

*Identical Twins Reared Apart. (Character and Personality, vol. ii, p. 22, Sept., 1933.) Saudek, R.*

An account is given of the study of a case of identical twins reared apart and studied by Prof. H. J. Muller, being the first pair to be described in literature. Prof. Newman has traced nine other pairs and has published details of six pairs. Differences of opinion have resulted between Newman and Muller. Only thirteen pairs of identical twins reared apart have so far been traced.

Muller's pair, Jessie and Bessie, showed a striking intellectual similarity, but a marked emotional dissimilarity. Emotional reactions were tested in various ways, including the Pressey X-O test and the Downey will-temperament test.

Saudek gives an account of the handwriting of the twins, specimens being given and analysed, and close correlation is found between the results from the handwriting analysis and the results from the Downey test. The graphology study does not contribute to an intellectual assessment.

F. H. HEALEY.

*Joy in Labour. (Character and Personality, vol. ii, p. 62, Sept., 1933.) Lipmann, O.*

Four kinds of behaviour are described: inactivity, play, and work of two kinds, heteronomous and autonomous. Lipmann quotes from his own writings and from those of Eliasberg. In normal people there is an urge to labour, to renounce the desires of the moment, for the sake of a predetermined end. Heteronomous work, *i.e.*, work done for others, does not lead to so much joy as autonomous work, *i.e.*, work done for oneself. The neurotic is said to play instead of work, or even play in his work. This is hyperkinetic indolence, whereas hypokinetic indolence is the laziness associated with fatigue. The author postulates that human beings possess a primary instinct to employ their energies in the service of some intelligent end.

F. H. HEALEY.

*Configurational Tendencies in Rorschach Responses. (Amer. Journ. Psychol., vol. xlv, p. 433, July, 1933.) Beck, S. J.*

The author administered the Rorschach test to thirty-nine individuals of very superior intelligence. Rorschach considers that the wholes amongst the responses are a function of intelligence. It is necessary, however, to remember that some of the tests are much more frequently interpreted as wholes than others. The writer did not use the usual Rorschach technique of classifying the responses. These responses were studied with reference to the evidence of organization of details of the test figures into larger meaningful combinations. The principal types of organization found were (a) wholes, (b) distant details, (c) white spaces with solid material, (d) adjacent details, (e) analysis-synthesis. The analysis-synthesis process was found to have a sigma value reliably higher than all the other processes except the organization of distant details. Organization into wholes was found definitely to vary with change in the conditions as represented by the figures in the test series.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*The Rorschach Ink-blot Test: II. (Brit. Journ. Med. Psychol., vol. xiii, Oct., 1933.) Vernon, Philip E.*

Section D: The author summarizes and tabulates the norms obtained by various investigators. He tested the reliability by the split-half method, and concluded that to possess any good validity a diagnosis must be based on not less than 30 *Antw.* The test must be modified so that the reliabilities of the chief categories of response achieve a level of at least 0.70-0.80. He found the interrelations of categories utterly irregular and statistically insignificant.

Section E: The significance of *Erlebnistypus*, "the way the individual experiences", and the characteristics and distribution of the *Erlebnistypen* are discussed. Recent investigations comparing *Erlebnistypus* with other typological systems are reviewed. The writer has applied to two groups of male students a *questionnaire* test of Jung's introversion-extraversion, and obtained other measures of sociality,