

Part II.—Reviews.

Intelligence and Crime : A Study of Penitentiary and Reformatory Offenders. By SIMON H. TULCHIN. Chicago : The University of Chicago Press, 1939. Pp. xii + 166. Price \$2.

This important investigation is based on psychological tests applied to all Illinois State Reformatory and State Penitentiary offenders over a seven-year period. The tests were applied to more than 10,000 males and 150 females ; no valid deductions can be drawn from the latter on account of their small number. The essential result obtained from this statistical survey is that the proportion of criminals with inferior mentality is no higher than in the general population, as indicated by using exactly the same tests and assuming the Illinois draft army to be representative of young men in that state. It is therefore concluded that criminologists must look to other factors than differences in intelligence for an explanation of crime.

There is, however, some evidence to suggest that intelligence may play an important role as a contributing factor in determining the type of crime. It was found that the highest median scores were made by the men committed for fraud and the lowest for men committed for sex crimes. Intelligence is also considered in relation to race, recidivism, age, height, weight, educational record, marital status, employment status and religion. S. M. COLEMAN.

Medical Diseases of War. By Sir ARTHUR HURST, M.A., D.M., F.R.C.P. London : Edward Arnold & Co., 1940. Pp. viii + 427. Price 16s.

In this book it is interesting to note that the first half is solely concerned with the psychoneuroses of war and allied conditions. The second section provides chapters on those general diseases commonly met with by medical officers in the last war. Here are included Trench Fever, Typhoid, Dysentery, Epidemic Jaundice, War Nephritis, Skin Diseases (by Dr. H. W. Barber), and Gas Poisoning.

Much of the first section is devoted to a detailed study of the varying manifestations of hysteria in soldiers. The author has been able to draw on a very wide experience in the last war and there are numerous excellent case-histories. It is pointed out that the slow methods of treatment used in civilian practice are neither necessary nor practicable in war-time. At first much use was made of suggestion with or without hypnosis, but experience showed that the method of choice is explanation, persuasion and re-education. Details in treatment vary with the symptomatology, but the essential principles remain the same. Judging by the case reports, the method of treatment given in such detail in this book is justified by its results. This section also contains a chapter on anxiety neuroses by Dr. Ross.

First published in 1916, a second edition was called for in 1918. The