formation of the ego ideal, and thus illuminates many hitherto dark corners in psychopathology. The conception of narcissism has also a direct bearing upon the problem of war neuroses, and its understanding should serve as a corrective to those who hold that the war has disproved Freud's deductions. By the term 'metapsychology' Freud denotes a psychology which will regard every mental process from three points of view, viz., the dynamic, the topographical, and the economic. Dr. Ernest Jones gives a most valuable review of the salient points from the five essays wherein Freud has approached this interesting development of his researches. Other sections of the paper deal with technique and characterology.

Alfred Carver.

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY.


An interesting history of Poe's life experiences and personal characteristics is given, though the data concerning his early life are somewhat scanty and conflicting. The family heredity showed much taint, while a decided organ inferiority and the brain lesion he suffered from in later life may have been the result of syphilitic infection or apoplexy, or caused by an inherited inferior brain for which his genius may have been an overcompensation. An early event had a powerful effect upon his imagination, so that at an early age the subjects of death, love, and beauty, which possessed his mind so much in after years, dawned upon him. Neurotic traits were not long in being shown. He evinced much introversion, and became addicted to alcohol, while his being an only child, and being adopted on the death of his parents and having a hard struggle for the bare necessities of life, all enhanced his inhibitions to make the necessary adjustments to reality. His poems reveal his want of satisfaction with his world and his regressive tendencies. His love life demonstrated a mother fixation, and he always wished to be loved rather than to love. The heroes he portrays are autobiographical, are melancholy, neurotic, hypochondriac, and monomaniac, and he seems to have had some insight into his abnormal nature. Through his experiences, sexual and otherwise, the basis themes in his writings can be traced: the death of beautiful women, the linking of death with sex, the grave or tomb, and sadistic delight in torture. An obvious death-wish is seen in many of his stories, and analysis shows that the detailed setting forth of lack of reason given for a murder indicates a defence mechanism against the unconscious wishes. The feeling that the dead are not wholly dead can be traced to a projection of his feelings of remorse for his death-wish. Symbols of death and sex are also found in the colours he freely uses in his text. A masochistic tendency is well displayed by Poe in a few stories. The tale of "The Pit and the Pendulum" best of all illustrates this, but in the "Gold Bug" the solving of the cipher represents the delight of a mind which loved to torture itself.

C. Stanford Read.

In this psycho-analytic study light is thrown upon the basal origins of Lincoln's periodic depressions, from which he was a lifelong sufferer. The progressive symptomatology of such depressions is briefly dwelt on, and in the discussion on etiology and pathology Clark accepts and gives in outline the hypothesis of Hoch, who studied such cases much in the light of Freudian psychology. This mainly centres round a defective adaptation, especially in the sexual sphere, arising from a repressed and unconscious infantile sexual attachment to the parent of the opposite sex. In the severest forms of melancholia the longing is often expressed as a wish to die and be with the mother, or the wish for removal of the other parent, as shown in the delusion that the father is dead. A man may become neurotic when he becomes engaged, as Lincoln did. The main facts of Lincoln's life are then sketched out, and it is noted what bearing the above hypothesis has in the interpretation of his depressive episodes. It is thus seen how his parental affective relations formed a basis for his future abnormalities, how he was rather reserved and cold towards the opposite sex, and how the early death of his first wife produced a profound depression which was followed by like periodic states. It was soon found through a second engagement and marriage that he was unable to adapt himself to such situations, because the mother love stood in his way. It is surmised that Lincoln's strivings to lessen the power of authority and dominance of the Church were promoted by his denial of his earthly father's domination. After the first great emotional crisis of his favourite son's death, he accepted a religious outlet as a means of unconsciously solving or sublimating a large part of his regressive relations with life which had heretofore taken the form of intensive and prolonged depressions.

C. STANFORD READ.

[40] The mental hygiene of industry.—MARY C. JARRETT. Mental Hygiene, 1920, iv, 867.

