

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.

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**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.