

A new chapter appears under the heading of chronic systematised hallucinatory psychosis which was formerly included under dementia præcox. This is a return to former paths, as it is a purely French conception which has been graphically described, first of all by Magnan under *déire chronique*, and later under other names by Séglas, Ballet, and others. The subject is worthy of a more extended treatment than can be given in a review.

To sum up, this is a most excellent book, written in the clear, concise manner which seems to be the special gift of the talented nation across the Channel.

R. H. STEEN.

---

*Collected Papers on Analytical Psychology.* By C. G. JUNG, M.D., LL.D. Authorised translation edited by Dr. CONSTANCE E. LONG. Second Edition, 1917. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox.

The fact that in so short a period as one year a second edition has been called for must be most gratifying to both author and editor, and testifies to the interest taken in psycho-analytical matters in English-speaking countries. The former edition was reviewed in the October, 1916, number of this Journal, so that on the present occasion it will be necessary merely to describe the new matters introduced. And this is not so small a task as might be expected, as the present edition exceeds by exactly one hundred pages the size of its predecessor.

Chapter XIV, which was headed "New Paths in Psychology," has become "Psychology of the Unconscious Processes," and has been rewritten and expanded. A new chapter (XV) has been added, entitled "The Conception of the Unconscious," and though apparently written at an earlier date contains the final and special views of Dr. Jung in a summarised form.

To epitomise the thoughts of Dr. Jung in these chapters is almost impossible within the limits set by the Editors. The author himself feels that his own words are somewhat of an epitome, as he says in a foreword to Chapter XIV that "The material is extremely complicated and difficult. I do not for a moment deceive myself into thinking this contribution is in any way conclusive or adequately convincing. Only detailing scientific treatises about the various problems touched upon in these pages could really do justice to the subject."

It may, however, be stated that the chapter opens with the history of psycho-analysis and describes Freud's work. This is criticised, and the conclusion is reached that his sexual views are too one-sided. Then follows a short account of Adler's work. The two psychological types, *i.e.*, the introverted and the extroverted, are described, and the want of harmony existing between Freud and Adler is explained by the fact that each observer was dealing solely with one of these types. After this is discussed, the differentiation of the unconscious into two layers, the personal (that belonging to the life-history of the individual) and the impersonal (that belonging to the life-history of the race). As an example, a dream is given with an analytical interpretation, then with a synthetic or constructive interpretation and a long discussion on the transference and its relation to the impersonal or superpersonal unconscious ends the chapter.

It is not the present intention to criticise the volume. To do such with any adequacy would require a lengthy article. Furthermore, the author in the passage quoted above, disowns criticism. It is only right to state that at the present time a considerable amount of interest in matters psycho-analytical is being shown in England. The attitude most frequently adopted is one not of belief, nor of unbelief, but of careful sifting and weighing. The ordinary man (in contradistinction to the psycho-analytic expert) is woefully confused. He has been led to think that Adler and Jung are pupils of Freud and yet he finds the last-mentioned in his *History of Psycho-analysis* excommunicating these two followers. Jung apparently feels he will have to plough a lonely furrow, for he says, "every pioneer must take his own path alone but hopeful, with the open eyes of one who is conscious of its solitude and the perils of its dim precipices." Jung has sketched a large picture. Various figures are outlined, and the background requires filling in. When the picture is finished, then will come criticism. Meanwhile, what has been produced gives ample food for reflection.

R. H. STEEN.

---

### Part III.—Epitome of Current Literature.

#### 1. Physiological Psychology.

*The Scope of Behaviour Psychology.* (*Psychol. Rev.*, September, 1917.)  
Watson, J. B.

The author begins by defining psychology, in accordance with the modern tendency, as "a division of science which deals with the functions underlying human activity and conduct." That is to say, it is an attempt to formulate how an individual or group of individuals will adjust themselves to the situations of life, and to establish principles for the control of human action—which is what everyone is always doing without calling it psychology. Common-sense, however, useful as it may be, will not go far enough; we need systematic psychological procedure.

As a science the task of psychology is to unravel the complex factors in human behaviour from infancy to old age. The goal of psychology is "the ascertaining of such data and laws that, given the stimulus, psychology can predict what the response will be; or, on the other hand, given the response, it can predict the nature of the effective stimulus." The word *stimulus* is used as in physiology, only with a more extended sense, and when there is a complex group of stimuli, as in the social world, we speak of *situations*. Similarly, *response* is used as in physiology, only with a more extended sense, and when it is manifold we speak of *act* or *adjustment*. In distinguishing among types of acts, the old speculative psychologist introduced needless technicalities and metaphysical concepts like "purposes," "end," etc. "Psychology is not concerned with these distinctions." The psychologist is concerned with behaviour, and behaviour on analysis is "the separate systems of reaction that the individual makes to his environ-