Communist Manipulation of Behavior

The Russians use confession to convict and condemn, the Chinese to rehabilitate and reform.

Lawrence E. Hinkle, Jr.

Those who study the foreboding events of our time do so under the heavy handicap of their own convictions and commitments. The mere recording of these events evokes terms that are controversial and judgments that are emotional. In 1937 when Zinoviev, Kamenev, and other founders of the Bolshevik state denounced themselves before the Moscow Tribunal as "traitors and wreckers," this was regarded as a tortured ritual of life-long revolutionaries and conspirators; but in the early 1950's, when various American and European businessmen, journalists, missionaries, and soldiers in Eastern Europe and China made confessions of extraordinary misdeeds and, in some instances, announced their support for Communism, it was taken for granted that someone had been tampering with their brains. Communists viewed this attitude as an insult and as a piece of crude propaganda. Westerners, on the other hand, embarked upon a vigorous effort to uncover the scientific perpetrators of this psychological sputnik and to understand the procedures that they had used.

The broad facts have become available and are discussed from different points of view and for different audiences in the four volumes here reviewed: **Thought Reform and the Psychology of Totalism** by Robert Lifton (Norton, New York, 1961. 510 pp. $6.95); **Coercive Persuasion** (Norton, New York, 1961. 320 pp. $6.75), written by Edgar Schein in collaboration with Inge Schneier and Curtis H. Barker; **Battle for the Mind** (Penguin Books, Baltimore, Md., ed. 2, 1961. 255 pp. $1.45) by William Sargant; and **The Manipulation of Human Behavior** (Wiley, New York, 1961. 322 pp. $7.95), a collection of seven reports edited by Albert D. Biderman and Herbert Zimmer.

The mysteries that remain are the scientific mysteries concealed behind our very limited understanding of human behavior. The techniques that have come to be called *brain washing*—the elicitation of desired confessions, the production of compliant behavior, and the apparent conversion of beliefs—are known to have evolved pragmatically, empirically, and, to a certain extent, *sui generis*, out of communist beliefs and practices, out of Russian and Chinese cultural institutions, out of police and legal procedures, and out of military and political needs. There is no convincing evidence that psychologists, psychiatrists, neurophysiologists, or scientists of any sort played any role in their planning, development, or execution. Our Russian and Chinese colleagues seem to have no better understanding of the psychological and social processes involved than we do, and perhaps they have less.

Moral Immorality

Long before the October Revolution, the Communist Party demanded the total dedication, the complete commitment, and the unswerving obedience of its members. In return, the party provided a goal based upon the future establishment of a human society free from want, cruelty, and inequality, a system of beliefs based upon mid-19th-century European science and philosophy, a clear-cut distinction between good and evil, and an apparently certain means of arriving at correct decisions on political and social questions. The party also provided a set of definitions and a system of rationalizations which made it possible to adapt the mundane realities of life to its theories and its needs. Out of the goal of reforming society arose the goal of reforming people, including prisoners. Out of the certainty that the party could distinguish right from wrong and good from evil came the certainty that it could identify the backward, the obstructionist, the reactionary, and the downright criminal and that it was the duty of the party to reform such elements in the population, or to remove them. Out of the need to explain the party's viewpoint—the people's viewpoint, the progressive viewpoint, and, in the last analysis, the only correct viewpoint—arose such concepts as the irrelevance of motives, the objective badness of the overtly good, the criminality of ultimate consequences, and the crime of merely being or thinking. If the premises of the party are correct, then its conclusions seem reasonable, as many who have been reformed will attest.

Methods, Stages, and Results

In the interest of the ultimate good, all means are equivalent, though some may be more expedient than others. In order to deal properly with those who have been designated as backward or criminal, it is first necessary to make them understand the nature of their deficiencies and, if possible, to make them sincerely repentant. It may be necessary to isolate the criminal in a place of detention or to educate him by contact with other prisoners who are at a more advanced stage in their reform. It may even be necessary to put certain pressures on him, although it is desirable not to do him bodily harm, if this can be avoided. In order to reform a man who is backward, it may be necessary to have him perform productive labor. In order to train one who would become an activist, it may be necessary to have him cut his ties with the past and to renounce people and institutions that have been most dear to him.

