wards. Noteworthy gains are found in results in treatment in all age-groups of both sexes during the period 1926–1931 as compared with the period 1920–1925.

C. S. R.

Psychopathology


Seventy-three students graded their feelings towards 117 words as pleasant, indifferent, or unpleasant principally on the basis of their personal association with the words. A few minutes later they were unexpectedly asked to recall as many of these words as possible. It was found that a larger number of the words in the original list were graded pleasant than were graded indifferent, and a larger number were graded indifferent than were graded unpleasant. Less time was taken in deciding upon the grades of pleasantness or unpleasantness than upon the grades of indifference. When the grades were examined a second time and any needed changes made, the majority of the changes that were made were from indifferent to pleasant and from indifferent to unpleasant. Finally, it was found that the relative order of efficiency for the three grades was pleasant—unpleasant—indifferent for recall, for recognition, and also for words not recalled but later recognized.

C. S. R.


Rumour is a group-response to situations affecting the whole group. As regards the nature of the situation, it is highly emotional, of an unusual type of interest to the whole group, and it contains many unknown and unverifiable aspects. As regards the nature of the responses, the different classes of rumours—namely, exaggerations, fabrications, explanations and astrological predictions—are group-responses to different aspects of the total complex situation, or solutions of different problems presented by the total situation. These responses or solutions are dominated by emotional and imaginative factors. The main determinants of rumour are: (1) the emotional nature of the situation and the various aspects and problems it contains, provoking different tendencies; (2) the group mentality of individuals and the social tendencies of comradeship and suggestion.

C. S. R.

The experiment here dealt with was devised to test the possibility of achieving a technique for measuring the degree of persistence of moods experimentally aroused in young children. The 20 cases fell into three groups. In nine disappointment appeared to produce persistent effects of a diminishing order of magnitude; in eight cases the persistent effect was of an increasing order of magnitude; in three cases no noticeable effects could be observed. In several cases a persisting conative activity showed itself in general behaviour, but the emotional disturbance had a greater effect on the natural rate of working. The experimental results are shown to fit well with general observations. Interest and fatigue influenced the results in a few cases, while two children, at least, delayed the effect of disturbance by a determined effort.

C. S. R.

[122] Involuntary self-expression in gait and other movements; an experimental study.—Werner Wolff. Character and Personality, 1935, 3, 327.

Only in a minority of cases is it possible to identify a person from gait. Recognition of sex is not always reliable; in particular, correct and incorrect judgments concerning men are about equally balanced; women, however, are mostly recognized as women. Self-identification as well as identification of others from gait differs from identification based on other forms of expression; one’s own gait is easily recognized but another person’s gait seems to present considerable difficulty. Generally the judges interpret gait as well as other forms of expression psychologically, describing mainly emotional personality traits. Gait is in itself a complete form of expression and seems to characterize a person independently of all other forms. The comparison of the judgments from gait with those from other forms of expression shows considerable agreement. Judgments of others from gait show poor identification but good characterization, while in self-judgment we find very good identification. Subjects seem to be reluctant to judge their own gait objectively, even if they do not recognize themselves.

C. S. R.

NEUROSES AND PSYCHONEUROSES


In a hysterical patient studied by Rossenda it was possible to observe a