are associated with a theory of psychotherapy as well, and therefore offer themselves as tentative solutions to the human difficulties known as psychopathology. This reviewer's impression of the field of personality is that it involves not so much alternate, competing theoretical models that can be tested against one another in a meaningful way, but rather a set of ideological and conceptual orientations to the problem of what it means to be human. This impression is confirmed by the collection of essays entitled *Operational Theories of Personality*. This book presents modern personality theories in a series of separately authored chapters. Arthur Burton enlisted the theory founder himself (if he were still alive) or a major apostle to present each system of thought. Only those theories are covered that have a psychotherapeutic method associated with them, and each presentation is followed by a case study designed to illustrate the theory's operation in a clinical setting.

The individual chapters differ from one another in the depth with which the particular theory is explored and in the degree to which the appendage of each book provides a convincing and illuminating illustration of the theory in practice. Ekstein's presentation of psychoanalysis, for example, concentrates rather heavily on the conceptualization of the psychoanalytic process (at the expense of developing the full range of Freudian theory), and its case example does not strike this reviewer as an especially enlightening one. Hillman's essay on the Jungian system is somewhat more comprehensive in its coverage, but the case study for this chapter is brief and disappointing. By contrast, Rogers and Wood's presentation of client-centered theory is quite comprehensive and its case example, consisting of a verbatim transcript of a psychotherapeutic interview, illustrates the client-centered method in a wonderfully clear way. Stierlin's chapter on family therapy is probably the best and most important one in Burton's whole book. It attempts to summarize and synthesize the contributions of clinicians and theorists who have viewed psychopathology as embedded in the social system of the family. Stierlin's essay is simply excellent, and his case study of the family dynamics surrounding the experiences of a seriously disturbed young man is developed in a very illuminating way. The remaining chapters (dealing with Adlerian, Sullivanian, existential, behaviorist, rational-emotive, Reichian, and eclectic systems) are good but not outstanding.

The different sections of this book are generally both informative and readable. Being written by advocates of the theories in question, most of the sections convey the ideas with a richness and enthusiasm completely missing from more conventional presentations, for example, Hall and Lindzey's *Theories of Personality*. The major impression given by the collection as a whole, however, is somewhat confusing; as seems always to be the case with books on personality theory, the reader is left at the end to choose whichever system of thought best fits his own intuitions and predilections. This raises the question of the real purpose of books such as this. There is already plenty of published material with which students can familiarize themselves with modern personality theories, and there is little need for new collections and summaries that do not constitute a genuine advance over previous works. In this reviewer's opinion, future studies of personality theory should go beyond simply presenting the various theoretical orientations and question why there need be so many divergent schools of thought in the first place. Personality theory should begin to turn back on itself, take as an object of study the images of the human condition that underlie the different viewpoints, and explore its own philosophical, historical, and psychological foundations.

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**Measuring Outcome in Psychopharmacology: The State of the Art**

P. Pichot and R. Olivier-Martin (Eds.)


Reviewed by Joseph L. Fleiss and Joseph Zubin

P. Pichot is Head of the Department of Psychiatry at Paris Medical School, of which he is an MD, and associated with Hospital Sainte Anne. Pichot was formerly Professor of Medical Psychology of the University of Paris. He is author of several books on mental testing and clinical psychiatry. R. Olivier-Martin is an MD and holds a teaching position at the Department of Psychiatry, Paris Medical School. His primary research fields are psychopharmacology and clinical psychiatry.

Joseph L. Fleiss is Associate Research Scientist and Joseph Zubin is Chief of Psychiatric Research (Biometrics) at the New York State Psychiatric Institute. In addition, both are on the faculty of Columbia University, Fleiss as Associate Professor of Biostatistics and Zubin as Professor Emeritus of Psychology. Both are PhD's of Columbia. Fleiss was recipient of the 1973 Spiegelman Gold Medal from the American Public Health Association and is Associate Editor of Biometrics. He is also author of Statistical Methods for Rates and Proportions (CP, 1973, 18, 562). Zubin is a former President of the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology. He was recipient of the 1974 Stanley R. Dean Award and the Paul H. Hoch...
Memorial Award, presented by the American Psychopathological Association, in 1968. He is coauthor of Experimental Approaches to Projective Techniques (with L. Eron and F. Schumera) and coeditor, Experimental Approaches to Psychopathology (with M. Kietzman and S. Sutton).

