

old, healthy and infirm. Throughout, they emphasize that there are no easy answers or quick fixes, even referring to findings that question the number of those "cured" by Masters and Johnson. A balanced viewpoint to offset the current media hype.—*Suzanne Druehl, Little Rock P.L., Ark.*

**Livingston, Martha & Paul Lowinger. The Minds of the Chinese People: mental health in new China.**

Prentice-Hall. 1983. 237p. bibliog. index. LC 82-3745. ISBN 0-13-583294-2. \$16.95. PSYCH  
 Psychiatrist Lowinger and coauthor Livingston theorize about causes and report on treatments of mental illness in modern China. Based in part on Lowinger's visits to China, their account presents some interesting facts (such as the combination of traditional healing methods like acupuncture and herbalism with Western psychiatric methodology) and illustrations of Chinese ideology in practice (e.g., emphasis on "revolutionary optimism"). The book is uneven, however; almost a third of it consists of reprints of articles published elsewhere, and its (sometimes sweeping) conclusions are weakened by a fairly obvious prosocialist bias. Nonetheless, it presents information not easily available elsewhere, and may be of some interest in specialty collections.—*Leonard J. Haas, Psychology Dept., Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City*

**Rattner, Joseph. Alfred Adler.**

Ungar. Jun. 1983. c.190p. tr. by Harry Zohn. bibliog. index. ISBN 0-8044-5988-6. \$11.95. PSYCH

This is a serviceable introduction to the psychological theories of Alfred Adler, Freud's most influential dissenting pupil. Adler's "individual psychology" postulates feelings of inferiority as the universal human condition and the urge to grow in knowledge, ability, and skill as the essential human endeavor. To Freud's two criteria of psychological well-being—the ability to love and to work—he added a third, the capacity for fellow-feeling or community service. Rattner, a German psychotherapist, tries to demonstrate Adler's continuing relevance: Adler's theories pervade contemporary education and guidance counseling; he legitimized group therapy; advocated an active role for the therapist; and treated women's issues fairly. For public and college libraries.—*Janet Husband, Thomas Crane P.L., Quincy, Mass.*

**Salk, Lee. The Complete Dr. Salk: an A-to-Z guide to raising your child.**

NAL. 1983. c.256p. ISBN 0-453-00438-5. \$14.95. PSYCH

In alphabetical order, well-known child psychologist Salk deals with both general areas and specific problems in bringing up children, covering such topics as acceptance, divorce, hero worship, incest, sex education, siblings, terminal illness. Considering all age groups from infancy to adolescence, he describes both the characteristics of and underlying reasons for problem behaviors and suggests ways to handle them. Salk's advice is sound and sensible and warmly reflects his contention that parenthood is the most

important role a person can assume. The book's alphabetical arrangement makes it easier to use as a reference than as a primer; however, the content makes it better suited as the latter.—*Kari D. Anderson, Mary Washington Coll. Lib., Fredericksburg, Va.*

**Smith, Samuel. Ideas of the Great Psychologists.**

Harper. 1983. c.304p. index. ISBN 0-06-015087-4. \$15.95; pap. ISBN 0-06-463561-9. \$6.95. PSYCH

This is a broad-scoped yet factual, up-to-date survey. Information is arranged historically within 12 chapters addressing fundamental concepts (emotions, growth, memory, personality, heredity and environment, sensation, motivation, learning, mental illness, etc.). Material includes: studies (twins, environmental); schools (gestalt, structural, behavioral, etc.); tests (achievement, aptitude, personality); individual contributions, experimentation; and psychology's interdisciplinary basis. The handbook's usefulness is diminished by the omission of a glossary and supplementary readings/bibliography. However, there is a detailed table of contents and an index. Recommended for college and large public libraries.—*Janice Arenofsky, Arizona State Lib., Phoenix*

