

fiction with human evolutionary processes; any emotional conflict with those processes may lead to physical expressions of that disharmony.

JANE I. SUTTIE.

*Illness and Psyche [Krankheit und Psyche]. (Internat. Zeits. f. Individ. Psychol., April-June, 1934.) Holub, A.*

The main thesis of this article is that an illness never really changes a personality, but that the personality colours any illness. The emotional significance of illness in general, and of individual symptoms in particular, is illustrated by a great number of appropriate cases. The emotional determination of accidents is also dealt with.

JANE I. SUTTIE.

*On the Genetic Relations of Certain Obsessional-neurotic Character Traits (Integrity-complex). (Journ. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis., vol. lxxxi, p. 43, Jan., 1935.) Bruël, O.*

The author from his own observations confirms the fact already established that sadistic impulses and parsimony are both found together in the obsessional neurosis. He quotes from the Danish language phrases and modes of speech in common use clearly illuminating the above relationship. He draws a comparison between the inhabitants of Jutland and Scotland, both living in barren and stern countries.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*On the Pathology of the Image of the Self [Sur la pathologie de l'image de soi]. (Ann. Méd. Psych., vol. xiv [ii], pp. 519 and 744, Nov. and Dec., 1934.) Van Bogaert, L.*

A series of cases in support of the theory that there is in the mind a somatic image of the body, a postural configuration, independent of superficial and deep sensibility. This plays an important though unperceived rôle in the appreciation, which each individual has of himself. Normally unconscious, it takes on, under certain conditions, the character of a very painful reality. The conservation of this image of the self is closely associated with the functions regulating posture and equilibrium. It is especially concerned with bilateral activities, and any disorder modifies the capacity to carry out movements requiring symmetrical innervation.

The sulcus within the angular gyrus, more especially the right, is believed to be particularly concerned with postural configuration, lesions in this region being associated with diminished consciousness of the self and with impoverished action. On the other hand, in some cases of thalamic lesion the image of the self, or a part of it, is appreciated as a painful and foreign shadow.

Cases cited include two of phantom limbs following amputation; a case of phantom legs in the gynæcological attitude following spinal anæsthesia for rectal fistula; two cases of phantom limbs in hemiplegics; two examples of anosognosia; two cases in which the disorder of the unity of the somatic self is accompanied by visual excitement (hallucinations) and lateral rotation; one case of rectal cancer in which the somatic self is projected as a double, and two cases of advanced depersonalization.

STANLEY M. COLEMAN.

*The Influence of Psychologic Factors upon Gastro-Intestinal Disturbances: A Symposium. (i) General Principles, Objectives, and Preliminary Results. (Psychoanal. Quart., vol. iii, p. 501, Oct., 1934.) Alexander, F.*

The gastro-intestinal tract, according to its three main functions of intaking, retaining and eliminating, is especially suitable for the expression of three elementary instinctive tendencies, if their normal expression through the voluntary motor system or through the sexual apparatus is inhibited through inner conflicts. With reference both to the somatic symptoms and to the typical psychological conflict situation involved three groups are isolated: