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choose to drink or not, to trade with the white man or not, to unite with other Indians against the white intruder or not. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that these "choices" ultimately determined

what ensued. Time, as well as the white invasion, conspired against the Indian's way of life, and doomed it. Regret over its disappearance understandably permeates the pages of *Hanta Yo*. □

## Drucker's Gallery of Portraits

Peter F. Drucker: *Adventures of a Bystander*; Harper & Row; New York.

By David Pietrusza

Peter Drucker, that trenchant analyst of management, economics, and society itself, has here written a memoir that is not really an autobiography, for it is not really *about* him. On the surface it concerns a series of rather remarkable people that Drucker came upon in the course of his now four-score and ten years. While the work *is* fascinating on the level of chatty portraiture, it is, in fact, much more, for within each glimpse into these noteworthy personae, Drucker proposes some insight and wraps up some moral.

But of course the common thread is Drucker. Born in Imperial Vienna to a family of cultured and educated civil servants, he saw the Hapsburg Empire collapse and a tiny Austrian Republic replace it only to be swallowed up by the Nazi *Anschluss*. But even before that he had left his homeland—to Weimar Germany, where he worked as a journalist and as a professor, then to Depression-era London as an investment counselor. And finally to America in the 1930s—an impoverished but innocently optimistic land. Here, he prospered as a professor at Middlebury College, as a pioneer student of the science of management and as the author of economic best sellers.

In the course of this migration he

came across such well-known personalities as Sigmund Freud, John L. Lewis, Alfred P. Sloan, Buckminster Fuller, Marshall McLuhan, and Henry Luce. Yet there are others: his grandmother; Austrian Finance Minister Herman Schwarzwald and his pioneer-feminist wife Genia; the multitalented Polanyi family; Count Max Traun-Traunegg, a patrician socialist, and Fritz Kraemer, the Prussian monarchist who later became a Pentagon adviser—and who in 1945 "discovered" young Henry Kissinger.

The chapter on Freud is particularly interesting. It is not really based on personal remembrances but on a withering analysis of the myths of the Freud persona: "that all his life Freud lived with serious financial worries and in near-poverty; that he suffered greatly from anti-Semitism and was denied full recognition and the university appointments that were his due, because he was a Jew; and that the Vienna of his day, especially medical Vienna, ignored and neglected Freud."

According to Drucker, Freud never knew poverty, he always maintained a lucrative practice, and, until Nazism forced him into exile, knew no real anti-Semitism. In fact, academic honors and notice came early to Freud. "No one was discussed as much, or argued about more," notes Drucker. "Medical Vienna did not ignore or neglect Freud, it *rejected* him. It rejected him as a person because it held him to be in gross violation of the ethics of the healer. And it rejected his theory as a glittering half-truth, and as poetry rather than medical

science or therapy."

Freud ignored all charity cases. He held that psychotherapy would be valid only if the patient *paid* for it and if the doctor was emotionally detached from him—practices that Drucker describes as "degrading the physician from healer to mechanic." And beyond even this mercenary approach was the question of the very efficacy of psychotherapy, a new science that reminded many of quackery with "one universal psychological dynamism for every emotional disorder." Freud, himself, often stonewalled critics, even on such a basic question of the remission rate for neurosis versus the cure rate for psychoanalysis.

Compounding the confusion was the very ambiguity of the new science. What was it trying to be? Medicine or cultural criticism? "Psychoanalysis is the greatest contribution to the art of the novel," said an admiring Thomas Mann, but what this had to do with traditional healing baffled many.

Freud himself rationalized away many of the doubting questions and projected hostilities onto others that he himself held. "The Freud of the Freudian realities is a much more interesting man, I submit," says Drucker, "than the Freud of the conventional myth."

While Freud is a household word, Noel Brailsford is not. In the twenties he was an influential British journalist; at his death in 1958 he was largely forgotten. A militant atheist, a vegetarian and a socialist, he campaigned for Indian independence, opposed World War I and, despite some lingering doubts, began to eulogize the Soviet Union. His motive was the creation of a "Popular Front" against Nazism, yet as the horrors of the purge trials mounted he eventually came to break with the Reds. The Communists and their supporters then turned on him with full fury. He was blacklisted and labeled a "fascist," a "traitor," a "warmonger." Even after he offered a truce to the Soviets after the Nazi invasion of the socialist motherland, he was vilified.

