

It is in these final chapters that, in her relentless efforts to demystify and destigmatise, the author stands in danger of overstating her case. A book such as this is more than an educational document. It is also a political statement. Here, the wider context of mental illness is an issue lost in a new psychiatric "technocracy" which critics might see as a reassertion of medical paternalism. Books should be reviewed by those for whom they are written. That said, my own view is that some lay readers will find this book uncompromisingly deterministic. This would be a shame, since the author's message is intended to be one of optimism. In the end, it is her manifest enthusiasm and commitment that give the book its power.

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Transference and its Context. By LEO STONE. New York: Jason Aronson. 1984. Pp. 451. \$35.00.

I had looked forward to reviewing this book. Transference is a phenomenon of major importance not only to psychoanalysis, in fact not only to psychotherapy, but to psychiatry itself. An entire large volume, by an eminent psychoanalyst, devoted to it seemed an exciting prospect. Sadly, only one of the 16 chapters dealt exclusively with this issue and that was only a postscript to a book by the author entitled *The Psychoanalytic Situation. An Examination of its Development and Essential Nature*, published in 1961. The book in question had been summarised in the preceding chapter.

The book turned out to be a retrospective collection of some of the author's previous publications, mostly in American journals. They range from his first formal psychoanalytic communication on psychotherapy (*Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, 1949–51) to a chapter in a book on psychoanalytic training published in 1982. If his style has changed at all over these 30 years it is in the direction of increasing complexity. He is not an exciting writer: he is a plodder, and only here and there, in what must amount to some 200,000 words, does he inspire the reader with stimulating new ideas. He grinds exceedingly slow but he grinds exceedingly fine. Each chapter takes up a new theme which is painstakingly worked out in a free associative manner, teasing out the threads of his arguments to their ultimate possibilities.

There is a solid core to the book concerned with the finer points of psychoanalytic therapy in which the author drives home his basic beliefs in the rule of

abstinence, the need for a secure positive attachment to the analyst before risking interpretive interventions, the respect for and tolerance of the patient's resistance and the all-pervasive struggle against separation. None of these ideas is new but they gain in their restatement in the author's humane and sensitive style. Outside this basic core there are incursions into more speculative areas. The author writes cautiously of the application of psychoanalysis to schizophrenia and comprehensively explores the sources of aggression. He indulges in a wild etymological extravaganza into the origins of the word fuck and lays great emphasis upon its similarity to the word suck. Fucking and sucking he maintains are equal and opposite activities and one is sometimes substituted for the other—as in smoking. His most colourful chapter brackets together ideas about speech, the hands and fire, though I thought it a little extreme to propose that our fear-stimulated relaxation of the urinary sphincter originated in primitive man's dread of forest fires.

This book is strictly for the committed analyst and the reader must unquestioningly accept the basic tenets of psychoanalysis. Within this fairly drastic limitation it is thoughtfully and carefully put together. Because each chapter is an entity in itself it is a book that can be dipped into. In these days of a hard-line scientific approach to psychiatry its pace is refreshingly leisurely. It is unlikely to sell well in this country but it deserves a place on some of our library shelves.

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The Psychotic Patient: Medication and Psychotherapy. By DAVID GREENFIELD. New York: The Free Press. 1985. Pp. 191. \$20.00.

The cover of this book led one to expect that one might be provided with a new model of approach to the general management of psychotic patients, the approach being one that incorporated both medication and psychotherapy. However, it emerges as a description of the general supportive approach which all psychiatrists bring to psychotic patients.

While being well written and easy to read, the book is entirely anecdotal of Dr. Greenfield's own personal experiences in his day-to-day work with psychotics. His approach does not require any prior detailed psychotherapy experience. In the bibliography, as an appendix, while there are extensive