This is an inspiring paper dealing with the application of the methods of mental hygiene to the industrial worker, and, in the form of a report of the progress of the work undertaken under the engineering foundation of New York, it shows from a very practical point of view the nature and scope of the work that can be done, and by how much the efficiency of the industrial machinery can be enhanced. Three groups of members of industrial communities are recognized: (1) A small but potentially important group of mentally-diseased employees; (2) A large group of individuals, possibly nearly half of the working force, whose mental character is such as to demand special consideration; (3) The largest group of workers, possibly a little over half, who have no appreciable mental difficulties and whose problem is chiefly to develop their mental capabilities. Very often it was found that the best workmen were to be included in the second group, and the most common problem was in regard to the question of how to keep them at their work.
Many illustrations are given of individual cases which have actually been dealt with, and of these the following may be given as an example: "Girl who could concentrate only until an early hour of the afternoon. Every few weeks she would get wild and leave her work, saying that she could not stand it another moment. Her problem was solved by putting her on two different jobs and changing her work every day at noon”.

The paper refers to the writings and publications of many psychiatrists interested in the subject, and concludes with the statement that there is likely to be a demand for a large number of psychiatric social workers trained in the general technique of social investigation and treatment and the special technique of personality study.

THOMAS BEATON.


The conclusions here found are the result of a study of this problem in a probationary school by a physician, a psychologist, and a social worker appointed by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. The misdemeanours of the 200 boys were commonly those of truancy, petty thieving, gambling, disobedience, and what may be termed an antisocial attitude of mind was frequently developed. Are such troubles due to an abnormal physical condition? Does the disorder rest in the mental sphere, possibly on a basis of mental deficiency? Is the disorder one of personality more than one of actual mental defect? Is the environment to blame? Do definite mental conflicts bring about the delinquency? These points are discussed. Though it is difficult to group the causes of delinquency under general headings, it is possible to some extent to do so. (1) A fair number show a psychic nervousness which is the basis of their maladjustment, and this was often found to be aided by such physical causes as malnutrition and overwork. (2) A considerable proportion are mentally deficient, so that mental maladjustments are more prone to be engendered. (3) Some evince certain characteristic personal traits which often make it difficult for the child to get along unassisted in the ordinary surroundings. (4) There are the cases which are the product of the environment itself.

The treatment and management of delinquency are then briefly sketched out. A thorough examination of the boy himself must be the first step; but in the majority of instances the social and environmental problems are the more important. A separate school should be made use of, and in many cases a change in respect to home and neighbourhood is needed to meet the situation. With a broader understanding of these problems important advances may be made.

C. STANFORD READ.


This paper is based upon studies published in Brain, 1920, vol. xliii, 2, where the author recorded his methods and results of investigations into the effects of unilateral lesions of the brain affecting the use of language.
He further discussed the subject in the Hughlings Jackson Lecture for 1920 (Proc. Roy. Soc. Med., vol. xiv). The research is particularly welcome in that aphasia has been one of the most chaotic subjects in the whole realm of neurology. Previous investigations into disorders of speech have been vitiated by the assumption that speech was a well-defined function having a strictly localized site in the brain. Head shows that speech was from the first concerned with expressing relations. The functions which may suffer in aphasia are numerous, and are affected in varying degree in different cases. Words, numbers, pictures, and every act which depends upon the use of these symbols in constructive thought may be affected, but it is symbols used in a particular manner which are affected, and not all symbolic representations. The more nearly a symbolic action approximates to a frank proposition, the greater difficulty does it present to the aphasic.

Head distinguishes the following groups according to the most salient defect, but states explicitly that this grouping is for convenience only, and must not be taken as defining any specific psychic function. Verbal defects: The disorder affects mainly verbal structure and words as integral parts of a phrase, their nominal value and significance being perfect. Syntactical defects: The disorder is one of balance, and the patient is ataxic in his speech; although he has plenty of words he talks jargon. Nominal defects: A loss of meaning of words and other symbols; reading and writing and drawing a plan are extremely difficult. Semantic defects: A lack of recognition of the full significance of words and phrases apart from their verbal meaning; the loss is of meaning in thought, and seriously interferes with the activities of daily life. The research shows that: (1) No lesion, however local, can affect speech and speech only, and conversely there is no single psychological function corresponding to speech; (2) The manifestations of aphasia cannot be explained as due to destruction of sensory images, for these may remain intact even though they cannot be used voluntarily as part of the symbolic mechanism of language; (3) Suitable lesions of the brain may separate the two aspects of meaning inherent in the use of symbols—i.e., the particular meaning of words (nominal defect) from general meaning in thought (semantic defect).

ALFRED CARVER.


