

analysis, that of formulating a classification system. Empirical categories are taken out of the material; theoretical categories are read into the material. In this study, as might be expected, the theoretical categories used are taken from Freudian psychology.

The bulk of the book is concerned with a detailed description of material and methods. Eight chapters are devoted to the classification and scoring of the various items of dream material reported by the subjects used in the investigation. One of these chapters covers the theoretical scale, in which dreams are interpreted as symbolizing castration anxiety, castration wish, penis envy, orality and regression. Two chapters are devoted to scoring reliability and norms.

A chapter on scales of content analysis devised by others shows that the method in psychology dates back to 1935, when the analysts Franz Alexander and George Wilson published an article entitled "Quantitative Dream Studies: a Methodological Attempt at a Quantitative Evaluation of Psychoanalytical Material". No doubt "rat psychologists" would be expected to react with some satisfaction to any efforts by psychoanalysts to treat their material in the approved respectably scientific way. But this is not the place to continue that particular controversy.

This book makes laborious reading for those not well attuned to the statistical way of thinking. This is no fault of the literary style, which is clear and well-expressed, but is due to the necessarily extensive preoccupation with scoring, tables of figures and technical discussion. A book more for departments of psychology than for the psychiatrist's bookshelves.

H. M. FLANAGAN.

Theories in Social Psychology. By MORTON DEUTSCH and ROBERT M. KRAUSS. New York: Basic Books. 1965. Pp. 244. Price 25s.

Five types of approach to social psychology are considered through an exposition of the theories of their leading proponents. Gestalt psychology is represented by Asch and Heider, field theory by Lewin and Festinger, reinforcement theory by Miller, Dollard, Bandura, Hovland, Skinner and Homans, psychoanalysis by Freud and several post-Freudians, and role theory by Mead, Merton and Goffman. The book is intended for undergraduates and intelligent laymen and is as readable, comprehensible and accurate as such a brief summary can be. The authors have taken a critical view of their subject matter and give plenty of useful references.

J. K. WING.

5. ADDICTION

Alcoholism. By NEIL KESSEL and HENRY WALTON. London: Penguin Books. 1965. Pp. 179. Price 4s. 0d.

This Pelican in the new Studies in Social Pathology series should prove most useful and fill a very real need. A paperback of this type which has to sell a minimal 30,000 copies must be widely bought on impulse by many people with no medical knowledge or scientific training. With possibly 300,000 alcoholics in the United Kingdom and an uncounted number of close relatives indirectly affected by this illness, the number of people who require a short accurate and up to date account of alcoholism should assure it a wide sale. Those who do buy it will find that it gives a succinct and reliable account of most of the information acquired in the past twenty years.

One of the points made by the authors is that many doctors have a very limited knowledge of alcoholism and it is to be hoped that some of them, too, will buy this book so that they may painlessly bring themselves up to date before informed public opinion becomes aware of this deficiency.

T. H. BEWLEY.

The Addict in the Street. By JEREMY LARNER and RALPH TEFFERTELLER. London: Penguin Books. 1966. Pp. 251. Price 4s. 6d.

This account of young heroin addicts in New York was first published in the U.S.A. in 1964. It consists of descriptions of their addiction by ten subjects, with further short accounts of two of them given by their mothers. They are derived from tape recordings of interviews with a social worker, Ralph Tefferteller. The original tapes were edited by a professional writer, Jeremy Lerner. None of the accounts is long enough to do more than give a superficial idea of the person concerned, though the overall effect of the book is to convey the emptiness and repetitiveness of these addicts' lives. Those interested in addiction in this country will find many similarities with heroin addicts here. A fuller subjective account of the progress of heroin addiction can be found in Helen McGill Hughes, *Fantastic Lodge*, which was similarly compiled from tape recordings made by an addict over a period of years before her death.

T. H. BEWLEY.

6. CRIMINOLOGY

Comparative Criminology. By HERMANN MANNHEIM. 1st Edition. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. 1965. Vols. 1 and 2. Pp. 763. Price 84s. the set.

