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2. Psychology and Psychopathology.

Infantile Sexuality and the Neuroses. (*Revue de Psychothérapie*, February, 1915.) Dr. J. Laumonier.

Freud and his school assign to sexuality the most important and almost exclusive rôle in the production of the neuroses and psycho-neuroses. To infantile sexuality he attributes the origin of hysteria and obsessions. In his early period (1894-6) he divided the psycho-neuroses due to sexuality into two groups: (1) Neurasthenia and the neurosis of anxiety, due to existing sexual troubles, and (2) hysteria and the obsessions due to sexual traumata of early childhood, *i.e.*, prior to the age of eight years. The later Freud (1905) admits that he has given too high a value to these infantile impressions, and that many of the histories told by his hysterical patients are imaginary. He now blames the "sexual constitution" of the infant. Here the word "libido" comes on the scene. Freud's definition of this term is that it corresponds in the sexual sphere with the word "hunger" in that of nutrition. It does not necessarily involve the idea of genital satisfaction, and may exist without the subject's knowledge of its import. The sexuality of the child consists in many fragmentary instincts, each evoked by the excitation of some special zone (the "erogenous zones"). In these Freud includes not only the genital zone, but the anus, belly, chest, neck, ear, thumb, and foot! Certain external causes may bring into prominence one or more of these extra-genital zones, to the detriment of the proper subordination of all to the genital zone in the normal sexuality. Thus, in Freud's view, the child has in him the germs of all the forms of perversion met with in the adult, and in spite of his "angel mien" is really a "polymorph-pervert"!

Normally at puberty the genital zone takes predominance, and the auto-erotic child transfers his sexual objective to one of the opposite sex. But there are three other courses open to him:

(1) The infantile tendencies may persist, and be recognised by the subject, who then is a sexual invert or pervert.

(2) The infantile tendencies, normal or otherwise, may be energetically repressed and hidden by the subject, but crop up after puberty as the neuroses and psycho-neuroses.

(3) The sexual tendencies may be directed towards a purely psychic end, in art, science, or mysticism—and this process is termed "sublimation."

It is interesting that this conception of Freud should seem to support the old idea of the purely sexual origin of hysteria. Examined closely, however, its acceptance is full of difficulties. Doubtless there are children vicious from a very early age, and some develop the habit of masturbation untaught. But Freud invests certain acts of the infant with a sexual significance, and then from these acts postulates the existence of an infantile sexuality. Yet it is notoriously difficult to penetrate the child's psychology; even so simple a problem as whether the infant of a year old can distinguish colours has not yet been solved. How much more difficult to say whether the satisfaction which an infant

seems to derive from sucking its thumb is of a sexual nature or not! There is an inevitable tendency to attribute our own mentality to the child, and to interpret its actions in terms of our own—a simple method, no doubt, but one leading to quite false results, for, as a thousand disconcerting occurrences daily demonstrate, the child-mind is almost an unknown country to us.

The traces of infantile sexuality found in the adult are largely artefacts, due to the suggestibility of the subject, and to the suggestions of the psycho-analyst.

Other objections to Freud's theory are based on anatomical grounds. No doubt the infant has sex, but it is latent only, and the anatomical provisions which exist even before birth have only a potential significance. Sex, though present, has no part in the vital mechanism; there is an absolute lacuna of function, in spite of the presence of organs destined for future use. In the development of the embryo the appearance of the genital organs of ejaculation and copulation is independent of that of the genital glands, and we may find the efferent organs of one sex associated with glands of the other. Also, it is noteworthy that the interstitial tissue filling the spaces between the follicles of the seminiferous tubes, to which of late is attributed an important rôle in the development of the sexual appetite, is of somatic and not genital origin. It has in itself no sexual significance, but acquires one as soon as the associated germinal tissue takes on its special activity, *i.e.*, at puberty. Only then do the sexual glands begin to throw into the circulation their hormones, which on the one hand produce the secondary sexual characteristics, determining the excitation of the certain zones, and on the other by their action on certain groups of cortical cells give rise to psycho-sexuality.

Before puberty, then, there should not exist tendencies and manifestations truly sexual, since these are connected with the exercise of a function as yet in abeyance. When such seem to be present, the cause may lie in faulty interpretation on our part, crediting the child with the impressions and intentions of the adult, or they may result from a precocious education in vice.

