
In this book, Bar introduces the reader to various authors who have attempted to increase our understanding of human processes of interaction by taking semiotic and cybernetic aspects into consideration. Bar presents the essential features of these various concepts (e.g. Lacan, Shands, Ruesch, Scheflen) in such a way as to make them easily comprehensible for the reader. He undertakes a dichotomization of those concepts with a more connotative bias on the one hand and those emphasizing the denotative aspect on the other. Although this does provide the reader with a criterion with which to organize the heterogeneous concepts, it affords no more than a coarse division which does not permit the specific qualities of the various concepts to be differentiated in mutual contrast. The author, having completed his presentation of the concepts, admittedly reviews them in search of logical contradictions and engages himself in a discussion of their relation to basic tenets of orthodox psychoanalysis. Here, however, he makes an unfortunate omission: he does not state explicitly either their cognition-theoretical position or their anthropological premises. Thus, one vital question does not arise, namely how far they do justice to the human individual seen not only as the object of determination by society but also as a subject, himself determining society.

Although Bar’s critical interest does not provoke him to investigate to what extent semiotic and cybernetic theory can successfully be applied to human illness and its treatment so as to arrive at an understanding of its essential nature, his book nevertheless provides an introduction to the various theoretical concepts worth recommending.

S. Zepf, Hannover


For his contribution ‘To the psychology of poise’, Leo Rangell was awarded with the ‘Clinical Essay Prize’ from the London Institute of Psychoanalysis. Poise, in the sense of a typical characterological behavior, is compared with neurotic modifications. In his considerations, Rangell does not only include the verbal expression but also physiognomic aspects and psychomotoric activities. The author’s considerations with regard to the conversion phenomenon are highly remarkable. Rangell enlarges the classical view of the conversion neurosis, which is due to the phallic-oedipal stage, and proves that conversion processes may occur also in the frame of pregenital symptom manifestations. Further chapters concern Rangell’s contributions with regard to the themes ‘The parents’ role in the oedipus conflict’, ‘Pain’, ‘Acting-out’ and ‘Termination of the psychoanalytic treatment’.

This book can be emphatically recommended to all those readers who are interested in the study of psychoanalytic literature.

H. Freyberger, Hannover

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The author, Department of Psychiatry, University of Vienna, reports about the relation between medical and social dates as well as the therapeutic course in 50 patients who were suffering from neurotic disorders. Starting from the so-called ‘Achsensyndrom’ (Berner), the author tends to prove the hypothesis that in neurotic disorders psychovegetative troubles occur which are either the direct consequence of environmentally dependent aspects or arise from the intrapsychic field.

In methodological respect, Zapotoczky used complaints lists which were given before and after psychotherapy. These complaints lists were correlated with certain somatic and environmental factors. In the basis of his investigations the author was able to confirm his hypothesis.

H. Freyberger, Hannover


This book, which has the subtitle ‘A program towards the partnership’, is suitable to make doctors and psychologists more familiar with that field which will be treated in the students’ teaching of the German Universities under the topic ‘Medical Psychology’. On the basis of theoretically and practically orientated considerations, the two authors present the psychological aspects of some relevant problems; e.g. ‘pain’, ‘sleeping disorders’, ‘smoking’, ‘overweight’, ‘psychiatric disorders’ and ‘psychosomatic troubles’ including the related behavior therapeutic techniques. Psychoanalytic aspects have not been considered.

H. Freyberger, Hannover


Walter Bräutigam, a psychoanalytically oriented psychosomaticist, and Paul Christian, a psychosomatically oriented internist, are the authors of this book, which is subdivided into the two basic chapters ‘General Psychosomatics’ and ‘Special Psychosomatics’. Following the chapter ‘General Psychosomatics’, ‘epidemiological aspects’, the ‘situation of psychosomatics in medicine’, ‘theories and models’ as well as considerations with regard to ‘psychosomatic diagnosis and treatment’ are treated. Within the basic chapter ‘Special psychosomatics’ all those diseases and non-organic (‘functional’) disorders which belong to internal medicine are considered suitably. Furthermore, the authors have written psychosomatic chapters concerning the fields ‘dermatology’, ‘gynaecology’, ‘motor disorders’ and ‘depression’.

