

Montefiore psychiatric service as a "mental health center model," with many data, none of which refers to the amount of disorder in the population served or to the effectiveness of the services given the 232 local patients seen in the three years covered.

In contrast, Morton Kramer's "Epidemiology, biostatistics, and mental health planning," the first paper in the volume, gives in 64 pages a magnificent overview of the topic of this meeting, some choice illustrative examples of relevant data and how to use them, a useful discussion of how additional useful research might be conducted, and an excellent bibliography. Kramer has toiled fruitfully and faithfully as the chief of biometrics in the National Institute of Mental Health since its inception and has contributed more sense and less nonsense to its policy developments and public statements than any other member of its staff; in these few pages he epitomizes these decades of experience and perspective. This chapter will repay the purchase price by itself. The reader would be wise to go through this paper twice before entering into the later papers and discussion—if he has time to look at them.

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Psychoanalysis Examined

The Broad Scope of Psychoanalysis. Selected papers of LEOPOLD BELLAK. DONALD P. SPENCE, Ed. Grune and Stratton, New York, 1967. viii + 392 pp. \$14.75.

This book's title is slightly misleading in emphasizing the scope of a theory instead of the scope of a man. Bellak has a wide range of interests beyond psychoanalysis proper, and has made creative contributions in several directions. For those who already know some of his works the book will make conveniently available some of the rest, and they are very good reading indeed. Bellak speaks to a large and somewhat varied audience, but it is after all a limited audience—limited by the vocabulary of these previously published papers to those scientists who are already reasonably familiar with the lingo of psychology, psychiatry, and psychoanalysis. Bellak is at home in all three fields. Given this limitation of language, he can broaden the thinking of almost

anyone and, what is more, clarify cloudy areas admirably. The papers cover basic theory, experimental explorations in several directions based mainly on psychoanalytic theory, clinical applications including the problem of schizophrenia, and the consideration of creativity from a predominantly psychoanalytic view.

Those interested in the question of whether psychoanalysis is a science may find in the book some brave pioneering evidence that it is at least a proto-science. Bellak thinks hard, works hard, writes hard. He sees the necessity for conceptual clarification, testable hypotheses, experimental exploration, and reformulation of theory and hypothesis as a result of new data. He puts his money where his mouth is: instead of talking piously, he has organized teams to come to grips with psychoanalytic (and psychiatric) concepts, to put them in sufficiently definite form to be tested, and then to test them. These efforts may be of considerable interest to scientists who are only peripherally interested in much of the rest of the book, because the work is at the frontier for the advance of their cherished professional tools into their even more cherished personal, subjective lives. Michael Polanyi, addressing himself to American psychologists recently, remarked that

no strict rules can exist for establishing empirical knowledge. Most people know this, but would urge us to accept strictness as an unattainable ideal for which to strive. But this is to turn a blind eye on tacit knowing, in which alone lies our capacity for acquiring empirical knowledge. . . . Our age prides itself on its unflinching frankness in calling a spade a spade and worse than that. But for all this bluntness, we are strictly Victorian when it comes to mentioning the mind, acknowledging its autonomous actions and its indeterminate range of knowing—even though all the power and beauty of thought relies on these tacit faculties (*American Psychologist*, Jan. 1968).

Bellak has the courage to open his eyes and look for empirical evidence of the workings, and nonworkings, of mind, and for this reviewer the power and beauty of thought shine through his efforts. Though he and his editor place his thought in the psychoanalytic mainstream, many classicists of that school would consider him much too inclined to take in ideas derived from other theories to be thought of strictly as an analyst. Bellak has no hesitancy in synthesizing concepts of learning, Gestalt, and psychoanalytic theories, and does so in a lucid fashion, as for example in his introduction. He moves

about, unabashed, from analytic theory to problems of psychosomatic medicine and rehabilitation to community psychiatry to drug therapy and to psychological testing. Nor does he stop at these limits: there is a fascinating analysis of ten of Somerset Maugham's stories which provides a glimpse of how one might proceed to use psychoanalytic insights in a more responsible fashion than has been shown recently in the fiasco of the Bullitt-Freud biography of Wilson. The book offers a rewarding picture of a rich intellect free to roam and probe in many difficult fields of study.

There is a "but," unfortunately; storms and shoals are after all the price of discovery. The strongest caveat involves some of the statistical operations in Bellak's collaborative experiments. Anyone who has worked with judges' ratings in matters psychological will feel alarm bells ring inside him at the remarkable correlations of such ratings reported, for example, in chapters 8 and 9. On the surface the reporting seems meticulous and impeccable, but it is well-nigh impossible for this reviewer to ferret out exactly what was rated by whom; there are elisions and assumptions which weaken the case made and shake the reader's trust in a way that saddens one who appreciates Bellak's intent. And there are small objections one can easily make to some of Bellak's theoretical formulations. Yet in the end one can retain a sense of wonder, and affirm Bellak's vision and enterprise: his work opens new oceans, supplies first maps, grasps the imagination. He is mightily assisted by a friendly ambassador at home, his editor Spence, who carefully pulls things together for us landlubbers and makes further voyaging with Bellak a better bet.

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The Story of a Quest

Men and Dinosaurs. The Search in Field and Laboratory. EDWIN H. COLBERT. Dutton, New York, 1968. xviii + 283 pp., illus. \$8.95.

This is a readable, technical, popular, romantic, scientific treatise and adventure story. To a paleontologist the names Como Bluff, Dinosaur Monument, Flaming Cliffs, and Tendagaru