This is distressing, but may be occasionally offset when one finds positive comments in most unlikely places. Distinguished historian of Nazi foreign policy and World War II, Gerhard Weinberg (*A World at Arms* [1994]), whose careful, traditionalist analysis has always relied heavily on rational models, had a surprisingly kind word for psychobiography in an address before the Society for Military History, which was printed in *The Journal of Military History*, and reprinted in his collected essays, *Germany, Hitler & World War II* (1995, page 311).

More importantly, signs from textbook publishing suggest that, without fanfare, psychohistory has been slowly entering the historiographical mainstream. Excerpts from William Langer's 1957 AHA Presidential address, "The Next Assignment," show up in Dennis Sherman's popular collection of readings, now in its fourth edition (1995), *Western Civilization: Sources, Images, and Interpretations*, vol. 1: *To 1700*, (pages 249-51). Sherman's second volume, *Since 1660*, reproduces an early modern painting on maternal care and prints excerpts from Aries' *Centuries of Childhood* (1962), Freud's *Civilization and Its Discontents* (1961), Fromm's *Crisis of Psychoanalysis* (1970), Bettelheim's *The Informed Heart* (1960), and Rieff's *Freud: The Mind of the Moralist* (1979) (pages 15, 20, 268, 278-80, and 292-3 respectively).

Rita Botwinick's excellent text, *A History of the Holocaust* (1996), makes the case for a psychological dimension by introducing the notion of an authoritarian personality (page 6) and later focusing on Robert Waite's *The Psychopathic God* (1977, pages 66-72). Another text from Prentice Hall is even more impressive: Jackson Spielvogel, *Hitler and Nazi Germany: A History* (third edition, 1996), with its extensive treatment of Hitler's psychology, citing Waite, Walter Langer, and Rudolph Binion, and including in "Suggestions for Further Reading" Helm Stierlin, *Adolf Hitler, A Family Perspective* (1976); Peter Loewenberg, "Psychohistorical Perspectives on Modern German History," *The Journal of Modern History* (1975); and Robert Jay Lifton, *The Nazi Doctors* (1986).

Psychohistory has also found its way into the popular D.C. Heath series, Problems in European Civilization, published since the 1950s. Its updated *The Nazi Revolution* (third edition, 1990), edited by Alan Mitchell, excerpts almost all of Waite's *early Journal of Interdisciplinary History* (1971) essay, "Hitler's Guilt Feelings," and many of the central arguments made by Peter Loewenberg in "Psychohistorical Origins of the Nazi Youth Cohort" from *The American Historical Review* (1971).

It has taken twenty years, but the psychohistorical message of the texts and essays cited here is presumably beginning to reach a larger audience of traditional history students. This should encourage us all to feel a little less "neglected."

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Displaced Targets of Pat Buchanan's Anger

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Patrick Joseph Buchanan has considerable influence on current United States politics. His speech denouncing moderates in addition to liberals at the Republican convention in 1992 contributed to the defeat of President Bush. Buchanan now has the opportunity to contribute to the defeat of prospective Republican nominee Bob Dole in 1996.

Pat Buchanan was born in 1938 and grew up in Washington, DC. His father, William Baldwin Buchanan, became senior partner in a large accounting firm. His mother, Catherine Elizabeth Crum Buchanan, was a former nurse. The first four of their nine children were boys, born within a span of four years. Pat, the third in sequence, manifested verbal superiority from an early age. The four boys shared the same

bedroom and competed vigorously with each other, physically and intellectually.

Their father was an authoritarian head of the family who tried to be a good parent. Unfortunately, he had a bad role model. When William was 11-years-old, his own father, Henry Martin Buchanan, deserted the family. William Buchanan's resentment affected his subsequent treatment of his sons. He was a highly punitive father, frequently beating his sons with a strap. Pat and his brothers were also subjected to the authoritarian discipline of parochial school and the Catholic Church.

William Buchanan encouraged Pat and his brothers to fight each other and boys outside the family. Pat Buchanan's behavior as an undergraduate at Georgetown University, 1956-61, was a contrast to Bill Clinton's at the same university, 1964-68. Buchanan frequently fought other young men. He was suspended for a year for assaulting two policemen who had arrested him for a traffic violation. Many sons of authoritarian fathers act out in this fashion.

The adult Pat Buchanan exemplifies identification with the aggressor. Contrary to rebellion against the principal source of his anger, he professes exaggerated love and devotion toward his father, the parochial school, and the Church. He defends the Church's traditional doctrines and his father's admiration of Douglas MacArthur, Joe McCarthy, and General Franco. Lavish praise of his father is included in Pat Buchanan's autobiography, *Right from the Beginning* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1988). In the paperback edition (Washington, DC: Regnery Gateway, 1990) an epilogue reproduces the author's eulogy of his father, who died in 1988.

Pat Buchanan's autobiography and speeches denounce abortions, illegal immigrants, imported merchandise, the United Nations, atheists, and Communists. These antagonists are classic examples of displaced targets of aggression. His principal themes are anger and fear, contrary to the dominant Christian doctrines of love and trust.

Pat Buchanan's autobiographical account of his aggressive behavior as a young man reveals the original target of his displaced anger. Referring to his brothers and father, he writes (page 229), "...the game chickens had reached an age where they were taking on the game rooster, and everyone else." The author usually writes very clearly and forcefully, but this is a confusing statement in accordance with the ambivalent mixture of love and hate that motivates displacement of anger onto a substitute target. (The adjective "game" probably refers to the slang meaning of "plucky" and to the violent fights between gamecocks.) The same confusing metaphor is repeated later in the autobiography, referring to his relationship with his father several years later (page 306): "The game chicken and the game rooster could now walk the beach together, without argument." His anger against his father was being more thoroughly displaced onto substitute targets.

In Buchanan's 1996 campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination, he emphasized the insecurity of workers whose companies are downsizing or making products that may be undersold by foreign imports, and whose jobs may be given to immigrants. He also extended the displaced targets of his anger to executives of domestic companies in addition to foreign workers and immigrants. He thereby exploited the anxieties of many Americans in order to win their votes. His dominant theme was not sympathy and problem solving for his audience. Instead, it was anger against the sources of the threats to their jobs.

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On Capital Punishment

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Part 1: Doing Time: From the State Penitentiary to Harvard Law School in One Year

The first real job I had was as a guard at the old West Virginia Penitentiary in