

friends who had helped him in getting the job that he knew very well how to earn his livelihood. Although in his last will he added, "I never perceived any shame in not being able to earn money," he yet reveals another aspect to his inferiority complex, which in many men has its origin in the lack of ability to get on as a breadwinner. Such persons feel themselves to be somehow slighted because of this imperfection in themselves. Besides, by the remark in question, Ralph wanted to deny the supposition that his suicide was conditioned by financial needs and hence similar to usual cases of suicide. Like all his doings in life, his suicide, too, must contrast somehow with actions of the same kind in others.

In conclusion I would like to state that the physician's error was in losing sight of the fact that encouragement is one of the principal aims of psychology. To treat individual-psychologically means not only to make the patient aware of some psychic connections, but more, to disclose to him his secret faulty life plan and to stimulate in him an active optimism. For the therapeutics of Individual Psychology aim at the remodeling, that is, the educating of the patient to objectivity by eliminating the aims of personal superiority. The extravagant expectations and claims to life standards are traced back to the proper limit; the ability of social contact is elevated to the right standard - a sense of real fellowship. The Individual Psychologist brings home to the patient the groundless disturbances in his self-reliance and reveals to him that his endeavors for compensation have failed because he aimed violently or even morbidly at prestige.

REVIEWS

An experiment in the treatment of promiscuous girls, by Lion, E. G., Jambor, H. M., Corrigan, H. G., & Bradway, K. P. San Francisco: City & County of San Francisco Department of Public Health, 1945, P. 68.

This is a study of 365 promiscuous girls and women of 20 years average age, who, generally, had been referred routinely by a venereal disease clinic to the psychiatric service which operated in conjunction with the clinic. Included in the group were an unstated number of single women who had engaged in sexual relations with one man more than twice during the preceding six months. Uncontrolled interviews were used for securing data and for treatment. Frequent background factors were: broken homes; unstable inter-personal relationships; uneven physical, intellectual, emotional and social maturation; and general neurotic tendencies. Motivational factors of 239 patients were classified as follows: affectional group (not more than two partners) 12%; episodic group (out of spite, to overcome loneliness, etc) 24%; dependent group (lacking self-sufficiency and mature judg-

ment) 11%; conflict group (egocentrism, fears, distrust, hostilities) 34%; maladapted group (tending toward psychopathy) 13%; non-conflict group (merely to satisfy sexual desires) 6%. Two-thirds accepted some kind of psychiatric treatment, of whom 40% could be followed up. Of the follow-ups, 90% showed marked improvement with reference to promiscuity.

The implications of this study for Individual Psychology are clear. There is no specific etiology for promiscuity; rather it is determined by general background factors which are usually found as underlying the development of an unfortunate style of life. More significant still is the light the study sheds on the real motives underlying the symptom of promiscuity. In only six percent could sex be called the real motive; in all the rest sex was merely a means to achieve security and superiority in accordance with the life style. The only exceptions are the twelve percent of the affectional group, who, in our opinion, might well have been excepted altogether from being included among the promiscuous. Among the conflict group which represented thirty-four percent of the total, strong evidence for the masculine protest was found. "Conflicts arose over social pressures to accept the feminine role." The more extreme cases assumed the role of aggressor in order to control men. One girl "lost interest in men who were 'easy to get', and took delight in 'taking men' from other women. She had sexual relations with various men but did not experience sexual satisfaction." Although promiscuity for remuneration was found in only five percent of all cases, some of Adler's descriptions of the prostitute ("Practice and Theory of Individual Psychology", Pp. 335-338) seem to apply here as well.

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The following heartening excerpt is from a review of Karen Horney's "Our Inner Conflicts", by Keith Sward in Allport's J. of Abn. Soc. Psychol. (1946, Vol. 41, 496-499). The book review editor is Dr. Edna Heidbreder.

"The close similarity between Horney's concepts and those of Adler remains. In fact, the reviewer finds it difficult to think of a single basic "Horney" tenet, the kernel of which cannot be found in books or papers which Adler published thirty or thirty-five years ago. The two psychiatrists subscribe to a nearly identical theory of personality. Each is radically anti-Freudian on the same basic issues. The correspondence between the two authors is almost literal on sundry specific issues.

"Yet despite so large a measure of agreement on details as well as fundamentals, Dr. Horney makes scant mention of any basic intellectual indebtedness to the celebrated founder of Individual Psychology. This oversight on her part strikes the reviewer as somewhat inexplicable."