



is, one in which we can guarantee success in the presence of anyone at any time. But we do have many experiments that have been successfully repeated. This is not the same thing as a repeatable experiment, but it is as much as many other investigators in the behavioral sciences can say of their experiments.

Extrasensory Perception, in fact, contains an excellent example of a repeated experiment in parapsychology. It includes a report by an Indian investigator (Bhadra) of a replication in India of some of Dr. Schmeidler's own experiments. She has shown that belief or disbelief in ESP (sheep and goats) correlates well with actual performance in ESP tests. Sheep (believers) tend to score well, goats (skeptics) poorly. Some American parapsychologists have successfully replicated Dr. Schmeidler's work, with American subjects. Bhadra found a similar differentiation in a group of Indian college students, thus successfully repeating the experiment in a different culture.

I recommend this book highly as an introduction to the field of parapsychology. However, there are many excellent experiments and a mass of important observations on spontaneous parapsychological experiences that are not touched upon in this necessarily short introduction to the subject. Also, the foreign literature, which is of great significance in this field, is barely alluded to.

Extrasensory Perception is well produced, with an index and adequate references for those who wish to read further. It contains numerous references to the interplay of ESP and those factors of mood and motivation that especially interest psychiatrists. Through parapsychological investigations we are gradually developing new insights into the nature of human personality. At present psychiatric knowledge can often clarify parapsychological experiences; eventually parapsychological experiences may revolutionize psychiatry. Now is the time for psychiatrists to start reading in the field, and this is a first-rate book with which to start.

IAN STEVENSON, M.D.
Charlottesville, Va.

THE CRISIS OF PSYCHOANALYSIS. By *Erich Fromm*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970, 161 pp., \$5.95.

The title of this book fits only the first chapter, which is well written and provocative, as Fromm has been in the past. The burden of his presentation is that the historically significant contribution of psychoanalysis was in its radical break with medical and social thinking during the first part of the 20th century. With carefully docu-

mented sentences he shows, in design if not in detail, how this torch of newness has burned down to the tiny flame of conformist theory.

Fromm believes that Freud's original genius—to challenge the mode of his times—was dimmed by personal peculiarities. In the traditional game of analyzing Freud, Fromm handles himself well. The gist of Freud's personality, Fromm believes, was that he demanded of others unquestioning loyalty to him. "To him" meant to his ideas, at whatever point of change. The early defections are well known to any student of psychiatry. Less well observed by students, especially psychoanalytic students, has been the tendency to go the opposite way. Fromm believes that pure devotion to Freudian theory, without Freud's genius to evolve new concepts, is primarily responsible for the stagnation that now besets psychoanalysis. He gives interesting examples, e.g., Jones's "proof" that Rank and Ferenczi were insane at the time of their defection or, in a lighter view, the still dominant notion in some analytic camps that women are really castrated men.

Fromm closes his original first chapter with a complex discourse about Marcuse, which might be of interest to anyone not already familiar with Marcuse's position regarding Freudian doctrine. No mention is made of Rubin or of Gore Vidal, but Fromm spends his pages trying to convey to the reader just how a man such as Marcuse could have arrived at such a "distorted" view of Freudianism. He is much kinder, in the closing paragraphs, to the works of Hartmann, who he feels is trying to move forward, although he is still bound by orthodoxy.

Fromm's last thought is a brief paragraph of hope—that psychoanalysis will shed its paralyzing conformity and rise to meet the new challenge of our century. Fromm believes our major current challenge is to understand the symptoms that have replaced Victorian sexual repression, to wit: alienation, anxiety, loneliness, the fear of feeling deeply, lack of activeness, and lack of joy. Together these constitute a sort of "chronic low-grade schizophrenia," generated, Fromm believes, in the "cybernated, technological society of today and tomorrow."

In the pattern of modern books, most of the pages from 30 to the epilogue on page 159 are all reprints of previous papers. The exception is chapter 6, a discussion of the significance of mother right for today; this chapter is a combined version of several papers. All are interesting and do constitute essays on social psychology. The fresh interpretation of Marx's contribution to the knowledge of man is well done, although it does not fit with the title of the book. The book will hold most charm for Fromm fans, of whom I am one. Those seeking great definition of the

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BOOK REVIEWS

"crisis of psychoanalysis" may well be disappointed.

