

to feel too secure about the elimination of emotional bias without a complete change in the common concept of the judicial function.

This has been a matter of considerable concern amongst the students of jurisprudence, and a growing literature attests an interest in improving judicial competency. It is a matter of common knowledge that even the most worthy tribunals are not free from that affective bias which characterizes all political action, whether by law or otherwise. Hence, from the psychological point of view, Dr. West has advanced little in the specific remedy he proposes. It is rather traditional power politics supported by the additional insight the author has achieved.

The practical problems presented by books of this type are serious. The lawyer or judge is not able to follow the findings and thinking except in broadest outlines and these may, therefore, be too easily taken for granted. This holds true as well for the reading of scientific journals which are, by reason of inevitable specialization, written in a technical language and style which are not understandable by the largest portion of the medical profession—let alone the legal profession. Yet, there can be no case history in which law and legal relationships and institutions do not play a most important part. Nevertheless, the psychological sciences and social sciences for the most part move in their own orbits—and some sincerely believe this is as it should be. But it must be a prime desire of any worker in these various sciences that their work is to the end that it be assimilated by those who make, interpret and enforce the laws.

We are not in agreement with Dr. West in a number of his conclusions and in his use of some of the materials of jurisprudence. A detailed treatment of these matters is not attempted here. The fact that his work was recently favorably reviewed at some length in the *Journal of the American Bar Association* by a former President of the Association indicates that the bar is interested in this type of book. This is of itself important.

A. J. LEVIN

GRINKER, ROY R., AND SPIEGEL, JOHN: *War Neuroses*. Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1945, 141 pp. \$2.75.

This book was reviewed in the January, 1946, issue under the title of *War Neuroses in North Africa, The Tunisian Campaign (January-May, 1943)*, prepared and distributed for the Air Surgeon by the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation, September, 1943. The Blakiston edition has now made the book available to the public.

BOOK NOTES

ZENO, LELIO, AND PIZARRO CRESPO, EMILIO: *Clinica Psicomatica*. Buenos Aires, El Ateneo, 1945, 361 pp. 18 pesos Argentine.

This book represents the collaboration of a surgeon, Dr. Zeno, and a psychiatrist, Dr. Pizarro Crespo (now

deceased), over many years. The first part consists of a rather heterogeneously eclectic exposition of some newer ideas in medical psychology, which gets rather lost in the multitudinous terminologies of Adler, Freud, Jung, Kretschmer, Kunkel, Stekel, Schilder, and Mira, among others, and which leans heavily on the reports of military psychiatrists of this war. The second part discusses goiters, gastroduodenal ulcers, chronic appendicitis, accidents, deformities, "hyperemotivity," and plastic surgery. Goiters are interpreted (in part) as due to anxiety states. The appendicitis cases reported seem all to be hysteria. The ulcers are not considered in the light of the Chicago school's work, nor are the reports very illuminating. Stragely, Jung and Stekel are given credit for discovering that accidents may be due to self-punishing intentions. (No reference given.) The authors have an impression that the American Society for Research in Psychosomatic Problems centers about a nucleus of emigrated European psychoanalysts. In general, the psychiatric findings do not convincingly enter into a causal nexus with the somatic findings and leave all the central problems untouched. Perhaps this is a limitation of such eclectic methods.

BERTRAM D. LEWIN

Manual for the Study of Food Habits: Report of the Committee on Food Habits. Carl Guthe, Chairman; Margaret Mead, Executive Secretary. Bulletin of the National Research Council, No. III, January 1945.

One of the important contributions of this study lay in pointing out that research in food habits was in a blind alley so long as it asked the customary but static question, "How can we change food habits?" Instead, it is necessary first, to discover the nature of nutritional behavior, and then proceed to the practical and more dynamic question, "How can we develop food habits which have the requisite stability and flexibility appropriate for given individuals in a given society at a given time?"

This manual attempts "to set up preliminary standards for the collection of basic data on food habits which any study, whether pursued from the standpoint of psychology, psychiatry, sociology, anthropology, or home economics, should be responsible for recording or systematically taking into account." Contents include descriptions of a large number of studies of food habits and a well-indexed bibliography of nearly 700 titles.

