instances there is mention of pain, and in some there was definite cutaneous anaesthesia.

The best account of this interesting condition previously given is by Léri, who divides the cases into those in which the hypertrophy depends upon vascular disturbances, and those in which it appears to have an independent origin. For the latter, he accepts Talma's definition of hyperplastic muscular dystrophy.

Krabbe believes that in the majority of cases the primary cause is a neuritis with subsequent exaggeration of the normal process of repair. He compares as similar instances cheloids, amputation neuromata, and hypertrophic osteitis.

C. P. S

Psychopathology.

PSYCHONEUROSES AND PSYCHOSES.


This paper gives the Jungian interpretation of some of the phenomena of the war neuroses in answer to Dr. G. H. Fitzgerald's exposition from the Freudian standpoint. Young cites two cases of morbid anxiety arising in men who had done prolonged service without receiving any definite trauma, and shows how the patients were reacting against a narrow and one-sided development of their personality. The conflict has to do with the acceptance of and adjustment to the compensating function. The 'persona' is essentially narcissistic and maintains a struggle with the unconscious, so that there is little libido available for external relationships; yet the menace from the unconscious has its counterpart in the affairs of everyday life. As the patient cannot find a point of application for his effort against the intangible enemy, his effort only serves to drain him of energy; the effect of which is expressed in his various symptoms. The inimical forces must be brought into and accepted in consciousness, for only after the acceptance of them and the abandoning of the old one-sided ideal can a new, more satisfactory orientation be reached.

Young concludes by saying that, in his opinion, the stress and strain of war simply serve to unmask a tendency to neurosis, and that the so-called traumatic moments are either artefacts or unessential secondary occurrences.

Alfred Carver.


The case reported appeared at first to be one of hysteria due to shock. On analysis it became evident that an x-ray investigation in hospital, the significance of which had been reinforced by important experiences in
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childhood and puberty, and not the actual accident, was the immediate determining motive of the illness. The symptom arising indulged a passive homosexual wish-phantasy, and at the same time the neurosis mobilized a multitude of anal-erotic memory-traces which took the lead in giving shape to the symptom. The gradual dissolution of the pathogenic repressions was achieved by obtaining access to the sources from which the neurosis derived its energy.

The case demonstrated the significance of anal-erotic fixation in the development of certain character traits, the knowledge of which aided in the clearer understanding of the inner motives at work in the causation of the neurosis. It would appear that anal-erotism could draw to some extent on the co-operation of the other component instincts—oral, olfactory, urethral—and direct the libidinous complement which they could contribute.

Amongst others the following points are discussed: the infantile phantasy of identity of the child with faeces; the fear of being poisoned as a dream-symbol of pregnancy; the fact that most faecal-symbols—hair, nails, teeth, etc.—are also castration-symbols; the relation between sadism and anal-erotism, and the influence (in the above case) of the co-existing flatus-complex.

C. W. FORSYTH.

[124] Depressions, their nature and treatment.—WM. STEKEL. Psyche and Eros, 1921, ii, 333.

A motived grief is not depression in the neurotic sense, for the patient does not know why he is sad. But this ignorance is the result of repression. The patient refuses to acknowledge the cause of his grief, or rationalizes around it. Thus the neurotic has a secret calendar in which he records unconsciously (or more properly foreconsciously) events which have caused him secret joy. The depressions which sometimes occur on regular anniversaries—the death of a parent or near relation—are the conscious counterpart of, and self-punishment for, death wishes whose acknowledgment would result in unbearable conflict.

Music, a fruitful cause of depression, arouses in us the memory of erotic longings of a forbidden kind which is dealt with by the formation of depression. So, too, the familiar morning depression is the guilty aftermath of the world of phantasy in which the sleeper had been living, till his awakening had brought him once more into contact with reality.

"All depression is a moral reaction to immoral desires, and witnesses the hopelessness of the secret sexual strivings." Onanism is not, as is generally represented, followed by a depression, but this is caused by a cessation of the practice. The sexual longings, deprived of any outlet, turn back upon the ego and heap upon it the reproaches which are in reality directed against the environment. The familiar depressions, the "week-end neurosis", the hypochondria which so often sets in when a busy man retires from affairs, are motivated by the removal of the defence barrier of 'busy-ness' which protects the neurotic from his sexuality.

Stekel justly insists that no depression is groundless, though one would be inclined to doubt whether the many examples he gives furnish a fair
idea of the actual etiology. Psycho-analytic research has taught us to look beyond the manifest and recent causes (which are as a rule eagerly acknowledged by the patient) to the infantile sex life. Psychic traumata of a recent kind act only by linking up with this infantile material, and in virtue of their correspondence with unconscious phantasy.

G. H. F. G.


In this paper the author discusses the matter of the change of phase observed commonly in the early stages of psychotic development, with special reference to the significance and importance of the occurrence of confusion. He considers that the morbid symptoms of the early psychotic are novel, exciting, and most interesting facts of experience to the patient concerned, upon which he is bound to rationalize and to which he must attend. In the absence, therefore, of any degree of confusion, the patient is bound to review all his past life in the light of the new experience, and to systematize his relationship to his environment in order to suit the new facts. With the development of a phase of confusion, however, systematization ceases, because the powers of intelligent association are no longer operative; the organization of the new experience is weakened in proportion to that laid down prior to the development of the psychosis, according to the rule that the latest acquirement is the first to be lost; and influence can be brought to bear on the patient, who, owing to his difficulty of intelligent thought, cannot meet argument with argument and is therefore more likely to take a suggestion.

Cases are cited illustrating the change of attitude observed in patients following a confusional phase, and the author concludes with the suggestion that it might be advisable to induce a temporary confusion in early cases so that advantage might be taken of the interruption of the processes of intelligent association and systematization.

T. B.


Forty years ago it was believed that mankind developed its cultures independently, and Bastian's theory that similarities in beliefs and customs of different people were due to some innate quality of the mind was generally accepted. In defending the opposite view, that a succession of cultures spread over the world and were widely distributed, Rivers quotes Elliot Smith's anatomical researches on Egyptian mummies. In the third millennium B.C. there had been an invasion from the north of people with rounder heads of the Armenoid type, skulls of this type being found as far south as the Chatham Islands. From this, Elliot Smith concluded that early man moved extensively about the earth. From his studies in Melanesia, Rivers was led to believe that the introduction of external culture among an indigenous people is greatly modified along the lines
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