It is precisely because of his own emotional conflicts and his critical struggle against his own tendencies to rationalization that Nietzsche has penetrated more deeply than others into those systems of rationalization which are commonly confused with popular social thinking. Here we find, in my mind, the most fruitful connection between Nietzsche and Analytical Psychology. As a social psychologist, Nietzsche anticipates those who approach the problem of social psychology from a psycho-analytical standpoint. He understands with remarkable perspicacity the significance of the unconscious. He says that the social psychologist of the future must be a "censorious," that he must assume himself to "the most diabolical squinting out of every abyss of iniquity." He loves to speak of the "intuition" of "Tarnoff" as the instinct. Nietzsche says that in modern civilization, the natural order of rank is upset and that the unconscious Will to Power of lower men is at work destroying the value of civilization and that this down-pulling tendency is always rationalized as herd morality, patriotism, religion, brotherly love, Christian ethics, etc. These forms of rationalization, says Nietzsche, are but disguised instruments, weapons of the weak, by which sick people—spiritually sick and defective—seek to limit their superiors and thus have a better opportunity of survival in the struggle for existence.

Bergson and Freud: Some points of correspondence, by Dr. Albert Pink. This paper will be published in full in the Journal.

THE VIENNA PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL SOCIETY

Members taken over from the British Society: Eric Hildebrand, Wim, VIII, Alberge 55.
2. January 9, 1922. Short communications: (a) Dr. Nietzsche: On delusions and going to sleep during analysis. (b) Frau Dr.
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HAG-HOLOSH: (1) A contribution to the understanding of the connection between symptoms and experience. (2) On the test of intelligence. (c) Frau Dr. Deutsch: (1) An observation. (d) From the analysis of a paranoid psychosis. (e) Dr. Schilder: On obsessional impulses. (f) Dr. Jekl: Contribution to the origin of the wound-phobia. (g) Dr. Reich: A remark of Gustav Malher's. (h) Dr. Hirschmann: From Loos's life and writings. (i) Dr. Weber: From the correspondence between Goethe and Zelter. (j) Professor Freud: A 'mistake' in speaking English.

5. February 16, 1921. Short Communications: (a) Kolle: On sadism and masochism. (b) Dr. Hirschmann: On sexual neurosis. (c) M. U. C. Reich: A contribution to anxi symptom. (d) Dr. Hirschmann: On the substance called by a little girl.
6. March 2, 1921. Dr. Th. Reich: S. Epiphantus makes a slip of the pen.
7. March 20, 1921. Short Communications: (a) Dr. de Saussure: On the terminology of anxi symptom. (b) A communication. (c) Frau Dr. Deutsch: (1) A pseudo-perceptual delusion. (2) A mistake in a dream. (d) Dr. Reich: On psychic poisons.
9. April 15, 1921. Discussion of Freud's Beyond the Pleasure Principle: (opened by Dr. F. Federn).
10. April 27, 1921. Dr. Sagor: Neurosis and Cautious Competency.
11. May 24, 1921. Short Communications: (a) Frau Dr. H. Deutsch: An observation of a child. (b) M. U. C. Reich: Day dream of an obsessional neurotic. (c) Dr. Schilder: Notes on observations of psychotics. (d) Dr. Reich: On psycho-organic technique. (e) Dr. Federn: On 'Beyond the Pleasure Principle'.