

*Electro-encephalography. III: Normal Differentiation of Occipital and Precentral Regions in Man.* (*Arch. Neur. and Psychiat.*, vol. xxxix, p. 96, Jan., 1938.)  
Jasper, H. H., and Andrews, H. L.

The writers studied the occipital and pre-central regions of the brain and found that each has a characteristic activity. The characteristic electro-encephalogram of the pre-central region has a greater proportion of beta potentials than that of the occipital region. The pre-central beta potentials have an average frequency of about 25 per sec., and are quite independent of the occipital alpha potentials. Both occipital alpha and pre-central beta rhythm may be increased or decreased in frequency by excitement, drowsiness and sleep and by the same general metabolic conditions.  
G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

## 2. Psychology and Psychopathology.

*The Relationship between Infantile Psychology and the Psychology of the Unconscious* [*La psychologie de l'enfant dans ses rapports avec la psychologie de l'inconscient*]. (*Rev. Franç. de Psychoanal.*, vol. ix, pp. 430 and 658, 1936.) Mauco, G.

A comparative study of the psycho-analytic theory of the unconscious and Piaget's work on child psychology shows that there is a close relationship between unconscious and infantile thinking processes. While Freud has been more concerned with the development of the affective life, Piaget has especially studied the evolution of thinking processes. Such mechanisms as identification, pre-causality, synchronism, and the incapacity for contradiction, juxtaposition, symbolism, magic, animism, etc., occur equally in unconscious and infantile thinking. Regarding consciousness both authors agree that it is dependent for its development upon socialization. For Freud this means a projection on external objects of libido detached from the ego. Piaget describes an analogous phenomenon on the intellectual plane when he speaks of a progressive detachment from egocentricism by objectivation. The egocentric thought of the infant is midway between non-directed autism and consciously directed logical thought, though it is pointed out that even in the adult, conscious and unconscious processes of thinking are not sharply defined, and the dualism of the two processes is constantly apparent. For instance, on the level of logical thinking, water is a substance having certain physical characteristics, uses, etc. At the autistic level it is thought of in its relation to organic needs, as a drink, as urine, as symbolizing birth (Aphrodite, baptism).

Freud, studying libido development, finds that primitive narcissism continues up to the age of 5 or 6, and for Piaget this is the period of purely egocentric thinking. From 6 to 12 (Freud's latency period) is the time, according to Piaget, during which the socialization of thought takes place.

Piaget insists that affects and sentiments on one hand and thought and intellectual operations generally on the other cannot be sharply divided, since they present two complimentary aspects of psychic activity. He shows that just as society has imposed a moral force in the form of the super-ego to control the instinctive life, so the adult has imposed logic to discipline the egocentric thinking of the child.  
STANLEY M. COLEMAN.

*Remarks about the Relation of Inferiority Feelings to Guilt Feelings.* (*Internat. Journ. of Psychoanal.*, vol. xix, p. 41, Jan., 1938.) Alexander, F.

An investigation into guilt and inferiority feelings along the lines of the author's theory of psychodynamics. This shows that though these feelings can be described by the same formula, a tension between ego and ego-ideal, they are fundamentally different psychological phenomena and as a rule their dynamic effect upon behaviour is opposite.

Guilt feelings belong to the category of fear. They have an inhibitory effect