

In the treatment of the criminal, as in the treatment of the psychotic, re-education of character has to be carried out at several mental levels, and the individual approach must be supplemented by general measures. It is pointed out that the view of the sociologist is macroscopical, while the view of the analytical psychologist is microscopical.

The application of the methods of psychology to the problem of delinquency will result in more effective and more economical control of crime, but the author stresses the fact that there exists a certain amount of intractable material among delinquents.

*Psychology of Crime. III: The Element of Persecution. Christie, T.*

The author looks at the psychological aspect of the young delinquent from a new angle, and shows an association between delinquency and insanity. He postulates that the idea of persecution is based on a sense of injustice which results from a feeling of inferiority. He shows that there are three degrees of this persecutory trend, namely a minimum, a medium and a maximum degree. The last-named is the certified paranoid case of mental hospital practice. Two interesting cases are described showing how criminal careers were established on this basis of persecutory ideas.

*Psychology of Crime. IV. Rickman, John.*

In this paper three points in criminal psychology are emphasized: (a) the inability of the criminal to give a reasonable explanation of his act, (b) the compulsive element in crime, (c) the fact that criminals do not appear to be as aggressive as the public think. The first two points are shared with the neurotic.

It is stated that crimes are attempts at relief from conflict. The basis of the conflict is said to be the "Œdipus situation". Sadistic fantasies and bad homes are the lot of many neurotic and unhappy persons, but the central feature in the criminal's life is a split in his mind in the field of instinctual discharge. The criminal fails to integrate the aggressive impulse into the structure of his mental life, the break from the normal occurs early in life, and this early failure in integration is the specific causal factor in crime. It is aggravated by a lack of parental love, which hinders the criminal from realizing that love is a bond in personal and social life. Criminals have an emotional difficulty in applying themselves to everyday work. Work requires a pliancy in respect to activity and passivity; this pliancy the criminal lacks and he cannot work harmoniously with others. Psychopathological theories concerning the specific ætiological factor in criminality fall into two groups—those which class it with the neuroses, and those which class it with the character traits. The criminal has been thought of as wicked and not as ill, especially in the early days, when neurotic symptoms were not understood. The most valuable contribution made by psychopathologists to the study of crime is in the clarification of ætiological factors; when these are confused, the work of the lawyer, the eugenicist and the sociologist is painful, uncertain and wasteful.

*Psychology of Crime. V. Glover, Edward.*

This author stresses the relative importance of psychological and sociological factors in the treatment of crime. That a difference of opinion exists is obvious from a comparison of the psychological presentation by Rickman with the sociological presentation by Field. The difference would be even more obvious if the sociological factor were limited to the environmental influence exerted on a child from birth to the age of five. Even among psychologists there is a striking divergence of opinion as to the genetic significance of environmental factors, and an even greater difference of opinion as to the therapeutic importance of environmental handling during the first five years.

He points out that the main obstacle to progress in criminology is not so much the ignorance and inertia of the public, as the emotional barriers in the minds of