

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