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Review of *Freud and Women*, by Lucy Freeman and
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together cut away from the reality of the setting within which they come together.

In a brief review, one cannot touch on the importance of each article. There are three, however, in addition to those above, that should be mentioned. Helen Perlman's article on relationship is the first article in the book and sets the tone of the total collection. It is truly a gem that all social workers should read. The importance of the Mayer and Timms article on the "Clash in Perspective between Worker and Client" cannot be overemphasized. How hard it is to help students to consider that what they want for the client may not be what the clients wants for him or herself! Yet nothing else is more critical to social work process and more central to differentiating social work practice from other professions and from the medical model of practice. The third article is Leston L. Havens's article on "Dependence: Definitions and Strategies." Again and again over a semester of practice classes—in fact, over a whole year or two years of social work education—one meets the student's fear, expressed in many ways, of "making the client dependent." It is time the Havens statement, with its discussion of how grossly dependent we all are, became a part of social work literature.

I would highly recommend that teachers of practice courses, both core and advanced, as well as field instructors read this book and consider how they might use it. It should be stimulating to practitioners and all teachers as well as to the students. It is a collection that deals in a productive and stimulating way with "things that matter."

Beulah Compton
Indiana University

Freud and Women. By Lucy Freeman and Herbert S. Strean. New York: Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., 1981. Pp. xiii+238. \$14.95.

Since the 1920s, Freud's views about women have consistently aroused intense debate within academic, literary, and psychoanalytic circles. As Freeman and Strean state in their introduction, "He has been praised for leading women to sexual and emotional liberation and attacked for his antifeminist, denigrating attitudes toward women. There are those who insist Freud changed the concept of women from passive, inhibited frightened creatures chained to children and kitchen to that of a human being entitled to equality with men, while others accuse Freud of viewing women as second-class citizens who wish to castrate men" (p. xii). The reader begins this book, therefore, with great anticipation, not only because the subject matter is timely, controversial, and inherently interesting, but because both authors bring to this work considerable acquaintance with psychoanalytic theory and technique, as expressed by each in some of their earlier writings.

Freeman and Strean embark on the important task of examining factual details about Freud's personal relationships with female family members, friends, colleagues, and patients in order to "try to reveal faithfully and to evaluate objectively those attitudes toward women that affected Freud's theories about the emotional conflicts and psychosexual development of the female sex" (p. xiii). To this aim, the book is organized into four sections, each with a number of chapters. The first section covers his relationships with his mother, nurse, sisters, premarital girlfriend, wife, sister-in-law, and three daughters. Part II examines his associations with female friends and colleagues, including Hilda Doolittle, Marie Bonaparte, Lou Andreas-Salome, Joan Riviere, and Drs. Helene

Deutsch and Ruth Mack Brunswick. Part III includes a discussion of his relationships with a number of his female patients, while Part IV evaluates Freud's overall contributions to understanding women.

The book's success in achieving its ambitious goal is mixed. In terms of its strengths, it is clearly written and generally engages the reader. The authors have provided an important service by bringing together in one volume a discussion of Freud's relationships with a range of women—from relatives, to friends, to colleagues, to patients. The breadth of coverage, therefore, is comprehensive. There is also a directness in acknowledging when the factual data about Freud's relationships with certain of these women is fragmentary and inadequate. Finally, engaging photographs of Freud and of these various women in his life are effectively interspersed throughout the text.

At the same time, there are clear problems with the scholarly level of the volume, both in terms of form and of substance. Regarding the former, although the authors are always careful to cite the author and enclose direct quotes within quotation marks, there are no footnotes in the book and no page references for the quotes. At times, the source of factual data is not provided. This failure to provide adequate citations is sometimes coupled with the failure to provide sufficient context for the quotations used. A striking example of this flaw is found at the end of the chapter on Freud's mother, entitled "The Oedipal Conquistador," where the authors state, "He once told his friend and colleague Theodor Reik, 'What this world needs are men of strong passions who have the ability to control them'" (p. 20). The next sentence is the authors' interpretation: "He was speaking of himself, in relation to his mother" (p. 20). Although this explanation might well be quite plausible and appropriate, the reader is not given sufficient context to make an informed judgment.