Religious belief gives a symbolic satisfaction for hidden impulses, lowly emotions, and primitive ideas, and in order to understand the religious experience it is necessary to study man’s strivings for psychophysical pleasure from earliest infancy. The love which is either unconsciously fixed on a parent or unable to find a satisfying parent substitute, seeks various symbolic satisfactions as a compromise. Hence it is at puberty that the need occurs for God as substitute for the father or the grandfather. Religious conversion, therefore, usually happens at this period of great moral repression and psychical advance. God is a product of the unconscious desire for a parental authority. Parental love is symbolized
by the loving Father God in religions that express the reaction of conscious civilized piety against infantile hate. Both the sadistic and masochistic components of love are satisfied by religious doctrine. God is kind and cruel. The fear that stimulates modern religious faith is a complex dread of life and its tasks as a whole, and so religion may be viewed as a psychical fight from a dark and threatening reality—a safety-valve for the strained mind. Old age is specially prone to religious relapse, from the weakening of higher control and increased longing for peace. Religion is consequently regarded as a retrograde phenomenon, and is a strong temptation when no attractive or safe outlet for energy appears. Belief is a product of displaced, projected, and personified love force. This is unnecessary where full satisfaction is found directly in marriage and indirectly in social service.

C. Stanford Read.


William Brown states, as a result of his experience, that the revival with hallucinatory vividness of 'forgotten' emotionally-toned memories is the important factor in causing the disappearance of psychoneurotic symptoms, the essential thing being the revival and abreaction of the emotion accompanying the memory. This implies that the emotion associated with the memory has been pent up, and that its abreaction rather than the abolition of the amnesia is the prime factor in the restoration of the patient. Brown suggests that in the production of the symptoms a twofold dissociation takes place. First, the shock produces a dissociation from personal consciousness of certain psychophysical functions, together with the memories linked with them immediately after the shock—this has to do with the sensorimotor system. Secondly, a dissociation between the psychophysical and physical counterparts of the emotional reaction—this has to do with the sympathetic system. Both dissociations are abolished by revival, with hallucinatory vividness, of the emotion. He seems to consider that the great value of what he terms 'autognosis' lies in withdrawing emotional over-emphasis from 'forgotten' memories; emotional over-emphasis being responsible for the relative autonomy of those memories. Yet 'autognosis' is no mere mechanical abreaction. In it abreaction is controlled intellectually step by step.

C. S. Myers disagrees with Brown's view that the revival of emotional expression is the important factor. In Myers' experience what is of importance is the revival of the unpleasant memory of the event i.e., the revival of the dissociated affective and cognitive experience. Myers, therefore, deliberately discourages undue prominence of emotional expression during treatment. He insists on the distinction between emotional feeling and emotional expression, and doubts whether increase of the latter implies increase of the former. It is not the emotional but the unpleasant (affective-cognitive) aspect of experiences which is repressed. What, therefore, is of value in 'autognosis' is the relieving of affective-cognitive repression and the redintegration of dissociated components—not, as Brown would have it, the abreaction of pent-up emotional over-emphasis.
W. McDougall considers that the abreaction hypothesis implies the existence of packets of explosive energy attached to ideas. This smacks of the old theory of ideas as entities capable of being stored in the mind, and it leads to the same difficulties and confusions. If, however, this assumption be put aside, it is difficult to see how the revival of an emotional experience can afford relief. On the contrary, one would expect it to accentuate the trouble, as indeed actually is the case under certain circumstances. The essential element in recovery is the abolition of amnesia, and any display of emotional excitement which may accompany this process is only of value in rendering the recollection more complete in detail. McDougall then puts forward a physiological schema to illustrate how cognitive processes may become dissociated from one another while retaining their connection with affective dispositions, which latter, far from being thrown out of action, are kept unduly active thereby. The value of what Brown terms autognosis consists in the redintegration of dissociated cognitive elements—not in abreaction of stored-up emotion.

Wm. Brown, in reply, agrees with a great deal that his critics have urged, but considers Myers' distinction between affect and emotion to be an artificial one. He suggests that the reinstatement of intense emotion acts physically by overcoming synaptic resistances, and claims that McDougall really assumes the process of abreaction as a vera causa of redintegration in the very schema wherein he seeks to discredit it. Finally, Brown would enlarge the scope of his term 'autognosis' to make it include all the factors at work in psychotherapy.

Alfred Carver.


