

personalities and psychogenic developments. And this is just what Professor Klages has done in this monograph. The pursuit of his chosen topic—abnormalities of drive—indeed does take him over the entire field of psychopathology, and he does not enter on this journey without having clarified the role of drive in the normal. This latter task made it necessary to explore not only the psychological but also the sociological and the philosophical aspects of the problem, which include that of freedom of the will and many similar topics not often taken on by psychiatrists.

The most concrete knowledge which seemed to emerge from this far-flung search through the literature on drive refers to the disorders of drive associated with localized cerebral lesions. It appears that the disorders of drive associated with lesions in the frontal lobes are recognizably different from those due to lesions in the midbrain. Typical examples of the latter can be observed in cases of encephalitis lethargica. Also of interest are the observations on drive defects in schizophrenia.

The psychopathology of drive abnormalities in the personality disorders is still vague, and discussions here are constantly in danger of gliding off into pure speculation. The author is well aware of this danger, but avoiding it entirely would have restricted him to a very small number of clear unequivocal facts, as the field is largely uncharted. He discusses a number of personality typologies in terms of drive disorders, and in doing this he draws attention, amongst other things to the work of E. Braun, *Die Vitale Person*, Thieme, Leipzig, 1933, which offers much of interest, but appears to have been largely forgotten.

The book is stimulating precisely because it shows up both the importance of such studies and our ignorance on the subject.

J. HOENIG.

CRIMINOLOGY

The Dangerous Offender: The Fourth Frank Newsam Memorial Lecture. By LEON RADZINOWICZ. Published by the *Police Journal* (reprinted from the issue of September 1968). East Row, Little London, Chichester, Sussex. Pp. 35. Price 5s.

Professor Radzinowicz prefaces this *tour de force* on dangerous criminality with some historical examples of potentially dangerous groups within society—the English Jacobins, the Tolpuddle Martyrs, the Luddites, Chartists, the ‘criminal hordes’ and ‘sturdy beggars’, ‘dangerous classes’ of the mid-

nineteenth century, right up to the recent teddy-boy, and the minority groups of the present day. He asserts that nearly always the threat has evaporated with the improvement of social conditions, and that too often it has been the panic within the forces of law and order that has produced the violence. As he says, he is ‘all for keeping cool’, yet the picture which he subsequently paints of organized crime burgeoning in quantity, impunity and profitability is scarcely cooling, nor is it quite clear what social conditions are to be improved. The point might also have been made that it is the process of change and innovation which is often perceived as dangerous, while the equally dangerous policies of established majorities may be accepted apathetically, or even followed enthusiastically.

Professor Radzinowicz rightly stresses the slender links between psychiatric illness and crime, though his statement that ‘apart from the professional and the severely psychopathic or subnormal, murderers are very unlikely to repeat their crime’ should perhaps have included a caution in respect of the covertly paranoid patient who is quite likely to repeat his murderous offence, while severe subnormality usually prevents crimes altogether.

He is on surer ground in describing the professional criminals ‘the criminal syndicate is a great and growing danger. Nothing detracts from the seriousness of the threat it holds out, no limit can be set to its possible repercussions, international as well as national. We can be sure it has not yet finished expanding its empire or refining its techniques’; gambling and narcotics might provide the route by which syndicates could move into this country.

The need for the development of new police techniques and perhaps for surveillance devices (tapping and bugging), albeit strictly limited and regulated by statute, and for the continued removal of obstacles to justice (e.g. unanimity of juries, ex-prison jurors) are usefully discussed.

In the second half of the lecture, Professor Radzinowicz draws on his great knowledge of criminology, and on his experience as chairman of that part of the Advisory Council which recently reviewed this very problem, to consider the history, theory and practical means of dealing with dangerous long-term offenders. ‘We need to know a lot more about dangerous offenders and especially about dangerous professional criminals. . . . The search for more effective approaches to the treatment of those whose offences are associated with severe mental illness or abnormality must be continued. Aversion therapy, for example, may have something to offer for a few. Some may need mental hospitals rather than prisons. But again no easy way out is in sight.’ He advocates a concerted approach

through the Police Research and Development Branch, the Home Office Research Unit, the Prison Department and the Scientific Committee and the universities.

