

theory to specific practice through clearly presented case histories which often include verbatim dialogue between therapist and patient.

One "new approach" to child guidance described by Strean in his paper "idifficulties met in the treatment of adolescents" (pp. 73-87 is "paradigmatic technique" which is apparently useful with patients who are resistant to the notion of therapy. Rather than confronting the patient with "classical interpretive intervention" (p. 76) the therapist adopts a role of non-defensive acceptance of his patient's negative, hostile, projecting verbal behaviors. The idea is that the patient needs to work through this projective activity and that he will eventually initiate the analysis himself. This approach is refreshingly different from the prevailing counselling treatment philosophy of open, direct, confronting techniques (sometimes preceded by a polite data-gathering interval of Rogerian mm-hmm's).

Other high interest points in the Strean book include an interesting paper by Hanna Colm exploring "Phobias in Children" (pp. 12-33) and one called "Casework with the Ego-Fragmented Parent" (pp. 134-146) by Strean.

If the format of the sales copies is the same as in the review copy, there has been an obvious effort on the part of the publisher to cut cost. The type is not regular (though not difficult to read) and the right margins are not justified.

Perhaps each counselling and social work student should read a series of case histories like Strean's before he accepts or rejects Freud's theory as an effective therapeutic method keeping in mind, of course, that Strean does not provide information about cases where the techniques he describes do *not* work.

NEUROSIS IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY: PROCESS AND TREATMENT

By Joseph Stein. Belmont, California: Wadsworth, 1970. Pp. 264.

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Drawing liberally from many sources, the author presents an in-depth view and examination of neurosis. Although "the traditional neuroses are becoming less common, they are yielding to the vague and less visibly structured neurosis that modern man has adopted." With this concept in mind the content of the book is concerned with both the traditional and modern forms of neuroses.

Many books dealing with the psychology of the abnormal often become mechanistic because of the cataloguing of the various maladaptive processes. Dr. Stein has broken the mold by using numerous case histories and informative examples of types of treatment, which he molds into a narrative. This is done without losing command of psychological literature.

The book is divided into five parts. Part I is largely historical in that it focuses on the emergence of the traditional forms of neurosis. Part II deals with neurotic processes including: expression of passive love only, compulsive repetition of ineffectual behavior, the paranoid reaction, faulty identification, overdependence, confused self-concept, repression, and displacement. Here the author illustrates how these modern syndromes are not structured with the clear-cut symptom formations as are the traditional symptoms. Rather they display much more unbound anxiety. Part III is devoted to five psychosomatic responses. Parts IV and V are concerned with the individual's experience in therapy and the methods of treatment currently employed.

The author has intended that this book be used as a text for students of clinical and counseling psychology or for those concerned with abnormal behavior. It has, however, merit for those who are practising professionals as well as for those who are teaching. Each chapter is followed by a summary and a set of questions to aid in the student's mastery of the material. Boldfaced terms are defined in a glossary at the end of the book. Chapters are introduced to provide the reader with a rapid overview of what is to come.

Dr. Stein brings to bear a background of experience that is very suitable for the task he has set for himself. He has been a teacher, psychotherapist, supervisor of clinical practice and a private consultant. The book is a most scholarly, illuminating treatment of the various dimensions of the neurotic processes. He does not adhere to one school of therapy. Rather, by synthesizing views of many writers, he offers the reader a more eclectic perspective. While quite precise in documentation, the book is also lucid and rich in clinical detail. If one evaluates the book in terms of the objectives the author has set for himself, it is apparent that he has done a fine job.

ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY: READINGS IN THEORY AND RESEARCH

E. A. Southwell & H. Feldman (Eds.). Belmont, California: Brooks/Cole, 1969.

Reviewed by M. A. Julius Guttman,
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Abnormal Psychology: Readings in Theory and Research is a collection of papers which purports to acquaint the reader with the basic issues in abnormal psychology. The design of the format of the book enables the novice reader to become quickly acquainted with the outstanding issues and theoretical treatment approaches in abnormal psychology. Part I of the book deals with the definitive problems in abnormal psychology, such as whether or not abnormal behavior should be classified as a medical or social problem. Parts II, III, IV, and V present the various theoretical and treatment approaches to abnormal behavior, namely those of the psychoanalytic,