This contribution is mainly devoted to a survey of the clinical studies of Pierce Clark, published in various journals between 1908 and 1918. Clark, as the result of an intensive and painstaking study of the epileptic mentality, has arrived at two fundamental conclusions. First, that those individuals who later develop essential epilepsy invariably present a special mental make-up characterized by hypersensitiveness and egocentricity which render them incapable of social adaptation; the study of the epileptic in his interparoxysmal periods—a thing previously neglected—thus becomes a matter of importance prophylactically, diagnostically, and therapeutically. Secondly, the epileptic's inability to inhibit his egotistical trends results in his evasion of the difficulties by a withdrawal from the exacting environment—this constitutes the fit. Following a suggestion of Ferenczi, Clark regards the fit as a psychological regression to the mutter lieb, a metro-erotism. Although this on first consideration may seem fantastic, it is supported by the attitudes (Kempf's postural tensions) assumed by advanced epileptics. Clark considers that somatic defects, when present, are only contributory to the production of the fit, the essential fault being a psychobiological defect. He illustrates his thesis by many excellent case histories, one of which is quoted as an example by Read. Clark, by analyses begun in the disorientated state following a convolution, concludes that the conflicts of epileptics are particularly crass.
ABSTRACTS

In the first stage of a fit the stress precipitating it alone may be uncovered; but whenever a deeper level of unconsciousness is reached an easily recognizable sexual striving is revealed. As a result of his studies Clark makes some useful therapeutic suggestions and enters into the whole problem of the management of epileptics. Though a complete change of make-up cannot be brought about, a great deal may be effected in early cases by appropriate methods of mental training combined with physical therapy.

Read, who has himself added to our knowledge of the subject (Jour. Abnorm. Psychol., 1918, vol. xiii, No. 1), is full of admiration for Clark's work, and deplores the prevalent attitude of neurologists to regard all their material from the neuronic mal-functioning point of view and to look askance at psychobiological interpretations.

Alfred Carver.


The patient, a beautiful and clever girl of 18, had passed through the normal stage of the feminine Oedipus-complex, and had later begun to replace her father by a brother slightly older than herself. No early sexual traumata were disclosed by the analysis. About the age of 13 her libido was focused on motherhood; after this and until she was 16 years of age her sexuality was definitely of a bisexual nature. On the birth of her third brother, when she was about 16, she became homosexual attracted to mature women. The explanation of this change is as follows: At the birth of her brother the girl was experiencing the revival of the infantile Oedipus-complex so common at puberty. She was conscious of the wish to have a male child; that it was to be from her father, and in his image, her consciousness was not allowed to know. Exasperated that it was not she who bore the child, but the unconscious hated rival, her mother, she turned away from her father and men altogether, and sought another goal for her libido—compare the action of some men who have been 'jilted'. She changed into a man, and took her mother (her relations to her had always been ambivalent) in place of her father as her love-object. As this love-object was unsatisfactory she sought for a mother-substitute to whom she could become passionately attached. There was another motive for her change to homosexuality. Freud calls it the 'advantage of illness'. The mother, who was rather harsh with the patient, still valued the admiration of men. If, then, the girl became homosexual and left the men to her mother, she removed a source of her mother's disfavour. The inversion was reinforced when the patient realized that she could hurt her father, who was very bitter when she made no attempt to hide her love for a woman whose reputation was unsavoury. The final reinforcement came when she found in this 'lady' an object which promised to satisfy not only her homosexual tendency, but also that part of her heterosexual libido still attached to her brother—this lady resembling him physically in some ways. The patient made a suicidal attempt by flinging herself on to a railway cutting immediately.
after her father expressed his displeasure when he met her walking with this woman. This attempt was determined by two factors: a ‘punishment fulfilment’ (self-punishment) and a ‘wish fulfilment’. The latter signified the attainment of the wish to have a child by her father; she ‘fell’ through her father’s fault. The girl’s action proved that she had developed in her unconscious strong death-wishes against one or other of her parents. Freud considers it probable that no one attempts to kill himself unless, in the first place, he in doing so is at the same time killing an object with whom he has identified himself, and, in the second place, is turning against himself a death-wish which had been directed against someone else.

The case for various reasons was not a favourable one for psychoanalytic treatment. The removal of homosexuality is never a hopeful matter; success consists in being able to open to the restricted homosexuals the way to the opposite sex, till then barred, thus restoring their full bisexual function. Other kinds of reaction to the Oedipus attitude at puberty are probably more common than homosexuality. Psychoanalytic investigations reveal two fundamental facts: (1) That homosexual men have experienced a specially strong mother fixation; (2) In addition to their manifest heterosexuality, a very considerable measure of latent or unconscious heterosexuality can be detected in all normal people.

