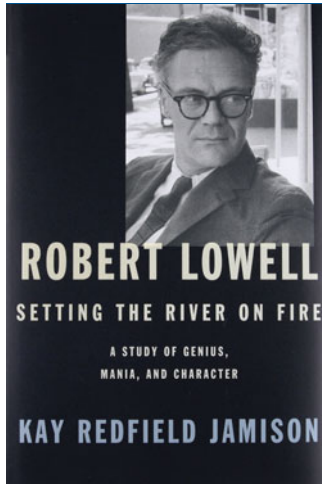


## Book reviews

Edited by Allan Beveridge and Femi Oyeboode


**Robert Lowell: Setting the River on Fire: A Study of Genius, Mania, and Character**

By Kay Redfield Jamison.  
Alfred A. Knopf. 2017  
£25.00 (hb). 416 pp.  
ISBN 978-0307700278

Robert Lowell (1917–1977) – the poetic genius with manic-depression – is the latest subject for this in-depth analysis by world expert on the disorder, Kay Redfield Jamison. The US-based professor, herself a fellow sufferer of bipolar illness, has used a variety of uniquely available sources to produce a deeply insightful account of the highly acclaimed poet's life. Drawing from interviews she conducted with many of those most affected by Lowell – including his daughter who also granted access to her father's psychiatric records – Jamison offers a fascinating picture of a genius whose life was punctuated with destructive mania.

Jamison was introduced to his work through a gift of *For the Union Dead* from a teacher when she was in the throes of adolescent bipolar mood swings. She has lived through her own challenges in his shadow and confronted the same stigma.

This is a long work of great scholarship and joyous empathy. Like Lowell she is a commander of metaphor and we read about his mania in a rich vocabulary – mania intoxicating to experience but heart-breaking to witness.

Her study of Lowell's forebears (a Boston pedigree from the Mayflower) is remarkable for the extent of both mental illness and civic achievement. Lowell studied at Harvard, which his ancestors had helped to fund, and was hospitalised in 1967 in the same Boston institution (McLean) in which his great-great-grandmother had been insane in 1845. His inheritance produced a tension between puritanical discipline and restraint, and pure wildness. His education and reading made him close to the great writers of the past and to historical and mythical figures with whom he identified when ill – Achilles, Shakespeare, Napoleon (a childhood idol whose battles he loved to recreate) and Hitler.

The pattern of his illness was recurrent cycles beginning with intense writing – 'messy spurts' – (to be revised later when depressed or better), infatuation and infidelity, wild overactivity and paranoia, hospitalisation with psychotic grandiosity followed by exhaustion, depression and a struggle to reconstruct damaged relationships and to face the certainty of another episode – but not self-harm. In 1967 having had at least 13 admissions for mania and years of psychotherapy, he started lithium and his illness improved.

The theme of manic destructiveness ('brutal words') and the courage to recover ('character') is explored with reference to soldiers

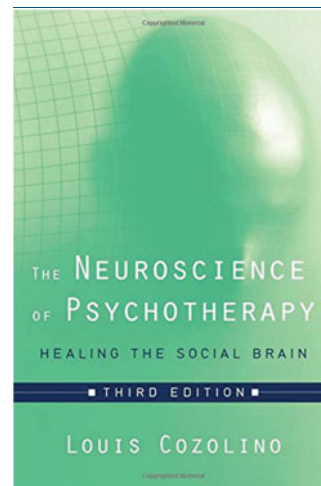
in World War I, described by Lord Moran. Jamison weaves a web linking the poet's illness and character to his much admired writings, teaching and activism.

His final years were spent in England, including fellowship at All Souls Oxford and marriage to his third wife, to whose portrait by her previous husband Lucian Freud he was clinging when he died of a heart attack in a New York taxi returning to his second and most stabilising wife, the writer and critic Elizabeth Hardwick.

His life illustrates the changed relationships that followed the willingness to talk more openly about mental illness that he encouraged and the sexual revolution of the 1960s.

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**The Neuroscience of Psychotherapy: Healing the Social Brain**

(3rd edn)  
By Louis Cozolino,  
W.W.Norton and Company, 2017,  
£30.80 (hb), 608 pp.  
ISBN: 978-0393712643

I approached this third edition of *Neuroscience of Psychotherapy: Healing the Social Brain* with some reluctance. I had purchased the first edition with the catchy title *Neuroscience of Psychotherapy: Building and Rebuilding the Human Brain*. How much change is needed to justify another edition of a large textbook with an equally ambitious title? How many extra bits would there be to justify the additional expense of a new book? In fact, the reference section alone has been tripled to keep up to date with the continuing development of knowledge.

The author attempts to persuade the reader that the considerable advance in neuroscience should inform our work as psychotherapists and was keen to encourage us to consider ourselves both psychotherapists and neuroscientists. He has a persuasive and enthusiastic approach and it made me think that perhaps the psychotherapy section of the Royal College of Psychiatrists would embrace the term 'consultant psychotherapist and neuroscientist'.

He quotes Freud's entreaty that 'all of our provisional ideas in psychology will presumably one day be based on an organic substructure' and makes considerable attempts to demonstrate that we are somewhere near this point.

Being retired, I do not read proper books and mostly stick to frivolous fiction on the Kindle. If anyone is going to make the effort to read such a sizeable book it must be a special experience, and this was a treat. It is a beautiful book to read in many ways. Physically it is substantial, it has lovely smooth white paper (early edition had the colour and consistency of a recycled toilet roll).

The sections are in readable, essay-sized chunks headed by pertinent quotes from social, literary and scientific sources, with a summary at the end of the chapter. The author writes in a chatty and accessible fashion with sometimes slightly disquieting ‘baby’ words: ‘mama rat’ and ‘booboo’.

