

social life of the inhabitants of one tiny island only two miles in diameter—"Mota of the Banks group." The lecturer deals with his subject in the same manner as Freud describes the dream-work. He takes up one by one the questions of distortion (here called "transformation"), dramatisation, symbolisation, condensation, displacement, and secondary elaboration. He then goes on to consider the censor, wish-fulfilment, *role* of sex, and finally the unconscious. Explanations are made of the meanings of these terms, and illustrations of similar processes are given as they occur in the primitive races.

For example: "A native of Mota in the Banks Islands, who is marking out a plot of ground which is to be the property of an unborn child, carries a dried cocoanut under his left arm or on his left shoulder as a symbol of his purpose." On inquiry it will be found that the man attaches great importance to this simple object, and regards its use as essential to the proper performance of the work upon which he is engaged. How foolish and absurd this custom seems to be, and just as ridiculous as the manifest content of many a dream! Yet when the matter is investigated scientifically it will be found that the cocoanut represents the human head, and interwoven with this idea are various beliefs regarding the soul, the danger and sanctity of the head, etc. To use the terminology of dream-study, the manifest content of the custom appears foolish while the latent content is full of meaning.

Dr. Rivers acknowledges his adherence to the dream-psychology of Freud. It is not to be understood that he follows the latter's teaching implicitly in all points, but in the main, and especially with regard to the psychological mechanisms involved in the production of the dream, he asserts his belief in the correctness of Freud's work. He is further of opinion that his studies in anthropology offer one more proof of this. It is unfortunate that so much learning and research had to be compressed within the narrow limits of a lecture. So highly condensed has the material been that it has been impossible to epitomise it in any way with justice to the author. It is earnestly to be hoped that Dr. Rivers on some future occasion will expand these few pages into a book and so reach a wider circle.

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*Studies in Word-association: Experiments in the Diagnosis of Psychopathological Conditions carried out at the Psychiatric Clinic of the University of Zurich.* Under the direction of C. G. JUNG, M.D., LL.D. Authorised Translation by Dr. M. D. EDER. London: William Heinemann. Pp. 575, demy 8vo. Price 25s.

In the earlier work in psycho-analysis use was made of two methods—"free association," in which the subject tells all the thoughts which come into his mind, avoiding criticism as far as possible; and the interpretation of dreams. It was soon found, however, that in some patients the associations came to an abrupt stop and that no dreams were forthcoming. Dr. Jung suggested the use of the word-association test, and this has been generally adopted as a third means of obtaining an insight into the mental state. He and his fellow-workers published numerous papers on this subject which are scattered through

periodicals in the German language, and we are indebted to Dr. Eder for translating these and collecting them under the covers of one volume.

It is, of course, most essential before discussing the use of any method in abnormal people to have a clear understanding of how it behaves in the case of the healthy. It is therefore not surprising to find that more than one-fourth of the book deals with the associations of normal subjects. A comprehensive table is given of Jung's classification of reactions and the percentages of these met with in different types of humanity with and without distraction.

Among the conclusions reached after experiments on normal subjects are the following: (a) That reduction of attention through any kind of inner or outer impulses makes the reaction type a more superficial one—that is to say, the inner or higher associations recede in favour of outer associations and clang reactions. (b) Indirect associations are increased when there is distraction of the attention. (c) The educated have on the average a more superficial type than the uneducated. (d) As to the degree of the dissociation of the attention caused by distraction, there are no essential differences between the educated and the uneducated.

Jung then proceeds to describe two types of mankind revealed by the experiment—the objective and the egocentric. This work probably laid the foundation for his ideas on the extroverted and introverted varieties which are discussed in a later paper (“Analytical Psychology,” C. G. Jung, translated by Constance Long, Chapter XI).

After the very elaborate discussions of the normal psychology there are chapters on the use of the test in imbeciles, epileptics, cases of hysteria and in families.

Scattered through the book are references to complex-indicators and a short chapter summarising these would be welcome. For the benefit of our readers they may be given as follows: (1) Increase in the time taken to give a reaction. This is one of the most important signs and is dealt with in detail in Chapter V. Sometimes the patient is unable to give any response to the stimulus word within a reasonable time, say half a minute. (2) The nature of the reaction. This may be superficial or even an apparently senseless one. The subject may not hear the stimulus word aright, which will have to be repeated, or he may himself repeat the stimulus word. At times the word given as the reaction is used several times. This word may be given in a foreign tongue and in an energetic manner. Frequently after a long reaction time the immediately subsequent reactions are upset through perseveration. The whole behaviour of the patient must be watched and noted. A foolish laugh or emotional disturbance may occur during the test without any apparent reason. (3) On the completion of the test the subject is asked to repeat his reactions and failure to do so is of significance. This is dealt with in Chapter X.

Taking the book as a whole there is a sense of inequality in the material provided, and it is suggested that several chapters might well be dispensed with in a later edition without diminishing its value. These remarks do not refer to those written by Dr. Jung, which are always interesting and suggestive. It is certainly most instructive to

have complete examples such as are given in Chapters VII and IX of the use of the method by the designer of the same.

Even apart from psycho-analysis there can be no doubt that the word-association test will occupy a more prominent place in the future than it has done in the past. There are many possibilities of its value in diagnosis and prognosis. This book will be indispensable to anyone who wishes to make use of the method and should be in the library of every mental hospital.

Considering the fact that the subject-matter deals with words Dr. Eder had no easy task. He has used his discretion to introduce more suitable English words when the literal translations of the original words would have conveyed no meaning. He is to be congratulated on the excellence of his work. A comprehensive bibliography is appended and adds considerably to the value of the book. R. H. STEEN.

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*The Dawn of Mind.* By MARGARET DRUMMOND, M.A. London: Edward Arnold, 1918. 16 mo, pp. 179.

If the perusal of this book will make the average mother take an intelligent interest in the growth of her child's mind it will serve a useful purpose. Anybody who tries to find out why and how babies do things is apt to be regarded as an unfeeling wretch since his endeavours tend to correct the delusions which women cherish about their offspring. As a consequence an important psychological field is left almost untilled. The author of *The Dawn of Mind*, perhaps because the children she describes are not her own, achieves a considerable measure of detachment. Misgivings may arise as to her method if the reader, on taking up the volume, should happen to open it at p. 25 and read that "Baby, like the wise little person he is," does something or other, and the frontispiece may strike him as futile, but these minor blemishes convey quite a wrong impression of the book, which is really full of sound sense and entitled to respectful consideration.

In a preliminary chapter some particulars of the nervous system and its functions are given. The information is, no doubt, full enough and accurate enough for its purpose, though it implies a simplicity about the nervous organisation of the human body which is rather misleading. The "reflex wink" does not seem to be a particularly happy example of activity confined to "the lowest level of neurones." It supports, rather, the view that reflexes are produced from volitional activities by a process of degeneration. Speaking of the earliest stages of reasoning, the author says—"at first we notice likenesses rather than differences." The accuracy of this statement is open to question. The "likenesses" which appeal to the infant mind are probably "likeablenesses" rather than the resemblances which exist for the adult. In testing the intelligence of children it is found that the age at which they recognise the differences between related articles, *e.g.*, fly and butterfly, is several years below that at which features of similarity are described. Speech is treated of as wholly acquired, though it is noted that a child who presents defects in his later speech "may have made the required sounds quite correctly in his baby prattle." This fact, which has been