Those who think of themselves, however remotely, as criminologists have long looked forward to the

publication of this major work by Dr. Mannheim, who has already contributed more than anyone to the literature of English Criminology. It is a two-volume work, which fulfils all expectations and emerges as certainly the most comprehensive and balanced textbook of criminology in the English language.

The ramifications of criminology are now so wide—drawing upon the Law, Medicine and the Social Sciences—that one wonders if it will ever again be possible for one man to write such a book. It may be the textbook to end all textbooks. In the established practical sciences such as medicine, textbooks presuppose some general knowledge of the basic subjects such as biochemistry, bacteriology and pathology; but criminology is still in the process of achieving its amalgamation of basic sciences, and one of the great virtues of this textbook is that it surveys on an international scale the sources of knowledge over a very wide field.

About half the first volume is devoted to a very valuable review of research and methodology (the pitfalls of the criminal statistics, the use of case studies and experimental methods in research, prediction studies, etc.); the remaining half deals with the biological, psychological and psychiatric aspects of crime, including chapters on the psychology of the normal offender, the contribution of psychoanalysis to criminology, and the legal approach to the abnormal offender. These chapters show how we look from the point of view of a lawyer and a sociologist and it cannot be expected that the psychiatrist will learn as much from them as from the rest of the book. It is not possible, within the scope of a work of even this large size, to go into the pitfalls of psychometric and personality tests, the difficulties and arguments about diagnostic labels. But the references, especially to foreign studies, make a very useful starting point for further enquiries by psychiatrists.

The second volume is devoted to sociological studies—to the significance of social class, and the influences of anomie and criminal sub-cultures conceived in various ways; “white collar” and non-working class crime. Further sections deal with racial and economic influences and with group factors—family, school, gangs and criminal organizations. The orientation throughout is towards the aetiology of crime. There are side glances at treatment but no attempt to deal with the other half of the subject—Penology—or the legal, social and psychological aspects of treatment. One hopes that Dr. Mannheim will now be able to undertake this task, although he has already written a great deal about it.

As psychiatrists become more and more concerned with the treatment of offenders they become aware—or should do—of the limitations of the clinic-oriented

view of the problem. They have to find out about the law, the operations of the Courts, and types of penal treatment. If they want to carry out the research which is so badly needed, they have to interpret criminal statistics and at least be aware of the theories and findings of social psychology and sociology. All of these new interests call for reference books to make up at least a small shelf in the library of psychiatric hospitals. This is certainly one of the basic reference books to have, and will be enough on its own to introduce a psychiatrist in training to the sociology and social psychology of the subject.

T. C. N. GIBBENS.

Ventures in Criminology. By SHELDON and ELEANOR GLUECK. London: Tavistock Publications. 1964. Pp. 373. Price 65s.

The book is a collection of eighteen recent papers from these celebrated criminologists of the Harvard Law School. Their experience in the field now covers forty years and their list of publications is astonishing—49 books (counting translations) and over 200 articles. The first fifteen years were occupied with three large follow-up studies of 500 male prisoners, 500 women prisoners and 1,000 juvenile offenders. Their most famous study “Unravelling Juvenile Delinquency”, occupying a period of 8 years from 1940, compared 500 delinquent boys with 500 non-delinquent controls, was and organized on a lavish scale with a staff of social investigators, a psychiatrist-physician, two physical anthropologists, six psychologists, two Rorschach experts, three statisticians and several secretaries. From all this work has emerged “an entire system of prediction devices” including tables to be used in identifying potential delinquents at the early ages of 5 and 6 when they first enter school, tables to aid magistrates and judges in sentencing, and tables for the use of parole boards.

The papers, which tend to be a little repetitious, are mainly concerned in commenting upon and adding improvements to these basic studies. To the criminologist or psychiatrist who is familiar with the Gluecks’ writings, the chapter reviewing the numerous criticisms which have been levelled at the work is most interesting. The authors manage to defend themselves very adequately, yet the fact remains that somehow the work, though immensely stimulating, has not had quite the practical application that might have been expected. Possibly the attempt has been made to draw too definite a line between the rather artificial concepts of delinquents and non-delinquents, but possibly the fault is in us who expect too much and too quickly. Even if it were possible to ascertain