

## Book Reviews

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THE PSYCHOLOGY OF DEMENTIA PRÆCOX. Dr. C. G. Jung, Privatdozenten der Psychiatrie in Zurich.

An important and invaluable contribution to psychopathology is Jung's book on the psychology of dementia præcox. The style of the book is clear and lucid. Although he handles an extremely difficult subject, yet one can easily follow him and fully comprehend his profound thought. Jung adopted Freud's methods of psychopathological analysis and as he remarks "when a superficial glance is cast on the pages of my work, it will be readily seen how much I am indebted to Freud's genial conceptions." The book consists of five chapters.

In the first chapter he gives a complete anthology of the literature on the psychology of dementia præcox. He discusses in detail the following theories advanced by various authors: Apperceptive d mentia (Weygandt); Dissociation, Abaisment du niveau mental (Janet and Masselon); disorganization of consciousness (Gross); dissociation of personality (Neisser and others); incongruity between thymopsyche and noopsyche (Stransky); tendency towards fixation (Masselon and Neisser); emotional deterioration (Neisser). Freud and Gross have laid much stress on the importance of the dissociation complex and Freud was the first to demonstrate the "principle of conversion" in a case of dementia præcox. However, Freud makes no attempt to explain why dementia præcox exists and not hysteria. Jung hints at the theory of auto-intoxication and asserts that most probably somatic causes are responsible for the mechanism of dementia præcox.

In the second chapter Jung discusses the affective complex and its general influence upon mental life. The essential foundation of our personality is affectivity. Thoughts and actions are expressions of our emotions. The component elements of psychical life are sensations, concepts, and feelings, which form certain units in our consciousness. These units may be compared to the molecules in chemistry. "The ego complex is a psychological expression of the firmly associated paths of all the bodily subjective sensations." Each individual molecule of the complex takes an active part in our emotions; it can awaken our emotions and its complexes. The trend of our imagination can be interrupted by an affective idea. The acute process of the working of a complex may become chronic. This chronic complex, as a result of a marked impression, may either produce an everlasting continuous after-effect, or may be awakened by new stimuli. To the latter type belong the sexual complexes. Every new complex shows tendency towards perseveration and new associations may develop. The continuous existence of an emotional complex produces some influence upon the psyche. Numerous illustrations are given, among which the interesting and classical paradigm of a lover is cited: One who is not able to put himself in the position of the infatuated lover would surely pronounce him a hysteric or a præcox. In the case of the lover, the persistent activity of the complex leads to "a partial apperceptive dementia associated with lack of proper emotional

reaction to all stimuli not pertaining to the complex. Each complex must under all circumstances be extinguished. In many cases the sexual complex cannot be naturally suppressed, hence it wears off by indirect means.

In the third chapter Jung offers a brief discourse on the influence of the emotional complex upon association. He analyses in full a dream which was quoted by Freud in his book, *Traumdeutung*. He compares the mechanism of a dream to that of dementia præcox and shows how intimately they are related to each other. Jung remarks: "If we allow a person in dream to act and walk around as if he were awake, then we have a clinical picture of dementia præcox." He further adds: "In dementia præcox a preformed mechanism is loosened which normally and regularly functionates in a dream."

A comparative analysis of dementia præcox and hysteria is given in the fourth chapter. The symptomatology of these two diseases is thoroughly analyzed. There are essential differences between dementia præcox and hysteria, and they may be thus outlined. Hysteria is possessed by a complex which cannot be very well conquered. The "wish dream" and "wish deliria" of the hysteric are gratifications of the complex. There are several complexes in dementia præcox which have become permanently fixed and which cannot be suppressed. The causal relation between the complex and the disease in hysteria is conspicuous, but not well defined in dementia præcox. However, analyses of many cases of dementia præcox clearly show that their onset was caused by marked affectivity from which painful emotional states developed. In addition to the psychological action of the complex, it is also believed that toxius helps its further activity. The psyche cannot liberate itself from the complex and therefore personality becomes distorted. Jung says, "what Janet speaks of the functions of the real in hysteria may be applied to dementia præcox, too. 'The patient constructs in his own imagination small, very coherent and logical stories; that is when he comes in contact with reality he is no more able to effect attention than comprehension.'"

In the fifth chapter we find a complete analysis of a case of dementia paranoides. The semiology of this clinical picture is thoroughly dissected by means of his association methods. The last chapter is an extremely interesting and valuable one.

In summing up Jung's book one can do no better than quote Professor Adolf Meyer: "As a guide to some system in the sizing up of central complexes and the protean manifestations, and a most valuable extension of dynamic psychology, Jung's work is a great achievement." (Adolf Meyer's review on Jung's *Psychology of dementia Præcox*, *Psychological Bulletin*, June 15, 1907.)

MORRIS J. KARPAS (Ward's Island, New York).

HYGIENE OF NERVES AND MIND IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. By August Forel, M.D., Formerly Professor of Psychiatry in the University of Zurich. Authorized Translation from the Second German edition. By Herbert Austin Aikins, Ph.D., Professor in the Western Reserve University. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1907.

Forel's activities of late years have been devoted more or less to popular expositions of topics connected with the nervous system. This, his latest treatise, which appeared in both the French and German tongues, has been written for the intelligent layman and covers a field almost entirely neglected heretofore. After a preliminary canter in the fields of the