

*Childish Inferiority Feeling and its Compensations* [*Das kindliche Minderwertigkeitsgefühl und seine Kompensation*]. (*Internat. Zeits. f. Individ. Psychol.*, April-June, 1934.) Holub, A.

This article, the author states, was written to supplement the attempt by various educational and medical workers to draw up a form, upon the answers to which diagnosis and therapy could be based. The article is also intended to demonstrate that treatment by individual psychology does not aim only at removing feelings of inferiority, and that "compensation" and "over-compensation" do not always imply nothing but a struggle for power. It is not the symptom alone, but the goal also that must be understood.

JANE I. SUTTIE.

*Is the Life-Style Determined by the Environment?* [*Wird der Lebensstil eines Menschen von der Umgebung bestimmt?*]. (*Internat. Zeits. f. Individ. Psychol.*, April-June, 1934.) Davis, A.

A short sketch of the early life of Annie Sullivan Macy, the teacher of Helen Keller. The author considers that Miss Macy's interest in the mute, deaf and blind child is not to be referred to environmental influences in her own childhood, but to her innate courage, etc., all of which she, however, refers to the influence upon Miss Macy of her tubercular but undefeatable mother, who died when the former was a child. It seems difficult to consider Miss Macy's mother as other than part of her childhood environment, or ignore the passionate interest in a blind child as something related to Miss Macy's own trachoma in childhood.

JANE I. SUTTIE.

*An Attempt at a Graphic Representation of Modes of Psychic Activity* [*Versuch einer graphischen Darstellung psychischer Bewegungsarten*]. (*Internat. Zeits. f. Individ. Psychol.*, April-June, 1934.) Sicher, L.

The author endeavours to express the conception of the "normal", the neurotic, suicidal, psychotic and criminal "types" of mind by simple diagrams. The central idea is that there is an ideal "whole" or "perfection" towards which all human striving is directed, without of course reaching it. This "whole" is represented as a circle, and the various emotional attitudes to life are represented by variously modified diagrammatic approximations to, or aberrations from, the "ideal" diagram by means of other circles, sectors, etc.

The use of such diagrams might, it is suggested, obviate misunderstandings between the patient and physician on points of psychological theory.

JANE I. SUTTIE.

*The Psychopathology of the Teacher* [*Zur Psychopathologie des Erziehers*]. (*Internat. Zeits. f. Individ. Psychol.*, April-June, 1934.) Stern, E.

The writer points out that if the children are to be courageous, self-reliant, friendly, social and tolerant, then so must their teacher be. It is urgent that teachers should have chosen their profession for appropriate motives, and not, as so often, because of an unrecognized need to dominate, to exercise an authority not otherwise justified by one's personality, etc. It is impossible for every teacher to be analysed, but at the very least those teachers with strongly marked pathological traits should be rejected, or should endeavour to overcome their problems.

JANE I. SUTTIE.

*Physical Manifestations of Psychic Disturbances* [*Körperliche Auswirkungen seelischer Störungen*]. (*Internat. Zeits. f. Individ. Psychol.*, April-June, 1934.) Adler, A.

All organ inferiority corresponds with psychic conditions, and is the expression of the response the individual makes to the demands of life. It is the emotional attitude of the individual to life that determines everything. All appropriate organ functioning depends upon the degree of one's psychic and emotional identi-

fiction with human evolutionary processes; any emotional conflict with those processes may lead to physical expressions of that disharmony.

JANE I. SUTTIE.

*Illness and Psyche [Krankheit und Psyche]. (Internat. Zeits. f. Individ. Psychol., April-June, 1934.) Holub, A.*

The main thesis of this article is that an illness never really changes a personality, but that the personality colours any illness. The emotional significance of illness in general, and of individual symptoms in particular, is illustrated by a great number of appropriate cases. The emotional determination of accidents is also dealt with.

JANE I. SUTTIE.

*On the Genetic Relations of Certain Obsessional-neurotic Character Traits (Integrity-complex). (Journ. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis., vol. lxxxi, p. 43, Jan., 1935.) Bruël, O.*

The author from his own observations confirms the fact already established that sadistic impulses and parsimony are both found together in the obsessional neurosis. He quotes from the Danish language phrases and modes of speech in common use clearly illuminating the above relationship. He draws a comparison between the inhabitants of Jutland and Scotland, both living in barren and stern countries.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*On the Pathology of the Image of the Self [Sur la pathologie de l'image de soi]. (Ann. Méd. Psych., vol. xiv [ii], pp. 519 and 744, Nov. and Dec., 1934.) Van Bogaert, L.*

A series of cases in support of the theory that there is in the mind a somatic image of the body, a postural configuration, independent of superficial and deep sensibility. This plays an important though unperceived rôle in the appreciation, which each individual has of himself. Normally unconscious, it takes on, under certain conditions, the character of a very painful reality. The conservation of this image of the self is closely associated with the functions regulating posture and equilibrium. It is especially concerned with bilateral activities, and any disorder modifies the capacity to carry out movements requiring symmetrical innervation.

The sulcus within the angular gyrus, more especially the right, is believed to be particularly concerned with postural configuration, lesions in this region being associated with diminished consciousness of the self and with impoverished action. On the other hand, in some cases of thalamic lesion the image of the self, or a part of it, is appreciated as a painful and foreign shadow.

Cases cited include two of phantom limbs following amputation; a case of phantom legs in the gynæcological attitude following spinal anæsthesia for rectal fistula; two cases of phantom limbs in hemiplegics; two examples of anosognosia; two cases in which the disorder of the unity of the somatic self is accompanied by visual excitement (hallucinations) and lateral rotation; one case of rectal cancer in which the somatic self is projected as a double, and two cases of advanced depersonalization.

STANLEY M. COLEMAN.

*The Influence of Psychologic Factors upon Gastro-Intestinal Disturbances: A Symposium. (i) General Principles, Objectives, and Preliminary Results. (Psychoanal. Quart., vol. iii, p. 501, Oct., 1934.) Alexander, F.*

The gastro-intestinal tract, according to its three main functions of intaking, retaining and eliminating, is especially suitable for the expression of three elementary instinctive tendencies, if their normal expression through the voluntary motor system or through the sexual apparatus is inhibited through inner conflicts. With reference both to the somatic symptoms and to the typical psychological conflict situation involved three groups are isolated: