man who has spent his life in ambitious money making and has acquired power thereby, wishes to spend his money in enjoyment. He enters for the first time upon a situation which he can face only by means of a feeling component and falls into a neurosis because this component in his personality is undeveloped or undifferentiated. The object of treatment, according to Jung's views, is to bring the unconscious or undifferentiated part of the personality clearly to consciousness, so that it can be used in the adjustment to life. It is not possible to call this energy slumbering in the unconscious into activity without assistance; it is the office of the physician to supply this. All possible infantile affects are transferred to the physician; he becomes father, mother, teacher, etc. He also sometimes becomes a devil or a god, and in this circumstance Jung sees the evidence of a superpersonal unconscious, *i.e.*, a collective primitive unconscious. Jung aims not only at a reductive analysis by which the dreams and thoughts are separated into their reminiscent elements, but also at a constructive synthesis of the soul. Dreams are interpreted not merely in relation to past experiences, but they are considered to have a significance for the future of the dreamer, and to indicate mental tendencies which may be used for the better adaptation of the personality. In the unconscious, where these dreams and conflicts originate, are found not only personal remembrances, according to Jung, but an entire domain, hitherto undiscovered, which embraces the experiences of countless centuries in a complete phylogenetic history. Meyer states that from Jung's present work he can draw no other inference than that Jung, partly because of ignorance of Freud's views and partly because of resistances in his own personality, has utterly failed to grasp the idea of the unconscious and the importance of repressions. However, as Jung seems to be sincere, his claims that his conclusions are in advance of Freud's views may in the future be modified by a better acquaintance with the real scope of Freud's discoveries. [C. Willard.]

v. Ophuijsen, J. H. W. MASCULINITY COMPLEX IN WOMEN. [Internat. Ztschft. f. a. Psychoanalyse, Vol. IV, No. 5.]

Girls or women on comparing themselves with males often feel that something is lacking in their makeup; feel that they fall short of perfection, that they may have been injured in some way. The bitterness of the daughter against the mother often takes the form of a reproach that the mother has brought her into the world a girl instead of a boy. The author here presents his own observations on complexes arising from this psychic attitude. He thinks that the castration complex in women where they believe they once possessed a male organ and have lost it through some fault, is so nearly allied with the complex arising from the desire to be a man that the two forms may be included under one category, the main difference being that in the castration complex there is feeling of guilt while in the other the manly protest occupies the

foreground of the picture. The author's attention was called to the complex by a small number of cases—five, among them being one psychasthenic with compulsory ideas and one case of compulsion neurosis. Four of these cases the author was able to observe during a long period. He found that invariably at stage of development there had been a comparison of the patient's own body with that of a male person, a father, an uncle or a brother, as the incident from which the wish to be a man originated. The desire was found to exist when the patients themselves were not conscious of it, at least not in the primitive form of a belief in the possibility of possessing a male organ. The expressions by which the presence of this tendency may be recognized, even when there is no definite consciousness of the real thing desired, became clear in the analysis, taking the form of ambition to exercise power, the desire to press forward, the inclination to assume an aggressive attitude instead of the passive one characteristic of the female sex. In one of his patients, a successful musician, the author traces the various characteristics in detail. In childhood she had exhibited morbid curiosity in regard to the relation of her father to her mother as well as abnormalities in regard to the performance of the urinary functions. In childhood she had often heard her parents regret that she was not a boy. She felt the injustice of this attitude keenly and the resulting bitterness was very evident in the analysis. She was brought into constant competition with her brothers, surpassing one of them in her attainments but falling behind the other. She was deeply impressed by the form of the body in males which she had opportunity to observe in the members of her family, in her brothers, her father, and an uncle with whom in later life she fell in love. This incestuous love affair, in fact, was the immediate cause of the neurosis which rendered treatment necessary. Her dominating idea was that she was not like other women and that a penis was growing out of her body, confirmation of which she found in a slight abnormality of growth. From his observation of this case, together with his study of the other four, the author comes to the conclusion that the conditions giving rise to this phantasy is the identification with the father or with the father substitute, based on a narcissistic foundation. Clitoris eroticism plays an important rôle and the phantasy finds a favorable soil where the bladder and urethral libido is intense. If no successful homosexual or heterosexual adjustment is formed there is regression to an autoerotic level. The author fears that the cases here cited are too few to permit him to claim conclusive value for his impressions, but he is nevertheless impelled to publish them in the hope that they may serve as an incentive to further research. [J.]

Tausk, V. *PSYCHOLOGY OF DESERTERS.* [Internat. Ztschft. f. a. Psychoanalyse, Vol. IV, Nos. 4-5.]

In forming opinions concerning deserters, military courts have a different point of departure from psychologists. The author is well aware that, at a time when others are making supreme sacrifices for their