

those most concerned in the advancement of the science. The science of psychology is not itself immune from moral and emotional bias. There are few psychologists who would claim to be able to rear a child to the age of five with any certainty of success. The crucial test of capacity to control an individual through environmental influence has not yet been passed by anyone, psychologist or layman. This consideration has a bearing on criminology in two ways: it reminds us that there is scope for experiment in familial education and sociology of the first five years, and that however successful this experiment may be, there are deep factors of a primitive order which require a specialized form of manipulation. The medical section of the Association for Scientific Treatment of Delinquency and Crime should focus attention on the divergent views and tendencies of individual psychology.

F. H. HEALEY.

Concerning the Dynamics of Crime. (*Psychol. Clin.*, vol. xxi, Sept.-Nov., 1932.)
Johnson, A. E.

The criminal and the neurotic show the same deviation from the normal in the developmental process. In both there is a failure of the integrative forces in the personality. The difference between the criminal and the neurotic lies in their differing ability to bear stress. The criminal does not bear stress well; he is constitutionally incapable of sustained effort or strain; he must do something at once to get relief. Criminals are only unhappy when they are driven back on their neuroticism by obstruction to action. The commission of a crime and surrender represent two efforts to escape from unbearable tension. A complete change of attitude in our view of crime is necessary. The problem cannot be solved by emotion of any kind. The objective, impersonal attitude of the scientist must be adopted. Free-will and responsibility are obsolete conceptions. We must concentrate on developing ways of integrating personality.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

Psychiatry and the Criminal. (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, vol. xii, Nov., 1932.)
Leavitt, F. H.

The author traces the gradual development of "law" and considers the various objects of "punishment". The present situation in the United States is most serious; murder in the great cities is from ten to twenty times more frequent than in European cities of similar size. Methods of prevention suggested are greater care of youth in the city centres, for these latter are the main breeding-grounds of the "criminal". Child guidance clinics are favoured, for criminality is often the outcome of untreated personality difficulties. It is essential that all persons accused of felonies should be fully examined before trial, so that the judge may have some knowledge of the person with whom he is dealing as well as of the particular anti-social act which that person has committed. A psychiatric clinic should be attached to every juvenile court. Probation officers should be better paid, should have training in psychology, and should be given fewer cases to supervise. About 20% of offenders show a pronounced degree of mental inferiority. The clash of racial cultures is a large factor in the production of crime.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

Criminal Impulse in the Algerian Native [*Impulsivité criminelle chez l'indigène algérien*]. (*Ann. M.d. Psych.*, Dec., 1932.) Porot, A., and Arrii, D.-C.

A psycho-dynamic study of 40 cases of sudden impulsive crime among the natives of Algeria. Homicide was found to be particularly prevalent, nine-tenths of the crimes being murders or attempts at murder. The case-material falls into two groups. In the first group, 21 cases, the crime proved to be a pathological episode in the course of some psychotic state. These, alcoholic hallucinosis, toxic confusional states, delusional conditions, acute psychomotor crises and twilight or fugue states with or without epilepsy, differed little from the psychoses met with in Europeans. It was noted, however, that in the paraphrenias, delusions