Bräutigam and Christian have written their book in a fine manner. This concerns not only the content and formal aspects but also the didactic position. In their foreword, the authors mention that their book may aid doctors and students to perceive and to understand psychosomatic relations in their patients. Indeed, Bräutigam and Christian have succeeded to an optimal degree in developing a way to teach and to learn various concepts of psychosomatic medicine.

H. Freyberger, Hannover

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Karl-Peter Kisker, Professor of Psychiatry, Hannover Medical School, Hannover (FRG), was originally trained in Heidelberg from 1946 to 1965. Heidelberg enjoys a special position among German universities, for here one can sense more than anywhere else a great respect and
occasionally a seemingly romantic love of universality and wholeness. This can be applied to the historical tradition not only of clinical medicine (from Krehl to Siebeck) but also of psychiatry (from Jaspers to von Baeyer). Furthermore, in Heidelberg the development of physiology and social medicine as well as pathology and history of medicine were characterized by the fact that the limits of the individual study fields were broken and the way paved for a supplementary anthropological view. In this intellectually stimulating atmosphere, Dr. Kisker was moulded into a psychiatrist, psychotherapist and expert in social medicine.

In this book, already in the second edition, the author uses his consultations as the framework for his writings rather than basing them on a scientific point of view. The book is concerned with his presentiments, hopes and fears about medicine. This gives rise to the subtitle ‘Omnipotence and impotence of a salvation science’. Kisker sees himself as a ‘nonconformist’ or a ‘medical man with philosophical interest’. Kisker reflects quite clearly relevant problems in the fields of clinical and social psychiatry as well as in psychotherapy, psychosomatics, medical psychology and sociology. But it is not only the problem-oriented view of the author but also his fascinating and brilliant language which makes the book so readable.

Any colleague or student interested in familiarizing himself with modern trends in German psychiatry will derive considerable profit from reading this book which comes from an author who is the director of a social-therapeutically oriented psychiatric clinic and who is regarded by the immovable conservative group of German psychiatrists as an ‘infant terrible’.

H. Freyberger, Hannover


Louis A. Gottschalk, Professor of Psychiatry, University of California at Irvine, wrote a comprehensive and lucid book which sets out to help the intelligent layman to learn more about himself through the understanding and analysis of his own dreams. As a research psychiatrist, clinical psychosomaticist as well as supervising and training analyst, Dr. Gottschalk is particularly suitable to present the essential background material from new research on the physiology of dreaming and from psychoanalytic psychology.

This book can be emphatically recommended to all those readers who are interested in dealing with their own dreams.

H. Freyberger, Hannover

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Dr. Gerald Caplan and Marie Killilea from the Laboratory of Community Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, are the editors of this book which is dedicated to the memory of Erich Lindemann. According to the editors support systems are defined as attachments among individuals or between individuals and groups that serve to improve adaptive competence in dealing with short-term crises and long-term challenges through promoting emotional mastery, offering guidance regarding the field of relevant forces involved in expected problems and methods of dealing with them, and providing feedback about an individual’s behavior. The book consists of three parts, namely: ‘Further development of the concept of support systems and mutual help’; ‘Empirical studies of the detailed operation of natural societal support systems’, and ‘Attempts to make use of support systems concepts in organizing helpful intervention programs’.
This very informative book can be recommended to all those persons who are interested in this field.

