

these are not due to the pressure of reality. They are defeats in the struggle with the super-ego; they are due to the biological fact of a prolonged infancy. The author suggests that all the troubles and cataclysms, all the neurosis and unhappiness, all the peculiar psychotic mass movements so characteristic of our civilization, result from this complicated series of attempts to deal with infantile aggression and anxiety libidinal trends and ego defence mechanisms evolved in consequence of delayed maturity.

STANLEY M. COLEMAN.

The Psychology of the Person who Stutters. (*Psychoanal. Rev.*, vol. xxii, p. 25, Jan., 1935.) Dorsey, J. M.

Personality maturity depends upon the satisfactory balance of action systems of the organism stressing "take-in" (tolerance), "give-out" (creativity) and "hang-on" (loyalty) functions. The creative elements in the speech act stress the genesis of stuttering in an under-emphasis of urethral libido cathexis. The repetition-compulsion elements in the speech act stress the maintenance of stuttering as arising from an over-emphasis of anal libido cathexis in a person of relatively under-emphasized urethral libido cathexis. Personalities present predisposition towards the development of stuttering to the degree that their "give-out" (creative) characteristics function inferiorly in relation to their "take-in" (tolerance) and "hang-on" (loyalty) characteristics. The coincidence of over-emphasis of anal-libido cathexis with stuttering makes the prognosis worse.

The much higher incidence of stuttering in males is traceable to the fact that in man the mouth assumes more unique meaning as a creative organ than it does in woman. The immaturity of personality development noted in practically all stutters appears to be related especially to their lack of genital primacy of libido cathexis.

STANLEY M. COLEMAN.

Personality in the Light of Psycho-analysis. (*Psycho-anal. Rev.*, vol. xxii, p. 36, Jan., 1935.) Schilder, P.

Personality is the sum total and inner unity of all psychic processes of an individual. Super-ego, ego and id are not independent entities, but the product of isolating analysis revealing the structure of personality. Character is an attempt to bring the living drives into a more or less rigid organization. Its formation is dependent upon (i) the primary impulses; (ii) the reaction against these impulses—(a) suppression, (b) changing to the contrary; (iii) symbolic transformation; (iv) various levels of ego-ideal and super-ego formation.

Character is only a temporary stabilization which does not represent the deeper inner unity of the individual, which is plastic and adaptable. In every character study it is important to determine how far the individual is bound to its rigid forms, or how far it is possible to go back to the deeper sources of personality which allow a real adaptation to reality.

STANLEY M. COLEMAN.

3. Psychiatry.

The Importance of Sexual Assault on Children under the Age of 14 in causing Mental Diseases and Abnormalities of Character [*Die Bedeutung sexueller Attentate auf Kinder unter 14 Jahren für die Entwicklung von Geisteskrankheiten und Charakteranomalien*]. (*Acta Psychiat. et Neur.*, vol. ix, p. 351, 1934.) Rasmussen, A.

This paper consists largely of a collection of material; out of 54 girls who had been the victims of a sexual offence, 3 had become psychotic, 4 are described as nervous, 1 as hysteric; in 2 we find psychopathic reactions, 2 were mental defectives, 3 had illegitimate children (years later), and 3 lived as prostitutes. The rest, as ascertained by questioning doctors, friends, etc., showed no signs of mental or any other abnormality.

S. L. LAST.