

The papers presented are diverse in style and content. The first three describe how the symposium was set up with a parallel programme of performing arts at the Cockpit Theatre. Professor Segal then provides an informative account of the development of special education and integration of the arts into this from an international perspective.

Poitevan writes an exciting chapter on how seeing people with mental disabilities being creative is a potent method for changing attitudes, and that such expression can be used by those with disabilities to reveal difficulties within the organisations or institutions that they are involved with. This may, of course, be quite a challenge to those institutions. He also describes the challenge to the individual with a disability, in that coming to terms with newly discovered aspects of themselves may be threatening and requires the individual to be supported.

Poitevan writes from his own experiences but some of the other authors' experiences do not directly relate to this client group. This makes their writing less powerful. This is not the case, however, with Taylor, who describes with great enthusiasm and lots of examples, how the arts allow the expression of emotion and so facilitate change, which may take many forms, such as, in self-image, concentration and skills. As an experienced counsellor and speech therapist she describes her work in the UK with people with mental disabilities, and her experiences in Israel.

This book is interesting to dip into. The importance of leisure activities and the creative arts is recognised by us all, but is sometimes neglected when thinking of the needs of people with disabilities. This book will be a welcome addition to the libraries of those working in this field. It is short, easy to read and some chapters are outstanding.

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**The Roles and Tasks of Community Mental Handicap Teams.** Edited by STEPHEN BROWN and GERALD WISTOW. Aldershot, Hampshire: The Press Office. 1990. 130 pp. £25.00.

This slim volume is the report of a conference in Loughborough in 1986, organised by the Centre for Research in Social Policy at Loughborough University and the British Institute of Mental Handicap, when the two editors were Research Fellow and Co-Director of that Centre. The conference proceedings are readable, interesting and appear to lose nothing in the transcript. It does, however, seem a pity that over three years have passed since the conference, but there is still much that is pertinent today.

Community teams started around the early 1980s when community-care needs were being addressed, and

effective delivery of care in the community was to be the antidote to a decade of poor and fragmented services in institutions. It is also important to remember that multidisciplinary teams were used first in mental handicap services while teams in other services such as general psychiatry and drug addiction have followed in their wake.

If community teams are indeed the linchpin of the community-based service then they cannot afford to be fragile or vulnerable in the hands of the ignorant or powerful. The honeymoon is over and teams must address their dynamics and the work done, with sophistication, as in this text, so that service delivery to the client and carers is the best that can be offered within the resources and done with informed inspiration.

There is no one model for such a team, a matter of strength in my view but of concern for some. In some services community teams are at the periphery of another strong part of the service while in other places the team may represent the total service. Some teams have a planning function and others do not. What seems clear is that audit must now be part of the work of any team.

Teamwork is never easy but this book can help teams to remedy their ills and, for robust teams, point the way to further endeavours. It is a thoroughly useful book for teams to own and for libraries to stock. There will be few who will buy this text for themselves for a price that can only reduce the size of an already small market.

JOAN BICKNELL, *Professor Emeritus in the Psychiatry of Mental Handicap, St George's Hospital Medical School, London*

**A DSM-III-R Casebook of Treatment Selection.** By SAMUEL PERRY, ALLEN FRANCES and JOHN CLARKIN. New York: Brunner/Mazel. 1990. 416 pp. \$42.50.

Although the DSM classification system in psychiatry has received great support among research psychiatrists and been a major influence on the revised psychiatric classification in the *International Classification of Diseases*, it continues to attract criticism from clinicians. Despite formal diagnoses using the DSM classification being mandatory in many parts of North America, the labelling process is often seen as a sterile academic exercise that serves the whims of bureaucracy but is of no value to the patient.

This book, together with its predecessor, *Differential Therapeutics in Psychiatry* (1984) aims to put flesh on the DSM skeleton. It adopts a standard format whereby each of 53 cases is described in terms of five axes; the setting where the treatment occurs, the format indicating who takes part in the treatment (varying from individual to family therapy), the time taken to complete treatment and the frequency of sessions, the approach (which describes the range of psychological

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  $\kappa$  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.