

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