

interventions from the behaviour therapy to psychoanalysis) and somatic treatment involving drugs and electroconvulsive therapy (ECT). The description of the 53 cases is helped by including guest contributors in certain fields and by selecting historical cases from Alzheimer, Kraepelin, Freud and Cleckley.

Their first book was a great success and I am sure the second will be also. The authors write with great good humour and pick on eye-catching titles for the cases which appear to have been derived from the detective novels of Erle Stanley Gardner. Each case is described by a title indicating its key elements, after which our three 'Perry Masons' analyse and dissect it with gusto before constructing a plan of treatment and in some cases describing the actual outcome. Books that concentrate on case histories sometimes fall to the level of caricature in which the descriptions fit the author's requirements so well that they are clearly artificial. Dr Perry and his colleagues are too honest to fall into this trap; they give descriptions that are stamped with veracity – I particularly liked the Case of Harry the Turtle (schizotypal personality disorder) and that of the Once-Contented Car Washer (undifferentiated schizophrenia) – and the subsequent descriptions are written with sensitivity and understanding. Many psychiatrists now like to think of themselves as eclectic in their therapeutic approaches but in practice few are. The analysis of the cases demonstrates the true value of eclecticism and the integration of the different approaches is carried out so cleverly that there are no seams between them. The only addition I would make is one to illustrate that DSM does not cater for all cases. We need the Case of the Difficult Diagnosis to show that even DSM can sometimes lead us astray!

I heartily recommend this book to those who wish to see American classification in action. It is instructive and stimulating and ideal for educational purposes. In the preface the authors also state that the book was intended from the start to be fun. They succeed in this aim so we can all laugh as we learn.

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Towards a New Personality. By THEODORE MILLON. New York/Chichester: Wiley. 1990. 200 pp. £24.50.

Personology is attracting new interest, although the relation of this work to that of Murray is often not entirely clear. Millon in this volume has attempted to develop a new personological theory that has a direct bearing on personality disorders which are of increasing importance in American psychiatry.

Millon claims that his theory is embedded in modern biology and science and there is reference to the second law of thermodynamics, sociobiology, r and κ strategy, catastrophe theory and chaos and the bipolarity in

the psychological theorising of Freud, Eysenck and Gray, *inter alia*. From all this discussion Millon claims that three bipolar dimensions underlie personality – "pleasure–pain, passive–active and self–other", this last being confirmed both by biology and Greek mythology. Having established these polarities, Millon shows how they apply to the DSM–III–R axis-II personality disorders and then discusses the tests which claim to measure these polarities. One of them is of great interest to the theory – the Millon Personality Type Questionnaire, but no details of this test are given which are still in press.

This reviewer finds it hard to evaluate this book. The theory is bold and embraces much, if not all, of personality, yet no details of its empirical basis are given. Conceptually I remained unconvinced because in this field notoriously the warning *tot homines quot sententiae* is always true.

Furthermore, the style is unnecessarily abstract and I fear pompous yet at times bathetic. We are told that it is women that become pregnant not men, for example. This is a pity because the theory is interesting and I think that Millon, who was trying to emulate Freud's project and Wilson's sociobiology, was ill served by such lofty ideals. Nevertheless, in brief, an interesting but annoyingly difficult book.

PAUL KLINE, *Professor of Psychometrics, University of Exeter*

Vandalized Lovemaps: Paraphiliac Outcome of Seven Cases in Paediatric Sexology. By JOHN MONEY and MARGARET LAMACZ. Buffalo, NY: Prometheus Books. 1990. 224 pp. £18.50.

This is the age of sexual counter-reformation which has (whatever information made sex positive and permissible) made sex negative and heretical. Thus, commercialisation of sex, the professionalisation of victimology leading to abuse by the social scientists, and the pathologisation of sex by inventing sexual addiction are the three main strategies of the sexual counter transformation. This, as Money & Lamacz argue, has put paid to the advancement of the science of sexology, especially the paediatric one. In this book they develop the theme of 'lovemap' further by giving detailed case histories of seven of the patients who have attended the paediatric and endocrinal clinics at the Johns Hopkins University.

Lovemaps was a concept developed by Money in 1986. He postulates a lovemap as a functional and developmental template that functions in mind and brain. This template presents an idealised programme of sexuo-erotic activity in imagery and/or actual performance. Since paraphiliac lovemaps are said to be stable over a life time, the whole treatment plan therefore has to be preventive. It is a fascinating concept and Professor Money deserves congratulations on this alone.