Future researchers will be grateful to these investigators for their conscientiousness in recording their techniques and formulations. One wishes that their experience could be applied to other public health problems.

NINA RIDENOUR

GUMPBERT, MARTIN: *Hahnemann: The Adventurous Career of a Medical Rebel*. New York, L. B. Fischer, 1945, 251 pp. \$3.00.

Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, does not come to life in this book. The reader is left suspended

between two opinions. Either the hero was an uncompromising champion of the right, malignly persecuted by the authorities and the medical faculties; or this was his private opinion of himself, and his contrariness and stubbornness caused his difficulties. The long polemics of Hahnemann with his opponents leave one mystified by the confused issues and the general ignorance of both parties. This reviewer's interest in the book was dulled by the effort to romanticize Hahnemann into a kind of Wilhelm Meister, his first wife into a kind of Dorothea, and his second wife into a kind of Mlle. de Maupin. The following passage gives the spirit of much of the fine writing:

"Spring came to the young Hahnemann couple: crocuses pushed their way through the black soil of their garden; life returned to the dead bushes; the gentle sunshine of the lengthening days made the world suddenly brighter and gayer. One afternoon . . . Henriette visited the aged midwife of Gommern . . . ; when she returned, she had the luminous and exalted look of a youthful saint." Etc., etc. That is, Mrs. Hahnemann was pregnant.

BERTRAM D. LEWIN

SEARS, ROBERT R.: *Survey of Objective Studies of Psychoanalytic Concepts*. New York, Social Science Research Council, 1943, Bulletin 51, 170 pp. \$1.25.

This report, by the professor of child psychology at Iowa, summarizes and evaluates experimental and observational studies which pertain to Freud's basic formulations concerning personality, namely: erotogenesis, childhood sexuality, object choice, sexual distortions, fixation and regression, repression, projection, and dreams. Techniques are not covered. Suggestions are made for further testing of analytic principles, about which Professor Sears has several critical things to say. For instance, he calls the Oedipus relationship "a lesson in cultural relativity," and finds "no indication of a universal cross-sex parental preference" among child or adults.

LOUIS PAUL

LOWY, SAMUEL: *New Directions in Psychology: Toward Individual Happiness and Social Progress*. New York, Emerson Books, Inc., 1945, 208 pp. \$3.00.

By "new directions" is meant the application of psychoanalytic principles to social problems. The author, a Slovakian analyst for fifteen years and a pupil of Stekel, here retails his analytic comments on the socio-politico-economic scene, endeavoring to acquaint lay people with the ubiquitousness of aggression, and the necessity for the state-apparatus to combat it actively with education, propaganda, increased security, and more favorable socio-economic conditions.

His main idea is: "Do not let us rely, in the great cause of human happiness, on the voluntary fairness of people alone, if there be a way of intensifying, through a better-planned social process, this fairness of spirit in all inter-human relations."

The aim is worthwhile. Unfortunately his style is

preachy and pedestrian, and somehow or other his observations seem commonplace after Alexander's *This Age of Unreason* and Menninger's *Love against Hate*.

LOUIS PAUL

Primary Behavior Disorder in Children—Two Case Studies, by Staff Members of the Jewish Board of Guardians. New York City, Family Welfare Association of America, 1945, 59 pp. \$.60.

Psychiatric social work treatment of two hostile, destructive, "acting out," and neurotic girls (one aged 8 and the other 5), is presented. The mother of the second child was also treated, at the same time, by a psychiatric social worker. The changes in the child, parents and situation, as well as the attitudes of the therapists during the treatment, are set forth. The emphasis in the book is on: taking responsibility for giving help (with the advice of psychiatrists, when needed); making careful diagnoses as one proceeds; treating the parent or parents as well as the child; and relating the disorders of the family to those of the child. The guiding principle of the therapy would appear to be: giving basic acceptance to the child as a method of winning him or her to new ways. The thinking in the book is much influenced by psychoanalytic theories. The psychiatric comments are by Dr. J. H. W. van Ophujsen. Both cases are presented by the worker, Yonata Feldman. One would like to hear more of the consultations between the therapist of the parent and that of the child, as the therapy proceeded. One would also like to learn more fully the details as well as the guiding principles of this agency's methods in the handling and treatment of these and other types of cases.

