

parental behavior. *Intelligent Love* is above all a powerful interrogation and criticism of the “refrigerator mother” myth—the idea that the cold behavior of “intellectual” mothers was the cause of autism, as children sought to withdraw into themselves to escape an unaffectionate parent.

Clara Park, a graduate from Radcliffe College, college teacher, and mother of four, noticed that her youngest child Jessy seemed uninterested in her siblings, was content being alone, and was generally unresponsive to the world around her. When Jessy was 3 years old, her parents brought her to a clinic in Boston where she was diagnosed with autism. From the beginning, Clara was blamed for her daughter’s condition: her college education and academic career made her the archetype of a refrigerator mother. Moreover, her careful notetaking of Jessy’s behaviors—Clara offered to share her notes with the medical staff of the clinic to help them get a fuller picture of Jessy’s condition—was considered a symptom of her callous nature; she had turned her daughter into a “project.”

But Clara refused to accept the charges against her. Throughout her life, she fought to challenge scientific views of autism, their determinism, and their blaming of mothers. In two books that traced her daughter’s development, she showed the successes of her parenting approach, her use of creative play to teach Jessy to relate to the world around her, Jessy’s improvements, and Clara’s own increased understanding of her daughter’s affective and cognitive life. Clara also became an advocate for education and support of people with autism; she promoted the collaboration between parents, teachers, people with autism, and mental health professionals working on autism.

Clara termed her approach “intelligent love,” which Vicedo borrows for the book’s title. She held that her intelligence and educational background did not compromise her ability to love and nurture her child. Quite the contrary, as she had learned from her experience with Jessy, it was precisely

Clara’s efforts—“lovingly, relentlessly, and intelligently” (p. 120)—of encouraging and engaging her daughter that helped Jessy connect with her surroundings and helped Clara better understand Jessy’s own ways of relating to the world and other people. Indeed, through intelligent love, Clara gained a larger insight into the nature of autism itself and fought against the prejudice that the self of children with autism was divided; on the one side, an intact (and often superior) intellect and on the other, emotional deficiency. As Clara wrote in her 1967 book *The Siege*, “it is not only unnecessary to choose between them; it is impossible” (p. 138). In learning to relate to her daughter with autism, Park pushed to understand autism not as a deficiency but rather as a different kind of mental life.

Taking Clara Park’s insights seriously, *Intelligent Love* challenges a whole range of received truths. It makes us think about the meaning of expertise, the importance of narrative accounts and experiential knowledge, and the nature of scientific explanation and evidence. Following its protagonist, Vicedo’s book is itself an act of intelligent love: written with heart as well as brain. It is a celebration of motherly love, an impassioned plea for the importance of diverse ways of being in our society, that will engage historians of medicine, gender, and disability scholars, as well as broader audiences.

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#### Reference

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#### Author Biography

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Connellan, K., Due, C., Riggs, D. W., & Bartholomaeus, C. (2021). *Home and away: Mothers and babies in institutional spaces*. Lexington Books. 170 pp. \$95.00 (hardback). \$45.00 (e-book). ISBN: 9781498592918.

**Reviewed by:** Jane Fitzgerald , Southgate Institute, Flinders University, Adelaide, SA, Australia  
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In *Home and Away: Mothers and Babies in Institutional Spaces*, the authors apply an analytic lens to the design and function of a mental health facility, namely, Park House, an Australian institutional mental health setting for women and children in the period post birth. The book examines whether and how the design of Park House can promote positive

psychological outcomes for mothers and their babies as they start a process of healing and recovery. Of significant note is the attention the authors gave to the ability of Park House to support the parent-child relationship. Specifically, the authors interrogate the ability of the places and spaces of Park House to provide safety, sanctuary, inclusion, and recovery for women and their children. There is specific focus not only on the development of the physical structures and technologies that comprise the facility, but also their integration.