According to Freud the age of eight years is the limit beyond which the manifestations of infantile sexuality are incapable of causing the neuroses of maturity. The author believes the exact opposite to be the case, and that it is only after puberty, or in the years immediately preceding it, that sexual variations liable to give rise to future trouble betray themselves.

W. STARKEY.

A Contribution to the Doctrine of Psycho-sexual Infantilism [Zur Lehre vom psycho-sexuellen Infantilismus]. (Zt. f. Sexualwiss, August, 1914.) Juliusburger, O.

From the alienist's standpoint, the author seeks to emphasise the importance of psycho-sexual infantilism. We are far too free, he states, with our diagnosis of neurasthenia, sexual neurasthenia, hysteria, and psychopathic inferiority, etc., without investigating the ontogenetic and phylogenetic build of the individual. Not only from the theoretical standpoint, but for therapeutic and forensic reasons, it is necessary to give much more attention to infantilism.

Juliusburger is chiefly concerned with the psychic aspects of infantilism, but he points out that developmental arrest—a physical hypoplasia—is never to be missed. The naïve childish expression is also plain and characteristic, together with a lack of differentiation in expressional movements. The outspoken and decided expression belonging to each sex is absent, and traits of the opposite sex are often present.

There is commonly no gross defect in intelligence. But on nearer view we find a lack of strength and depth, inability to reason abstractly, and a failure of causal connection between series of ideas, although superficially there may be a quick and lively flow of speech and thought.

In the emotional sphere there are manifold disturbances. Hypochondriacal feelings of every kind may be found, with excess and defect of sensibility, and organically conditioned disturbances of function due to failure of harmonious development. There is marked instability of mood, the emotional waves quickly rising but very soon falling. Egoism is prominent, and accompanied by a poverty of sentiments, which approaches so-called moral insanity. With these emotional disturbances the tendency to terror and anxiety, with their related phobias, is closely connected. Day-dreams, and the conscious or unconscious tendency to falsehood, openly bear the infantile stamp.

The nature of the impulsive life is very characteristic of infantilism. The inclination to seek sexual satisfaction in psychic or psycho-somatic association with youthful individuals of the same sex is a fixation of infantile activity. The complementary attitude of attraction to older persons is equally a fixation of the infantile attachment to parents and others. This attachment need not be sexual; it may be throughout a purely psychic, but abnormal, dependence of the child on its parents. Such persons remain helpless and timid, in life-long need of guidance, unfitted to take an independent place in life. The opposite condition of childish resistance and obstinacy, persisting into adult life, may also be found. Juliusburger agrees with Eulenburg and Bloch that persistent sexual frigidity and impotence are to be regarded as infantile manifestations, as also masturbation when unaccompanied by normal adult imaginative images. Very frequent, again, in the infantile character are homosexual components. Regressive infantile traits have also their part in various psychoses.

Surveying all the phenomena, the author concludes that the essential character in all these cases is a persistent infantilism. There is an inability to develop (we are dealing with defective persons) in spite of any superficial brilliance in arts and science. Sublimation, the powerful process by which lower psychic energies are transferred to higher psychic energies, is lacking in these persons, who are dysharmonic and approach the schizophrenic type.

The therapy must take into account the whole psycho-somatic personality. We must not expect too much when we remember the organic foundation of the symptoms, but Juliusburger views organotherapy with much hope, and refers to the experiments of Steinach and the investigations of Abderhalden.

HAVELOCK ELLIS.

Observations on Dementia Præcox. (New York State Hospital Bulletin, February, 1915.) Treadway, W. L.