The preliminary stages of reform appear to the recipient as an ordeal. He may find himself arrested suddenly and inexplicably; he may find himself im-

The author is associate professor of clinical medicine at the Medical College, Cornell University, New York, and an assistant attending physician at New York Hospital.

prisoned, in isolation or among a group of more advanced prisoners; he may be deprived of sleep and rest and comfort, and he may be subjected to a variety of physical pressures—he may even be manacled. If he is not imprisoned, he may have all of his possessions and marks of dignity stripped from him and then be shipped off to work with his hands as a laborer under trying conditions. If he is left in his home or village, he may find his whole pattern of life uprooted round him. If he should be chosen to attend a training school for cadres, his labor may be unremitting and the demands upon him incessant. At the same time, he will find himself called upon to lay bare his whole life before an examining magistrate, an interrogator, his fellow prisoners, his fellow workers, his fellow students, or the members of his village, as the case may be. His background and his actions will be criticized mercilessly. He may be derided and reviled even by his closest friends and relatives, and he may be called upon in turn to denounce them.

These experiences are, by all accounts, exceedingly trying, whatever their form and whatever their course. Frequently they produce severe disturbances of homeostasis, difficulties in mentation, delirium, and bodily illness. They almost always produce emotional disturbances, which sometimes are profound. Those being reformed become anxious, depressed, fearful, confused, and even frankly psychotic. They feel guilty, rejected, and ashamed. They are beset by profound doubts and conflicts. No small part of their reaction is the realization that they are without defenses and that many of their preconceived notions are incorrect. They become aware that, regardless of their intentions and regardless of the overt nature of their deeds, from the standpoint of the people and the socialist state, their backgrounds, the consequences of their actions, and the framework of their thinking are backward, obstructionist, and perhaps even criminal.

Russian and Chinese Purposes

However, the way to reform is always held open to them. All that is asked is that they comprehend the nature of their deficiencies, denounce their former course of action, exhibit a sincere repentance, and pursue a new course in life. If they have been judged criminal, the state will decide what penalty they must pay before they are allowed to return to full and productive membership in the socialist society. But in order to obtain this reform and rehabilitation and to escape from the situation in which he finds himself, the convicted person must follow the prescribed path, at least as far as he can. How far he must follow it depends upon the place, the person, and the circumstances. In a Russian or an eastern European prison he often need follow it only far enough to sign a protocol which has been worked out by him and the examining magistrate and which states the nature of his crimes and expresses his desire to reform. In a Chinese house of detention, he may have to undergo reform for many years, until he has given sincere evidence of having adopted the people's viewpoint as completely as he is able. If he is to become a member of the Communist Party, he must follow the dictates of the party completely and without deviation the rest of his life. If he inadvertently or unwittingly takes a position or commits an act which has consequences evil for the party, as the party judges this, he might be called upon, like the old Bolsheviks, to perform a final duty and sacrifice by revealing his crimes, denouncing them, and accepting the supreme penalty. In fact, he may have no alternative.

Psychological and Social Processes

It is largely the details of "brain washing" and the fundamental nature of the psychological and social processes involved that are still at issue. The four books here reviewed bear upon these points and provide various degrees of enlightenment with regard to them. The Lifton and Schein volumes are primarily concerned with Chinese Communist "thought reform," especially as this has been applied in civilian prisons and, to a lesser extent, as it has been applied to the Chinese population in general. The Sargant book is concerned with the entire phenomenon of "brain washing"—with its relationship to religious conversion and to Pavlovian theories and observations. The Biderman-Zimmer volume is devoted to a review of the experimental evidence bearing upon the use of physiological disturbances, reduced environmental stimulation, drugs, hypnosis, and interpersonal influence in the manipulation of human behavior. In all of these books, except the last, the ratio of explanation to information is excessively high. One would like to say to these authors (in the words of *The New Yorker*), "Just give the news, please."

The book edited by Biderman and Zimmer contains more fact and less explanation than any of the others. Its scope is more limited, and its goals are more technical; but its careful documentation of the many factors that can distort the memories, perceptions, and testimony of men should make it required reading for police officers, lawyers and jurists, as well as for military interrogators.

Lifton's book is the most readable. His case histories of Western missionaries and businessmen and of Chinese intellectuals, who spent many years undergoing thought reform, provide a vivid and thought-provoking picture of their experiences. One only wishes that Lifton did not feel called upon to explain the behavior of his informants with such certainty on the basis of psychological mechanisms that seems so uncertain to many of his colleagues. On the other hand, his later chapters, which describe the cultural perspectives of the Chinese practices, their origins and their impact on the society and the individual, are most perceptive. His comments upon what he calls "ideological totalism" and its parallels in other societies are penetrating. No student of "brain washing" should fail to read this book.

