

*The Treatment of Narcissistic Neuroses and Psychoses.* (*Psycho-analytic Review*, vol. xx, p. 305, July, 1933.) Clark, L. P.

The writer, in contradiction to Walder, maintains that by analysis it is possible to deal with the objects of narcissism, and to bring the narcissistic fixation into closer touch with the real world. An outline of the modifications of the analytic technique is given, illustrated by observations on the treatment of a case of catatonic dementia præcox. Stress is laid upon the more than ordinarily passive attitude of the analyst, as far as directions and interpretations are concerned, especially in the early stages of the treatment. On the other hand, it is pointed out that he should be more than ordinarily active as far as libido-giving is concerned. Once the patient has been impelled to project libido towards the analyst, the technique proceeds along the lines of a transference analysis.

STANLEY M. COLEMAN.

*Intensive Psychotherapy in a Hospital Clinic.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, vol. xiii, p. 34, July, 1933.) Smith, L. H.

Describes the work done at the Pennsylvania Hospital. The clinic operates on an appointment system. A full hour is given for each appointment. The treatment is sometimes free, and sometimes paid for on a rate which varies with the patient's financial status. About one-fourth of the patients are referred by physicians, and 45% of the patients come without any reference. The great majority are psycho-neurotics, but a few pre-psychotics are met with. Many of the patients can be dealt with in a single interview, either because they are unsuitable for treatment at the clinic, or because their trouble is of a very minor character. As regards the others, re-education has been found of great value in many cases. Orthodox psycho-analysis is employed by some of the staff, and what is termed "modified psycho-analysis" is used in other cases. The use of the latter method is not without danger. The real problem is as to which patients should be accepted for treatment.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Psychotherapy in Private Practice.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, vol. xiii, p. 77, July, 1933.) Thom, D. A.

Evidence is still lacking that any one method of psychotherapy furnishes the only road to success. The private practitioner may employ the method which appears best to meet the case of the individual patient. If treatment appears to be called for which we are not adequately prepared to give, we must not allow personal pride or professional prejudice to hinder us from referring the patient to one competent to carry out the necessary treatment. This rule applies in psychotherapy just as it does in surgery. We must not suppose that our patients' conflicts are always deeply buried. There is a danger of dragging our line along the bottom while the fish are swimming near the surface.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Some Experiments in Reinforcing Mental Analysis in Cases of Psychosis.* (*Brit. Journ. Med. Psych.*, vol. xiii, p. 151, Sept., 1933.) Allen, Clifford.

It is noted how inaccessible are the hallucinations and delusions of psychotics, and Freud's statement is quoted that psychotics are uninfluenced by analysis because they cannot form any transference. The psychotic has no free libido to form a bond with the analyst. Auto-suggestion should be valuable, but has proved disappointing in the past. The author's experiments are taken by him to show that suggestions have been wrongly applied, and have been directed to increase repression on some powerful complex. This paper shows how suggestions can be applied to influence complexes with safety and certainty. Four male psychotics are described, and the effects of reinforcement of complexes, as seen by the author, are detailed. It is claimed that auto-suggestion releases the repressions in psychotics. Although analysis should be the method of choice,

it is pointed out that the type of clinical material in mental hospitals rarely lends itself to this method. The discoveries of mental analysis are reinforced. To reinforce either a major conflict or an identification directly is, in both cases, dangerous. The results obtained in these four cases, according to the author, bear out Freud's assertion as to the homosexual element in paranoid diseases.

F. H. HEALEY.

*The Professional Selection of Psychiatric Nurses and the Apportionment of their Work* [Selección profesional de enfermeros psiquiátricos y distribución de trabajo]. (*Arch. de Neurobiol.*, vol. xiii, p. 343, March-April, 1933.) Lafora, G. R.

A reform of the national psychiatric service is being undertaken with great vigour in Spain. An improvement of the standard of mental hospital nursing is an essential part of this. Much time and trouble will be saved by a careful preliminary selection of candidates. The method of selection is described. A somewhat elaborate scheme of tests is employed, which includes physiological investigations, and intelligence, performance, moral and ethical tests. Most importance is placed upon the results given by the performance tests and the tests of moral conduct. The week's work is calculated at 70 hours. Each nurse has one free day each week, and those on night duty have one day's rest in each four.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Practical Modes of Treatment in Handling Mental Hygiene Problems in a University.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, vol. xiii, p. 57, July, 1933.) Smith, S. K.

Describes the work done at the University of California. The cases come after an initial medical examination and routine laboratory investigation. More students come in their first and second years than in the later two years. Social and sexual maladjustments and the psycho-neuroses form the majority of the cases. Treatment consists of attention to physical health, adjustment to the social demands of a university group, and analytical procedure when such is indicated. Greater improvement occurs in sexual than in social maladjustments, and the least improvement is found in the psycho-neuroses. Many mental inferiors are discovered, who have no intellectual capacity to acquire a university degree.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Therapy for Children.* (*Occupat. Ther. and Rehabil.*, vol. xii, Oct., 1933.) MacKay, Ruth.

To the child, life is real, life is earnest, and play is not its goal—such is the author's thesis. A healthy reaction on body and spirit is claimed for the sick child in hospital, who becomes a member of a group making a useful article. Interest is sustained by keeping the ultimate nature of the project a secret. Detailed instructions for the manufacture of a merry-go-round are supplied, and its advantages as a completed project enumerated. Many benefits accrue from such supervised occupation.

JOHN D. W. PEARCE.

*Possibilities of Occupational Therapy in a Child Guidance Clinic.* (*Occupat. Ther. and Rehabil.*, vol. xii, Oct., 1933.) Cooper, Olive A.

The author states that in an informal occupational therapy unit recently established at the North Reading State Sanatorium for tuberculous children, results have exceeded the initial expectation. The chosen activity inspired, in the child excluded from the normal pursuits of his years, a feeling of usefulness and self-forgetfulness, and tended to remove his attention from his physical condition, and so to offset the feeling of inferiority engendered thereby. She suggests that an occupational therapy programme can be organized in a child guidance clinic, both as an aid to the psychiatrist in child study and as an adjunct to psychotherapy. The need is stressed for diversifying and individualizing