RAYMOND HEADLEE, M.D.
Elm Grove, Wis.

SOCIAL THOUGHT IN THE SOVIET UNION. Edited by Alex Simirenko. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1969, 425 pp., \$14.95.

This is a comprehensive collection of original essays on Soviet social sciences. While the essays are uneven in quality, the book still succeeds in giving a panoramic view of intellectual life in the U. S. S. R.

Simirenko's introductory essay on the development of Soviet social science is followed by Mandel's detailed presentation of Soviet Marxism, the ideological basis of all social sciences in the U. S. S. R.

For the psychiatrist reader, most informative are the essays by Bronfenbrenner on character education, Molino on psychology, and Ziferstein on psychiatry. The primary characteristics of the Communist method of character training, as expressed by Bronfenbrenner, are the early replacement of the family as the principal agent of socialization by the peer collective, the replacement of competition between individuals by competition between rival groups, and the replacement of personal incentive by the motivation of the collective.

Within this framework the principal methods of social control are public recognition and public criticism, group criticism being the vehicle for training in self-criticism. There are indications that these principles of character training have been prematurely introduced. Consequently, an increasing need is expressed to conduct research on unconscious processes (Bozhovich) and social psychology (Kovalev). Whether all of this will lead to an enrichment and widening of the theoretical basis of Soviet character education—or is merely a tactical step backward—still remains to be seen.

While Molino's review of contemporary Soviet experimental psychology is informative, it lacks the depth of understanding that characterizes most of the other papers. Without having any real understanding of Pavlov or Marx, he still succeeds in his goal of illuminating certain trends in the recent growth of experimental psychology in the Soviet Union.

In the concluding chapter Simirenko succeeds in demonstrating the compatibility of sociology with Soviet Marxism, the revival of sociology in the U. S. S. R., and the contributions of Soviet sociologists who apply Marxist principles—and not dogmas—in sociological research. Nevertheless, Simirenko maintains that the question

of whether Soviet sociology will become an administrative arm for fact gathering, a theoretical discipline satisfying intellectual curiosity, or an area of objective research cannot be answered with certainty.

While it has no specific merits for psychiatrists, this book can be recommended to the intelligent layman interested in social thought in the Soviet Union.

THOMAS A. BAN, M.D.
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

THE PSYCHIATRISTS. By Arnold A. Rogow, Ph.D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1970, 307 pp., \$7.95.

This book was bound to be written. Sooner or later someone would venture to scotch the hoary myths about psychiatry, psychiatrists, and psychoanalysts. In turn, disgruntled and "cured" ex-patients, show biz people wanting to laud or condemn or retrieve what their treatment cost in dollars and/or emotion, short-story writers and novelists, satirists and humanists, both good and bad, radio and television authors, cartoonists as well as apostates who no longer are believers—all have turned their hand in an attempt to characterize the many-featured face of American psychiatry. Up to now the picture has been kaleidoscopic.

Professor Arnold Rogow is a political scientist. His scholarly bona fides in the behavioral science area is attested not only by the perceptiveness of his previous books but also by the thoroughness of this volume's bibliographic citations: references to 151 books, 176 "articles cited," 39 "newspapers and magazines consulted," as well as three "unpublished sources" of data.

Moreover, *The Psychiatrists* is replete with two appendices. The first one is an abbreviated *Who's Who in Psychiatry and Psychoanalysis*; it lists 58 names (50 living persons, eight dead). Appendix 2 is a glossary of 312 psychiatric terms selected from three of the more extensive and "official" glossaries. And there are 23 pages of "Notes."

In addition to this, Professor Rogow sent a pretested questionnaire to every 30th name in the membership directories of this Association and the American Psychoanalytic Association "on the assumption that psychiatrists and psychoanalysts are influential figures in the life of the nation." The total number of questionnaires mailed was 490. Four hundred sixty of these were actually delivered, and 184 were completed and returned. This is a percentile return of 40.0. APA members accounted for 149; 35 members of the American Psychoanalytic Association responded.

Professor Rogow foresaw and consequently forestalled criticism of the validity of conclusions drawn from such a small sample by an explicit

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Headlee, R., 1971: Review Fromm, E.: The Crisis of Psychoanalysis. Essays on Freud, Marx and Social Psychology (1970a, English), In: American Journal of Psychiatry, New York, Vol. 172 (1971), pp. 1106f.