



y in the precise formulation of basic terms and in emphasizing, perhaps uncritically, the "objective" needs, health, self-actualization, and value.

Two, while granting the biological basis of values, to stress their motivational nature as predisposing prior to behavior. Spranger and Allport theorists of this group; Allport, Lurie, Glaser and Shorr, Bruner and Postman, the principal researchers. The category as a whole keeps a high level of internal consistency and empirical verification, despite the raised concern concerning aspects of Spranger's position. The research in this group (and some others) has been influenced by the Allport-Vernon-Lindsey Study of

Three states that values arise only when problem situations demand behavioral choices. Dewey, Morris, and others exemplify this in their theory; Morris, Woodruff, and Grace and Grace have done so in their research. It may be noted that this group implicitly assumes the contextual nature of values. However, some researchers have not always been overly consistent in their terms, including "choice" itself, nor does the research seem too closely related to the theory.

Four virtually ignores the organism and its biology, equating values with intellectually held concepts. There is little theoretical formulation of this research has been done by Hartmann, Harding, Kalhorn, and others. The theoretical lack might be explained by the fact that concepts are seen as having too little motivational force, while the research presence may be connected to the relative ease of measurement of concepts and

Five sees values as different kinds of situational relationships. Köhler, Lewin, Asch, and Murray variously discuss this theoretically, but have influenced limited research. Although there may be problems in Köhler's instrumentalism and Lewin's implicit reduction of value to action solely to group membership, the chief shortcoming is research scarcity. This is probably due to the methods, which either do not sufficiently differentiate from other types of situational relationships, or fail for the measurement of potentials instead of values.

Initial groupings prove to have been useful chiefly in seven descriptive dimensions in terms of which psychological value theories might better be described and defined in the future. These dimensions or issues to be considered by each psychologist in defining value might be: organic connection, environmental determinants, social arrangement, motivating power, stability, perceived uniqueness, and extra-psychological grounding. Results of the study also suggest that the communication between theorists and researchers is poor, even when an individual acts in both capacities. Too, the values studied here are not representative of the total social psychological field, but are marked by a set of presuppositions and resemblances to personologists. Finally, it is suggested that although there is agreement on any single meaning to be given to the value by psychologists, a potentially useful summation would be: values are inferred motivational constructs associated with perceived differences in goal-behavior and indicated by the selection of action alternatives within social situations. This definition certainly significant for what it does not say as for what
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AMBIGUITIES OF LOVE:
AN INQUIRY INTO
THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ERICH FROMM.

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Nicholas Junior Yonker, Ph.D.
Columbia University, 1961

Man's freedom, according to Fromm, results from his emergence from an original oneness with nature and the primitive community. He draws a close parallel between the growing freedom of the human race and that of the individual emerging from the matrix of the family. In both cases, individuation is ambiguous; it creates the possibility for greater self-strength, but it also makes possible a growing aloneness. Consequently, the way in which man relates to his world becomes all important. Man can unite himself with the world in the spontaneity of love and productive work or else he can seek forms of security which destroy his individual freedom and integrity. A number of destructive personal and political relationships are formulated. These are followed by a discussion of the productive personality which retains its independence and yet relates to the world with love and reason.

In contemporary thought, love for one's self and love for one's neighbor have generally been regarded as opposed emotional vectors. Freud's presupposition of a fixed amount of libido follows this view. The more love that one directs toward another person, the less one has for himself, and vice versa. Fromm challenges this position by distinguishing between selfishness and self love. The former develops as a compensatory mechanism for a lack of genuine self love whereas the latter is the actual base for a sound love of others. Fromm interprets the Biblical injunction to "love thy neighbor as thyself" as implying that the love and respect given to other individuals cannot be separated from the love and respect that one feels toward one's self. Genuine love is an active striving for the growth and happiness of the loved person, rooted in one's own capacity to love. It is an expression of productiveness and implies care, respect, responsibility and knowledge. The great "normative humanists" of various cultural traditions have manifested these productive traits.

Fromm's views on love are then contrasted with the Christian perspective of Reinhold Niebuhr and the Freudian perspective of Herbert Marcuse. Niebuhr accents the sacrificial, self-giving aspects of love and is generally skeptical of any usage of the phrase self-love. Nevertheless, similarities are found between Fromm's usage of the term "self-love" and Niebuhr's concept of "grace." Marcuse criticizes Fromm for having denied the instinctual base of human love. This denial robs the Freudian critique of society of its explosive content. Fromm counters by insisting that Freud over emphasized the power of sexuality and repression in both the individual and culture. In a comparison of the three thinkers, Niebuhr's critique of utopianism is found to be relevant to both Fromm and Marcuse.

