Valenstein, review by Michael E. Slome.

Cures: The Rise and Decline of Psychotherapy by Elliot S. Kr fores, review by James R. Croud Great and Desperate

Genetics and the Uses of Human Heredity by Daniel J. Schenider, review by Robert Hogan in The Name of Eugenics:

Social Science edited by Donald W. Riske and Richard A. Sennett, review by Glenn D. Rueter Methodology in

An Attributional Theory of Motivation and Emotion by Beren Life by Barry Schwartz, review by Douglas G. Mokr

The Battle for Human Nature: Science, Morality, and Mod-
Gary Richard Schoener 78 Sexual Intimacy Between Therapists and Patients by Kenneth S. Pope and Jacqueline C. Bouchouts

John M. Darley 79 Beyond the Individual: Environmental Approaches and Prevention edited by Abraham Wandersman and Robert Hess

Eric Turkheimer 80 Towards a Comprehensive Model for Schizophrenic Disorders: Psychoanalytic Essays in Memory of Ping-Nie Pao, M.D. edited by David B. Feinsilver

Harold A. Goolishian 81 The Language of Family Therapy: A Systemic Vocabulary and Sourcebook by Fritz B. Simon, Helin Sterlin, and Lyman C. Wynne

BRIEFLY NOTED 82 Experimental Social Dilemmas edited by H. A. M. Wilke, D. M. Messick, and C. G. Rutte
Getting into Life edited by Halle Beolff
Social Change and Personality: Essays in Honor of Nevitt Sanford edited by M. B. Freedman
Contemporary Marriage: Comparative Perspectives on a Changing Institution edited by Imre Nagy

PREVIEWS 83 The Child: Development From Birth Through Adolescence (2nd ed.) by Judith Rich Harris and Robert M. Liebert

ALSO OF INTEREST 83

Reply to Review of W. Maxwell and M. Maxwell’s, 1985, 52 Ways to Raise the IQ of a Child
Reply to Review of A. S. Gilinsky’s, 1984, Mind and Brain: Principles of Neuropsychology
Comment on Reply to Review of A. S. Gilinsky’s, 1984, Mind and Brain: Principles of Neuropsychology
Comment on Reply to Review of A. S. Gilinsky’s, 1984, Mind and Brain: Principles of Neuropsychology

UNDER CONSIDERATION 88

ANNOUNCEMENT 91 Call for Nominations

Copyright and Permission: Authors must secure from APA and from the author of reproduced material written permission to reproduce an article in full or to reproduce text of more than 500 words. APA normally grants permission contingent upon the author’s permission of the author, inclusion of the APA copyright notice on the first page of the reproduced material, and payment of a fee of $20 per page. Permission and fees are waived for authors who wish to reproduce a single table or figure from an article that provided that the author’s permission is obtained and that full credit is given to APA as copyright holder and to the author through a complete and accurate citation. Permission and fees are waived for authors who wish to reproduce more than a single table or figure of their own material. Fees are waived for the photocopying of isolated articles for nonprofit classroom or library reserve use by instructors and educational institutions. Access services may use abstracts without securing the permission of the APA or the author. Libraries are permitted to photocopy beyond the limits of U.S. copyright law: (1) those post-1977 articles, provided that the per-copy fee in the code for this journal (0010-7549/06/00000.75) is paid through the Copyright Clearance Center, 27 Congress Street, Salem, MA 01970; (2) pre-1977 articles, provided that the per-copy fee stated in the Publishers’ Fee List is paid through the Copyright Clearance Center, 27 Congress Street, Salem, MA 01970.

Back Issues and Back Volumes: For information regarding back issues or back volumes write to Order Department, APA, 1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

Change of Address: Send change of address notice and a recent mailing label to the attention of the Subscription Section, APA, 30 days prior to the actual change of address. APA will not replace undelivered copies resulting from address changes; second-class mail will be forwarded if subscribers notify the local post office to writing that they will guarantee second-class forwarding postage.

Indexing: Book Review Index:

Contemporary Psychology (ISSN 0010-7549) is published monthly in one volume per year by the American Psychological Association, Inc., 1400 North Ullastreet, Washington, DC 20036. Subscriptions are available on a calendar-year basis only (January through December). The 1988 rates follow: Nonmember Individual, $30 Domestic, $5 Foreign, $80 Air Mail; Institutional: $110 Domestic, $127 Foreign, $148 Air Mail, APA Member: $25. Write to Subscription Section, APA, 1200 North Ullastreet, Washington, DC 20036. Printed in the U.S.A. Second-class postage paid at Arlington, VA, and at additional mailing offices.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Contemporary Psychology, 1400 North Ullastreet, Washington, DC 20036.
Winkel and Holahan's sensible look at the psychological consequences of the built form of the hospital was one such for me, as was Becker's brief and thoughtful assessment of the ways in which the physical conditions of work can contribute to a sense of job competence and satisfaction. Van Vliet alerts us to new ways of analyzing spatial and temporal factors when looking at the influence of the built environment on the child and contributes the maliciously wonderful news that Corbusier's planned new city of Chandigarh has cattle wandering through the streets and nobody wandering through the urban parks. Rohe models the process that might connect urban plans and the planning process to the mental health of the inhabitants and gives us a review that is both thoughtful and appropriately skeptical.