Doctors assess dangerousness of illness in a variety of ways: mortality, degree and length of disability, infectiousness, response to treatment, ease of detection and thus of early treatment; they know that diseases can be effectively tackled at several different points (draining marshes, spraying houses and dosing humans with anti-malarial drugs); they know too that the most infectious and killing illnesses have sometimes been the easiest to prevent, once the necessary research or serendipity has shown the way. It would seem from Professor Radzinowicz's discourse that this analogy applies in every way to dangerous criminals.

P. D. SCOTT.

Controlling Delinquents. Edited by STANTON WHEELER. London: John Wiley and Sons. 1968. Pp. 332. Price 75s.

This is a symposium on methods of preventing and treating delinquency—what is done, what the agencies think they are doing, and what delinquents themselves feel about it. Most of the contributors are sociologists, but there are also psychologists, physicians, a lawyer and an anthropologist.

A variety of areas are touched upon. Two police systems are examined and compared (the more enlightened one has the higher delinquency rate). Problems arising between different disciplines (police, magistrates, probation officers, psychiatrists) when working in the same field, are considered; as expected, the emphasis is on the need for better communication, but other interesting facts emerge, e.g. the more widely the juvenile court judge is informed, the severer his dispositions. Perhaps of more direct interest to psychiatrists are the two chapters on child guidance and court clinics; doubt is cast as to whether in their present form these clinics are effective in the delinquency field; they tend (as O'Neal and Robins indicated some years ago) to avoid the aggressive and acting-out cases and concentrate on the younger age groups, and even the two court clinics only accepted one-third of referred cases for treatment; many families found their access to these agencies 'strewn with barriers and impediments', and some of the agencies were inclined to define their aims in terms of the special skills of their workers rather than their clients' needs. There are two studies of how the delinquent views himself and his admission to a corrective institution; these are limited by the fact that the interrogations and tests

took place at only one point soon after admission, and we know from other studies that reported inspections vary greatly with the stage of the incarceration. There is consideration of the need of juvenile delinquents for legal aid, and a chapter on actuarial versus clinical prediction of delinquency; this latter does not distinguish early treatment from prevention, and thus leads to some confusion of objectives. An interesting chapter on the variety of styles of the 'detached worker' (the professional, the ideologist, the moralist, the socializer) and the satisfactions which each derive from their work, is not difficult to transpose to some other disciplines. There is a demonstration, also, of how a computer can be brought to bear on the problems of working with juvenile gangs.

The book will be of most use to those involved academically or through research with juvenile delinquency, but all child psychiatrists and forensic psychiatrists will certainly find something of interest in it.

P. D. SCOTT.

Aspects of Social Control in Welfare States. Edited by NILS CHRISTIE. London: Tavistock Publications. Pp. 184. Price 55s.

This is the second volume in the Scandinavian Studies in Criminology, and like its predecessor contains a series of short articles by different authors. The Welfare States referred to are those of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland.

As the editor comments in the preface to this volume, interest in criminology now extends beyond the criminal to the study of the control systems which both designate him criminal and deal with him thereafter. It is with these systems, and the possible evaluation of their functions, that this book is concerned.

The nine articles include a discussion of the legal framework that underlies the various systems of the four countries, the perception of the various processes by different levels of society, possible methods of evaluating sentencing processes, and studies of conflicts between different organizations within the system and within the staff of a given organization.

To some extent one feels, after reading some of these articles, that concern for human beings, the criminals, is being replaced by concern about the system and how it can be perfected. However, as the first contributor claims, although Scandinavian trials may be rather dull and boring performances they may result in a more rational and reasonable way of finding out the truth and evaluating the conduct of the accused. One also perhaps detects a movement