This volume is the seventh in a series devoted to the Modern Problems of Pharmacopsychiatry. The previous volumes have been devoted to clinical psychopharmacology, various special drug treatments of depression and epilepsy, and other special topics. This is the first volume in the series devoted to psychological measurement.

The advent of the drug era in 1952 found psychological measurement ill-prepared to meet the challenge offered by agents capable of producing rapid changes in clinical status and behavior. Psychological measurement had been geared to the slow pace of change offered by psychotherapy and to the classification problems of a diagnostic system that had become largely irrelevant to the needs of the field. Consequently, new methods and techniques had to be developed to answer the challenge. Fortunately, the somato-therapies, which ushered in the drug era, had already stimulated several attempts at providing measuring rods. The Malamud-Sands Rating Scale was born at the Worcester State Hospital in response to the need for providing clinical measures for patients undergoing biochemical tests. The Wittenborn Psychiatric Rating Scale came to answer the needs of psychosurgery and the Lorr Inpatient Multidimensional Psychiatric Scale came in response to the needs of research in the Veterans Administration Hospitals. The last two were available to psychopharmacology when it entered psychopathology and provided the paradigm for the developments of a vast armamentarium of subsequent measures. All of these measures constitute the meat of this book.

The measurement movement seemed to have two aims: to provide measures of change accompanying treatment and to provide better classification of patients than that provided by the current diagnostic interview. Care was taken to develop a sufficient number of items to cover the entire waterfront of psychopathology and to elicit information of a high degree of reliability. The means for gathering the information on which the ratings were based were left largely to the clinician's choice so that the manner of collecting the data was rarely if ever specified. This perhaps is the greatest shortcoming of all of the scales discussed in this book, and the systematic structured interviews created for this very purpose are hardly mentioned.

Just as the clinical interview presented the paradigm on which the rating scales for dealing with the functional disorders were based, the self-reporting personality inventories (which had also developed earlier from clinical interviewing) constituted the paradigm for developing instruments for the nonpsychotic area. Here again, systematic structured interviews might serve as a check on the validity of such instruments, but unfortunately this is rarely done.

In a chapter on cooperative (multiclinic) studies of pharmacotherapies, Hollister and Overall give some down-to-earth, common sense advice on the selection of evaluation procedures, the choice of the source of information about the patient, methods for establishing diagnostic homogeneity, and how to assure that the data collected are accurate. Sound though their advice is, it is not sufficiently cautionary. More emphasis might have been placed on the need to check on consistency across clinics by maintaining some kind of quality control. The suggestion that "it is worth checking on the results from each participating clinic" is valid but not quite strong enough. Given such established sources of extraneous variation across centers as different diagnostic styles, different social and ethnic backgrounds of patients, and different administrative policies with respect to length of stay in hospital or in treatment, clinic-to-clinic variation in the magnitude and direction of treatment differences are not just "worth checking on," they must be checked on.

In a chapter on problems of psychiatric rating scales, Hamilton reviews each of the major issues involved in the construction of a rating scale: the selection of the item set; decisions on how many grades of severity can be distinguished; the estimation of reliability and validity; and methods for controlling various kinds of errors. Conspicuously absent is any discussion of the demonstrated need with some rating scales for structure to be imposed on the interview. Hamilton as well as the other contributors to this volume place great and necessary emphasis on differences between raters in how they rate. Nearly as important as a source of extraneous variation are differences between raters in how they elicit responses from patients.

Some of the most popular rating scales in psychopharmacology research are described in separate chapters by their authors. One class of scales is general purpose, providing profiles of psychopathology across a wide variety of symptom dimensions. The development, psychometric evaluation, uses, and possible limitations are discussed of Wittenborn's Psychiatric Rating Scales; Lorr and Klett's Inpatient Multidimensional Psychiatric Scale; Overall and Gorham's Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale; the Hopkins Symptom Checklist of Derogatis, Lipman et al.; Crown's Middlesex Hospital Questionnaire; and Honigfeld's Nurses Observation Scale for Inpatient Evaluation.

Individually, the chapters describing these scales are excellent. The reader is presented with normative data when available, reliability and validity evidence, and references to published studies in which the scales were used. Collectively, however, these chapters represent a weakness in the volume. No impartial overview is provided to help the reader choose intelligently from not only among the rating scales described but those of Spitzer et al., Wing et al., and others not described. The authors of the separate chapters were apparently not encouraged to present such overviews themselves, for not a single one of these chapters contains references to any of the rating scales described in the others.