The second section of the book, probably the second issue of the journal, concerns environmental stressors. Here the conceptual structure gets thin and the organizing framework, weak. Two articles report on various aspects of the Love Canal scandal, another gives an activist perspective on noise pollution. An article by Jacobson, Jacobson, and Fin reports early but potentially important findings suggesting that the mother's reports are a more precise correlate of early childhood risk factors than are measures of cord serum PCB levels. Fleming and Baum weigh in with a thoughtful and well-reasoned general analysis of the unique problems that are caused when a disaster is manmade rather than natural and the implications of this distinction in terms of a disaster's psychological ramifications.

In many of the areas reviewed, I was struck by how little, rather than how much, we knew. Thus I was pleased to see the commentator, Raymond Lorion, develop this point and tactfully trace out some of its implications. He urges an empiricist stance in designing interventions that attempt to "improve things" and sets out criteria for determining when such interventions are empirically warranted. The rationale for this, as he points out, is as much on ethical as on political grounds.

### Psychoanalysis and Schizophrenia

**David B. Feinsilver (Ed.)**

**Towards a Comprehensive Model for Schizophrenic Disorders:**

Psychoanalytic Essays in Memory of Ping-Nie Pao, M.D.


**Review by**

Eric Turkheimer

David B. Feinsilver is a staff psychiatrist at Chestnut Lodge (Rockville, Maryland) and a faculty member of the Washington School of Psychiatry. He is author of the forthcoming paper "Unmedicated Regression and Pre-Alliance in the Psychotherapeutic Treatment of Schizophrenic Disorders." Eric Turkheimer is assistant professor of psychology at the University of Virginia. He is coauthor, with E. D. Bigler and R. A. Yeo, of the forthcoming book Neuropsychological Function and Brain Imagery.

These cannot be easy times for psychoanalytic theorists of schizophrenia. The theoretical pendulum has swung far in the direction of biological theories of etiology. Treatment with antipsychotic medication has become the rule, psychotherapy—never mind psychoanalytic psychotherapy—the exception.

However, the stubbornly idiosyncratic, hard-to-classify schizophrenic patient often seems not to have been invited to the fashionable party of biological explanation. One of the pleasures of *Schizophrenic Disorders* (1979) by the late Ping-Nie Pao, to whom the volume under review is dedicated, is that it returns the schizophrenic individual to the theoretical center. Pao, however, was more concerned with developing the possibility of a psychoanalytic theory of etiology and treatment of schizophrenia than with the enormous difficulties of integrating such a theory with the broadly medical theories in common currency today. This is the starting point of this collection of essays.

The essays on diagnosis are the least interesting, as was the case in Pao's book. Pao's diagnostic system, involving four schizophrenic subtypes differentiated according to course, adds little to previous systems (good vs. poor premorbid, early vs. late onset, positive vs. negative symptoms). The essays in this section pay tribute to the "biopsychosocial" model of classification. These three words are more easily combined in a neologism than a classification system, however.

The theoretical essays are at the heart of the book. Very briefly, Pao suggested that schizophrenic individuals are born with biological limitations in their ability to relate to others and form a unified sense of self. These in turn create a liability to childhood experiences of psychotic "organismic panic," from which they can only recover after a prolonged and debilitating reorganization of personality that forms the basis of adult schizophrenia functioning.

The book's theoretical essays put this provocative theory to productive use. Goldstein uses it to relate schizophrenia to the personality disorders and the personality of schizophrenic patients in remission. Joseph and Anne-Marie Sandler use it as a basis for understanding the role of unconscious fantasy in normals; Volkman relates it to difficulties in psychotherapy with schizophrenic individuals that stem from their difficulty in externalizing their conflicts in symbols.

A section titled Developmental Research contains two essays describing interesting research programs that are, however, only vaguely psychoanalytic.

The last section of the book considers psychoanalytic therapy with schizophrenic people. Pao had a great deal to say about treatment, but as Feinsilver points out, Pao was often confronted with his "undeniable core. This core occupies much of the space in this section. The case reports are fascinating, but every clinician who has spent much time with schizophrenic patients will wonder: How often does this work?

This book will be of interest to those challenged by the possibility of a psychoanalytic theory of schizophrenia. Anyone seeking a new synthesis of psychoanalytic and medical theories will be disappointed. In his summary, Feinsilver leans on the worn-out crutch of nonspecific mind-body interactionism: "[T]he development of a schizophrenia-vulnerable self seems to depend on the interaction of specific, as yet undetermined, modulatory factors with specific parental/psychological factors, also not clearly determined" (p. 361). Surely Pao's rich clinical theory can lead one to something more stimulating than this.

**Reference**