

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

creation of something approaching a family feeling in the school life, and for the introduction of feminine influences as part of the adaptation to the larger community of the state and outside world.

The School Essay as an Expression of Childish Personality [*Der Schüleraufsatz als Ausdruck der kindlichen Persönlichkeit*]. Seidler, R.

Indications of the life-styles of children as deduced from school essays.

Individual Psychology During Lesson-time [*Individual-psychologie im Unterricht*]. Kapuste, E.

A slight contribution on the opportunities afforded by Bible lessons for releasing and guiding the child's approach to various personal and family problems.

JANE I. SUTTIE.

3. Psychiatry.

The Psychiatry of Ultraism. (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, vol. xii, September, 1932.) Freedman, B.

Comparison is often made between certain of the more radical manifestations of modern art and insanity. Artists have always been called neurotic. Some characteristic movements in recent literature are discussed. It must always be remembered that the insanity of one age has often proved to be the genius of its successor.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

Mental Disorders in Siblings. (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, vol. xii, September, 1932.) Humm, D. G.

A study undertaken to gain a better understanding of the causation of persistent criminalism, manic-depressive psychosis, dementia præcox, epilepsy, and mental deficiency, and especially to determine the relative importance of hereditary and environmental factors. The material consisted of 858 siblings of patients suffering from these disorders. Access was also secured to 214 pairs of twins, one or both of each pair being affected by one of these disorders.

The closer the degree of genetic relationship to an affected subject, the greater is the tendency to mental disorder. In monozygotic twins the incidence of mental disorders was 93.5%; in siblings the incidence was 17.8%; in the unselected population the incidence was 0.565%. Of 74 pairs of opposite-sex twins both were affected in 18 cases, giving a ratio of 24.3%. Of the 858 subjects investigated, 414 were males and 444 females. Of these, 20.4% of the males and 15.2% of the females were afflicted with a mental disorder; thus the incidence is somewhat greater in males (sex is, of course, to be regarded as a genetic factor). There is, however, a greater incidence of manic-depressive psychoses and of mental deficiency in female siblings. Incidence of mental disorders is higher in siblings of the same sex as affected subjects than in siblings of the opposite sex. In several families there was co-existence of manic-depressive psychosis and dementia præcox; also an even larger number of families showing co-existence of epilepsy and mental deficiency. There is