It is generally recognised that individuals of *shut-in personality* are essentially the type to break down with this disorder. But the original descriptions of this make-up largely left out of account the abnormalities of the sexual life. It is now possible to say more about this. In women there is often an unnatural attitude towards the opposite sex, engagements, marriages, and childbirth being important precipitatory factors. In men there is often a marked inability to attain adjustment to the other sex, and especially a shrinking from marriage and an inability to fall in love, often combined with free intercourse with prostitutes. This defect of sexual adaptation is part of a native congenital defect by which the individual, being unable to attain adult sexuality, remains fixed in infantile tendencies, the psychic pubertal changes being incompletely effected, with the result of a warped love-life. This shows itself in various ways. There may be persistent and total impotence. Or there may be homosexual tendencies. Or there is an inability to combine the sexual feelings with the finer feelings, and to bestow them both in combination on one woman; there may be sexual gratification without tenderness and regard, and tenderness and regard without sexual gratification, but the two sets of feeling cannot be fused into one. It is admitted that these maladaptations are not confined to dementia præcox, though they help to explain why some precipitatory causes induce it.

These views, which are obviously in large measure Freudian, are illustrated by several cases. In all the cases it is shown that there has been, notwithstanding sometimes an attraction to prostitutes, a lack of adaptation to adult sexual love, sometimes a terror of marriage, frequently a homosexual tendency, showing itself in indirect or delusional forms; there always seems to be some infantile attempts to escape from the true love destiny—that is to say, marriage.

HAVELOCK ELLIS.

The Newer Work upon Homosexuality. (New York State Hospital Bulletin, November, 1914.) Pierce Clark.

The author considers that the modern direction of advance in the study of the neuroses and psychoses renders absolutely necessary for the alienist a deeper and clearer knowledge of the development of the psychosexual life. Retarded condition of sexuality, fixation of the child to an early phase of sexual evolution, undue emotional elaboration at some special period of psychosexual development, may explain much in the neurotic and psychotic. In the near future also it will be necessary to investigate the extent to which the irregularities are inherited. The study of homosexuality has been especially neglected, nor has due care been taken to distinguish among the homosexual those who may be termed "compulsion neurotics," and are susceptible of cure or at least improvement. It is necessary to take a new inventory of homosexuals, and Pierce Clark here makes a careful critical digest of various recent studies, beginning with a summary of the chief conclusions of Hirschfeld's recent and highly important work, *Die Homosexualität*. He then passes on to Freud and the Freudian

psycho-analysts, especially Sadger and Ferenczi, discussing narcissism (self-love), and the Œdipus complex (attachment to the mother with hatred for the father) as phases in the development of homosexuality. He also deals with the distinction between the "subject homosexual" and the "object homosexual." The former, who is by some also considered the true invert, feels like a woman and is attracted to mature, powerful men; the latter feels more like a man and is attracted to boys and feminine men; he is a neurotic, and the victim of compulsion neurosis. (This distinction is, however, by no means so often or so clearly seen in actual practice as Pierce Clark seems to believe, and the "subject-homosexual" is frequently much more neurotic than the "object-homosexual.") He briefly touches also on the place of homosexuality in the mechanism of paranoid states, and the transformation of homosexual attraction into ideas of hate and persecution.

Homosexuality in both men and women, Pierce Clark concludes, needs to be studied in still more detail by neurologists and psychiatrists, for it touches a new phase of the utmost clinical importance in their own future researches. It is really a part of the still larger problem of psychosexual development, normal and abnormal, which lies at the foundation of human conduct.

HAVELOCK ELLIS.

The Father's Significance for the Daughter's Destiny [*Die Bedeutung des Vaters für das Schicksal der Tochter*]. (*Arch. f. Frauenkunde u. Eugenik*, October, 1914.) Sadger, J.

In this characteristically Freudian study Sadger brings forward an able statement of a leading psycho-analytic thesis, with numerous illustrations from practice. The significance of parental psychic influence (apart from heredity) on the fate of the children is regarded as one of the most important results of psycho-analysis. Sadger has dealt more specifically with the direct influence of the father, the indirect influence of his image, and the reactions of both on the conduct and mental condition of the daughter.

In most cases, just as the mother is specially drawn to her son, so is the father to his daughter, and to this attraction she usually responds. Psycho-analytic experience, the Freudian holds, shows that this attraction rests regularly—in those who remain healthy, as well as in those who become psycho-neurotically disordered—on a basis which is, in the vague and wide sense, unconsciously sexual.