Nor should students of the subject fail to read Schein's volume, also, even though it is in many ways disappointing. The writing is more pedestrian, and in many places it is encumbered by scientific jargon. Schein and his collaborators have documented the origin and development of Chinese thought reform in a more thorough manner than anyone before them. Like Lifton, they have attempted to analyze and classify the psychological processes involved, and the effects of these upon people who have been subjected to the procedure. Unfortunately, they have decided not to provide the details of their own original observations on the subsequent behavior of 15 people of Western background who had experienced thought reform and then returned to their native societies. Their conclusions are given only in general, and they are intermingled with, and followed by, a pedantic elaboration of their own theories and a discussion of the explicit or assumed

theories of others. This may be rewarding for those who find such discussions interesting, but most readers may find it merely dull.

Sargant's book should be read for entertainment and stimulation rather than for enlightenment. It is largely concerned with Pavlov, John Wesley, voodooism, Quakerism, snake handling, and the like. There is precious little in it about what actually occurs in "brain washing." Few will go along with the author's contention that Pavlov's observations on dogs adequately explain the social phenomena just described, and fewer still would accept the suggestion that the teachings of Pavlov provided the fundamental inspiration for the whole business.

Ordering Human Society

This is not to say that there is not room—and ample room—for speculation and hypothesis. Indeed, the analogies are all too apparent. The difficulties, the threats, and the ordeals that precede confession, punishment, and reform can be likened to periods of initiation, to apprenticeship, to "plebe years," to "boot camp," to a "novitiate," in which pressures, trials, questionings, humiliations, and profound breaks with the past have been used to prepare men for their participation in religious, military, fraternal, professional, and even intellectual groups which require a high level of commitment from their members. The certainties and the rewards of a closed system of thought, accompanied by total personal dedication to high ethical goals, have been observed repeatedly in many societies over the past two millennia. The point might well be made that the conflict between this attractive way of ordering a human society and its opposite—the open system of thought, based upon observation, constantly tested against reality, allowing for great uncertainty, accepting a variety of points of view, not pretending to know the ultimate right or good, and always keeping open the possibility that any judgment is incorrect—may be the basic conflict of our time. Why so many people in so many times have chosen the first alternative, and why they have turned to it under pressure and duress is a major question at issue. Surely one can argue that physiological disturbances, Pavlovian conditioning, avoidance conditioning, symbolic death and rebirth, religious conversion, and many other social and psychological phenomena are relevant to this. But what is needed is more systematic observation, and more careful description and analysis of that which has been observed. What cultural, social, situational, historical, political, economic, and psychological factors have played what role? If beliefs, attitudes, behavior, customs, and interpersonal relations have been changed, which have been changed? To what extent? How? These questions stand before us as the greatest opportunity, and the greatest challenge, to the psychologists and sociologists of our time. It is not enough to know that the followers of Marx and Lenin have, to a certain extent, reduplicated the feats of the followers of Mohammed and of John Calvin. We should like to have a greater understanding of the nature of these phenomena in the first place.

Indians of North America. Harold E. Driver. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., 1961. 668 pp. Illus. $10.95.

Driver has written the best comprehensive book on the North American Indians of any so far published. In the broad comparative tradition of Wissler, this book is a condensation, in part, of Driver and Massey's *Comparative Studies of North American Indians,* but it is in a form much more usable for the beginning student and for the general reader. The aim stated by the author is "to offer a comprehensive comparative description and interpretation of native American cultures from the Arctic to Panama" (page v). In all, it is an accurate general text, a valuable introduction for the general reader, and a good basic reference work for the specialist; but those who seek only a general narrative or developmental work should look elsewhere. Its coverage of Middle America, Canada, and Alaska makes it more complete than any other recent text on North American Indians. The general plan was to divide Indian culture into a series of topical chapters within which the tribes are grouped by culture areas. These culture areas generally follow, with some simplification, Kroeber's natural and cultural areas.

In chapter 1, a new chapter on the origin of the Indian, Driver discusses succinctly the problems concerned with the peopling of the New World during the late Pleistocene. A welcome feature is a short criticism of the Atlantis and Mu theories of transoceanic migrations. While short, the chapter is much preferable to the rather off-hand consideration usually given to the problems of origins. In chapter 2, also new, he establishes the 14 culture areas used. Although these areas are an extreme abridgment of the complex areas established by Kroeber, they seem to be highly useful in a work of this scope.

