

The Influence of Sex and Age upon the Ability to Report. (Amer. Journ. of Psychol., July, 1928.) McGroch, J. A.

Ability to report in narrative form increases between the ages of 9 and 14. Differences between successive age-levels are, however, small and statistically unreliable. Sex differences in report ability are, in part, a function of the material upon which the report is made. The differences are small, and few of them reliable.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

3. Clinical Psychiatry.

Detection of Early Symptoms of Psychosis. (Intern. Zeitschr. f. Indiv. Psychol., May-June, 1928.) Trentzsch, P.

It has been found by necropsy that there is a type of mental disease of which the pathology is extra-neural and lies in the circulatory system. To detect this defect a test is suggested which depends upon the recoverability of the heart after exercise. On applying this test to known psychotic patients the author "found that it picked out a certain type of psychosis. They were the regressive group, the people who in their endeavour to escape from difficulties had drawn away from reality, and, rather than project themselves, had reverted to a more comfortable level."

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

Internationale Zeitschrift für Individual Psychologie, No. 4, July-August, 1928.

This number contains the following papers :

Short Notes on Common Sense, Intelligence and Feeble-mindedness [Kurze Bemerkungen über Vernunft, Intelligenz und Schwachsinn]. Adler, A.

Common sense is the author's own translation of "Vernunft," by which term *reason* or *understanding* is generally meant in English. A murderer's reason for killing a man, because he wanted his victim's clothes or other belongings (this is due to an inferiority complex), is an intelligent answer. So is the suicide's: he does away with himself "because then people will notice him, which they did not do before." In the feeble-minded such "intelligent" arguments pointing towards superiority are absent. *Vernunft* is intelligence plus *Gemeinschaftsgefühl*, feeling for the community.

The Problem of the Psychoses [Zum Problem der Psychosen.] Seif, L.

The psychoses of manic-depressive insanity, paranoia, schizophrenia and their mixed forms and also those of the narcotomanias, are treated on the lines of Adler's individual psychology, which, according to the author has, both as a theory and as treatment proved more satisfactory than any other method.

Concerning the Psychoses. Relation between Clinical Observation and Psychology [Zur Frage der Psychosen. Beziehung zwischen Klinik und Psychologie]. Wexberg, E.

In this very interesting and able paper the author starts with the maxim that in each case of psychosis there is a twofold approach: The clinical-ætiological and the psychological. This dual method must precede any consideration of the whole, which becomes a third aspect. The category of clinical thought is causality, that of psychological thought finality, that is, the former asks the question, "Whence?" and the latter the question "Whither?" Heredity and constitution and influences of the somatic environment determine the starting-point of his end-ideas. Disease does not change the direction, but only the manner in which the direction is followed; it is a question of tactics, not of strategy. The theme is ably argued on the lines of Adler's individual psychology.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

Patients' Imaginary Insufficiency of Psychic Partial Faculties as a Foundation for the Classification of Psychiatric Syndromes (the Paranoid, Hysterical, Katatonic and Hypochondriac) [Über die vom Kranken vorgestellte Insuffizienz psychischer Partialvermögen als Grundlegung bei der Systematik psychiatrischer Zustandsbilder (des paranoiden, des hysterischen, des katatonen, endlich des hypochondrischen)]. Weindl, Th.

The author formulates the four conditions as follows: (1) Hysterical: "My reason has come to a standstill." (2) Paranoid: "I am at the end of my forces, I can do no more, I cannot go on any longer, but I have will-power, only it is not sufficient for the situation." (3) Katatonic: Normal human will-power does not (as far as the situation is concerned) arise. (4) Hypochondriac: The insufficiency affects the *anima vegetativa*.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

A Case of Manic-Depressive Insanity [Über einen Fall von manisch-depressiven Irresein]. Sicher, L.

A detailed case-history considered from an Adlerian point of view.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

An Extreme Case of Despair-neurosis [Ein extremer Fall von Entmutigungsneurose]. Dietz, P.

A case-history of a man of 29 years of age viewed in the light of Adler's individual psychology.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

The Reception of Individual Psychology by the Medical Sciences [Die Rezeption der Individualpsychologie durch die medizinische Wissenschaft]. Holub, A.

A short account of some cases which appeared at first to be of organic origin, but yielded to psycho-therapeutic treatment on Adler's lines.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.