

*The Encouragement-Idea in the Prussian Penal System.*  
[*Der Ermutigungsgedanke im preussischen Strafvollzug.*]  
Kleist, F.

This is a discussion of the new Prussian penal code, the *leitmotiv* of which is "education" of the criminal, especially the young.

*The Connection between the Development of Art and of Character*  
[*Zusammenhänge zwischen Kunst- und Charakterentwicklung.*]  
Zilahi-Beke, A.

Reflections on Emil Ludwig's *Michelangelo*.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*Internationale Zeitschrift für Individual-Psychologie, March-April, 1931.*

This number contains the following articles :

*Choice of Neurosis [Neurosenwahl].* Kronfeld, A.

This is an examination of the question why one neurotic patient manifests gastric and intestinal troubles, whilst another suffers from asthma and a third one becomes impotent.

*Choice of Neurosis [Neurosenwahl].* Wexberg, E.

This paper treats of the same subject, but more systematically and in greater detail.

*Psychogenesis and Psychotherapy of Endocrine Disturbances [Zur Psychogenese und Psychotherapie endokriner Störungen].*  
Weinmann, K.

This paper illustrates the thesis by two case-histories.

*Conflict Neuroses [Über Konfliktneurosen].* Lenzberg, K.

A discussion of the problem from an Adlerian standpoint.

*Phobia as a Means [Phobie als Mittel].* Credner, L.

Two case-histories are given to illustrate this paper with an individual-psychological explanation.

*Musicality of Jews [Die Musikalität der Juden].* Rosenthal, H.

*The Psychological Problem in Ibsen's "Rosmersholm" [Das Psychologische Problem in Ibsen's "Rosmersholm"].*  
Nissen, I.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*The Effect of Visual Stimulus upon the Perception of Bodily Motion.*  
(*Amer. Journ. Psychol., January, 1931.*) Gurnee, H.

Experienced movement, bodily or visual, appears to be a meaning that may attach to one or more of several visual or bodily factors.

When two small objects without a well-established stationary meaning make up the field of vision, movement of one produces perceived movement of both in opposite directions. When both the body and the visual field are moved, the perception of movement, visual, bodily, or both, becomes very complex, depending largely upon the set of attention. A higher percentage of positive responses occurred in the decelerating phase of visual oscillation than in the accelerating phases.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*The Influence of Hue on Apparent Visual Movement.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychol.*, January, 1931.) Squires, P. C.

The investigation was undertaken to determine the influence of hue on apparent visual movement under the condition of successive retinal excitation, *i.e.*, the  $\phi$ -phenomenon. This problem is of importance for the theory of perception, in view of the contentions advanced by "Gestalt" psychologists. Five observers were used. No significant correlation was found to obtain between hue or hue combination and pattern of movement. The "reality" of movement under the conditions of this experiment was very compulsory. The stimulus pattern seems of secondary importance in the determination of the phenomenon. Mental set or attitude is of primary importance. "If the 'Gestalt-theory,'" says the author, "in the field of apparent visual movement is presumed to depend upon the proposition that quality of movement is 'cut away from,' or relatively independent of, the quality of the stimulus, then the theory is without firm foundation. All the facts tend to demonstrate an extremely high degree of functional inter-relation between quality of movement and quality of stimulus configuration."

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*The Time of Judgment in Psychometric Measures.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychol.*, January, 1931.) Kellogg, W. N.

Two light-stimuli were presented to the observers, and two kinds of judgments were required—either plus or minus, or plus, equal, minus. Five observers were used, who returned 3,360 judgments.

The judgment-time in the three-category series is about 10% longer than in the two-category series. Judgments of equality are uniformly longer than those of other categories. It takes longer to make an incorrect judgment than to make a correct one. The time of judgment is a better index of the confidence of the observers when their judgments are permitted to vary among three categories than when they are restricted to two.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*The Relation of Bright and Dull Pressure to Affectivity.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychol.*, January, 1931.) Hunt, W. A.

In 1924 J. P. Nafe, experimenting with stimuli of different modalities, described pleasure as bright pressure and unpleasure as dull pressure. Hunt set himself the task of checking the results.