However, vandalism of these lovemaps is an entirely different matter. Vandalisation is normally defined as the wanton or deliberate destruction. Where the lovemaps exist fully formed, such destruction cannot be deliberate because Money & Lamacz are putting forward a theory of vandalism as a non-deliberate act. The authors have not clarified the exact role of psychodynamic versus physical or organic factors in their cases. Of the seven cases they report, five have sex-organ anomaly. Thus the cards are already stacked against them. Alas, they ignore the paraphiliac cases who do not have sex-organ or other physical anomalies but still have, in street parlance, 'kinky sex' or 'perversions'. Indeed it is a first step in recognising aetiological factors in an under-researched field, but the style and the contents of the book make it difficult to read. The concept of lovemaps deserved to be developed further but unfortunately vandalised lovemaps will have a very limited appeal to a very limited audience.

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The Craft of Psychotherapy. Twenty-seven Studies. By I. H. PAUL. New Jersey: Jason Aronson. 1989. 307 pp. \$30.00.

This book has an unusual structure. Paul, a psychoanalyst working in New York, echoes the verbal exchange that is central to the practice of psychoanalytic psychotherapy by casting his text in the form of a dialogue between the reader – an informed learner – and a teacher, with the author in his expert role as supervisor and practitioner. This dyadic exchange brackets sections of dialogue between patient and therapist, some of their possible responses to each other and an examination of the meaning. All this may appear more complicated than it is. The book is divided into seven sections: the psychotherapist's craft, basic instruction, business, interpretation, timing, what to interpret when, and resistance. Within these sections are the 27 studies of the subtitle. Therapists experienced in dynamic psychotherapy will instantly recognise the frequently encountered, tense scenarios explored in these studies. Examples are: "But you're the therapist!", "But what good is that?", "It's embarrassing", "I am bothered by you sitting there and staring at me", "Am I like your other patients?" and, unsettlingly, "You do have a supervisor, don't you?"

Most dialogical books are diabolical to read. Either you cannot find the topic you are interested in or the question is not in the form you want. For the most part, Paul has avoided these pitfalls. He has drawn on his extensive experience of supervising therapists at an early stage in their training and deals sensitively and encouragingly with many of the problems of the method. He also has a clear idea about the method that he is teach-

ing. The basic instruction is for the therapist to be minimally directive; this stance informs the patient that he can talk about the things he wants to talk about and that the therapist will listen, will try to understand and, when he has something useful to say, will say it. Great emphasis is placed on neutrality with respect to content. This is not to say that the therapist does not have preconceptions about what would be helpful for the patient to explore, but he tries to avoid imposing these predilections on the patient, allowing as far as is humanly possible a free choice of topic. A frame is then set which facilitates the reflective examination, so characteristic of the psychoanalytic method, of how the patient chooses – or is transferentially impelled – to use the session. A useful distinction is made between business and narrative, the former encompassing practical matters of fee, schedule and procedure that contribute to the structure of therapy, the latter being the stuff of therapy. Business should be dealt with directly and without interpretation, which is reserved for narrative.

The predilection of this reviewer is for a more humanistic, interpersonal style of therapy, but there is no doubt that that advocated by Paul places the needs and concerns of the patient centre stage and fosters their close examination. The therapist scrutinises carefully the departures from neutrality. Paul ably illustrates the way in which neutrality means not taking sides, either with people in the patient's life or with aspects of the patient's self. To do this well requires discipline and dedication. This is a useful text for supervisors and novices.

MARK AVELINE, *Consultant Psychotherapist, Nottingham Psychotherapy Unit*

Ending Men's Violence Against their Partners. By RICHARD A. STORDEUR and RICHARD STILLE. London: Sage Publications. 1989. 320 pp. £29.25 (hb), £13.95 (pb).

The authors of this book advise their readers to use it as a practical guide to the group treatment of men who batter their partners. The text is divided into four parts, the first of which covers theoretical perspectives and gives a brief overview of historical and social aspects of violence against women by men and the development of specialised treatment programmes for the male perpetrators. Social, psychological and feminist/political theories of wife battering are outlined, and a comprehensive catalogue of characteristics typical of the batterer himself is discussed.

Part II, headed "Individual contacts", describes assessment procedures and crisis intervention.

In Part III group treatment is described. The closed group is psychoeducational in orientation and the leaders are directive. Typically, batterers have little awareness of their emotions, have poor communication skills and grew up in families where violence was used