H. Freyberger, Hannover


Robert O. Pasnau, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, University of California School of Medicine, Los Angeles, Calif, is the editor of this excellent book which is dedicated to Arthur Mirsky. The book contains four parts, namely: ‘Psychosomatic Medicine and Liaison Psychiatry’; ‘Psychiatric Liaison: The Troubled Marriage of Psychiatry and Medicine’; ‘Psychiatric Consultation: The Perennial Problems in the Hospital’, and ‘Liaison Psychiatry and Medical Education’. All the contributions were written by authors who are well experienced in the field of Liaison Psychiatry. Despite the high standard of this book, there remain two critical remarks: (1) The role of the psychiatrist in the renal dialysis unit would be much clearer if the psychiatrist’s role in the renal transplantation unit was presented simultaneously, and (2) it should have contained a chapter about liaison psychiatric activities in gastroenterology. There can exist very close contacts between internists, surgeons, nurses and psychosomaticists; particularly in patients who are suffering from ulcerative colitis and Crohn’s disease including the surgical interventions. Finally, the reviewer can emphatically confirm Dr. Joshua S. Golden’s statement that – after establishing a successful liaison – ‘the psychiatrist will find his surgical colleagues immensely grateful to him and, therefore, gratifying to work with’. This book represents an important supplement to the book ‘Psychiatric Emergencies’ edited by Dr. Robert A. Glick et al. which also came from the Grune & Stratton Publishing House. These two books can be greatly recommended.

H. Freyberger, Hannover

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In this book, Dr. Fordyce, Professor of Psychology, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, Wash., deals with behavior modification concepts and methods to combat one of the major continuing problems in health care; namely: chronic pain. The author reanalyzes chronic clinical pain from a behavioral perspective and describes both evaluative and treatment methods that are involved in his analysis. This book has been written with two kinds of readers in mind. There are physicians, nurses and physical therapists on the one hand as well as psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers on the other hand. The book consists of three sections ‘Conceptual background’, ‘Evaluation’ and ‘Treatment’. The reviewer regards all the sections as very informative. This particularly concerns the chapters ‘Techniques of behavioral analysis and behavioral change’, ‘Patient selection’ and ‘Generalization and the maintenance of performance’.

H. Freyberger, Hannover


Dr. Froelich is Professor and Chairman of Psychiatry, Dr. Bishop is Professor and Chairman of Community Medicine; these two colleagues are working at the university of Alabama in Huntsville. Dr. Dworkin is Professor of Oral Surgery and Adjunct Professor of Psychiatry. The
various topic-related discussions which are presented by the three colleagues are an excellent supposition for the succeeding of this programmed manual.

The book contains four sections. Section one concerns the ‘Communication Preliminaries’ e.g. ‘Initial contact with the dental office’. In section two (‘Conducting the Interview’) some interview techniques are described. In section three the authors present patients’ behavioral modalities. Section four, finally, includes ‘Practice Interviews and Communication Simulations’ which are characterized by very good content and didactic aspects.

This book is suitable to mediate some worthwhile basic information concerning the topic ‘Communication in the dental office’ which will be neglected in the daily practice.

H. Freyberger, Hannover


The editors are working as clinical psychiatrists in various New York hospitals. The major purpose of this book is to offer approaches to the recognition, assessment, and treatment of those persons in psychiatric crisis or emergency. The text begins with the chapter on assessment of the emergency patient and is followed by the three emergency situations ‘acute psychotic decompensation’, ‘suicide’ and ‘violence’. The next five chapters deal with the management of the common neurotic or anxiety-based emergencies, organicity and medical problems, alcoholism and drug abuse, and the socially disadvantaged. Then follows the section on age-specific problems. The final chapter deals with the organization of emergency services.

Contrary to it, a complete discussion of consultation psychiatry, including the variety of patients’ reactions to illness and hospitalization, and the liaison role of the psychiatrist with medical and surgical staffs, are beyond the scope of this book. These latter aspects will be presented in the book ‘Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry’, edited by Dr. Robert O. Pasnau which is also published by the Grune & Stratton Publishing House. These two books can be greatly recommended.