In 12 chapters, 3 through 10 and 13 through 16, all of which are revisions and condensations of Driver and Massey's earlier comparative work, the discussion covers subsistance, horticulture, narcotics and stimulants, housing, clothing, crafts, exchange, property, family, and kin groups. Condensation has clarified and made more useful the great bulk of material found in the earlier work. Except for highly specialized professionals, these chapters seem much better than the originals. Chapters 11 and 12, on art and on music, are new and provide the same comparative treatment as the others. The 25 plates have an understandable emphasis on Meso-American art. The new chapters, 17 through 26, fill in the gaps in the cultural inventory omitted from the original. The ones on government, war, social class, clubs, life cycle, education, and language all contain a sound summary linked with a more detailed discussion by culture areas. All seem highly adequate.

This approach is varied in two chapters. In chapter 23, on religion, Driver opens with a short section defining terms and setting the stage and then turns to short sketches of religious behavior among the Aztecs, Navaho, Creek, Sanpoil, and Eskimo. A concluding section relates complexity of religious behavior to general cultural complexity.

The same plan is followed in chapter 24, on personality and culture, where the introductory material simply introduces sketches of model personalities among the Pueblo, Northeast Coast groups, Plains, Ojibwa, Iroquois, Eskimo, and modern Tepoztecans. Throughout the sketches, Driver comments on current criticisms concerning some of the older personality theories.

Chapter 26, on achievements and contributions, is an attempt to assess accomplishments in fields ranging from handicrafts or art to government or language. Borrowing by Europeans is constantly stressed in those areas where their borrowing has been significant. A greater notice might have been taken

of the way European misconceptions of Indian political structure and culture patterns strengthened current political or philosophical ideals. On the whole the final chapter lives up to the rest of the book and may well be the most interesting to the general reader.

The large pocket map of tribes is generally adequate, but many of the smaller distribution maps are difficult to use. The line drawings are often refreshingly new and show clothing styles in an active setting. Bibliography and index seem to be quite adequate. The specialist will probably find some distributions which missed his minutiae, but he will also often find them to be surprisingly thorough, accurate, and useful, even if minute documentation is lacking. I think every Americanist, general or specialized, will find this volume very useful, and I expect even students may not sell it at the end of the semester.

CHARLES H. FAIRBANKS
Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, Florida State University, Tallahassee

Language, Culture and Personality. Essays in memory of Edward Sapir. Leslie Spier, A. Irving Hallowell, and Stanley S. Newman, Eds. Sapir Memorial Publication Fund; reissued by the University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, 1960. 297 pp. $3.75.

The republication of the Sapir memorial volume, which first appeared in 1941, will be most welcome to this generation of linguists, anthropologists, and psychologists not simply because of its historical interest but because so many of the articles are still relevant to current issues. It is the sense of freshness and vitality that emerges from these essays, 20 years after their original publication, that is most impressive and that speaks so clearly of the genius of Edward Sapir. For this is an inspired collection, notable for the high quality of each individual contribution as well as for the way in which all 18 papers, taken together, reflect the many facets of Sapir's highly creative mind.

The contributors were either students of Sapir or those who considered themselves to be greatly influenced by him. Harry Hoijer, C. F. Voegelin, and Mary R. Haas have papers on problems of linguistic classification; Morris Swadesh, George Herzog, B. L. Whorf, and Stanley S. Newman write on linguistic behavior and thought; Clyde Kluckhohn, George L. Trager, Morris Edward Opler, M. B. Emeneau, Willard Z. Park, and Verne F. Ray present papers on the development of culture patterns; and David G. Mandelbaum, Alfred E. Hudson and Elizabeth Bacon, Wayne Dennis, Cora DuBois, and Ernest and Pearl Beaglehole deal with the relationship between culture and the individual.

EDWARD M. BRUNER
Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California

University Series in Undergraduate Mathematics. *Axiomatic Set Theory*. Patrick Suppes. xii + 256 pp. 1960. $6. *Naive Set Theory*. Paul R. Halmos. vii + 104 pp. 1960. $3.50. *Real Analysis*. Edward J. McShane and Truman Botts. ix + 272 pp. 1959. $6.60. Van Nostrand, Princeton, N.J.

Set theory has become a prerequisite for anyone interested in studying mathematics, and the theory of functions of a real variable is almost as fundamental. The concepts of set theory have pervaded the whole fabric of modern mathematics, while the Lebesque integral and other notions of real analysis have become the everyday tools of applied mathematicians and physicists. The publishers have done well to include books on these subjects in their University Series in Undergraduate Mathematics, but one must not be misled by the series title—these books are intended for the beginning graduate student and at best are suitable for the mature senior undergraduate.