The authors feature in-depth interviews and give particular attention to the often overlooked social and relational processes that are either enhanced or impeded by built infrastructure, processes that are important to mental health recovery. In this sense, the research is reflective of the growing recognition of the impact of the environment on our health and specifically the impact of the environment on our mental

health and psychological well-being. Acknowledgement of this, especially in a psychiatric facility, is very refreshing.

The book is divided in chapters that focus on the women (and other family members), the architects and interior designers, the staff working in the facility, and finally the authors' own perspectives. This structure ensures that the book is very readable but also allows for a gathering of momentum as each voice is added, which collectively provides a narrative that is rich and ultimately instructive. The narrative consistently reinforces the complexity of the task of creating a space and place of safety and healing for psychologically distressed women of many backgrounds and their children.

Before proceeding to report their results, the authors offer a grounding chapter tying their report into social constructionist and feminist perspectives. These perspectives prompt for questioning around the nature of motherhood in today's world, reminding us of the presence of deeply ingrained gendered roles in our society and their intransigence despite the start of more recent societal shifts regarding gender, sexuality, and queerness. Referencing Foucault and Rose, the authors highlight the reality for patients in such facilities, that is, their positioning as subjects and their exposure to the dominance of "medical" and "psy" languages, terminologies, and conceptualisations. Their reference to Foucault (2006) "History of Madness" and the "gendering of madness" serves to reinvigorate our need for constant vigilance to the political, social, and cultural constructs that contrive to challenge women's health and mental health.

The results indicate that within the inside and outside spaces, the private rooms, and shared living areas, there are

areas that delineate the clinical and regulatory nature of the "workplace" and others that are suggestive of "home;" although as the authors state, Park House presents a simulacrum of a home but is purposively not a home. The development of a clinical environment which still enables a sense of home was and is a constant aim, as the book's front cover suggests, and it must be a gratifying finding for all who worked diligently and collectively in developing the facility, that mothers' residing at Park House report the place to be a welcoming place and one that could facilitate well-being.

The book contributes much to raising the awareness that mental health is not only an individual issue, but an issue very much influenced by the social determinants of health, that is, the settings and conditions in which we live, which includes the built environment. The fact that we care about trying to get this right at such an important transition point in family life is heartening.

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#### Author Biography

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Anderson, K. J. (2021). *Enraged, rattled, and wronged: Entitlement's response to social progress*. Oxford University Press. 238 pp. \$35.00 (paperback). ISBN: 9780197578438.

**Reviewed by:** Alexandra I. Zelin , University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, Chattanooga, TN  
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Real, raw, relatable, and relevant. These are four words that best describe Anderson's approach to psychological entitlement and how it reinforces inequality in her book *Enraged, Rattled, and Wronged*. Her thorough investigation from a social psychological research perspective of "how we got here" (i.e., a Trump presidency) is eye-opening and informative. Her writing style allows readers to understand how social forces have shaped not just this election, but previous elections and, most likely, future elections. Instead of pointing the finger at White men for being entitled, she points the fingers at what contributed to the development of that psychological entitlement (parents, teachers, peers, and popular

culture; Chapters 3 and 4) and its strong negative consequences (e.g., ignorant, egocentric, and mean; Chapters 5 and 6). In fact, her intersectional feminist approach to entitlement recently sparked lively discussion in my Psychology of Women class, and I expect it will do the same in my Psychology of Men and Masculinities course. It demonstrates just how much society and socialization influence our gendered behavior.

Anderson is *real* and *raw* in her presentation of information; the two adjectives cannot and should not be separated here. A quote by comedian John Oliver is used to start Chapter 1 and sets the tone: there will be no sugarcoating of information in this book. She calls out discrepancies and inequalities as she sees them, leaving no stone unturned (e.g., referencing the lengths through which Republican politicians go to win elections which include, but are not limited to, purposefully passing laws making it difficult for populations with less power to vote; Introduction). In Chapter 6, Anderson makes it clear that White people are quite literally dying because of their obsession with whiteness and power, and specifically links this with Trump's presidency through tax