

### Part III.—Epitome of Current Literature.

#### i. Psychology and Psycho-Pathology.

*Variations in the Emotional Development of Normal Adolescents.*  
(*Brit. Journ. Educ. Psychol.*, February, 1931.) Wheeler, O. A.

There is usually an increase of emotionality during the period of adolescence; this shows itself in (1) an increased feeling for self, tending towards psychological independence and the finding of a vocation; (2) an intensification of sex emotions, tending towards a hetero-sexual attitude and the finding of a mate; and (3) the development of social, æsthetic and religious emotions, tending towards the formulating of a point of view on society and on life in general. Proportionately more women and girls than men and boys tend to emphasize those emotions directed away from the self.

The main emotional differences between the sexes appear to have their roots in a fundamental difference in the activity of the sex impulse. In the one case the sex impulse reinforces the egoistic, in the other the social and self-sacrificing trends. The home conditions exercise more influence on the development of the emotions than any other single factor, social, educational or religious.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*Some Case Studies of Delinquent Girls Described as Leaders.* (*Brit. Journ. of Educ. Psychol.*, June, 1931.) Brown, S. C.

The author found, amongst a group of six girls described as leaders, that the conditions commonly present were: excellent, possibly superior physique; high level of energy output in physical activity; interest in and enjoyment of social relationship. The level of general intelligence was sufficiently variable to discount its significance as a factor. The psychologist reported a quickness of response and good initiative. In all six instances there was no father in the home. Of the mothers, two were hard-working and reliable, but complained that they were too tired in the evening to give their children proper attention. Two others were notorious in the district for their irregularities, and of the remaining two, one was a neurotic and the other a psychotic of a paranoid type. In all cases there was only spasmodic affection and loyalty on both sides of the relationship. In each case there had been a previous delinquency record on the part of elder brothers or sisters.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*A Study of Phobias.* (*Journ. of Neur. and Psychopathol.*, July, 1931.) Paskind, H. A.

The author found 48% of 733 cases of psychoneurosis afflicted with phobias. The phobias in these conditions are understandable