

group of ageing American academics of no interest to most Europeans and only passing relevance to some Australasians . . ." in particular is deserving of wider circulation and comment, perhaps as a mandatory essay question in the Membership exam?

It is difficult to judge the quality of a journal from its first number, but the standard of articles here appears to be reasonable. It is unlikely, however, that many contributions will be attracted from outside Australia and New Zealand, and one wonders whether there is enough academic activity relating to law and medicine in that part of the world to sustain the journal over the longer term. In the language of the stock market, therefore, this is at present a 'hold' rather than a 'buy'.

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**On Freud's "Observations on Transference-Love".**

Edited by ETHEL SPECTOR PERSON, AIBAN HAGELIN and PETER FONAGY. London: Yale University Press. 1993. 185 pp. £17.50 (hb).

Freud's classic paper "Observations on Transference-Love" (1915) is reprinted and discussed by ten eminent psychoanalysts and psychoanalytic teachers with differing theoretical approaches. In his opening paragraph, Freud declares that despite the alarm of the "beginner in psychoanalysis" at the difficulties in store in interpreting the patient's associations and dealing with the reproduction of the repressed, the time will come when he will become convinced that the only really serious difficulties lie in the management of the transference. Freud selects one such difficulty, that is, the instance where a female patient "shows by unmistakable indications, or openly declares, that she has fallen in love, . . . with the (male) doctor who is analysing her".

Freud proceeds to discuss the situation, its possible consequences and its management in the psychoanalytic setting, in an essay which throws light on the nature of the psychoanalytic endeavour, the nature of the transference, its precursors in the patient's development, and its meaning in the psychoanalytical process.

The subsequent essays offer a rich commentary on, and development of, Freud's paper. I particularly enjoyed Daniel Stern's contribution addressing transference in the light of recent knowledge drawn from the field of infant observations.

This is the third volume in the series "Contemporary Freud: Turning Points and Critical Issues" which was conceptualised by Robert Wallerstein during his presidency of the International Psychoanalytical Association. This volume follows *On Freud's "Analysis Terminable and Interminable"* and *Freud's "On*

*Narcissism: An Introduction"*. It is a scholarly contribution to present-day psychoanalytical thinking concerning transference, as well as a thoughtful reconsideration of the ideas advanced in Freud's original text. I recommend it to all with a serious interest in the theory and practice of psychoanalysis.

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**Child and Adolescent Psychiatry for the Specialty Board Review.** By ROBERT L. HENDREN. New York: Brunner Mazel. 1993. 140 pp. US\$21.95 (pb).

The new ICD-10 disorder, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Trainer Inadequacy (Viewing A Textbook for Examinations) Syndrome (CAPTIVATES):

- (a) occurs after reviewing a book of multiple-choice questions for trainees
- (b) is classically defended against by finding a number of dubious or controversial answers
- (c) is prevented by disqualification, on the grounds that the book is produced for an American readership
- (d) is treated by two-stage behavioural/cognitive therapy; in the behavioural stage the sufferer is advised to read the answers section before the questions; the cognitive stage requires him to repeat the therapeutic statement "Oh yes, I knew that one" until cured.

Answer: all of the above.

This book of 600 MCQ questions for American trainees in child and adolescent psychiatry has some commendable features. First and foremost, the answers are explained and referenced using three major textbooks in the field. The content of the questions is a reminder of an increasingly organic emphasis in American child psychiatry, while a number deal with (American) policy issues, not of direct relevance to British trainees. The style of the MCQ questions may also be unfamiliar (varying from section to section), many stems leading to only one correct answer. The last two sections comprise clinical case questions in preparation for the Specialty Board's clinical examination.

This book requires more knowledge of child and adolescent psychiatry than is required for the MRCPsych examination, which includes a small (but variable) number of MCQ and short-answer questions. It is likely to be of greater value to higher trainees wishing for active learning as a change from reading textbooks and who can tolerate a relatively high rate of controversial answers.

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