

hearing, and remembering. The author cites scores of dreams which he proceeds to interpret, though the reader will doubtless think many of the interpretations are very much forced. He has a great deal to say about mental and bodily stimuli as well as about dreams which are the fulfillment of wishes, expectation and fear, and continuation dreams. All of these he discusses under the subject of primary dream forms. He has very little to say about Oedipus complex or eroticism in dreams and thinks that sexuality has been very much overworked in dream interpretation. Only to a very limited extent can dreams be used in diagnosis of disease, physical or mental, and then only by a specialist.

The book closes with a brief discussion of prophetic, telepathic, and clairvoyant dreams. The book is much more sanely written than many that have appeared on the subject during the last few years.—*F. G. Tappan*, University of Oklahoma.

● Horst Siewert. *Störche*. Berlin. Reimer. 1932. 4.80 marks.—This book has the distinction of presenting remarkable pictures, scientific accuracy and literary style in a study of the home life of the storks—the rare, shy black stork that is to be found only in deep woods and the beloved white stork at whose coming people used to fall on their knees to reverence the messenger of spring. *Störche* should appeal to a wide audience; not only is it a notable contribution to studies of natural history, but an enduring joy in the extraordinary beauty of the photographs.—*Margaret M. Nice*, Columbus, Ohio.

● Ernst Rothe. *Glück haben—Übungssache!* Praktische Psychogymnastik. Berlin-Schöneberg. Max Hesse. 1932. 8.50 marks.—The book is better than its ostentatious wrapper would indicate. The grave psychologist dismisses it perhaps contemptuously—*graecum est, non legitur*—and yet Rothe has a worthwhile message for the unbiased reader. In this manual, popularly written, the training of our psychical faculties through suggestion to the subconscious mind is vigorously demanded. Practical hints and devices are numerous. The book ought to be "erlebt," if one would be just to it! Its very purpose and nature would prohibit a strictly scientific treatment of the subject, although it is based on facts uncovered in the last two decades by Freud, Adler, Coué, etc., and their disciples. Digression from the subject is annoy-

ing at times. Rothe does bring out a great number of important facts and their relative significance to the psyche; he has helpful and wide experience for his reader.—*Louis P. Woerner*, University of Oklahoma.

● Ludwig Ferdinand Clauss. *Die nordische Seele*. München. Lehmann. 3.80 marks.—A well-illustrated racial psychology. The "Nordic" man is characterized as a heroic undertaker of far flung tasks and world-transforming energy and efficiency. He is cool and reticent, solitary and morally self-sufficient or independent. The world or any "other" is object over against him, an obstacle to battle with. His community with others is indirect, mediated by a common goal, a common star of orientation. His gestures and his speech, his bodily appearance and his "environment" or instrumentalities are portrayed.

In contrast to him are other types embedded in other landscapes, such as the Mediterranean and other German "races," like the "Dalische" and "Turanische." And the author tries very hard to be fair to them. But those other "races" are not half as lovable as his Nordic hero.

I have put "races" in quotation-marks, because it seems to me that what the author is really writing about are psychical structures and ethical values whose inevitable connection with biological data is problematic. Nevertheless, this fusion is the weakness of the author's strength in picturing his "races" with artistic concreteness. And his method sharpens our perception.—*Gustav Mueller*, University of Oklahoma.

● Max Beer. *Reise Nach Genf*. Berlin. S. Fischer. 1932.—Something worth while may be expected from the pen of Max Beer. And here we have a book of distinct merit. Works aplenty have been written dealing with the historic development and with the special activities of the League of Nations. But we cannot have too many sympathetic interpretations of the rôle the League should play in world affairs, and of its relations to the various national states. With Max Beer we may once again renew our faith that desires for national aggrandizement on the part of Japan, Italy, or any other state, will in time give way to international cooperation under the League of Nations.

The book is enlivened by descriptions of offices and rooms in the League buildings at Geneva. Leading personalities, Chamberlain,