The second class of scales is more limited in coverage, providing estimates of degree of disturbance in specific areas of psychopathology. Three areas are
covered in this volume. The rating of depression is represented by Hamilton's Rating Scale for Primary Depressive Illness, Cronholm and Ottosson's Rating Scale for Depressive Illness, Beck's Depression Inventory, Zung's Self-Rating Depression Scale and Depression Status Inventory, and Zerssen's Befindlichkeits skala (an English translation is appended). The rating of anxiety is represented by Zung's Self-Rating Anxiety Scale and Anxiety Status Inventory, as well as by a report by Bonis analyzing the contents of 27 scales for rating anxiety. The rating of mania is represented by the Manic-State Rating Scale of Beigel et al.

Each of these chapters is structured similarly to those describing the general purpose rating scales, but they differ in that there appear comparisons and correlations with the scales described in the other chapters. This section of the volume is more self-contained than the former, in the sense that a reader who desires to select one particular rating scale for a specific aspect of psychopathology will likely find all the information he needs in its pages.

The single rating scale described for quantifying manic behavior, Beigel, Murphy, and Bunney's Manic-State Rating Scale, requires extended comment. It appeared at a time, 1971, when research into the therapeutic and prophylactic effects of lithium carbonate on mania was moving into high gear. Until then, virtually the only measures of manic behavior available were those provided by factor or subtest scores derived from general purpose rating scales. The coefficients of inter-rater reliability for these earlier measures were of only moderate magnitude, rarely exceeding 0.75. How striking it is, therefore, to see a rating scale for mania each of whose items (with the exception of one on which there was no variation across patients) has an inter-rater reliability coefficient in excess of 0.85! Given such high reliability, it is not surprising that the Manic-State Rating Scale, administered by trained personnel, attained validity coefficients in excess of 0.70 with independent measures. Psychologists planning to study the manic phase of manic-depressive illness would be well advised to read this chapter beforehand.

In general, one gets the impression that American business efficiency methods have entrenched themselves in this field of measurements. In the struggle between wide coverage and length of the instrument, the former is usually sacrificed. Briefer instruments win over the more carefully developed longer instruments. Though the problem of state versus trait is discussed especially by Bonis, who points out that the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale measures the trait rather than the state of anxiety, it is not examined for most of the scales.

The semantic problem involved in translating from one language to another and even the differences in meaning of terms within the same language presents considerable difficulty, which is still unsolved. We can probably get reliable measures within a given culture, but whether the terms mean the same in another culture requires careful study. Examples of such difficulties in this volume are available in such terms as “metrological,” which these reviewers were taken to mean quantitative, and the term “transversal,” which we could not fathom.

This book can be recommended for the novice who is searching for instruments that might be of help in drug evaluation, provided he is sufficiently sophisticated to make a choice. It should, however, be supplemented with a search in Buros’s Handbook, which seems to have a wider scope and somewhat more critical approach. For the seasoned research worker, it has little to offer by way of new insights or new developments. This is unfortunate since the field is in the doldrums and is in need of some innovative thrust to meet the unanswered challenges presented by measurement of change accompanying drug treatment. For this, the reader may wish to turn to the forthcoming volume on Psychobiological Measures in Psychiatry, which reports the proceedings of the CINP Conference held in Paris in 1974.

Psychological Concepts

Vernon J. Nordby and Calvin S. Hall


Reviewed by T. S. Krawiec

Vernon J. Nordby and Calvin S. Hall have been associated together in research and writing activities for a number of years. They coauthored two earlier books, A Primer of Jungian Psychology and The Individual and His Dreams. Hall, in addition, is author of A Primer of Freudian Psychology and coauthor (with Lindsey) of Theories of Personality and (with Lindsey and R. F. Thompson) Psychology. Hall, a PhD of the University of California, Berkeley, is Adjunct Professor of Psychology at UC, Santa Cruz.

Reviewer T. S. Krawiec is Professor of Psychology at Skidmore College. A PhD of New York University, Krawiec has also taught at several other universities, including NYU, Brown, and Oregon State, and he was a Fulbright Lecturer at Ibrahim University, Cairo, Egypt, during 1953–54. Krawiec’s several publications include Beginning Psychology, Systems and Theories (2nd Ed.; with J. P. Chaplin), and The Psychologists, Vols. I and II.