Regarding substance, there are also a number of difficulties. Since the book can be reasonably categorized as a partial biography, there are certain expectations about that genre that should be met. First, there should be adequate consideration of the context of the subject's life. While Freeman and Streen do discuss his family relations in more detail, and give at least minimal recognition to the influence of the overall context of the Victorian Era, more could have been made of the latter. Carl E. Schorske's excellent recent book, *Fim-de-Siecle Vienna: Politics and Culture* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. 1980), which has a fascinating chapter on Freud, convinces the reader that a consideration of the Viennese cultural milieu of Freud's day is essential background for understanding the man and his work.

Second, there are problems with evidence. Not only should a good biography be well documented, but it should at best include some new evidence or at least provide a new or different interpretation of already familiar evidence. *Freud and Women* is disappointing in these areas. Although unearthing new data on Freud's life is clearly a formidable task, this book relies heavily in Parts I and II on secondary interpretations. Although the authors acknowledge special interviews with Edward L. Bernays, Freud's nephew, minimal reference is made to the data from these interviews in the text. Apparently no other individuals were interviewed, or if they were, there is no reference to them. The intellectual caliber of the book would have been improved had the authors more often questioned a preexisting interpretation from a secondary source. The prevailing tendency is rather to summarize other authors' interpretations, without providing their own position on the topic. Part IV, which evaluates Freud's overall contribution toward understanding women, suffers from the reverse problem. In this section, the authors generally fail to place their own analysis within the context of prevailing interpretations of the same material.

For the most part, then, this is not a discriminating or exacting summary of the factual data about Freud and women.

In addition, although a page and a half of books that the authors consulted are referenced at the end of the volume, none of the many journal articles about the subject are listed. Earlier, the breadth of coverage was cited as a strength of the book. However, because the depth of the evidence is so shallow in some cases, especially for Freud's nurse Nannie, his premarital girlfriend Gisela, and Joan Riviere, these chapters should have been omitted.

Because of the problems of form and substance, cited above, this book seems best suited as a general introduction for the uninitiated. It is readable and covers an interesting and wide-ranging territory. However, it lacks the depth of presentation that readers, already knowledgeable about Freud's personal biography and theoretical stance on women, would desire. For this particular audience, the book will be enjoyable, though not challenging, reading.

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Evaluating Practice: Guidelines for the Accountable Professional. By Martin Bloom and Joel Fischer. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1982. Pp. xi+512. \$24.95.

Over the past fifteen years, numerous prominent social work educators and researchers have spoken and written about the "goodness to fit" between single-case research methodology and social work direct practice. Despite all of the words and pages calling for an integration of research and practice, none of us has exactly been overwhelmed, unfortunately, by practitioner response. Simply suggest undertaking systematic case-by-case evaluation to the overextended social services worker with a caseload of seventy-three, or to the children's therapist who has just gotten kicked in the ribs by a hefty ten-year-old, or to a social work student who is frustrated in his attempt to sort out when to be empathic versus task focused, or nondirective, or confrontational, or to overcome his personal shyness to do anything at all, and some of the reasons that the practice community is not wholeheartedly embracing tenets of single-case evaluation will become apparent. The main ones are likely to be (1) that the realities of practice are too complex to be evaluated by counting behaviors (or even feelings or thoughts), and (2) that it takes too much time and effort.

As a practitioner who sometimes evaluates her practice, and as a social work educator who routinely and doggedly teaches single-case research methodology, I believe, along with Martin Bloom and Joel Fischer, that research methods can be used by practitioners to lighten rather than add to their already taxing burdens. There are ways, for example, to record intervention activity and client progress that sharpen one's awareness of the intervention process and guide one as to what to try or what not to try next.

Bloom and Fischer have written a research text for practitioners—a legitimate research text that honors the discipline, compulsiveness, and scrutiny that is necessary for the practice of science and also repeatedly underscores the flexibility of single-system designs, the ways in which practitioners can judiciously use aspects of single-system research methodology rather than blindly follow rules and procedures that make no sense given the client, the problem, or the context. The authors prefer the word "system" because it clearly communicates that targets of evaluation can be any single system—an individual, family, group, organization, or community.