Types of Children in the Individual-Psychological Bringing up at Home [*Kindertypen in Individualpsychologischer Heimerziehung*]. *Friedmann, A.*

A number of histories of different types of difficult children.

On Children who have no Joy [*Über Kinder, die Keine Freude haben*]. *Rasey, M. J.*

A translation from English into German of a paper by the Director of Research at the Detroit Teachers' College.

The Creative Writing of the Child [*Das Schöpferische Schreiben des Kindes*]. *Welch, R.*

It ought to be made clear to children that their experiences and interests, when they are clearly expressed, are worth printing. Examples of their poetry (in English) are given.

The Child in Hospital [*Das Kind im Spital*]. *Langer, M.*

An advocacy for treatment of child-patients in hospitals on Adler's lines of encouragement. A. WOHLGEMUTH.

Psyche, No. 43, *January*, 1931.

This number contains the following articles:

Offences against Taste. Bentham, Jeremy.

These are extracts taken from unpublished MSS. of Bentham's deposited in the Library of University College, London. They are chiefly concerned with his views on sex, and remarkable for being outspoken, and so much in advance of his time. He touches on the relations of the sexes, homosexuality, ipsation (as Crookshank terms it), birth-control, abortion and infanticide. Jeremy Bentham might have been President of the World League for Sexual Reform. Utility is the sole foundation of morals.

Animal Magnetism. Wright, Maurice B.

This is a popular account of the subject.

A New Science: Interlinguistics. Jespersen, Otto.

This is an account of the work that is being done to bring the various artificial languages, such as Esperanto, Ido, etc., into harmony.

Psychology or Psychologies. Fortes, M.

Prof. Carl Murchison's latest omnibus volume, *Psychologies of 1930*, affords the author the opportunity to discourse on the different schools of psychology and their methodology. He has no fault to find with the stimulus-situation in the psychological experiment and the collection of numerical data which are treated statistically. He is, however, somewhat prejudiced against the introspective

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method, although he overlooks here the gravest danger, namely, that of the "laboratory atmosphere." On the whole the criticisms are fair, and ought to be helpful to psychologists.

La Pythie de Delphes. More, Adelyne.

This paper is written in French. It gives an account of the traditions of the Delphian Oracle and discourses upon prophetomaniacs in general.

Individual Psychology and the Bases of Science. Crookshank, F. G.

In practice, and judging by the results, we are told, the medical systems of native peoples have generally proved adequate to their needs; until, that is, the introduction of civilization, by which term the author means alcohol, syphilis, Christianity, and the sexual customs peculiar to Christian countries. The bulk of the paper is concerned with the discussion of the four great metaphysical antinomies, namely, the problem of mind and matter, the problem of universals, the problem of causality, the problem of predestination and free will. They are all solved in harmony with Adler's individual psychology. A. WOHLGEMUTH.

Psyche, No. 44, *April*, 1931.

This number contains the following papers:

The Function of an International Auxiliary Language. Sapir, Edward.

Debabelization: A Reply to Prof. Sapir. Ogden, C. K.

The Biological Analysis of Sensation. Hogben, Lancelot.

The author discusses the reactions of the lower animals to stimuli from the standpoint of the experimental biologist. He compares the field of investigation of the physicist to his own, and deprecates the studies of the psychologist—the introspectionist, as he calls him. His strictures, however, would only apply to the now probably defunct class of anthropomorphically speculating arm-chair psychologists. Behaviourism is the extreme limit of the swing of the pendulum in the opposite direction, whilst the modern experimental psychologist keeps the just balance between the two.

A Psychologist's Utopia. Money-Kyrle, R.

"A society may be said to be *secure* when its members are protected from each other, and *free* when their natural desires are not inhibited." Biological facts suggest that aggressiveness in general is an innate response to frustration, especially sexual frustration, and that the peculiar aggressiveness of man is more often due to sexual frustration than it seems. The social discontent, which has always been a danger to society, is a manifestation of the œdipus

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