GEORGE L. PERKINS

Alcohol, Science and Society. Twenty-Nine lectures at Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies. New Haven, Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 1945, 473 pp.

A problem as complex and as grave as alcoholism requires the study of a variety of specialists. The educator, the minister, the psychiatrist, the sociologist—each of these and many others has his particular contribution to make. This does not preclude determining where the preponderance of help should be sought. One may well question whether a proper weighting has been assigned to the several sources of help when, of twenty-four contributors to this volume, three discuss the legal implications; five (possibly six) are physiologically oriented; at least three write from the point of view of the religious leader; and only two are psychiatrists. This type of book suffers weaknesses inherent in most volumes written by a series of contributors; spotty in quality, uneven in value to the eclectic student. The data on physiology seem sound; the sociological and anthropological articles are informative, and the chapter "Pastoral Counseling of Inebriates" by Rev. O. R. Rice is excellent.

J. LANDER

PUTNAM, TRACY J.: *Convulsive Seizures: How to Deal with Them*. Second edition. New York, Lippincott, 1945, 178 pp. \$2.00.

This is the second edition of an authoritative, wise, well-written, small "manual for patients, their families, and friends," the first edition of which was favorably reviewed in this journal two years ago (6:186, 1944). Added material includes data on new drugs and insurance, and consideration of some legal problems and of the difficulties of employment. As Dr. Putnam says, "The news is practically all good" for seizure sufferers.

LOUIS PAUL

GREISHEIMER, ESTHER M.: *Physiology and Anatomy*. Fifth Edition. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1945, 841 pp. \$3.50.

The author has revised this text a fifth time in order to bring the book more up to date, and to make it more useful still for students. A chapter on the physiology of aviation has been added for the particular use of future flight nurses. The principal revisions which have been made are in the chapters on the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system, body temperature regulating mechanisms, glands of internal secretion, and digestion (as it pertains to vitamins). The principle of discussing first the anatomy and then the physiology of the various systems, which was previously found so useful, has been maintained. Not only the anatomy and physiology but also the chief diseases of each of the systems (with some of the laboratory methods of their study) are briefly presented. Such physiology of disease as is useful to a nurse is outlined. One wishes that the author had devoted more discussion to mental hygiene and personal adjustment, since this is so eminently a nurse's book. Neurotic adjustment is correlated with a subcortical level of response and it is almost implied that the individual can consciously and deliberately choose between these ways without help. One would like to see some mention of psychosomatic problems in the discussion of the physiology of the nervous system.

GEORGE L. PERKINS

HAMBLÉN, E. C.: *Facts for Childless Couples*. Springfield, C. C. Thomas, Inc., 1944, 103 pp.

This little volume which can be easily read, and as easily understood, in an evening is concerned with presenting the facts about the problems of infertility to our patients. It is meant primarily for the patient, but it is just as valuable for the medical student and perforce for the practitioner of medicine who wishes to review the overall picture of sterility investigation without becoming entangled in some of the more encyclopedic textbooks on infertility.

Dr. Hamblén knows his subject thoroughly and his choice of minimizing the hope of help from some of the highly advertised endocrinological products is a particularly happy one. The last chapter on "Some Popular Misconceptions" clears up some of the fallacies extant among patients and practitioners alike.

Because of the factual content and straightforward presentation with sympathetic understanding while avoiding sentimentality, I feel that this book can be recommended especially to our patients whose infertility has pushed them into an emotional crisis.

HOWARD WALSER

CORNER, GEORGE W.: *Ourselves Unborn*. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1944, 188 pp.

This volume is the story of the development of the human embryo, approached not only from the standpoint of the microscopic anatomist but also of the philosopher and mystic. The factual story of the development of the embryo is presented simply so that most of the story, as Dr. Corner presents it, could be used by the medical student in preference to many of the more well-known textbooks on embryology. Dr. Corner's philosophical approach to the development of the soul as differentiated from the germ plasm is scholarly, forceful and interesting. The historical and literary quotations and excerpts tend to make the volume as ideological as it is factual.