There follows a more detailed critique of Fromm's view of the human situation, self love, and neighbor love. Fromm does not adequately relate his concept of social process to his concept of an essential and normative human nature. At times, the social process appears all encompassing and this leads to an even more relativistic view than the Freudian position that Fromm criticizes. However, Fromm attempts to counter this tendency with his view of a real self which is good and normative but which

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is perverted and alienated by various social structures. His views of the self and society are shown to be over simplified and misleading. His utopian revision of the social structure is based on a naive view of the self. In actuality, such revisions would require authoritarian practices for their fulfillment.

The author juxtaposes a formative humanism to Fromm's normative humanism by proposing a symbol complex which evokes behavior patterns that are essential to the emerging world community.

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PSYCHOLOGY, CLINICAL

CONSISTENCY VERSUS INCONSISTENCY OF DEFENSIVE BEHAVIOR

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The University of Buffalo, 1961

The present investigation was concerned with the consistency of defensive behavior. An attempt was made to determine whether or not a single mode of defense is employed in connection with three separate situations in which a given threatening "need" area is encountered. This issue was approached by means of the following experimental situations in which S encountered a "need" area which was presumably threatening: a) a perceptual situation in which S was required to recognize tachistoscopically-presented words representative of sexuality or hostility; b) a memory situation in which S was required to recall certain words in a passage containing a sexual or a hostile theme; c) a judgment situation in which S was instructed to check adjectives which he considered to be most accurately descriptive of a character portrayed in a passage with a sexual or a hostile theme. Control stimuli were also presented in connection with each situation. In the present investigation, an attempt was also made to reinforce a position suggested by certain findings obtained by Wiener, Carpenter, and Carpenter (1956) - namely that consistency and inconsistency in defensive behavior, from sexuality to hostility, occur with approximately equal frequency.

Two sentence completion tests were used to classify Ss according to defense types. One was designed to tap the use of "repression" and "sensitization" with respect to the conflict-area of sexuality; the other presumably tapped the use of these defenses with reference to hostility. Both sentence completion tests were given to 568 Ss. For each conflict-area, three groups were selected from the total sample. These were: a) twenty sensitizers; b) twenty repressors; c) twenty "ambidextrous defenders," Ss who presumably used sensitizing and repressive defenses with equal facility.

Predictions were made from sentence completion test results to behavior in the experimental situations. For each conflict-area, it was predicted that sensitizers would be more sensitive to conflict material encountered in all three situations than would repressors and ambidextrous

defenders, and that ambidextrous defenders were more sensitive to conflict material than would repressors.

The findings failed to confirm the prediction that a single mode of defense is employed in connection with three situations in which a given "need" area is encountered. However, sensitivity was defined in terms of intra-group differences between performance on the conflict and on the control stimuli of a given situation, all of the groups on the hostility materials gave evidence of defensiveness with regard to hostility in perception and memory. In the perceptual situation, repressiveness was found. In the memory situation, sensitization was found. Thus for the hostility materials the results supported the inconsistency hypothesis. In the sexual conflict-area of sexuality, sensitizing defenses were found in connection with judgment and memory. However, it became apparent that sensitization presents two modes, one which produces enhanced accuracy of response and another which causes a person to "read into" the material more threatening elements than are present. The results of sensitization which manifested itself in judgment were different from that found in memory. Thus the findings with respect to sexuality suggested that despite a generalization to employ sensitization there was inconsistency in the transition from one situation to another, with reference to the aspect in which defensiveness was manifested.

It was intended that, after obtaining evidence of the validity of the sentence completion tests, sentence completion test data would be used to determine whether or not consistency and inconsistency of defense, from sexuality to hostility, occur with approximately equal frequency. Since the predictions were unconfirmed, the validity of the sentence completion tests was not demonstrated. The consistency of defense, from one conflict area to another, could not be approached meaningfully.

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THE ABILITY TO IDENTIFY EXPRESSED FEELINGS IN VOCAL, GRAPHIC, AND MUSICAL COMMUNICATION.

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Michael Beldoch, Ph.D.
Columbia University, 1961

Although there has been considerable interest in the years in the ability to identify emotional communication in a variety of media, there has been no research on the interrelationships that exist among abilities to identify such communications in different media. It was the purpose of this study to examine such relationships by means of a cross-validation study.

Tape recordings of male and female speakers reading the same neutral paragraph in an attempt to convey various emotional states were presented to eleven students on two separate occasions. Item analysis of responses to the tapes were conducted and a final list of items which included only items which were most consistently identified as the speaker's intended emotion was developed. A similar technique was used with recorded musical phrases created and played by musicians. The purpose was to attempt to communicate the same emotions. A

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