

*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.

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*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.

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*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,