This is a welcome volume. The authors promise and succeed eminently in writing vignettes of 42 different psychologists who represent most of the major areas or fields of psychology. This unique book also contains a list of 400 concepts in psychology and thereby becomes a handy reference for any interested student or instructor.

A “concept” for the authors is a generalization about things or an abstraction. Such concepts may be formed by insight, imagination, intuition, the operation of ways of thinking, as well
as by analogy to something that is already existing. In total number of concepts, Freud is credited with contributing the most, which amounts to 40, or 10%, of the total list. The smallest number of contributions is one, attributed to Festinger, Gibson, and Stevens.

These concepts are broken down into a hierarchy of three different orders. Using Freud as an example, Defense Mechanisms would be termed first order, and from this first order the second order concepts such as Repression, Projection, and Reaction Formation are derived. In turn, out of the second order concept of Repression there emerge the third order concepts of Unconscious and Preconscious.

The reviewer is somewhat concerned that no concept of psychological measurement in psychology was indicated. From a historical perspective, Fechner (mentioned in Stevens's segment) contributed the first attempt of measurement when he conceived psychophysics. Ebbinghaus is widely considered to be the first experimentalist who measured memory and invented the nonsense syllable. Binet, without doubt, made a great contribution in measuring intelligence. Then Stern contributed the idea of the intelligence quotient. Finally, Wundt was instrumental not only in devising a system of psychology but in establishing experimental psychology. The failure of these psychologists to appear will probably be corrected in the subsequent volume now in the planning stage.

How well do the 42 psychologists represent the influential and viable ideas of psychology? One way of answering this question is to compare this small volume with such more extensive books as the six volumes of The History of Psychology in Autobiography, the two volumes of The Psychologists or the single-volume The Twelve Therapists. Here the student would have the opportunity of hearing "from the horse's mouth," for in Volume 1 of the Murchison series he would read about McDougall; in Volume 3, Thorndike and Watson. Then, when Boring and Lindzey take over Volume 4, one can read about Hull, Piaget, and Tolman, and in Volume 5 Allport, Gibson, Goldstein, Nelson, Murphy, Murray, Rogers, and Skinner. Finally, Lindzey's recent Volume 6 contains Cattell and Stevens. In Krawiec's The Psychologists, Volume 2, one is introduced to Cattell, Murphy, and Osgood. In Burton's Twelve Psychotherapists Rogers appears. So if the reader's appetite is truly whetted he may take the time to explore in the above-mentioned books much more extensively these contributors whose ideas are very influential in the contemporary psychological scene. That is why this Guide is such a welcomed addition.

How Newlyweds Handle Conflict

Harold L. Rausch, William A. Barry, Richard K. Hertel, and Mary Ann Swain


Reviewed by DOUGLAS W. SCHOENINGER

Harold L. Rausch is Professor of Psychology and Director of Clinical Training at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. A PhD of Stanford University, he was formerly on the faculties of the University of Michigan and of Washington School of Psychiatry and, during 1956–64, Research Psychologist in the Child Research Branch, NIMH. He was an NIMH Special Fellow in 1968 and Fulbright Research Scholar in 1959. Rausch is also coeditor (with E. P. Willems) of Naturalistic Viewpoints in Psychological Research and coauthor (with C. L. Rausch) of The Halfway House Movement. William A. Barry is Associate Professor of Pastoral Theology and Director of the Center for Religious Development at Weston School of Theology, Cambridge, Mass. He is a PhD of the University of Michigan, where he was Lecturer and Staff Psychologist in the Counseling Division. He is a Roman Catholic priest and during 1973–76, participant in the Spiritual Directors Awards Program of the Association of Theological Schools. Richard K. Hertel is Chief of the Psychiatric Clinics Program, Neuropsychiatric Institute, University of Michigan Medical Center. He is a Michigan PhD and candidate in the Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute. Mary Ann Swain, also a Michigan PhD, is Professor of Nursing Research at Michigan.

"How do two people who are committed to maintaining an ongoing relationship handle the inevitable differences that are part of our human condition?" This book describes and interprets various ways in which young, White, newlywed couples communicate when in conflict. The authors' purpose is both to increase understanding of the nature and complexities of communication in marriage and to advance the science of investigating complex human relationships in such a way as to sacrifice neither the richness of the interpersonal process nor the possibility of demonstrating its regularities, determinants, and correlates through disciplines of repeatable measurements.

This work is remarkable in its achieving a balanced integration of theory, clinical observation and intuition, and empirical investigation. The in-depth description (including selected tran-