This attraction is, indeed (provided that sensuously exciting elements have been escaped), absolutely essential for the child's healthy growth to the adult stage. As the boy learns to love from his mother, so the girl learns from her father, and what the child receives in this first period of life it gives out in the adult relationships of later life. Moreover, the first love of early life largely helps to constitute the image which determines the love-choice of later life. That explains some riddles of love. The resemblance at the outset between husband and wife in marriages of inclination has sometimes been considered puzzling; it ceases to be so, in Sadger's opinion, if we consider that the youth unconsciously seeks a bride in the image of his mother whom he naturally resembles, while the girl seeks a husband resembling her father. A

little girl will often speak of marrying her father or someone like him, and in adult life a resemblance of this kind will actually evoke love.

It is a result of this typical wish of the child that if the little girl is too tenderly treated by her father, the normal transference of affection after puberty is rendered difficult. The daughter may, for instance, find it impossible to decide on marriage. In every wooer she finds some defect, the chief defect being really that he is not her father. The latter may induce her to marry, but in such a case the husband is merely the representative of the father, and while carefully, even too carefully, fulfilling her duties, she is never her husband's sweetheart. Sadger has found in these cases that after the father's death divorce may take place. In other cases not only does the father not press his daughter to marry, but insists that she shall devote all her love to him, while her youth slowly fades away. He is jealous of every wooer, not one is good enough for her; selfishly blind to the wrong he is doing, he declares that there is time enough for her to marry when he is gone.

Apart from the "typical bride-neurosis," which results from sexual needs which are constantly stimulated and constantly repressed, there is another form of neurosis which may not be removed even when marriage has been decided on. The approaching wedding-day is a source of terrible anxiety, and the road to the altar seems the road to the scaffold. Some young women break off several engagements in succession in consequence of the depression thus caused. The author states that in these cases psycho-analytic investigation reveals the influence of the father, or sometimes, in the second line, that of the brother. In yet other cases there is no marriage-phobia; the woman peacefully enters the marriage state and finds her husband sympathetic; yet no sexual satisfaction follows; these women present one of the types of sexual anæsthesia. (Sadger is careful to add that it is not the only type, and that women are often frigid because unable in marriage to satisfy some abnormal component in their sexual nature, for instance, a sadistic element.) In these cases, also, psycho-analysis shows fixation of love on the father or else the brother.

In good middle-class circles, the author remarks, a husband is anxious that he should have no predecessor in his wife's love. But this ideal can never be attained, or at most only on the physical side. The husband is never the first lover; that place belongs to the father or his representative. Marriage, in Freud's words, is always a bad business for the husband; he always occupies at best a second place. This is clearly seen when a rift occurs in a seemingly happy marriage. The wife's love undergoes an infantile regression; the father-*imago* of her childhood re-emerges as an ideal figure.

The attributes of the father even become identical, in early life, with those of God. Many children see a resemblance to their own fathers in Biblical pictures of God the Father. The religious scepticism of youth in adolescence is often associated with rebellion against paternal authority. The youth becomes an ardent revolutionary in the classroom, as his professor (a representative of the father) knows to his cost. The girl, on the other hand, seldom shares in these rebellious outbursts; for her the professor is the benevolent and attractive representative of the father; for the same reason, also, she more rarely passes

through the atheistic phase, but, on the contrary, when in trouble always finds refuge with God.

We cannot, Sadger concludes, over-rate the significance of the father for his daughter's future life. From the eugenic standpoint, also, the highest development of paternity seems necessary and beneficial for the daughter, and so ultimately, for humanity. HAVELOCK ELLIS.

Experimental Psychology and Psycho-Pathology [Psicometria e Psicopatologia]. (Psiche, July-September, 1915.) Morselli, E.