HOWARD WALSER

DAVIS, MAXINE: *Woman's Medical Problems*. New York, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., 1945, 220 pp.

The first edition of the book is largely a reprint of Miss Davis's articles previously published in "Good Housekeeping" magazine. She has done a better than average job of medical reporting, and for women who are curious about their physiology and commoner complaints the book should fulfill a definite need.

HOWARD WALSER

MORENO, J. L., AND JENNINGS, HELEN H.: *Sociometric Measurement of Social Configurations Based on Deviation from Chance*. Sociometry Monograph No. 3. New York, Beacon House, 1945, 35 pp. \$1.50.

BRONFENBRENNER, URIE: *The Measurement of Sociometric Status, Structure and Development*. Sociometry Monograph No. 6. New York, Beacon House, 1945, 80 pp. \$2.25.

"The sociometric test consists of an individual choosing his associates for any group of which he is or might become a member." By its use "the frequency, strength, pattern, and basis of the interrelationships which bind the group together and give it distinctive character" can be diagrammed and statistically examined. The first monograph is a basic work in its field and was originally issued in 1938. The second is an extension and refinement of the first.

LOUIS PAUL

HARRINGTON, MILTON: *The Management of the Mind*. New York, Philosophical Library, 1945, 210 pp. \$3.00.

MATHEWS, ARTHUR GUY: *Take It Easy: The Art of Conquering Your Nerves*. New York, Sheridan House, 1945, 239 pp. \$2.98.

Happily thin, these volumes swell the interminable stream of recipe books for mental health, often implanting *active* false knowledge in a defenseless public. The first is written by a psychiatrist alleging tension as the basis of nervous ills and denying a role to unconscious factors. The other, an egregious production, ungrammatically sets forth a hodge-podge of clichés and medical misinformation.

LOUIS PAUL

BOOKS RECEIVED

- CURRAN, CHARLES A.: *Personality Factors in Counseling*. New York, Grune and Stratton, 1945, 310 pp. \$4.00.
- ENGLISH, O. S., AND PEARSON, G. J.: *Emotional Problems of Living*. New York, W. W. Norton and Co., 1945.
- HERZBERG, ALEXANDER: *Active Psychotherapy*. New York, Grune and Stratton, 1945, 152 pp.
- KUPPER, HERBERT I.: *Back to Life*. New York, L. B. Fischer, 1945, 220 pp. \$2.50.
- LYON, E. G.; JAMBOR, H. M.; CORRIGAN, H. G.; AND BRADWAY, K. P.: *An Experiment in the Psychiatric Treatment of Promiscuous Girls*. San Francisco, Psychiatric Service, City Clinic, 1945.
- MUNROE, RUTH LEONARD: *Prediction of the Adjustment and Academic Performance of College Students by a Modification of the Rorschach Method*. Stanford University, Stanford University Press, Applied Psychology Monographs No. 7, 1945, 78 pp. \$2.00.
- Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*. Edited by Otto Fenichel and others. New York, International Universities Press, 1945, 423 pp. \$6.00.
- RIBBLE, MARGARET A.: *The Rights of Infants: Early Psychological Needs and Their Satisfaction*. New York, Columbia University Press, 1943, 130 pp. \$1.75.
- ROHEIM, GEZA: *The Eternal Ones of the Dream*. New York, International Universities Press, 1945, 332 pp. \$4.50.
- STEINER, LEE R.: *Where Do People Take Their Troubles?* Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1945. \$3.00.
- TEMKIN, OWSEI: *The Falling Sickness*. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1945, 395 pp. \$4.00.
- TREDGOLD, A. F.: *Psychological Medicine*. Baltimore, Williams and Wilkins, 1945, 508 pp. \$5.00.
- Trends of Mental Disease*. Edited by American Psychopathological Association, New York, King's Crown Press, 1945, 114 pp. \$2.00.
- WOLBERG, LEWIS R.: *Hypno-Analysis*. New York, Grune and Stratton, 1945, 342 pp. \$4.00.