

But the reviewer believes that any discussion on this involved subject is misleading unless it exposes the differences which arise when eminent lawyers oppose the views of other lawyers of equal eminence, and doctors those of other doctors of equal standing, on almost every facet of this many-sided problem.

The general principles introduced by Freud receive brief notice, and the ethical difficulties which the unconscious mind has brought to light in our own time. Sir Russell Brain considers the physical basis of mind makes it the most vulnerable of all things in nature. He reminds us that—"In the past, men have been compelled by violence to act against their wills, but our contemporaries have learned how to violate the will itself. To employ fatigue or drugs to make a man accept ideas which he would normally reject, or to confess to offences which he has not committed, is the last derision of the mind, all the more deadly because it is apparently so easy."

NORWOOD EAST.

International Review of Criminal Policy. No. 1, January, 1952. United Nations Department of Social Affairs, New York. Pp. 135. Price \$2.00.

The Preface to the first volume of this review states that the United Nations hope that it will afford, at least in part, reliable world-wide information on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. It aims to be a journal of applied criminological science rather than a scientific journal in the narrow sense, and it is not primarily a legal journal, although it recognizes that criminal law and procedure are major instruments of criminal policy. Emphasis will be attached to bibliographical material and technical information, and the publication will largely rely on the national correspondents of the Department of Social Affairs now being appointed. It also hopes to obtain voluntary co-operation of unofficial and interested persons and organizations at home and abroad, as well as copies of new publications. The Review will be issued twice yearly.

The present number deals with international activities in this particular sphere and the principal international non-governmental organizations concerned. Observations "On the International Comparison of Criminal Statistics" is discussed by Marc Ancel, and "Work Colonies in The Union of South Africa" by Louis van Schalkwijk. A comprehensive bibliography of current literature follows.

For a long time there has been need of such a publication. The first number of the Review shows the way in which this want may be fulfilled.

NORWOOD EAST.

The Earliest Stages of Delinquency. By H. EDELSTON. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone, 1952. Pp. 200. Price 10s. 6d.

This psychiatric study by the Director of the Bradford Child Guidance Clinic is the result of fifteen years' experience. The book is divided into three parts. The first deals with the approach to the problem, the technique of the clinical examination and a general survey of the field. The second part considers treatment and adjustment at home, treatment by removal from home, and a short chapter on characterological disorders. The last part discusses the diagnosis, psychological factors and constitutional defects of delinquency. An outline of the generally accepted lines of treatment follows, and a more detailed account of newer methods, which Dr. Edelston considers are not so much appreciated or exploited but are more distinctive of the Child Guidance approach.

The book is clearly written and the thirty cases illustrating the text are well chosen. The author claims to have introduced in this study the psychiatric approach without losing sight of traditional moral standards. He considers that the part played by religious feeling in setting up many institutions for homeless children is unfortunately waning.

Those who are entering upon Child Guidance work as well as other social welfare workers will find the book useful.

NORWOOD EAST.

A Textbook of Abnormal Psychology. By R. M. DORCUS AND G. W. SHAFFER. Fourth edition. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. Pp. xvi + 717. Price 38s. 6d.

This is the fourth edition of a book we have all come to know well and admire. This edition has had added to it chapters on Brain Damage Disorders, Psychosomatic Disorders and the History of Mental Illness, together with a glossary.

There are a number of irritating mistakes which should have been avoided: i.e., in the glossary, anastomosis is not necessarily the union of two "hollow" structures by "operation." The structures may be solid and anastomose naturally. Abnormally slow heart beat is *bradycardia*, not *brachycardia*. *Deja Vu* is the impression of having seen something which *has* been seen before. Leucotomy is the section of any area of white matter in the brain, not now the "removal of small cores of brain tissue." A sarcoma can be a *very* malignant tumour. On p. 272, *pervitin* is *pervitin*, and *pemphigus* is *pemphigus*. Surely *neurasthenia* and *psychasthenia* are terms better discarded; they have been a dumping-ground for all sorts of conditions for years. *Labotomy* would no doubt be *lobotomy* and *sodium amytal* is *sodium amytal*.

In the new chapter on brain damage disorders, which is on the whole well done, we meet again the confusion between leucotomy and lobotomy. Small cores are no longer removed at different levels of the brain structure as a procedure constituting leucotomy.

Will modern writers *never* abandon the use of the word *amentia* for feeble-mindedness? The word is a confusing one, in Holland it is used as synonymous with confusional insanity and in Italy "*amenza*" is also confusional insanity. The word *oligophrenia* is surely now accepted.

The section on psychosurgery, which covers a page and a half, is very superficially dealt with and by no means up to date. It seems to us rather an unkind reflection on physical and chemical treatment to head the chapter "Treatment by Physical and Chemical Assault." The use of chemicals to provide sleep in a patient in good condition is sound psychology and sound medicine is most certainly *not* based on an over evaluation of the importance of sleep. The authors obviously have little experience of the terrors of insomnia.

We think that under the section dealing with psychopathic personalities some mention might have been made of the E.E.G. findings, which have an important relationship to the problems of juvenile delinquency. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Diseases of the Nervous System. By W. RUSSELL BRAIN. Fourth edition. London: Geoffrey Cumberledge, Oxford University Press, 1951. Pp. 1002. Price 42s.

The appearance of a fourth edition of this well-known and excellent textbook is very welcome.

In the chapter dealing with intoxication, the treatment of alcohol addiction by means of the conditioned reflex treatment and by means of *antabuse* might have been given at much greater length. The technique, contra-indication and dangers of these treatments are all well known now and there is an extensive literature. A summary of this would be invaluable either to the student who is asked the question of how to treat alcohol addiction, or the general practitioner who is faced with a case in his practice and has almost certainly not got any access to the literature on the subject.

As only some 130 cases of temporal arteritis have been reported in the literature during the past twenty years it may be considered a very rare condition and hardly worth a place in a text-book. If it is worth a place then a more complete description might have been given, including the mental symptoms.

These are, however, minor criticisms in what most of us have come to regard as our standard neurological text-book.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.