The methods of experimental psychology inaugurated by Wundt and his school are no longer viewed with so much enthusiasm as formerly. The veteran Italian psychiatrist here discusses how far such neglect is justified. It is certainly true, he remarks, that such methods cannot reveal to us the intimate nature of consciousness. But could we expect it? The results reached in the determination of simple and complex reaction times, and the measurement of perception, attention, association, etc., are still of real value. The method of measurement remains the method of science, the method not only of physics but of physiology, and if psychology is not to renounce its scientific character it is bound to cherish the positive and experimental discipline of the other sciences. In this connection Morselli defends psychology against the attacks of Bergson and the metaphysicians who discredit scientific investigation of consciousness as merely "spatial." Psycho-pathology, however, shows us that there cannot be order in consciousness without quantitative relation and proportion. Anæsthesia and hyperæsthesia, aboulia and hyperboulia, are psychic disorders of quantity; the same may be said of intensity of pleasure and pain as the regulators of life. It is, however, possible to go further in defence of the Wundtian principle of measurement. Such measurement deals with time and intensity, and though we cannot measure emotions and feelings arithmetically and geometrically, we can obtain data which indirectly enable us to appreciate approximately the intensity of an emotional phenomenon when it transfers its inhibitory or dynamogenic action to a measurable intellectual process. In this way the technical methods of Buccola, Kraepelin, Sommer, Obici, and others have rendered it possible to measure the velocity of handwriting or reading in various emotional conditions, or under the influence of various drugs, and thus to obtain knowledge which cannot be regarded as unimportant. So also as regards Jung's association method, to which Morselli assigns a relative degree of value in hysteria, psychasthenia, and even dementia præcox. We must disregard, Morselli concludes, the charges of those who accuse experimental psychologists of trying to find the "essence" of consciousness in mechanism. Neither Wundt, Mosso, Lehmann, nor any other born investigator has been engaged in an absurd search of this kind, any more than the physicist or the chemist are seeking to define the "essence" of the physical world. Yet the results and the indications of Fechner, Wundt, Mosso, Binet, Lange, and the more recent school of Würzburg constitute a mass of determinations which have at least served to demonstrate an irrefutable relationship between thought and extension. HAVELOCK ELLIS.

Violent Temper and its Inheritance. (*Journ. Nerv. and Ment. Dis.* vol. *xliii*, No. 9, 1915.) Davenport, C. B.

This is the first of a series of investigations into feeble inhibition, and is issued from the Eugenics Record Office, of Cold Spring Harbour, New York. The study is based on 165 family histories of wayward girls in State institutions. The problem is: How far does heredity play a part in these traits, usually of a highly "emotional" sort—in the present case violent temper—that lie at the basis of criminal behaviour? The general method employed was that of research by a "field worker" into the history of the families concerned, visits being paid to the homes of the patients, and as many as possible of the family examined as to their emotional traits. Further inquiries, if necessary, were made by a special investigator.

In 79 of the families, or about 48 *per cent.*, bad temper of some sort is ascribed as a leading characteristic of at least one individual, and in 49, or about two-thirds of them, it marked more than one individual in the family. As the inquirers were not specially searching for violent temper, it would only be noted when very marked. The present study is concerned with those families only which contained more than one case of violent temper. The fraternities in question fell into three groups: (*a*) with at least one epileptic person in the pedigree; (*b*) with insane, but not epileptic, close relatives; (*c*) with neither epileptic nor insane relatives. In this last group the violent temper is regarded as mainly of hysterical type.

Davenport concludes that the tendency to outburst of temper is not inherited as a positive (dominant) trait, does not typically skip a generation, and tends ordinarily to reappear, on the average, in half of the children of an affected parent. It would seem probable that epilepsy, insanity, and hysteria are not in these cases the causes of the accompanying violent temper, which cannot, therefore, be regarded as clearly their "equivalent." The violent outbursts are, rather, due to an underlying factor that causes periodic disturbance (? paralysis of the inhibitory mechanism), and this factor has greatest effect when acting on a nervous system specially liable to show the other psychoses.

HAVELOCK ELLIS.

3. Clinical Psychiatry.

Crises in Dementia Præcox [*Les "Crises" des Démentes Précoces*]. (*Revue de Psychiatrie*, April, 1914.) Halberstadt and Legrand.

Four distinct types of "attacks" have been described in dementia præcox: syncopal, hysterical, epileptiform, and apoplectiform. The authors describe a case in which convulsive attacks were for some time an isolated and prominent feature. From the age of 16 until 32 the patient suffered for some months every year, but was able to continue her work and showed no other morbid symptoms. Then suddenly delusions of persecution, anxiety, and ideas of poisoning and negation made their appearance, followed by signs of mental enfeeblement and a tendency for the delusions to become stereotyped. The clinical features precluded the diagnosis of hysteria or epilepsy, and the con-