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Drucker's verdict is harsh—and justly so, for Brailsford, who prided himself as the conscience of the British progressive movement, had compromised himself with his “pragmatic” praise of Stalinism. Brailsford, concluded Drucker, “tried to accommodate conscience to power for the sake of effectiveness. He

ceased to matter.”

There is in Drucker's narratives a marvelous humanity, an eye and ear for the significant, the humorous and the fascinating. Above all there is the clean, lucid prose that so often escapes native American learned writers. □

## Commendables

### Regnery's Remembrance of Things Past and Present

Henry Regnery: *Memoirs of a Dissident Publisher*; Harcourt Brace Jovanovich; New York.

What kind of publisher is one who seems to have read everything he has published, can come up with an errorless summary of the most philosophical among these works, dissect their contents and messages with the erudition and incisiveness of a scholar, and write spirited profiles of their authors with charm and warmth? We've heard about such publishers who once existed in Georgian London, Balzac's Paris and Franz Josef's Vienna. They were prosperous, famous, venerated, regarded as national treasures. Their only contemporary American counterpart, to our knowledge, is far from receiving such honors and boons.

However, few of those who know the present American cultural scene would argue with the assertion that Henry Regnery is exactly such a publisher. Those who may feel some doubts have only to read his memoirs to agree, provided their decency could overcome their ideological hostility. And those who happen to know Mr. Regnery know also that he possesses the gift for making people enjoy his very presence.

To all evidence, Henry Regnery originally planned to write only memoirs, but he has wound up with that rare memorialist's achievement: making

vast landscapes of history palpable, understandable and lucid. From *Memoirs* emerges an American conservative's version of the public affairs of his lifetime as seen through the books he helped to infuse into the cultural mainstream. Mr. Regnery himself comes to life in these pages as a soft-spoken, reasonable and sentimental man—sentimental in the sense of having distinct and profound sentiments about his meaning of truth, wisdom and justice. He may occasionally be carried away by his feelings, but he never lets them encroach, abuse or even tinker with his noble civil instincts and personal in-

tegrity. To him, a conservative is someone who is “able to view the present in the long perspective of history . . . [to see] the present not as the end product or purpose of history—which I think is a typically liberal fallacy—but as a link connecting a long past with a limitless future . . .” We can't recall a more trustworthy ideological credo.

For anyone interested in what non-liberal America has to offer, this book is a must. Mr. Regnery's conservative reverence for human dignity makes one hopeful and optimistic about our resources. (CC) □

### Jaffa's Timely Reminder

Harry V. Jaffa: *How to Think About the American Revolution: A Bicentennial Celebration*; Carolina Academic Press; Durham, North Carolina.

Professor Jaffa has written a fervent and inspiring interpretation of the American Revolution and its place in political philosophy. Countering the arguments of Willmoore Kendall and others that Abraham Lincoln, and subsequent Americans, attributed too much

#### Books in the Mail

*Lithuania: The European Adam* by Joseph Ehret; Kestutis Jerome Butkus Foundation; Chicago. On the richness of the Lithuanian language, the history of the other Baltic nations and their fate under Soviet occupation.

*The Last Great Nation on Earth* by Rose L. Martin; Fidelis Publishers, Inc.; Wake Village, Texas. A warning for America about the current trend toward socialism.

*The Spirit in the Church* by Karl Rahner; Seabury Press; New York. An account of experiences of spirituality, charismatic groups and prophecies.

*Fundamentals of Economics* by Svetozar Pejovich; The Fisher Institute; Dallas. An incorporation of the new theory of property rights into the basic economic analysis.

*Self-Destruct: Dismantling America's Internal Security* by Robert Morris; Arlington House; New Rochelle, New York. An overview of the threat techniques and successes of communism in undermining U.S. security.

*Man Is Moral Choice* by Albert H. Hobbs; Arlington House; New Rochelle, New York. An affirmation of the existence and practical necessity of moral choice in man.

*Billy Graham: Performer? Politician? Preacher? Prophet?* compiled and published by the Church League of America; Wheaton, Illinois. Billy Graham, his organization, his finances and his changes over the years through excerpts from the public record.

*The Ideal World of Economics: The Conservative Economic World View, The Liberal Economic World View, The Radical Economic World View* by Benjamin Ward; Basic Books, Inc.; New York. A summary of conservative, liberal and radical economic thought and their impact on the world today.