Many interesting points are dwelt upon which it is not possible to reproduce in an abstract of this length.

C. W. Forsyth.


Defining sadism as including anything from an impetuous attitude towards the sexual object to the complete subjection and ill-treatment of the sexual victim, and masochism as including anything from mere subjection to the sexual object to the suffering of pain as a condition of sexual gratification, the author proceeds to show the widespread occurrence of these two impulses as evinced in an abnormal manner in the behaviour of a revolutionary mob, of the audience of a bull-fight, in the convention of marriage by capture, etc., and sees their normal counterpart in the masterly attitude of the male and the subjection of the female.

Pain is conceived as a form of intense emotional excitement; but to the child it is experienced as a direct negation of the sense of power; consequently cruel behaviour or the infliction of pain on others is, to the child, a means of maintaining the satisfaction of omnipotence. This behaviour is only inhibited by the later development of the secondary impulse of sympathy, and, until this later development occurs, there is the danger that the connections between cruelty and the erogenous impulses formed during early life may not be broken.

The author then indicates the association between muscular activity and the sexual feelings, and shows how the cruelty impulse can acquire force from the child’s too close association with the intimate life of the
parents. He passes to discuss the sadistic anal erotic fixation and the sadistic oral or cannibalistic erotic fixation, the latter of which finds its adult expression in the feeling described by the lover when he says of his loved one, "I could eat her". Reference is made to the source of the passive cruelty impulse to be found in the sexual excitement associated with irritation of the skin of the gluteal region, and, in relation to this, to Freud's observation on the sexually-exciting influence of some painful affects, such as fear or horror.

Two other tendencies are mentioned as showing cruelty components—exhibitionism and sexual curiosity—in the former the active impulse being seen in the desire to give offence, the passive element in the desire to acquire a reputation and the submission inferred. Freud's opinion, that masochism possibly arises from sadism through repression, is given, and the author concludes with the contention that active and passive cruelty may be recognized as almost universal, and that the tendencies act in greater or less degree in influencing and colouring the sexual abnormalities and psychoses.

Thomas Beaton.


The author emphasizes the importance both to the sociologist and the psychiatrist of attaining a full understanding of the homosexual perversion, and deprecates the tendency to regard the perversions as merely disgusting and therefore not worthy of study. He differentiates between the active and the passive perverts: the former are few in number and developmentally abnormal, while the latter are numerous and have acquired the tendency; their condition, therefore, he regards as a neurosis.

Dr. Read then expounds the Freudian teaching in regard to the fixation of the homosexual element as an outlet for the libido in the passage of the child through the narcissistic stage of mental growth, and proceeds to show how this persistent homosexual tendency may be dealt with by the personality in adult life. He considers that there are four possibilities: (1) The desire may be little in conflict with the personality, and then gratification would occur with or without subsequent self-reproach; (2) Repression may be successful, and the conflict will then end with a resumption of heterosexual relations; (3) The energy of the impulse may be sublimated into useful social channels; and lastly (4) In the predisposed, the conflict may result in a mental disorder.

Paranoia has been shown by Freud to be a development associated with the latent homosexual tendency, and it is possible that, by analogy, certain minor paranoid states are to be explained in the same way; hence the author has put forward the hypothesis that the frequency of the paranoid states during the late war was due to the arousing of a latent homosexuality in many previously heterosexual individuals by the herding together of vast numbers of men which occurred during the period of hostilities. The delusional state of the paranoiac is regarded by the Freudian school as an attempt at a biological reconstruction, and is reached by the
use of the mechanism of projection to repair the failure of adaptation, the chain of reasoning being, in the case of the delusions of persecution, “I love the man”, negated, because unbearable, to “I do not love the man”, and finally projected to “He hates me”.

The author then deals with the relationship between the psychological state of the alcoholic and that of the paranoiac. He remarks that the common sexual content of the hallucinosis in both conditions has long been noted, and that the basic psychological association of the two states is quite apparent from the Freudian interpretation. The latent homosexual pervert seeks relief from his conflict in alcohol, which drug so operates as to destroy sublimation and to favour regression as a means of attaining adaptation; the paranoid state then results by the mechanism outlined above.

Thomas Beaton.