H. Freyberger, Hannover


Arthur Jores, emeritus Professor and Chairman, Department of Medicine, University of Hamburg is a great psychosomatic pioneer who did not only establish the prerequisites for a new generation of well-trained psychosomaticists in Germany but also instigated to a large extent the foundation of psychotherapeutic and psychosomatic chairs in German universities. 25 authors from Germany, Netherlands and Switzerland, all experienced in the topic of Psychosomatic Medicine, are Dr. Jores’ co-workers. The concentrated and clearly written contributions are very informative and concern various psychosomatic aspects in all the fields of clinical medicine. This informative book appears at the right time. Two years ago the topics of Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics were introduced as duty lectures for medical students. Furthermore, in German general practitioners there is an increasing interest with regard to psychosomatic problems. Certainly, Dr. Jores’ book will be gratefully received by a lot of readers.

H. Freyberger, Hannover

John C. Nemiah is the Series Editor of ‘Topics in General Psychiatry’ published by the Plenum Medical Book Company. The first two volumes are ‘Hypnosis’ (Fred H. Frankel) and ‘The frontier of brief psychotherapy’ (David H. Malan).

Fred H. Frankel, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, is the author of the book ‘Hypnosis’ which systematically deals with the utilization of hypnosis in psychotherapeutic practice. However, contrary to certain European psychotherapists who use hypnosis in an uncritical manner without reference to the patient’s psychodynamic processes, Dr. Frankel strongly proposes the consequent integration of hypnosis into psycho-dynamically sensitive treatment plans for certain types of behavioral disorders. He begins his excellent book with the chapters ‘Landmarks in the history of hypnosis’ and ‘Specific theories of hypnosis’. These interesting considerations are followed by three chapters, entitled ‘Clinical behavior and hypnotizability’ which show the great clinical experience of the author. A further chapter concerns the treatment of phobic behavior. Also, a number of carefully treated case histories are presented. He describes hypnosis in the sense of a ‘Trance as a coping mechanism’; i.e., ‘... that hypnosis is especially helpful in the treatment of clinical conditions that are in some ways related to the patient’s marked capacity to enter a trance’. He treats this trance capacity as a special skill which can be used as a coping mechanism.

Frankel’s book represents a very promising beginning of the series ‘Topics in General Psychiatry’.

H. Freyberger, Hannover


After Dr. Fred H. Frankel’s book Hypnosis Dr. David H. Malan’s book represents the second book which appears in the series Topics in General Psychiatry. The series editor is Dr. John Nemiah (Boston). These ‘Topics’ are a new series designed to present the most up-to-date information on various aspects of clinical, scientific, and administrative psychiatry. It serves to provide practicing psychiatrists, psychiatric residents, clinical psychologists, social workers, and members of allied disciplines with reviews and analyses of the latest developments in their respective fields. Each volume provides a history and review of the literature regarding its subject, clinical applications, critical assessment of concepts, and the author’s own findings and views. Volumes selected for Topics in General Psychiatry are definitive and significant works in this field.

The Frontier of Brief Psychotherapy, which also contains an estimation of Dr. Peter Sifneos, work, refutes the outdated practice of confining the use of brief psychotherapy to crisis situations using superficial techniques, and the belief that its results can only be very limited. This volume describes in detail the (1) principles of brief psychotherapy; (2) selection of candidates for brief psychotherapy; (3) therapeutic techniques, and (4) psychodynamic assessment of outcome. Dr. Malan demonstrates that even patients suffering from severe and chronic illnesses can benefit from this form of therapy, which contains all the essential elements of psychoanalysis. The author notes that the limits of the application of brief psychotherapy have not yet been reached, and indicates that further applications of these research findings and proven clinical successes will be a major influence on the future of clinical practice. It is already a well established fact that Malan’s books are of an outstandingly high standard. This statement also concerns The
Frontier of Brief Psychotherapy. So ids, Nemiah is also in future able to select excellent authors as in the case of Frankel and Malan, then, the ‘Topics’ will make a very interesting series.
H. Freyberger, Hannover

