certain is that Mayerling was the end of a liberal road and the beginning of a path toward the world wars and revolutions of the twentieth century. Dr. Barkeley is an experienced historian and he has probably done as well with his difficult material as anybody could do. With all its lacks, his book, therefore, is of value both to the student of modern history and to the scientist interested in what can be traced of a most unfortunate young man's motivations.

Anatomy of a Murder. By ROBERT TRAVER. 437 pages. Cloth. St. Martin's Press. New York. 1958. Price \$4.50.

This book, at the head of every best-seller list in the country for many weeks, is simply a readable account of a fictional murder trial with an insanity defense. It deals largely with a rape, which led to the murder, and which is described in detail several times as the defense attorney develops and presents his case. This is doubtless one reason for the novel's great popularity, for the writing is not distinguished, and some of the characterization is poor, although the account of the trial is swift, meticulously accurate, and exciting.

Careful description of the machinations before and during the trial and the parts played by the various participants make this book of considerable general merit. As a study of forensic psychiatry and the widely differing attitudes toward mental states of psychiatry and the law, it is excellent. The author, a well-known Michigan attorney, has had very good advice indeed on the psychiatric aspects of his story; and the narration should be of interest to every member of the psychiatric profession. It presents the medico-legal problem and the psychiatric viewpoint to a far wider circle of readers than will ever see either the professional medical or professional legal literature on the subject.

The reviewer admits to cavilling, but he was made uneasy by what appears to have been a lapse by the author concerning military law, and he finds that others acquainted with military law have made the same observation. Article 133 of the *Unified Code of Military Justice* (Article 95 of the old *Articles of War*) is a provision more than broad enough to insure that an officer of the army meets his legitimate financial obligations.

Bibliography of Group Psychotherapy 1906-1956. By RAYMOND J. CORSINI and LLOYD J. PUTZEY. 75 pages. Paper. Beacon House. Beacon, N. Y. 1957. Price \$3.00.

This bibliography contains entries of all known books, chapters in books, journal articles and theses concerned with group psychotherapy published from 1906 through 1956. Libraries will find this booklet a valuable addition to their reference shelves.

The Double Bed. By EVE MERRIAM. 160 pages. Cloth. Cameron Associates. New York. 1958. Price \$3.50.

There is a good deal of common sense and a good deal of uncommon insight in this rather unromantic verse-portrait of marriage. It has both literary and psychological interest, although this reviewer would have been happier if the author had omitted some physiological cataloguing that is reminiscent of Walt Whitman.