

## BOOK REVIEWS

alysis and academic psychiatry) are often important and delicately balanced."

My experiences and my theoretical and clinical orientation as both a psychoanalyst and a psychiatrist made it clear to me that my position was unhesitatingly with Dr. James Mann's spirited paper. He makes clear that a blurring of psychiatry and psychoanalysis has taken place because psychoanalytic concepts have become so much a part of psychiatry and he proceeds to differentiate between the two. He points out specifically that so-called Neo-Freudians may minimize, ignore or discard significant unified psychoanalytic theoretical considerations but insist that the end result be considered psychoanalysis anyway. His focus is also upon residency training. He addresses himself to the issue of how much psychoanalytic insights, theories and procedures can and should be incorporated into basic psychiatric residency training, education and practice. His view is that a residency training program should be devoted to the intensive study of human behavior, individual and in small groups, in normal and in abnormal states, in children and adults, and that this intensive study rests upon fundamental psychoanalytic contributions. After this three-year basic training, residents are in a position to choose in which direction they want to go—including education and training in psychoanalysis. This differentiates Doctor Mann's position both from Doctor Lief's views concerning psychoanalysis and residency training and from Dr. Milton Miller's views about the kinds of psychiatrists he apparently feels we should be turning out.

This collection of papers then is for the reader who would like a glimpse of some aspects of the relationship between psychoanalysis and psychiatry—USA—circa 1968.

JACOB SWARTZ, MD

## The Measurement of Psychological States Through the Content Analysis of Verbal Behavior

Louis A. Gottschalk, MD, Goldine C. Gleser, MD

*University of California Press, Berkeley, 1969, 317 pp, tpls, figs, \$12.50*

This study firmly establishes verbal behavior, a vector of the broader phenomenon of language, as an empirical substratum for the objectivation of psychological states. The authors develop a methodology for assessing and quantifying speech content as a means of making testable inferences of levels and variation of affect. The development of the design of their experiment is closely structured and carefully detailed. It is placed before the reader in such a way that the basic assumptions, logical sequence, and practical procedure can be scrutinized, criticized and subjected to validation. The semantic, syntactic and pragmatic dimensions of language are utilized to construct the content categories proposed as measurements. Anxiety, hostility, social alienation—personal disorganization, are some of the major compartmentalizations to which the measurements are applied. Theoretic constructions and key concepts are defined operationally by the authors as "our working definitions"; their assumptions are labeled as "assumptions."

The first chapters provide a discussion of the theoretical basis for their assumptions with respect to psychologic states and their emergence in verbal behavior. Topics such as reliability and generalizability studies, normative studies and intercorrelations, validation studies for the anxiety, hostility and *schizophrenic* scales are presented with detailed statistical documentation. The potential of computer application to content analysis is discussed as well

as predictions as to the future application of content analysis technics.

The all-over impact of this book is that of a carefully planned exposition and demonstration of the problems involved in the utilization of verbal material for the identification and exploration of psychologic states. The aim of the authors is to provide measurement and quantification in this process.

MARIA LORENZ, MD

**Manual of Instructions for Using the Gottschalk-Gleser Content Analysis Scales**

Louis A. Gottschalk, MD, Goldine C. Gleser, MD

*University of California Press, Berkeley, 1969, 176 pp, 1b1s, \$6.00*

This volume is a supplement to its companion volume "The Measurement of Psychological States through Content Analysis of Verbal Behavior." Its objective is to present the transformational rules for converting language material to measurable quantitative indices of affective states. Detailed instruction is given for the preparation of various kinds of communications for coding, the training of technicians for coding and scoring content, the tabulations and computation of final scores.

Protocols are presented for the content analysis scales proposed by the authors—the anxiety scale, hostility scale, *schizophrenic* scale. The thematic categories and scoring symbols, the weights assigned to each category, the procedure of analysis, coding and tabulation are demonstrated. The purpose of the authors, to provide a manual of step-by-step instructions for their content analysis procedures, is meticulously carried out.

An unexpected and pleasant dividend of this small volume is the sharpening of the reader's perceptual faculties as he scans

patterns of verbal behavior and identifies for himself the various categories of language from which cogent, consistent and consensually validated inferences can be made about mental states.

MARIA LORENZ, MD

**Clinical Psychology as Science and Profession—A 40-Year Odyssey**

David Shakow, PhD

*Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago, 1969, 350 pp, \$12.50*

Clinical psychology has undergone a remarkable expansion in rank and scope during the last 25 years, in which it has flourished as an autonomous profession. A major force in formulating the emerging roles of the clinical psychologist and establishing sound patterns of his professional training has been Dr. David Shakow, now senior research psychologist at the National Institute of Mental Health. He has collected in this volume some 27 of his most important papers and essays which offer a wide historic view of professional issues in clinical psychology and its relationships with allied disciplines, especially medicine. Many of the challenges with which the author has struggled for several decades are still alive, some of them even more controversial.

Dr. Shakow addresses himself frequently to the nature of optimal clinical preparation for the psychologist. He feels that the traditional medical-psychiatric setting still has the most to offer to the psychologist in training. At the same time he appeals to psychiatry, psychoanalysis in particular, "to assume (toward psychology) the role of the understanding, and perhaps analyzed, older sibling, rather than that of the rivalrous threatened one."

Dr. Shakow is at odds with a growing number of psychologists who would like to