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Recently, we reviewed here Dr. David H. Malan’s book The Frontier of Brief Psychotherapy and noted in this connection that ‘it is already a well established fact that Malan’s books are of an outstandingly high standard’. This remark also applies completely to the book of Malan now under discussion. This detailed study provides strong confirmation of brief psychotherapy’s clinical value. Utilizing a large sample and stringent safeguards, the author substantiates the proposition that this controversial form of treatment can result in long-lasting and deep-seated changes. Twelve detailed case studies, including patient histories and extensive follow-up studies, are presented in this volume. The author applies all possible psychodynamic insights to the sample, yet remains objective in his statistical analysis after clinical judgment has been made, employing numerous controls to assure complete validity.

Malan’s pioneer activities in the field of brief psychotherapy are absolutely indispensable contributions with regard to the psychotherapeutic practice and research.
H. Freyberger, Hannover

The editors of this excellent book are members of the National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, US Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bethesda, Md. The purpose of this unique monograph is to identify and explore the application of the behavioral sciences in cancer prevention, detection, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and continuing care. Included are chapters by recognized authorities in the field of oncology, epidemiology, psychiatry, psychology, sociology, social work, public health, nursing, health education, and communications. Comments and insights by cancer patients are also presented.
A first overview of the book content can be mediated by the following titles of the various chapters ‘Factors in prevention and behavior change’; ‘Problems of high-risk populations and high-risk nonresponders’; ‘Role of the health care system in affecting the attitudes and behavior of practitioners and patients’; ‘Mass communications; an evaluation of its impact and discussion of how it could be used more effectively in changing health behavior’; ‘Confronting the diagnosis’; ‘Living with cancer, adjustments of patients and practitioners to the consequences of cancer’ and ‘The terminal patient’.
In the field of the psychosocial aspects of cancer the reviewer is not familiar with a better book than this outstandingly high publication of Drs. Cullen, Fox and horn.
H. Freyberger, Hannover

Following Dr. Werner Schwidder’s death, a selection of his papers has been collected in this book. Dr. Schwidder was one of the leading representatives of the so-called ‘Neo-

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psychoanalysis’. The ‘neo-psychoanalytic’ association included that group of German psychoanalysts who, after the second World War, did not enter the German Section of the International Psychoanalytic Association. Instead, these colleagues founded their own study-group.

All those colleagues who are interested both to study more intensively the basic aspects of the ‘Neo-psychoanalysis’ and to become familiar with Dr. Werner Schwiddef’s research work should read this book with some benefit.

A. Drees, Hannover


The Modern Trends in Psychosomatic Medicine, which is edited under the careful guidance of Dr. Oscar W. Hill, represent high-standard volumes. The third volume presents a wide range of data on the impact of psychosocial factors on physiological function and the genesis of bodily disease. Topics have been selected where there have been exciting recent developments to report. To make clear the great relevance of the treated topics, we present a selection on the basis of the following key words: Psychosomatic medicine, an overview (Z.S. Lipowski); Psychosomatic research in animals (R. Ader); The clinical application of biofeedback techniques (J. Bremer et al); Life events and physical illness (J.L. T. Birley); Essential hypertension, problems, concepts and an attempted synthesis (H.J.M. Herrmann et al); Peptic ulcer disease, some considerations for psychosomatic research (S.H Ackermann et al); Anorexia nervosa (O. W. Hill); Alexithymia (J. Nemiah et al) as well as The care of bereaved adults (B. Raphael et al).

Certainly, Dr. Oscar W. Hill’s ‘modern trends’ will be of highest interest to all those colleagues who are working in the field of psychological medicine.

