limited review. Two points may, however, be mentioned. Dr. Mott very rightly thinks that the medical inspection of the teachers is only second in importance to the medical inspection of the children. He urges the necessity of adequate remuneration, and the limitation of hours of labour, to enable teachers to enjoy normal, restful, and recreative, personal and social life. He points out that the ill-paid, and therefore ill-nourished, worried, tired drudge can have no *joie de vivre* to reflect to the child. His words should sink deep into the minds of some county authorities.

He speaks strongly on the much-debated question of sex and education:

"Without instruction, youths and maidens may grope their way to knowledge in semi-darkness under dangerous social conditions, against which they ought to be forewarned by instruction."

He thinks that suitable information on sex matters should be imparted to boys and girls just before leaving school by men and women especially chosen on account of their knowledge, wisdom, and high moral character. He adds that it might be well to invite parents to be present at these lectures. We, on our part, think so too on other grounds, for the remarkable ignorance of many parents is scarcely removed from that of the children, and the moral and material atmosphere of many a home would be sweetened and rendered more wholesome by a little sound sex education of the parents.

As an appendix is an important report by Miss Agnes Mott on the medical inspection of school children, for which she is to be much commended.

Part III.—Epitome of Current Literature.

1. Physiological Psychology.

The History of the Psycho-analytic Movement. [*Zur Geschichte der Psychoanalytischen Bewegung*]. (*Jahrb. d. Psychoanaly.*, 1914.) *Freud, S.*

In the psycho-analytic movement history has been made rapidly, and amid the various revolutionary currents it must be difficult even for the prime leader himself to know exactly where the movement stands. In this characteristic and interesting paper, he seeks to show where he himself stands. He imparts an autobiographical value to the narrative by carrying it back to the days of his early medical life in Paris. He had become a doctor unwillingly, but was anxious to benefit neurotic patients, and thought that this could be done by the exclusively physical methods of electro-therapy.

The doctrine of suppression and resistance was one of the first elements of psycho-analysis to become clear to Freud, and he regarded it as an original discovery until he found it set forth by Schopenhauer; "it is the foundation stone on which the edifice of psycho-analysis rests.' That theory, he declares, is an attempt to make intelligible two mani

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festations always found when we seek to trace neurotic symptoms to their source: the fact of transference and that of resistance. "All investigation which recognises these two facts, and makes them the point of departure is psycho-analysis, even when it leads to other results than mine." He strongly objects, at the same time, to suppression and resistance being termed "assumptions of psycho-analysis"; they are results.

The doctrine of infantile sexuality was a somewhat later acquisition. It had turned out that the events, to which the hysterical symptoms were traced back, were imaginary scenes in many cases. It soon became clear that these scenes had been imagined in order to conceal the autoerotic activity of early childhood, and behind these imaginations the sexual life of the child becomes revealed in all its extent. Herewith inborn constitution came into its rights; predisposition and experience were woven into one inseparable ætiologic unity, each element being ineffective without the other, and the child's sexual constitution provoking events of an equally special kind. Freud can understand that other views of the sexual impulse in relation to childhood may be put forward, like those of C. G. Jung, but regards them as capricious, formed with too great a regard for considerations that lie outside the subject, and so remaining inadequate.

Freud states that he found out the symbolism of dreams for himself ("I have always held fast to the custom of studying things before I looked into books"), and only afterwards found out that Scherner had in some degree preceded him, while later he extended his view under the influence of "the at first so estimable, and afterwards wholly abandoned, Stekel." He adds: "The most peculiar and significant fragment of my dream-theory is the reduction of the dream-representation to inner conflict, a kind of intimate insincerity," and this idea he has also found in the writings of J. Popper. As is known, Freud attaches immense importance to his doctrine of dream interpretation, and he remarks that he is accustomed to measure the competence of a psychological investigator by his relation to this problem.

At first Freud failed to realise what the attitude of the world would be towards his doctrines; he thought they were merely contributions to science, like any others. By the atmosphere of cold emptiness speedily raised around him he was soon made to feel that medical communications introducing sexuality as an ætiological factor were not as other medical communications. He found that he had become one of those who, in the poet's words, "disturb the world's sleep."

A considerable part of this lengthy paper is a criticism of Jung and of Adler, too full of matter to be easily condensed. He is not inclined to rate highly Jung's conception of the "complex," as involving no psychological theory in itself, nor yet capable of natural insertion into the psycho-analytic theory. Moreover, no word has been so much abused, and it is frequently employed when it would be more correct to use "suppression" or "resistance."

Of Adler, Freud speaks with respect as "a significant investigator, more especially endowed for speculation," whose studies of the psychic bearing of organic defect are valuable, and whom he had placed in a position of high responsibility in the psycho-analytic movement. But that

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theory was never meant to be "a complete theory of the human psychic life," but only to enlarge or correct what experience had otherwise gained. Adler goes far beyond this, and attempts to apply to the whole character and behaviour of mankind the key intended for its neurotic and psychotic perversions. Freud admits that "Adler's efforts for a place in the sun" have had their good results, but his "individual psychology" is now outside, and even hostile to, psycho-analysis. Freud proceeds to criticise forcibly the extreme emphasis which Adler places on "masculine protest" and on the impulse of aggression. "He leaves no place for love. One may wonder that so sad a view of the world has found any recognition; but we must remember that humanity, oppressed by the yoke of its sexual needs, will accept anything if only it is offered with the bait of a conquest over sexuality." Freud is, however, much more favourable to Adler than to Jung. Adler's doctrine he regards as, indeed, radically false, but he possesses significance and coherence. Jung's modifications of psycho-analysis, on the other hand, are confused and obscure; he has changed the handle of the psycho-analytic instrument, and also put in a new blade, so that it is no longer entitled to bear the same mark.

Freud observes of his paper that it will cause glee to many to find the psycho-analysts rending each other. But similar differences and difficulties, he points out, occur in all scientific movements. "Perhaps they are usually more carefully concealed; psycho-analysis, which has destroyed so many conventional ideals, is in this matter also more sincere." HAVELOCK ELLIS.

An Experimental Study of Stuttering. (*Amer. Journ. Psychol., April*, 1914.) *Fletcher, J. M.*

Although stuttering has been known to medicine, the author remarks, since the days of the ancient Egyptians, there is still no consensus of opinion as to its nature. He attempts in this fairly elaborate study to approach it from the standpoint of psychological laboratory methods, and to offer a psychological interpretation, though not of the same kind as that put forward by the Freudians, which he opposes. In setting forth his interpretation he admits the probability that a favouring neuropathic diathesis is present in the stutterer.

The motor manifestations of stuttering are found to consist of asynergies in the functioning of the three musculatures of speech—breathing, vocalisation, and articulation. With these are involved motor anomalies, tonic and clonic, of other muscles, and tending to become stereotyped. It is especially in the accessory movements that stutterers differ widely. Besides the motor manifestations, there are disturbances of pulse-rate, blood distribution, and psycho-galvanic variation, varying approximately in intensity with the intensity of the stuttering. The essential condition is a complex state of mind, to be classed generically as a state of feeling in the wider sense. It is quality of feeling, however, rather than intensity, which governs the defect. In over 50 *per cent.* of cases speaking in public caused disappearance of stuttering. Feelings of inhibition or depression (fear, anxiety, shame, embarrassment) are those most likely to precede stuttering. The quality of mental imagery, attention, and association also seem influential. The emotional con-

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