

*Infectious Diseases and Individual Psychology* [*Infektionskrankheiten und Individualpsychologie*]. (*Intern. Zeitschr. f. Individ. Psych.*, January, 1928.) Goldberger, P.

This is an attempt to show the influence of psychic factors on the contraction of infectious disease (gonorrhœa), but the case histories do not seem to warrant the author's interpretation.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*Contribution to the Psychology of the Horse* [*Beitrag zur Psychologie des Pferdes*]. (*Intern. Zeitschr. f. Individ. Psych.*, January, 1928.) Stein, L.

This is a short essay on the psychology of the horse with an undeniable anthropomorphic leaning.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*The Golden Complex*. (*Intern. Zeitschr. f. Individ. Psych.*, January, 1928.) Dodd, L. W.

An essay in English in "Literary Psychology" to show that "Cain and Byron were the victims (or, if you prefer it, the fortunate possessors) of a deeply-rooted inferiority complex."

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*Marlowe as a Forerunner of Individual Psychology* [*Marlowe als Vorläufer der Individualpsychologie*]. (*Intern. Zeitschr. f. Individ. Psych.*, January, 1928.) Brachfeld, O.

The author attempts to show by quotations from Marlowe's tragedy "Edward the Second," that homosexual attraction existed between the King and his favourite Gaveston.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*Forms of Salutation in the Child* [*Die Grussformen des Kindes*]. (*Intern. Zeitschr. f. Individ. Psych.*, January, 1928.) Grünbaum-Sachs, H.

An attack on the teaching of forms of salutation to children, conceived from the standpoint of Adler's *Individual Psychology*.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*Widow-burning and Widow-neuroses* [*Witwenverbrennung und Witwenneurose*]. (*Intern. Zeitschr. f. Individ. Psych.*, January, 1928.) Adler, A.

An attempt to show that suttee is due to a neurosis of widowhood.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*Individual Psychology and Psychosis*. (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, January, 1928.) Seif, L.

Dr. Seif in his paper stresses the psychogenic aspect of the biogenic psychoses, urging a better understanding of the psychology of the individual patient. He defines psychosis as "a method of

living, the mode of expression of a feverish ambition and unrealizable expectations on the part of a tremendously discouraged individual, a pessimistic response to the demands of the real situation, in greater or lesser degree a lack of affirmation of life." To him prevention is the best treatment, and the central problem is the preparation of the educator.

WM. McWILLIAM.

*On Recognition-Therapy [Über Erkenntnistherapie]. (Psych.-Neuröl. Wochens., No. 14, April 7, 1928.) Lungwitz, H.*

The author has elaborated a new system or "scientific discipline" to which he has given the name "Psychobiology," and which includes a theory of the neuroses and a method of treatment. Man is to be conceived as a reflex organism, and neuroses result from an irregular development of reflexes. Reflex mechanisms may remain undeveloped or infantile, but may become elaborated or "hypertrophied" while remaining at the infantile level. Reflexes are generative or trophic; hence neuroses can be classified as "genoses" or "trophoses," corresponding roughly to hysteria or neurasthenia respectively. Infantile reflexes are associated with infantile modes of thought. As an example a case of pharyngeal neurosis is described, in which the swallowing of solid food was impossible and minute precautions were taken by the patient to ensure the absence of the smallest particle in his food. This is traced to an infantilism of the swallowing reflex, which had failed to become adapted to dealing with solids. The method of treatment ("recognition" or "acknowledgment" therapy) consists in explaining these facts to the patient, and instructing him in the mode of origin of his illness. When the patient is convinced of the truth of the explanations offered him, his outlook ceases to be infantile, with incidental cure of his symptoms. Apart from the theoretical basis of this method, it does not appear to differ greatly from the method of treatment by evaluation of symptoms re-education used in this country.

A. WALK.

*A Study of Dreams, Perceptions and Hallucinations in Relation to the Personality: An Essay in Three-dimensional Psychopathology. [Étude sur le rêve, la perception et l'hallucination dans leurs rapports avec la personnalité. Essai de psychopathologie à trois dimensions]. (Fourn. de Neur. et Psychiat., January, 1928.) de Greef, E.*

In this article the author draws a parallel between dreams and the various forms of hallucination, and advances many of his own dreams. The general conclusion he comes to is that in order to be made comprehensible dreams, and also hallucinations, must be put in their proper orientation with regard to both past and future events. The introduction of this time-factor into the study of dreams is the justification of the term "three-dimensional psychopathology."

R. S. GIBSON.