H. Freyberger, Hannover


Dr. Hermann Argelander, distinguished scholar and teacher, Professor and Research Scholar at the Sigmund Freud Institute in Frankfurt (FRG), brings about an unusually good introduction into the initial interview. The high quality of this book concerns both the systematical description of the interview process and the related didactical presentation. In this highly informative and insightful work, the author’s wide experience in the dealing with the initial interview technique is evident on all sides and Dr. Argelander’s excellent ability to communicate to the reader his great experience, is the hallmark of this book. Therefore, it is a great pleasure to read this study. Each doctor and student who is interested in the topic ‘initial interview’ should begin with this book. However, the psychiatrist and the trained psychoanalyst will also profit from the study of Dr. Argelander’s book.

H. Freyberger, Hannover

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This book, which appeared in 1969. in the US under the title ‘The clinical approach to the patient’, is written by Dr. William L. Morgan, Department of Medicine, and Dr. George L. Engel, Departments of Psychiatry and Medicine, University of Rochester Medical School, Rochester, N.Y. Within his Liaison-Psychiatry-Unit, Engel was able to originate a pattern of action-instruction which allows to collect in one brain process the somatic, social and psychic
findings of a patient. On the basis of 25 years experience, this book of Morgan and Engel includes the anamnestic technique and the physical examination. The student is made familiar with the ward atmosphere, the record of the patient’s medical history, the prescription of remedies and the contact with the nurses. Also, in detail, and clarified by didactically excellent drawings (made by Miss Engel), the course of the physical examination and the anamnestic technique is presented. Furthermore, the two authors clarify the student’s ability to help the patient to verbalize plastically his medical history in his own words as well as the student’s interventions with regard to those psychic reactions which can be evident in the patient during the anamnestic inquiry and the physical examination.

Dr. Rolf Adler (Berne) took the initiative in arranging the translation and enlisted the aid of five gifted medical students. Certainly, this book will evoke the same positive echo as the book ‘Interviewing the patient’.

H. Freyberger, Hannover


John G. Howells, MD, FRC Psych., DPM, is the Director of the Institute of Family Psychiatry at the Ipswich Hospital, Ipswich, England, and the greatly meritorious editor of this outstanding book which represents number seven of the ‘Modern perspectives in Psychiatry’. This series aims to bring the facts from growing points in psychiatry to the clinician at as early a stage as possible.

In this exceptionally comprehensive volume, well-known surgeons, physicians, psychiatrists and psychosomaticists from many countries discuss in detail the emotional and psychiatric aspects of virtually every type of surgical procedure and problem, bringing together surgery and psychiatry in a way which enhances the work of both fields and contributes immensely to the successful outcome for patients. The first section of this volume covers ‘General topics’. The second area concerns ‘Surgery of body systems’. The third area focusses on ‘General surgical management’. In this book, all the topics of surgery, which are also interesting in the psychosomatic view, were taken into consideration. There exists one gap and that is the psychosomatic contribution to the problem of jejunoileostomy in obese patients.

Dr. Howells’ book is not only very important because of its high practical and scientific value, but it also represents an exemplary editorial work.

H. Freyberger, Hannover

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This contribution of Drs. Heising and Wolff comes from the Department of Psycho-somatics, University of Giessen (FRG) School of Medicine and represents one of the results of research with regard to the doctor-patient relationship in the setting of psychoanalytically orientated group psychotherapy. The authors very clearly present their findings concerning the transference – and countertransference – phenomena in the presence of different therapist- and co-therapist constellations. The authors use carefully constructed test psychological instruments for the purpose of their research strategies. Certainly, this book will be very interesting for all those people who are working in the field of group psychotherapy.

A. Drees, Hannover
This book is written for community people who want to find ways of ensuring that mental health and other human service programs more effectively solve the social problems that the community considers most important. Its purpose is to help citizens assess how well mental health resources are being used to meet community needs so that new ways of attacking human problems can be considered and tried. This readable book begins with some remarks concerning its purpose and organization. The authors then describe in an exact manner the most important facts with regard to ‘an action approach to accountability’. The book is finished by the informative chapter ‘Recommended readings’.

