

the infantile genital phase. Further it occurs in just those subjects who, in later life, prove frigid in sexual intercourse, in whom the clitoris is especially emphasized, and who are burdened with a strong castration complex and masculine character traits.

S. M. COLEMAN.

*Internationale Zeitschrift für Individual-Psychologie, May-June, 1932.*

This number contains the following articles :

*Effective Factors in Psychotherapy [Einige wirksame Factoren in der Psychotherapie]. Dreikurs, R.*

The nervous patient, being essentially without courage himself, needs primarily a strong personality in his physician, the actual method of treatment being of less significance. Various effective methods—referred to as therapeutic “tricks” (Adler)—are discussed as startling the patient out of persistently inappropriate emotional attitudes into a clearer perception of their significance for himself. Such “tricks” are: taking the patient by surprise; turning the tables on the patient, as by suddenly insisting upon, instead of combating, the latter’s own view of the genuinely somatic nature of a conversion symptom; irony; antisuggestion—described by Adler and named by Wexberg—the urging to a still more complete indulgence of any given symptom, such as weeping, etc. The danger of any excessive use of such “effective” methods is pointed out, as well as the possible reactions on the part of the patient.

*The Vienna Individual Psychology Experimental School [Die individual-psychologische Versuchsschule in Wien]. Birnbaum, F.*

The application of individual psychology methods in a working-class school. As the experiment only dates from September, 1931, the article deals more with intelligent anticipations than actual results.

*Change of Life-Style—Transformation of Talent [Änderung des Lebensstiles—Begabungswandel]. Spiel, O.*

Individual psychology asks what is the meaning of laziness, stupidity, etc., as the case may be, for the whole personality? The answer is that it is a mistaken attempt to bolster up a discouraged personality—and mistakes can be set right. The article deals with the correcting of the mistaken life style—stupidity and buffoonery—of a normally gifted boy, by discovering and altering the emotional family setting that occasioned it.

*The Individual Psychology of the Learning of Languages [Zur Individual-psychologie des Sprachenerlernens]. Brachfeld, O.*

The writer holds there is a “turning-point” in the learning of a language which has to do with the psychology of courage. In all cases this turning-point connotes “the establishing of contact with a large community” and the consequent release of courage, whereupon learning becomes easy and rapid.

*The Development of a Pair of Twins [Aus dem Entwicklungsgang eines Zwillingspaares]. Bluekerchen, J.*

The writer deals on individual-psychology lines with the complementary emotional patterns of the development of twin girls from infancy to womanhood.

*Great Men [Grosse Männer]. Weyr, H.*

A study of the careers of Pericles, Alexander the Great, Christina of Sweden, Count Géza Zichy and Wilhelm II as instances of over-compensation for various physical defects illustrating individual psychology theories.

*The Life-Style of the Child in Story, Dream and Play [Der Lebensstil des Kindes in Erzählung, Traum und Spiel]. Bader, H.*

A number of children's stories, dreams and games discussed and interpreted on individual psychology lines. JANE I. SUTTIE.

*Internationale Zeitschrift für Individual-Psychologie, July–August, 1932.*

This number contains the following articles :

*The Methodology of Individual Psychology [Die Systematik der Individual-psychologie]. Adler, A.*

A very brief and rather dogmatic statement of the infallibility of individual psychology method. The last sentence runs : " We are so well provided for in the matter of methodology that we do not need to worry about having overlooked important points."

*The Universe in the Light of Modern Science [Das wissenschaftliche Weltbild der Gegenwart]. Smuts, J. C.*

The address delivered by General Smuts in the autumn of 1931 as President of the British Association. The recent advances in physical, biological, physiological and psychological science reviewed and discussed in the light of the writer's theory of " holism ".

*Psychology of " Understanding " and Individual Psychology [Verstehende Psychologie und Individual-Psychologie]. Seelbach, H.*

A comparison of the psychological orientations of Dilthey, Jaspers and Spranger with Adler's Individual Psychology. Wilhelm Dilthey (1894) was a pioneer in rebelling against the application of the methods of natural science to the study of psychology. " We explain nature, we understand psychic life " (Dilthey). This paper is a detailed comparative study of the schools of thought mentioned and two further instalments are to appear.

*Pseudo-onanism [Pseudoonanie]. Freund, H.*

A brief statement of a case of apparent substitute masturbation in a child of five. The origin of the " scuffling " habits in bed—that were unaccompanied by any touching of the genitals—are considered as the reaction to a severe eczema when the child was immobilized in stiff bandages.

*The Educational Opportunities Afforded by Public Residential Schools [Erziehungsmöglichkeiten in den öffentlichen Internaten]. Herzog, E.*

A long and informed article on lower middle-class educational problems, with particular reference to Saxony, and dealing with the questions arising in residential school life for children of varying economic social grades and ambitions. The need is stressed for education in community living, for the