Naive Set Theory and *Axiomatic Set Theory* cover essentially the same material from different viewpoints and with different aims. Halmos wants to provide the aspiring mathematician with the background he needs to work in his chosen discipline. Thus Halmos gives an informal exposition of set theory and introduces any axioms needed to establish those properties of sets required by mathematicians. This informal treatment suffers from the absence of any emphasis on the important facts of set-theoretic life. The reader, carried away by the author's conversational style, thinks everything is clear and simple, only to be brought face to face with difficult proofs toward the end of the book. Suppes is concerned with the subject of set theory as a discipline with intrinsic interest. Accordingly, he follows a rigorous procedure of axioms, definitions, and theorems, although he presents many proofs informally. The theory developed is based on the Zermelo-Frankel system which avoids the set-theoretic paradoxes by certain devices that run counter to modern mathematical developments which usually follow the von Neumann formulation. However, since the author is principally concerned with a consistent theory, he has justifiably chosen the simplest direction.

Real Analysis comprises within its covers a tremendous amount of material from the domain of real function theory. This is accomplished by keeping the number of examples and counterexamples very low. While one could forego examples with some reservations, the lack of counterexamples is a severe loss. In subjects where the theorems are very complicated and contain many hypotheses, it is very important to show the part played by every hypothesis. This can best be done by counterexamples which fulfill all the hypotheses but one and for which the conclusion does not hold. However a good instructor who chooses this otherwise fine book for his text can compensate for this omission.

PHILIP RABINOWITZ
Department of Applied Mathematics, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel

Traité de Zoologie. Anatomie, Systématique, Biologie. vol. 5, pt. 1, Annélides, Myzostomides, Sipunculiens, Echiuriens, Priapuliens, Endoproctes, Phoronidiens; pt. 2, Bryozoaires, Brachiopodes, Chétognathes, Pogonophores, Mollusques (Généralités, Aplacophores, Polyplacophores, Monoplacophores, Bivalves). Pierre-P. Grasse, Ed. Masson, Paris. pt. 1, 1116 pp. + plates, 1959; pt. 2, 1186 pp. + plates, 1960. Paper, NF. 180; cloth, NF. 190 each.

This magnificently printed series continues on its way; when completed it should be a monument to French zoology. The first fascicule of volume 5 concerns worms and some creatures which are "vermidien" in the sense of that word as it was used by eminent French zoologists of the last century. Unfortunately the polychaetes are not treated too well; more space is given to

the oligochaetes (by about 25 pages). There is a separate treatment of annelid embryology which gathers up some of the loose ends. Other loose ends are appended in the substantial addendum. The arrangement of this fascicule leaves one with the impression that something —perhaps the death of Fauvel—interfered with its orderly preparation.

The second fascicule is very up to date, with translations of Ivanov on Pogonophora and of Lamche and Wingstrand on Monoplacophora. The section on Chaetognaths is rather casual and considerably shorter than Hyman's treatment, but the section on the Ectoprocta is much longer. Other groups discussed in both works—such as Phoronida, Brachiopoda, and Sipunculida —receive about equal treatment. It is unfortunate that the mollusks have to be split between two of these very expensive "fascicules"; however, it appears that the total space to be given to mollusks would make an unwieldy single volume.

JOEL W. HEDGPETH
Pacific Marine Station,
Dillon Beach, California

The Encyclopedia of Microscopy. George L. Clark, Ed. Reinhold, New York; Chapman and Hall, London, 1961. xiii + 693 pp. Illus. $25.

Microscopy, for many years pioneered by the biologist, is now everybody's helper. Small and large books, specialty monographs, sections in multivolume sets, and now a specialty encyclopedia are available. About a century ago there was the Griffith and Henfry *Microscopic Dictionary*. The present volume summarizes the material by types of microscopy and describes microscopes then unknown. Unfortunately costs now preclude the colored plates that were included in the older books.

The contributions (with number of pages) of 76 authors are organized into sections as follows: autoradiography (13), chemical (59), electron (259), fluorescence (2), flying spot (5), forensic (5), general (57—fibers, industrial, microscopists and management, microtomy, plastics, pulp and paper), industrial hygiene (11), infrared (1+), interference (23), light "(optical)" microscopy (34), metallography (0, referenced to electron and general), micrometron automatic (1), microradiography (0, referenced to x-ray), optical mineralogy (6), phase (4), polarizing (6), refractometry and interferometry (40), resinography (14), stereoscopic (5, includes Gregory's solid image), television (2), ultramicroscopy (0, see light microscope), ultrasonic absorption (4), ultraviolet (13), and x-ray (33).

The volume is not tightly edited, and the style and content of the articles are uneven. Some duplication occurs—for example, interference and x-ray. Many of the contributions are comprehensive, a few—for example, fluorescence, infrared, and television—are too brief to be very useful. Forensic microscopy is limited to bullet comparisons. The section on the petrographic microscope ignores recent applications to opaque minerals. Ultrasonic microscopy misses instrumentation used in ophthalmology. Many articles have good historical sections—for example, that on electron optics—but in general the historical article does not reveal the development of the instrument or of microscopy and scarcely mentions British and American contributions. On page 462 we read that fluorescence microscopy "was first mentioned in publications in 1929 . . . "—yet on page 333 references to 1911 papers are cited! At least two authors use the Abbe formula for resolution without mention that it is now known to be overconservative by some 20 percent.

While the many cross references are helpful, the lack of an index restricts the utility of the book. On looking through the volume one finds useful information and tests which would otherwise be hard to locate. A section on recording observations (drawing, photomicrography, reconstructions, and the like) would be a helpful addition.

The book is well illustrated, especially the electron microscope section which has pictures of biological cell ultrastructure. Most of the contributions provide adequate references for further reading. The increasing use of the microscope in industry is demonstrated. The encyclopedia tells about some 26 kinds of microscopes and microscopy rather than how to use the instruments. It is a reference book that should call attention to the possibilities of microscopy and lead to greater opportunities for professional microscopists.

OSCAR W. RICHARDS
American Optical Company,
Southbridge, Massachusetts

New Books

Social Sciences

The Antitrust Laws of the United States of America. A study of competition enforced by law. A. D. Neale. Cambridge Univ. Press, New York, 1960. 535 pp. $7.50.

Business Cycle Indicators. vol. 1, *Contributions to the Analysis of Current Business Conditions.* Geoffrey H. Moore, Ed. Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton N.J., 1961. 792 pp. $12.50.

Challenge of Psychical Research. A primer of parapsychology. Gardner Murphy. Harper, New York, 1961. 315 pp. Illus. $6.

The Changing Nature of Man. Introduction to a historical psychology (metabletica). J. H. Van den Berg. Norton, New York, 1961. 252 pp. $4.50.

Chronic Schizophrenia. Lawrence Appleby, Jordan M. Scher, and John Cumming, Eds. Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1960. 383 pp. Illus. $6.

Congo, Background of Conflict. Alan P. Merriam. Northwestern Univ. Press, Evanston, Ill., 1961. 382 pp. $6.

Creativity and the Individual. Summaries of selected literature in psychology and psychiatry. Morris I. Stein and Shirley J. Heinze. Published for the Graduate School of Business, Univ. of Chicago, by Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1960. 438 pp. $10.

Curiosity. Herman Nunberg. International Universities Press, New York, 1961. 88 pp. An expanded version of the Freud Anniversary Lecture given at the New York Academy of Medicine in May 1960.

The Effects of Leadership. Hanan C. Selvin. Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1960. 284 pp. $5.

Ethnographic Bibliography of North America. George Peter Murdock. Human Relations Area Files, New Haven, Conn., ed. 3, 1960 (order from Taplinger, New York). 416 pp. Illus. $6.75.

Experimental Psychology. Frank J. McGuigan. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1960. 320 pp. $6.

From Adolescent to Adult. Percival M. Symonds, with Arthur R. Jensen. Columbia Univ. Press, New York, 1961. 427 pp. $8.75. A follow-up study to *Adolescent Fantasy* (1949).

More Resources for Education. John Dewey Society annual lecture, Chicago, February 1960. Seymour E. Harris. Harper, New York, 1960. 96 pp. $2.95.

Philosophies of Education. Philip H. Phenix. Wiley, New York, 1961. 137 pp. Paper, $1.50. Thirteen articles based on a series of educational television programs produced by KTCA-TV for the National Education Television and Radio Center.

The Principles of Scientific Research. Paul Freedman. Pergamon, New York, ed. 2, 1960. 245 pp. Illus. $4.50.

Rural China. Imperial control in the 19th century. Kung-Chuan Hsiao. Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle, 1960. 797 pp. $9.75. A study of the rationale, methods, and effects of the system of control over rural China as exercised by the Ch'ing government during the 19th century.