

books. This list covers more than three hundred inexpensive paperbacks which include virtually all the classics of psychiatry. The last chapter gives selected references since 1960 on developing trends in seventy-three countries covering all six W.H.O. Regions.

Because of the structure and the wide field it covers, this book will have a different appeal to readers of varying background. "Intended for mental health practitioners, researchers and administrators as well as for students and the citizen participants . . .", it is particularly to be recommended to administrators in education as well as health. Senior psychiatrists will already be aware of most of the contents. Nevertheless, especially in the last part, much practical information from scattered sources is brought together which will be valuable to a wider field of readers than those in formal training and research. Unfortunately the price is likely to restrict the book's use largely to the reference library.

J. E. GLANCY.

A Handbook on British Student Health Services.

By NICOLAS MALLESON. London: Pitman Medical Publishing Co. Ltd. 1965. Pp. 91. Price 12s. 6d.

Dr. Malleeson has become well-known as an exponent of student health services, and his advice has naturally been sought, both in Britain and abroad, about various aspects of medical practice with student patients. This book has been written as an explanation of various aspects of the strategy and tactics of organizing and running medical services for students. It will be invaluable reading for University and college administrators and tutors who are contemplating the establishment of new services, and a useful guide for doctors who are concerned with students' problems.

The first three chapters deal with the procedures for initiating a student health service. The requirements of a properly organized service, the extent of necessary clinical facilities, and finance, accommodation, equipment and staffing are discussed in some detail. The author then cites some statistical data relating to his own experience at University College, with particular regard to the referral rates for psychiatric illnesses. He gives his own views about the aetiology and management of emotional disorders, especially as related to academic difficulties. Many would disagree with some of his formulations of these problems; but his emphasis on the principles of prevention and early treatment of emotional ill-health and psychosocial difficulties among students is timely. There are two appendices, one listing the

student health services at present in operation in Britain, and one containing selected and classified references to the literature.

R. H. CAWLEY.

6. CRIMINOLOGY.

Criminology in Transition. Edited by T. GRYGIER, H. JONES, and J. C. SPENCER. London: Tavistock Publications. Pp. 308, Price 45s.

This is a symposium, by thirteen of Dr. Hermann Mannheim's former students, to celebrate his seventy-fifth birthday. The title is well chosen, for Mannheim has said that each successive generation has the task of working out afresh its views on problems of crime and of translating them into legislation, and he himself has made a major contribution to this translation. The contributions are from the fields of sociology, psychology, psychiatry, the law, social work and academic criminology; they include the topics of punishment and sentencing, prison and after-care, problems in methodology, and some articles of historical and international interest. It is perhaps a tribute to the breadth of Dr. Mannheim's teaching that these varied contributions from all over the world predominantly complement rather than oppose one another. It is encouraging to find an academic lawyer writing "one cannot afford to overlook the importance of considering the way in which punishment is regarded by the recipient", and to find a psychiatrist integrating his work with that of a lawyer and a sociologist. The book as a whole will thus offer to psychiatrists a stimulating commentary on modern developments in this related discipline.

Of particular interest is an excellent article by Dr. T. C. N. Gibbens, entitled "Prediction Studies and Psychiatric Diagnosis" which surveys existing work, studies the influence of mental abnormality upon the re-conviction rates of Borstal boys and, by adding clinical criteria, extends the effectiveness of the Mannheim and Wilkins prediction scale.

In a fascinating article on the evolution of prisons, Dr. Norval Morris confidently predicts that before the end of the century prisons as we know them will have vanished; he cites the existing American Huber law which, in certain States, permits felons serving sentences of not more than five years to hold jobs in the community and to go daily to work, spending only their evenings and week-ends in the prison, and to have their earnings applied in part towards the cost of their maintenance and in part for the support of their families. And in Belgium, since 1963, prisoners serving sentences up to three months may be allowed "semi-imprisonment" by which they continue in