**Uris, Auren & John J. Tarrant. Career Stages: surmounting the crises of working life.**

Seaview: Putnam. Jun. 1983. c.304p. ISBN 0-399-31005-3. \$15.95. BUS/PSYCH

Uris and Tarrant, authors of breezy business/self-help guides (*Getting to the Top Fast; How To Win Your Boss's Love, Approval and Job*) here try a "passages" approach to the typical work life cycle, allegedly drawing on "hundreds of conversations" and "years of research" but providing no documentation of any kind. They describe the "learning decade" (ages 20-30) and the succeeding "power," "win/lose," "consummation," and "wrap-up" decades which they see as defining the crises and opportunities in a man's or woman's career. Unfortunately, the discussion never rises above the commonplace, and the many superficial "case histories" quickly become boring. Not recommended.—*Susan N. Bjorner, Massachusetts Bd. of Library Commissioners, Boston*

**Varenhorst, Barbara B. Real Friends: becoming the friend you'd like to have.**

Harper. May 1983. c.160p. bibliog. ISBN 0-06-250890-3. pap. \$5.95. PSYCH

Concerned with adolescents' lack of skills for developing lasting, caring friendships, psychologist Varenhorst developed a peer counseling program for a California school district and serves as a consultant for schools across the country. In *Real Friends* she offers techniques used in her program to students who do not have access to the training sessions themselves. She intersperses basic listening and conversation methods with tips for initiating friendships, and emphasizes reaching out to those set apart by physical, mental, or other handicaps. While young people should find the sections on over-

coming awkwardness in everyday social situations helpful, some of the success stories border on the saccharine.—*Karen McNally Bensing, Benjamin Rose Inst., Cleveland*

**Wallach, Michael A. & Lise Wallach. Psychology's Sanction for Selfishness: the error of egoism in theory and therapy.**

W. H. Freeman. 1983. c.224p. bibliog. ISBN 0-7167-1465-5. \$20; pap. ISBN 0-7167-1466-3. \$9.95. PSYCH

The authors, who teach psychology at Duke University, argue that both clinical and academic psychology have fostered and emphasized people's selfish motives at the expense of their altruism. Tracing the emergence of a focus on self-determination in opposition to society's restraints, from elements in Freudian theory through more "humanistic" thinkers, they cite the increasingly egoistic orientation of many modern therapies. Allying themselves with opponents of our presumed cultural narcissism such as Lasch, they muster theory and research in favor of adherence to broader social values. Their book is a valuable, comprehensive, clearly presented exploration of trends in psychotherapy and our society which will be of broad general appeal.—*Paul Hymowitz, Psychiatry Dept., New York Hospital*

**Weber, Eric & Steven S. Simring. How To Win Back the One You Love.**

Macmillan. May 1983. c.159p. ISBN 0-02-624700-3. \$11.95. PSYCH

This breezy potpourri on how to keep a marriage intact attempts to boil down serious therapeutic strategies into instant self-help advice of dubious value. Spouses practicing some of the recommended strategies could wind up exacerbating an already bad situation. For example, the reader is invited to "dabble with a bit of reverse psychology," or what "family therapists speak of [as] using 'paradoxical' techniques." But paradoxical interventions require considerable therapeutic skill if they are not to be dangerous. Not recommended, unless you want to fulfill possible reader demand (first serial rights have gone to *Cosmopolitan*).—*John M. Haynes, Sch. of Social Welfare, SUNY at Stony Brook*

## Religion

**Breech, James. The Silence of Jesus: the authentic voice of the historical man.**

Fortress. 1983. 245p. index. LC 82-71825. ISBN 0-8006-0691-4. \$14.95. REL

Writing for the "literate, college-educated reader," Breech interprets 8 sayings and 12 parables of Jesus which he considers authentic, with the help of philosophical analysis and analogies from modern literature. This refreshingly broad-based approach is most successful in the extensive interpretation of five parables which makes up half of the book. While Breech rightly emphasizes that expectations derived from the history of Jesus' time ought not to control interpretation, the ex-

