

præcox), which in civil life are usually chronically progressive, appeared in an acute, recoverable form. The authors reach the conclusion that the majority of cases under consideration would have entered a mental hospital apart from war strain; that none of those still under care are likely to regain normal mental health, and that nearly all will require permanent institutional care.

MARJORIE E. FRANKLIN.

*Psycho-analysis and Vocational Guidance.* (*Arch. of Occup. Ther.*, August, 1923.) White, W. A.

The author, after paying a tribute to the increased understanding of mental problems which psycho-analysis has brought to psychiatry, outlines some of the principles which bear upon vocational choice.

Psycho-analysis has replaced sensation as the unit of psychic life by the *wish*, which gets its driving force from the affective rather than intellectual side of the organism, and is expressed by motor rather than perceptive activities. A satisfactory vocation must be in line with an individual's wishes, but difficulty results from conflict between the ego or self-preservative and the sex or race-preservative instincts. Conflict and not hard work produces neurasthenia, and happiness and success depend upon the proportion of the personality satisfied. The sexual instincts may be sublimated and directed to socially higher ends, but the new aim must be genetically related to that abandoned. The writings of Brill and Stekel from the sexual aspect and of Adler from the point of view of the will-to-power and sense of inferiority are discussed, and Freud quoted. An individual is often impelled towards his career by a feeling of compulsion, dependent on a previous emotional and instinctive disequilibrium. This is particularly true in the case of the great men and women of history. Demosthenes, the stutterer, who became the greatest orator of Greece, is an example of the influence of physical inferiority. On a more commonplace level, as showing the force of the affective drive, was the patient who had a sense of sinfulness and a compulsion towards purification expressed at one time in attempted suicide by swallowing lysol, and at another by following the occupation of selling laundry soap.

Freud states that "the permanent distinguishing traits of a person are either unchanged continuations of the original impulses, sublimations of the same, or reactions formed against them." Stekel's classification of the mechanism of vocational choice is followed with modifications. The author strongly emphasizes, however, that more than one group is involved in most selections—a choice, for example, may be influenced both by sado-masochistic tendencies and the family situation—while the same calling may be chosen by different persons for different reasons.

The first group comprises *identification with the parent of the same sex*, which may be direct, where the same career is followed; indirect as regards choice, where the relation is less obvious, and perhaps expresses a further stage in sublimation and a desire to outdo the parent (as when the son of a butcher becomes an anatomist); or indirect as regards the parent, where a parent surrogate (such as a

teacher) is followed. The second group, where the hate component of the ambivalent relationship is dominant, shows the influence of *differentiation from the parent* in the choice of a contrasting career. A third group expresses attempts at *sublimation* of instinctive tendencies. For example, the sado-masochistic tendencies in the butcher, surgeon, prize-fighter, wrestler (in which muscle erotism also finds expression), the waiter, valet, anti-vivisection propagandist, and in many indirect forms combining or contrasting humility and aggressiveness; exhibitionism in the actor, the soldier in his splendid uniform, the athlete (and by identification, his audience), etc. Curiosity, originally sexual, may determine the vocation of the scientist or the photographer. The anal-erotic character (closely associated also with sadism and hate) tends, according to Freud, to develop orderliness, parsimony and obstinacy, and may find satisfaction in the occupations of book-keeper, librarian, financier, collector, while its opposite form may be expressed as generosity, or in the perversion of defiling statuary, etc., or interest in painting, cooking, building, sculpture, engineering, etc. The fourth group comprises occupations chosen as *protection against unconscious tendencies*, which not infrequently underlies the adoption of a religious or legal calling. In the fifth group the occupation gives a more or less direct *expression of unconscious sexual tendencies*: for example, homosexuality, partially expressed in the occupations of masseurs, bathing attendants, teachers, etc.; anal erotism in some street-cleaners (where necessity has not been the sole factor in choice), a chemist occupied in analyzing urine and fæces; fetichism (hand, foot, hair, etc.) in the career of glover, shoemaker, artist, rhinologist, etc.

These classifications are admitted to be incomplete and more complicated problems are touched upon. The author emphasizes that the choice of a career must be left to the individual. After removing distortions by psycho-analysis it is unwise and unnecessary to offer advice or suggestions. With regard to vocational tests, though the method differs widely from psycho-analysis, the author suggests the possibility that perceptual acuity may be correlated with instinctive tendencies. Mental levels are also important, but at each level different affective needs can be satisfied.

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*The Difficult and Delinquent Child.* (*Psyche*, April, 1923.) Gordon, R. G.

The problem is many-sided, and demands co-operation between educationalists and psychologists. The author describes a case, to illustrate the difficulty of determining the aetiological factors, in which the illegitimate daughter of a frivolous, pleasure-loving mother was adopted by another woman, who brought her up in an environment of austere simplicity, and later sent her to a boarding-school, where restraints were fewer. Here she evinced a pronounced love of personal adornment, to indulge which she eventually pilfered money. Heredity and early repressions may both have been causal factors here, and Dr. Gordon inquires how far the delinquencies might have