

details to the extent of missing a grasp of the whole, hesitant and self-critical. The picture obtained under mescaline was the real personality of the subject as known in life and from his personality study. The authors consider that this result must be due to secondary factors rather than to a direct action of the poisons.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*The Mathematical Formula of Human Affectivity and Personality* [*La fórmula matemática de la afectividad y de la personalidad humana*]. (*Actualidad Médica Mundial*, August, 1932.) Lezama, L. A.

This article is an attempt to represent personality in the form of a geometrical figure. The author concludes that the most modern conceptions of universal energy applied to all vital phenomena, the theory of hereditary degeneration, the information furnished by certain psychiatric clinical pictures, and the data supplied by criminologists as to the psychogenesis of guilt, all lead us to represent the phenomena of affectivity as belonging to the "Universal Entropy". All energy which transforms itself produces entropy. The human personality produces entropy in the form of affectivity. Clinical psychiatry and criminology show that affectivity is a product of convergent causalities. The phenomena of refraction and of personality are homologous; and as the former can be represented by a kinematic equation, so also can the latter. The personal constitutional variations which are concerned in all psychopathic states can be shown by the vector radii of a circle.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*The Significance of Early Personal History for Certain Personality Traits* (*Amer. Journ. Psychol.*, vol. *xliv*, October, 1932.) Wang, C. K. A.

From a study of ascendance—submission and introversion—extroversion in 358 undergraduate students in the University of Chicago, the author comes to the following general conclusions:

The traits leading to ascendance are reading omnivorously for pleasure and taking part in games at every opportunity; those leading to submission are favouring languages in high school, reading very little for pleasure and having limited companionship.

Significant for introversion were having few playmates as a child, indulging in few social amusements, participating rarely in games at school and having few or no friends; for extroversion were having many playmates, participating in games at every opportunity and being admired by associates.

From the point of view of suggestibility it was ascertained that children born to parents under 25 years of age had a tendency to be highly suggestible. Participation in games at every opportunity and in many kinds of religious activities seemed to be connected with low suggestibility, whereas participation in games only when asked or urged seems to be connected with high suggestibility.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*A Study of Behaviour Problems.* (*Psychol. Clinic*, vol. *xxi*, June-August, 1932.) Mendenhall, G. S.

Five hundred children (400 boys and 100 girls) were studied. Such children may be presented for examination either for educational or disciplinary reasons, or for both. School retardation may be found in either

group. The mentally retarded may be socially normal ; intelligence quotient is only one factor in a social judgment. As measured by the tests employed, boys showed a greater range of intellectual ability than girls. The adolescent age is the period of greatest maladjustment in school.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*A Clinical Demonstration of Superior Children.* (*Psychol. Clinic*, vol. *xxi*, June–August, 1932.) Sylvester, M. L.

Superiority is both quantitative and qualitative: The latter is determined by what we happen to value. The Binet-Simon scale has been constructed by men who have thought certain tests worth while ; these tests measure intellectual ability, but the conception of mental age must not be carried too far. A six-year-old girl and a sixteen-year-old girl may each have a mental age of ten years ; but it is absurd to think that, for this reason, they can be educated together. We must be careful to distinguish between genius and talent.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Female Sexuality.* (*Internat. Journ. of Psycho-Analysis*, vol. *xiii*, July, 1932.) Freud, S.

Freud has found that in females the great dependence on the father merely takes over the heritage of an equally important attachment to the mother, and that this earlier pre-Œdipal phase lasts to the fourth or fifth year—longer than had formerly been supposed. The motives brought to light by analysis which may account for this turning away from the mother are that she neglected to provide the little girl with a penis ; that she did not feed her enough ; compelled her to share her mother's love with others ; never fulfilled all the expectations of the child's love ; and that she first excited and then forbade her daughter's own sexual activity. As a result of the castration complex the little girl's development may follow along one of three lines : (a) renunciation of sexuality, (b) defiant over-emphasis of her own masculinity, (c) the ultimate normal feminine attitude in which she takes her father as love-object and thus arrives at the Œdipus complex in feminine form.

S. M. COLEMAN.

*Libidinal Types.* (*Internat. Journ. of Psycho-Analysis*, vol. *xiii*, July, 1932.) Freud, S.

With the libidinal situation as the basis of classification three main character-types are distinguished : the erotic type in whom loving and being loved is all-important, and in whom behaviour is governed by the instinctive claims of the id ; the obsessional type, characterized by the supremacy of the super-ego ; the narcissistic type, whose main aim is self-preservation. It is suggested that when a person of the erotic type feels ill he will develop hysteria, the obsessional will present an obsessional neurosis, while the narcissistic individual is particularly disposed to psychosis.

S. M. COLEMAN.

*A Contribution to the Problem of Libidinal Development of the Genital Phase in Girls.* (*Internat. Journ. of Psycho-Analysis*, vol. *xiii*, July, 1932.) Müller, J.

By direct study in children and by the analysis of adults the writer is convinced that libidinal cathexis of the vagina occurs not infrequently during