H. Freyberger, Hannover
Dr. Rudolf H. Moss is working in the Stanford University Medical Center and Veterans Administration Hospital, Palo Alto, Calif. In the introductory chapter the reader will be acquainted with the aim of this book, namely: to provide a conceptual model for understanding how people cope with the crisis of serious physical illness. This concept is made clear by the key words ‘The importance of unusual hospital environments’; ‘New and radical medical treatments, such as hemodialysis and heart and kidney transplants’, ‘Stresses on the professional staff as well as ‘Issues related to death and the fear of dying’. However, after reading this book I am greatly disappointed with it. There is not one original contribution. Much more, Moss presents to his readers papers which were published in other journals some years ago. For example we find out again the earlier well-known contributions of Hackett and Cassem (1971), Kimball (1969), Kornfeld (1972), Abram (1971), Reichsman and Levy (1972) as well as Hay and Oken (1972). These contributions were when first published and still are very important concerning their scientific content. However, with regard to these

Dr. Walter Bräutigam is Professor and Chairman, Department of Psychosomatics, University of Heidelberg, and one of the leading representatives of the psychoanalytically orientated psychosomatic medicine in Germany. Following his two books which concerned introductions to the topics ‘neurosis’ and ‘psychosomatic medicine’, now Bräutigam presents an introduction to the clinic, theory and therapy of the sexual conflicts and disorders. Based on his great experience in this field, Bräutigam outlines the correlations between sexual behavior on the one hand and social and psychic influences on the other hand. The first part of the book concerns the themes ‘rules of sexual behavior’, ‘aspects with regard to transcultural influences and with relation to history of civilization’ as well as the ‘psychological theories concerning sexuality’. In the second part, Bräutigam outlines the topic ‘sex role’ which particularly includes the different somatic and psychic development of man and woman as well as the related consequences with regard to the
specific sexual behavior modalities. The third part deals with the themes ‘ability to sexual partnership’ as well as the ‘sexual conflicts and disorders’.

This highly informative and didactically very good book can be strongly recommended to all doctors and students. Certainly, Bräutigam did reach his aim to present a book which is suitable for promoting the psychosocial competence of the doctor in the important field of sexual-psychological aspects.

H. Freyberger, Hannover


This book is the first presentation about community psychology in German language. After a brief introduction about problems of actual praxis of psychotherapy, demonstrated e.g. by Rosenhahn’s classical paper On being sane in insane places, several areas and strategies of intervention are discussed from the community psychology point of view. Central topics are ‘primary prevention’ – looked at as preventing problems or establishing competence -, possibilities of managing problems by means of so-called ‘mediators’, and practicing models of self-care organizations. In the next chapter, alternatives for the treatment of deviant children – like ‘the teaching family’ or the German model of ‘Tagesmütter’ – are presented; new ways of treatment in psychiatric care units especially by means of behavior modification programs, e.g. for chronic patients and alcoholics, are shown. Finally, possibilities and necessities of a reform of psychiatric patient care and perspectives of com-


Following volumes 1-3, volume 4 was recently edited and dedicated to Thomas M. French, ‘we honor the memory of a pioneer in our field, a clinician of sensitivity, and a creative investigator whose work continues to enrich the science of human behavior’. In the center of this book are several interesting papers describing the application of Heinz Kohut’s theory of the psychology of the self. Furthermore, the current volume includes articles on gender identity, and generosity; on prejudice, poetry, paranoia, and psychic energy; on myths, and mourning; on countertransference, communications science, child analysis, and (psychoanalytic) candidate selection. Of particular interest to educators (and others) is a comparison of the differences in approach used by Freud and Piaget with respect to how the child acquires knowledge.

All the articles are of a high standard and reproduce the consequent and original work at the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis.

