BOOK NOTES

BREWER, MARILYNN B., & COLLINS, BARRY E. (Eds.). *Scientific Inquiry and the Social Sciences*. San Francisco: Josey-Bass, 1981. Pp. xvii + 523. \$24.95.

This volume was written in honor of Donald T. Campbell and contains sixteen original chapters by psychologists, anthropologists, philosophers, and historians of science. All of the contributions treat directly or extend Campbell's innovative work in the social sciences. In a general sense the entire work deals with the nature and foundations of scientific inquiry, particularly as applied to social science.

Central to Campbell's thought is his hypothetical realism which holds that there is an external reality but contends that it is "necessarily presumptive and philosophically underjustified." It is his evolutionary epistemology, however, that provides a unifying theme in Campbell's writings. According to this view knowledge acquisition and retention conform to a blind variation and selective retention model. That is, the generation of theories fails to contain foresight as to their ultimate usefulness and theories are maintained if and as they fit some selective mechanism or criterion. Little more can be said in a brief review about Campbell's basic positions except that they have led to new views of objectivity and scientific validity and prompted renewed investigation of methodological issues.

Chapters by Toulmin, Richards, Skagestad, Shimony, and Wimsalt deal with the epistemological issues or models of knowing. Methodological applications are treated by Le Vine, Rosenblatt, Kidder, Cook and Kenny and substantive applications by Crano, Brewer, Segall, Collins, and Miller. Campbell has contributed an interesting autobiographical commentary.

Readers will differ as to the relative value of these contributions, but it is safe to say that all will be rewarded by acquainting themselves with quite varied works that have in some sense derived inspiration from the seminal ideas of Donald T. Campbell. (*Parker E. Lichtenstein, Leesburg, Florida*)

FUNK, RANIER. *Erich Fromm: The Courage to Be Human*. (Michael Shaw, Trans.). New York: Continuum, 1982. Pp. xvi + 424. \$19.00.

The author was long associated with Erich Fromm and thus had access to the full range of Fromm's philosophy and psychology including some early works which have not been translated into English.

Funk recognizes Fromm's debt to Freud but emphasizes his criticisms of Freud's mechanical views, and his instinct theory, which subordinates the social aspects of man to the biological. Fromm's own position is seen as derived more directly from Marx and sociology. A fundamental concept for Fromm is character, which is that part of the personality which is acquired and shaped by society and stands in contrast to animal instinct.

The author sees Fromm's view of history as a continuation of that of Marx and as caught in the dilemma of believing in human perfectibility while recog-

nizing the risk of failure. Fromm's philosophy of human nature is clearly optimistic and humanistic. Funk discusses at length his religious and ethical humanism and demonstrates that Fromm's position must be seen against the background of Jewish and German thought. Here the author is able to give a deeper perspective on Fromm's thought than Fromm's own later writings can provide. Because Fromm was a popular writer he has sometimes been accused of superficiality. The reader of this book may find that this accusation is quite unfounded. (*Parker E. Lichtenstein, Leesburg, Florida*)

LANGER, SUSANNE K. *Mind: An Essay on Human Feeling* (Vol. III). Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982. Pp. xi + 246. \$20.00.

In the two earlier volumes of this massive work Susanne Langer traced the development of mind to feeling which she saw as standing between the lowest organic activities and the rise of mind and culture. This final volume deals entirely with the human domain and uses the concept of act to show how custom, tradition, and ritual have led to the emergence of human society. Discussion ranges over such topics as magic, imagination, religion, power, immortality, and civilizational development and degeneration.

The last section of the book is brief and consists of reflections on mathematics and the power of the mind. This concluding section had originally been planned to deal with epistemology and metaphysics but this was unfortunately made impossible by the author's increasing blindness.

Taken as a whole Susanne Langer's ambitious project has been carried through in an impressive manner. She has managed to integrate findings from biology, psychology, anthropology, biochemistry and other disciplines in giving a convincing account of the great shift which is made in moving from animal behavior to human mental processes. (*Parker E. Lichtenstein, Leesburg, Florida*)