

The authors postulate six factors which may increase the risk of lasting psycho-pathology among victims and the literature on disasters, such as it is, does seem to support their conclusions:—

- (1) “. . . serious and unexpected life threat to individuals, their friends and family . . .”
- (2) “. . . bereavement suffered by the victims”
- (3) “Prolongation of physical suffering, life threat, and the lack of normal necessities over an extended period of time, coupled with the impossibility of changing or ameliorating the situation”.
- (4) “. . . displacement or . . . new modes of living after the disaster . . .”
- (5) “The proportion of a community or group affected by the disaster . . .”
- (6) “. . . disasters that are man-made are likely to result in a widespread feeling of having been betrayed by those who were trusted. Such loss leads to conflicts, recriminations and alienation that lessen the sense of community”.

To these I would add the absence of psycho-social support from inside or outside the community capable of creating an organized response to the special needs of a community in distress. One of the saddest things about Buffalo Creek seems to have been the fact that all the sociologists, psychologists and psychiatrists who studied that community seem to have entered as employees of the lawyers. None of them seems to have used their expertise to help other than by obtaining financial compensation for the victims.

There was, however, one group in Buffalo Creek who “exhibited less psycho-pathology” in all sub-samples, these were the black population. After equating all possible variables the authors conclude “. . . many of the black men participated in committees formed after this disaster to work toward the consolidation of the community. Also, they were instrumental in starting the litigation movement. We suspect these were potent factors in improving their mental health”. Experience in Aberfan supports this conclusion.

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The Practice of Multimodal Therapy: Systematic, Comprehensive and Effective Psychotherapy. By ARNOLD A. LAZARUS. Maidenhead, Berkshire: McGraw Hill. 1982. Pp 272. £14.50.

This book's subtitle is surely what all psycho-therapists aim for; many may feel they achieve rather

less. Lazarus' two main contributions are, firstly, a systematic assessment of behaviour, affect, sensation, imagery, cognition, inter-personal relationships and drugs/biological factors. Secondly he gives guidance to the selection and combination of appropriate psychotherapy techniques, a “technical eclecticism” as he describes it. Although behaviourally biased, these cover the spectrum from cognition to action. Clinical illustrations are provided.

The book gives the impression of rapid, rather thoughtless writing. Important theoretical issues fail to be resolved. The author's main difficulty is to convey to readers the modes of thinking and working of a charismatic psychotherapist.

A book for the specialist library.

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Analysis, Repair and Individuation. By KENNETH LAMBERT. London: Academic Press. 1982. Pp 234. £12.50.

The latest publication in this series by one of the foremost proponents of modern Jungian practice and theory provides an elegant appraisal in fine academic style of further aspects and developments in post Jungian psychology. Those not familiar with Jungian jargon will find it the most readable of modern Jungian works.

A highly developed account tracing the modifications as applied by later workers to basic Jungian psychology in terms of psycho-analytical developments and changes in analytical psychology itself is presented. The relationship between patient and analyst is discussed with reference to the Hippocratic oath and to the Pauline concept of agape.

The central theme is the concept of individuation. There is an emphasis on clinical activities and the way they are being used to facilitate the psychological movement of patients into individuation.

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Naissance de la Médecine. By HENRI EY. Paris: Masson S.A. 1981. Pp 230. No price stated.

The late Henri Ey proposed to write a history of psychiatry in four parts: (1) *The Birth of Medicine (Naissance de la Médecine)*; (2) the development of medical doctrines from Hippocrates to the present time; (3) the birth of psychiatry; (4) the development