H. Freyberger, Hannover


This book gives, by means of examples from the praxis, a representative overview about psychological treatment methods, which are mainly derived from experimental learning research.
The basis of the articles is a broad theoretical concept of behavior modification, which does not keep any strong separation between definitions of behavior and emotion. Also the relations between therapists and patients are regarded from a different point of view: ‘treatment’ is looked at as a common action of all persons, who play an important part in the patients’ everyday life, while the therapist generally has the function of a mediator. The articles – which are written with great involvement by specialists for the several subjects – are concerned with a broad spectrum of methods of behavior modification. Some of the topics are, e.g., attitude change, cognitive methods of behavior modification, modelling, anxiety reduction, self-management, self-instruction, and group treatment. Due to the authors’ concept the focal point is centered on cognitive principles.

The book is addressed to all people who are engaged in psychological problems, despite of their profession. It gives also for the layman a highly understandable introduction into behavior modification and the related methods. Thanks to the publishers this book has been edited with a good translation into German.

H.-W. Künsebeck, Hannover

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As an adherent of behavior therapy the author discusses in detail and gives reasons for methods of behavior diagnosis and modification of sexual disorders. At the same time he does not deny psychoanalytic explanations for the understanding of such disorders. The book is divided into two parts. It starts with a detailed introduction in which the author especially reports on results concerning the physiology of sexuality and questionnaire studies of normal sexual behavior. In addition to this, there is a chapter about distorted sexual behavior in which the kind of interview style is discussed. The aim of the interviews is seen in the decision whether the sexual disorders can be treated by enlightenment or if there is a real deviation which requires a psychotherapeutic or an organic treatment. In the second part a great number of articles from several authors are presented. These articles are concerned with the three main subjects (a) diagnosis of sexual disorders and sexual behavior; (b) treatment of sexual disorders like potency disorders, frigidity, orgasmic dysfunctions; and (c) treatment of sexual deviations, e.g. fetishism, exhibitionism, homosexuality.

The book gives for the practising doctor and psychologist as well as for scientifically interested persons a well-rounded and scientifically substantiated fundamental knowledge about normal and abnormal sexual behavior and its effective treatment.

H.-W. Künsebeck, Hannover


Dr. Hans-Joachim Haase is director of the Psychiatric Hospital Landeck/Klingen-münster (FRG). The author starts from the important principle that the reactive, i.e. neurotic depression – ‘exomorphe Depression’ in the sense of Haase – is treated with too much emphasis on psychopharmacotherapy and with too little consideration of the psycho-therapeutic possibilities. On the contrary, in the opinion of the author, it does not infrequently occur that patients suffering from endogenous depression – ‘endomorphe Depression’ in the sense of Haase – are treated exclusively by psychotherapy instead of the necessary application of antidepressant drugs. In the
view of Haase, this situation is made more difficult both in that the psychotherapeutic training of the doctors is insufficient and, vice versa, in that some psychotherapists are not sufficiently familiar with the specific problems of the ‘endomorphe Depression’. On the basis of these two latter statements, Haase’s book indeed fills a gap. Haase presents clear definitions and descriptions of the clinical pictures; furthermore, careful considerations concerning the etiology and patho-genesis of depressive courses and, finally, appropriate recommendations concerning the therapeutic procedure. The study of this book is doubly informative because Haase is not only a well-experienced psychiatrist but also a trained psychoanalyst.

H. Freyberger, Hannover

Varia

Recently, the Plenum Publishing have published Volume 1, Number 1 of the journal Cognitive Therapy and Research. It is a broadly conceived interdisciplinary journal designed to stimulate and communicate research and theory on the role of cognitive processes in human adaptation and adjustment. Unifying three usually divergent fields – cognitive psychology, philosophy of science, and behavioral psychotherapy – the journal publishes the following kinds of contributions: theoretical and review articles, experimental studies, technical and methodological articles, case studies, brief notes. Greatest emphasis is given to experimental work. For further information about this journal, contact Mr. Frank Colum-bas, Assistant Vice President/Editor, Plenum Publishing Corporation, 227 West 17th Street, New York, NY 10011, Tel. 212 255-0713 (USA).