Clinical examples abound illustrating the neuroscience in a thoughtful and understandable fashion and exemplify the author’s approach to using the knowledge of neuroscience to the benefit of his psychotherapy patients.

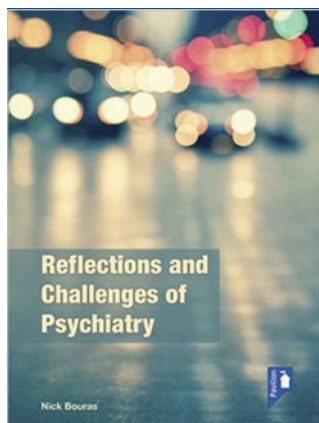
The author has a vast knowledge of research pertaining to neuroscience and psychotherapy. However, I have some concern about his extrapolation of neurobiological, animal experiments to humans and the likely impact of psychotherapy. I was convinced by the many statements that were backed up with scientific references, but a few were standard psychotherapy principles with no more references than the usual psychotherapy-based ones. For example, the Winnicottian concept of primary maternal preoccupation is stated in a way as to suggest a neuroscientific equivalent exists, but only Winnicott’s work is referenced.

Despite this small misgiving, and even if I think he exaggerates the role of psychotherapy (a neurobiological intervention with a deep evolutionary history), there is no doubt that psychotherapists would benefit from understanding the neurobiology underpinning their interaction with patients. It would be helpful to correct our outdated undergraduate teaching and to realise that the brain is not just a bunch of neurons you start up with and can only lose thereafter (or is only me that still believed that?). Neurogenesis in the areas of the brain associated with new learning and the implications of this for psychotherapy are huge, and the author shows how this knowledge can be used to help patients in a psycho-educational and therapeutic approach.

Essentially, this is a ‘must read’ for psychotherapists of the 21st century.

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**Reflections on the Challenges of Psychiatry in the UK and Beyond: A Psychiatrist's Chronicle from Deinstitutionalisation to Community Care**

By Nick Bouras.  
Pavilion Publishing and Media Ltd.  
2017.  
£14.95 (pb), 247 pp.  
ISBN 978-1911028413

Reflections are good for you. In a world of instant experience and shifting memories it is wise for everyone to spend time looking back and musing. This is even more important when events tumble over themselves and create rapid change. Such is the case with the community management of people with mentally illness, and especially those with intellectual disability. Nick Bouras covers the 40-year period from 1974 – ‘a golden age full of

optimism’ – to the present age of CRS (continuously restructuring services) (my acronym) – when he notes ‘it is surprising that (they) do not take into account the implementation evidence of previous policies before introducing new ones’.

What Nick Bouras has provided in this informative book is a road map of developments primarily in intellectual disability over this long period, as well as speculations about the future. But it is like a large-scale map of great detail covering happenings in south-east London and west Kent, with only the occasional foray into Buckinghamshire, the USA and Greece. And what detail indeed! He starts with his initial training in Greece, followed by his first post at St John’s Hospital, Stone, in the Chilterns, ‘surrounded by green valleys and blossoming trees’ and with Dr David Watt as medical director, ‘a gentle, caring and fatherly figure’. So, the golden age continued as he consolidates his position, first as a pioneer at the Lewisham Mental Advice Centre, then later as he plunges as a consultant into the field of intellectual disability, mentioning every major figure in the field as he goes, but giving his most glowing tribute to the late Jim Watson. Not surprisingly, in so doing, he edges ever closer to the Mecca of UK psychiatry, the Maudsley Hospital, where the last part of his book finishes.

Many of the reflections are those of personal interactions, and here Nick Bouras is a psychiatric Boswell exposing the bon mots of his colleagues, seemingly innocently, but with insights into their personalities. So we hear that Professor Steven Hirsch, after listening to an exposition by the Bouras team criticises them for ‘wrongly using the word “evaluation”’, Bouras himself tackles Jim Mansell by describing him as belonging to a ‘group of psychologists’ that expresses ‘profound habitual residual scepticism about mental illness and psychiatry’, and takes him to task for creating a policy entitled ‘Valuing People’ as ‘a well-intended policy of “good wishes” making arbitrary recommendations and setting time limits not based on any evidence’. He also observes that the Rolls-Royce of Elaine Murphy ‘took up a lot of parking space’ at an overcrowded Guy’s Hospital, and describes the way in which he was examined for his MD thesis, commenting that the examiner began his final assessment in ‘a cruel way’ by listing the options open to examiners, starting with ‘fail’, but then finishing by telling Dr Bouras he had passed. He also describes a paper his group sent to *Psychological Medicine*, which was accepted, ‘provided we responded to some additional comments by the editor, Michael Shepherd, that none of us were able to understand’. These comments will be read with wry amusement by those who know the individuals concerned.

But these snippets are not the main purpose of the book, which is to reflect on what has happened in community psychiatry, especially in the field of intellectual disability, over the past 40 years. He does not come to a firm conclusion, but my reading of the book is that MEROPE, one of the many acronyms developed in Nick Bouras’ career, is a suitable summary. MEROPE is a star in the Perseides that shines dimly because, according to Greek legend, she had married Sisyphus, a mortal man. The current intellectual disability star is also shining a little dimly, and is also like Sisyphus, condemned in perpetuity to roll a boulder out of hell only to let it slip and roll down again just as it reaches the top. But the efforts must continue. When Bouras told his American colleagues some years ago about his plans to move intellectual disability rapidly to community care, ‘they all unanimously responded, don’t’. Our response must be a unanimous ‘please do, but give us the resources to do so, not just fine words’.

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