

of a visceral and genital nature predominated, while acute mania was not of the jovial, expansive type common to Europeans, but was characterized by violent anger and hatred.

The second group of 19 cases showed no evidence of psychosis, and was especially instructive in revealing the peculiar temperament of the Algerian. The authors considered that the prevalence of homicide was due to the following constitutional and social factors: Among the former may be mentioned a very low average level of intelligence; an extreme credulity and suggestibility, as shown by belief in demons, etc.; perseverance and obstinacy, rancour and the desire for revenge—examples of reprisals after 5, 10 or even 20 years are quoted; poverty of the affective life and failure of development of the moral sentiment. An Algerian has little respect for human life and family ties are weak, fratricide and parricide occurring frequently.

In evidence of the emotional indifference, the case is reported of a man who, following some slight altercation, kills his father, and then continues his work as if nothing unusual had taken place.

Regarding social factors, it is observed that behaviour is fixed by ancestral custom and that there has been no evolution. Religion plays a very important rôle in the life of the Moslem, and a number of homicidal acts committed in a state of mystic exaltation are reported. The Algerian has the instinct of possession strongly developed, being very attached to his meagre property; numerous disputes occur on this score, not infrequently ending in crime. It is marital jealousy, however, that accounts for the majority of homicidal acts. The wife is his property; he has bought her; she satisfies his sexual needs, and is besides his chief domestic animal. It is enough if she is in conversation with another for him to kill at sight.

STANLEY M. COLEMAN.

*The Use of Transference in Dealing with Delinquents.* (*Amer. Journ. Orthopsychiat.*, vol. iii, 1, p. 14, January, 1933.) Biddle, S.

In the psycho-therapeutic work with neurotic children, true transference with its elements of fantasy and of unreality rarely develops. On the other hand, a strong libidinous tie between child and physician is an essential. August Aichorn, on whose work this paper is based, is very insistent upon the point.

In the treatment of delinquency three principal difficulties are encountered. Firstly is the delinquent's strong tendency to seek refuge in lying and concealment; secondly, and more difficult to overcome, is the narcissistic make-up so commonly found in delinquents; and thirdly, the tendency in certain cases to form ties emotionally toned with hatred to any person in charge of them.

Aichorn's experiment with a group of incorrigible boys at Oberhollabrun is quoted at some length. Every conceivable method of punishment having previously failed, Aichorn undertook a policy of gentleness and absolute non-interference except to prevent the children injuring one another. The first effect of this was to increase the disorder; corporate life broke down utterly, fights were incessant, and the furniture and windows were smashed. After three months the type of misconduct changed and became more histrionic than real; and this in turn was followed by a period of emotional instability, during which the widest variations in conduct were encountered. Finally the children were welded into a homogeneous unit, reacting normally to their teachers and to each other.

C. J. C. EARL.