

Owing to the very small amount of psychosis in the British Army, Brigadier Rees considers that this is a matter of low priority as compared with the neuroses, which are abundant. It is not suggested that this is due to the efficiency of those who confine their activities "within four walls." On the contrary these are constantly exhorted to extend their frontiers. However, within those "four walls" conditions have sadly deteriorated and, if the author's priorities are taken seriously, it may be that in World War III psychosis will be a major problem in the Forces.

There is a proverb—but of course anything so traditional as the proverb is anathema to the "planner"—that a shoe-maker should stick to his last.

S. M. COLEMAN.

**Conceptions et Traitement des États Neurasthéniques.** By J. TINEL.  
Paris: Librairie J. B. Baillière et Fils, 1941. Pp. 64. Price not stated.

Dr. Tinel is of the opinion that there should be a place for neurasthenia as a distinct clinical entity. The descriptive section is clearly set out, the fundamental or primary symptoms, asthenia, depression, hyperemotivity and obsessive rumination, being studied first. The secondary symptoms cover practically the whole field of the psychoneuroses and perhaps beyond. There are chapters on diagnosis and on treatment which call for no special comment.

The section on psychopathology is interesting. The writer, though apparently unaware of the Ross controversy in this country, comes down heavily on the side of his adversaries, and this despite the fact that he himself is a disciple of Déjerine. Clinical experience has forced him to regard neurasthenia as a minor psychosis, only quantitatively different from the melancholic episode. For Tinel neurasthenia is a reaction to an emotional shock or to prolonged emotional strain in a predisposed person. The recovered neurasthenic is now conditioned to react in the same way to minimal emotional experiences. Later these recurrent attacks may take place spontaneously, be more severe and so approximate to melancholia. More speculatively, it is suggested that the acquired characteristic, recurrent neurasthenia, will provide an hereditary predisposition to melancholia in the next generation. It would seem that a large proportion of Tinel's neurasthenics would be described as cases of reactive depression in this country.

S. M. COLEMAN.

**Rebel Without a Cause : The Hypno-analysis of a Criminal Psychopath.**  
By ROBERT M. LINDNER, Ph.D. London: Wm. Heinemann, Ltd.,  
1945. Pp. xii + 260. Price 21s.

This case-report of a criminal psychopath treated by hypno-analysis will well repay careful study. The bulk of the book is devoted to a verbatim report of the 46 analytical sessions. It is an exceptionally complete record of an analytical procedure, provides an exceptional opportunity of gaining insight into the mind of the psychopath, and should, therefore, be of interest to many besides those engaged in the study of the criminal's mentality. An introductory essay on the whole problem of psychopathy includes a striking picture of the salient features of this clinical entity. Psychopathy is ultimately defined as "a disorder of behaviour which effects the relationship of the individual to the social setting." It would seem that a number of other conditions besides psychopathy come within the purview of this definition, and that the author has been no more successful than others before him in setting the limits of psychopathy.

Turning to the psychopathology, it is concluded that there is a constitutional basis, but that a series of psychic trauma, starting in infancy, are also necessary in order to establish the antisocial pattern of behaviour. The author finds that the psychopath is always fixated at a pregenital level. However, it is

stated that the specific features of psychopathic behaviour derive from a profound hatred of the father, which hatred is later transferred to the state.

Dr. Lindner states that psychopathy is a serious menace to the state, especially at the present time. Further, he suggests that his case "makes a mockery of current penological pretence. It points the finger of ridicule at the sterile corridors of modern prisons, the gleaming shops and factories, the bright young social workers, the custodial hierarchy—in brief, the whole hollow structure of rehabilitation that is based upon expediency, untested hypothesis, unwarranted conclusions from a pseudo-scientific empiricism." Hypno-analysis, we are told, is the answer to this serious problem, for the author has treated six patients with success. Each treatment takes four months approximately, but it is not made clear how many years were taken over these treatments, nor is there any mention of failures or selection of cases. An objection to hypno-analysis, as an alternative to the present penal system, is that rather a large number of trained analysts might be required! S. M. COLEMAN.

**L'Alcoolisme Aigu et Chronique.** By L. DEROBERT and H. DUCHENE. Paris: Librairie J. B. Baillière et Fils, 1942. Pp. 216.

Dr. Heuyer, in the preface, makes it clear that the cause for the collapse of France in 1940 was an outside agent—alcohol, and, more particularly, the vested interest of 3½ million persons, who gain their living in the wine industry. From 1939 to 1940 Dr. Heuyer and some of his colleagues called the authorities' attention to the fact that an inebriate army was being sent to the front. This warning was unheeded. Following the collapse there were restrictions and tariffs on the sale of alcohol. Now in 1942, again on account of vested interest, these measures were being relaxed. Dr. Heuyer, therefore, invited and encouraged two of his colleagues to marshal the facts.

The book is frank propaganda. A statistical section provides evidence to show the relation of alcoholism to crime, insanity, accidents, etc. A physiological section describes the physical and the mental effects of alcohol on the individual and on his descendants. A third section is concerned with legislation in regard to alcohol in France and other countries. A final section deals with the methods by which the use and abuse of alcohol can be further restricted and subjected to control.

Even the figures given here, and there are many questions to be asked about them, support the view that the abuse of alcohol is less common among the French than in certain other great nations. Wine production is a basic industry in France, and all those who believe in her revival will pin their faith in the resilience of Papa Grandet and his kind rather than in the polemics of Dr. Heuyer and his colleagues. S. M. COLEMAN.

**Controlled Projection: A Standard Experimental Procedure.** By JOHN C. RAVEN, M.Sc. London: H. K. Lewis, 1944. Pp. 38, fully illustrated. Price 12s. 6d.

In the foreword, Raven writes, "The organization of any idea or system of thought is determined by the person who forms it. . . . To understand the development of mental organization and the determinants of character, we need to know how people organize their ideas of themselves and the world they live in. . . ." He describes an experimental method for tackling this problem. Adult subjects are shown a drawing of a person, of the same age and sex as themselves, "sitting at a table thinking and scribbling on a bit of paper." They are asked to draw whatever they wish and simultaneously to answer questions about the person in the picture—what he might be interested in, what sort of people he likes, what is likeable and dislikeable about him, etc. Children are asked to draw whatever they wish, and simultaneously to fill in deliberately left gaps in a standard story. The drawings and verbatim records