

various international movements have embarked; unfortunately some of the conceptual vessels are of World War I vintage and may sink under scrutiny". This new book successfully maps the contemporary field and is a very valuable reference text, but in my view Laplanche & Pontalis' earlier work is the more essential.

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**Males with Eating Disorders (Eating Disorders Monograph Series, No. 4).** Edited by ARNOLD E. ANDERSON. New York: Brunner/Mazel. 1990. 288 pp. \$29.95.

This volume, the latest edition to the Eating Disorders Monograph Series, lives up to the high standard set by the preceding volumes and presents up-to-date, authoritative contributions from well known researchers in the field. In its twelve chapters it comprehensively covers eating disorders in males. These conditions have long since been overshadowed by their female counterparts and at times have been ignored or denied, in spite of the earliest descriptions being of anorexia nervosa in both men and women. In reviewing the history of anorexia nervosa in the male, Chapter 1 reminds us of these earliest case reports from Richard Morton in 1689, Robert Whytt in 1764 and Robert Willan in 1790.

It might be argued that there is no valid reason for devoting a monograph to eating disorders in males in view of its accepted similarity to that in females. However, this book more than justifies its existence. By solely focusing on males, an opportunity is created to look at the specific factors for males in terms of sociocultural pressures, self-image problems and sexuality. Chapter 2 breaks new ground by presenting an autobiographical account by Ralph Wilps of his case history of bulimia nervosa. This sets a clear contrast between the almost commonplace accounts by females suffering from eating disorders. Chapters 3, 4 and 5 deal with sociocultural factors, sexuality and body image, contrasting the difficulties of those with eating disorders with the normal male population.

The volume is well structured, being divided into four sections. The first section I have described above while the second section looks at the clinical psychometric studies of male eating disorders. The third section covers treatment and outcome. The final section consists of a chapter by Anderson, the editor, and attempts to integrate the evidence presented in the rest of the book. I can commend this chapter for its well argued discussion of a proposed mechanism underlying eating disorders. Using the philosophical methods of both Kuhn and Popper, Anderson argues that anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa are examples of behavioural disorders of motivated behaviour, which have an underlying mechanism of operant behavioural conditioning. He

suggests stages of development for both anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa. I found his arguments to be clear and compelling.

Overall, the book is well written by its 20 authors and holds one's concentration without effort throughout its 288 pages. It is comprehensively referenced, up to date and must be strongly recommended to those clinically interested in the field of eating disorders.

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**The Bad Object: Handling the Negative Therapeutic Reaction in Psychotherapy.** By JEFFREY SEINFELD. 1990. 336 pp. \$40.00.

The author of this densely written book starts off with the confident assertion that it "shows how to help the patient overcome what has been described by Freud as the most serious obstacle to psychotherapy: the negative therapeutic reaction". He deals predominantly with borderline patients and extensively reviews the literature on negative therapeutic reactions from Freud to Kohut and Kernberg, although he frequently takes issue with the latter two, and draws his ideas most strongly from Searles, Fairbairn and Mahler. In particular he uses Searles' concept of the out-of-contact phase of therapy where the patient and the therapist are isolated in their own psychic territories until the patient gradually permits the therapist entry into his psychic space. Gradually the patient reaches the phase of ambivalent symbiosis where he or she has enough of a positive self and object representation unit to project a hoped for good object into the transference.

In general, the theoretical ideas are clearly presented, although at times there is the problem of overlap of ideas with different terminology. However, it is in the personal case histories that the author really comes into his own, following them through over a number of years, although at times I did not feel the case example was necessarily an example of the theoretical point being considered. This did not seem to matter too much, although purists might dispute this. In cases which the author had supervised however there was a problem with sounding too dogmatic at times, but perhaps it is easier to be modest about one's own cases than second-hand ones. Towards the end the book rather ran out of steam; most of the interesting ideas had been expanded upon in the first two-thirds and the book could have been shorter without losing its essence. One bone of contention: the author frequently turned projective identification into a verb, for example, "she imagined herself to be rejected by projectively identifying the rejecting internal object into him" (p. 81). Whether or not this is an example of projective identification, which I would not consider it to be, it is clearly grammatically

incorrect and occurs with irritating frequency. These quibbles apart, this book is worth a read for the case descriptions alone.

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**Sigmund Freud and Art: His Personal Collection of Antiquities.** Introduction by PETER GAY. London: Thames and Hudson. 1989. 192 pp. £18.95.

That a doctor who started his career almost penniless and raised a large family should also have accumulated some 2000 objects of antiquity (not to mention a library of 2500 volumes) needs some explaining. A few of the sculptures turned out to be fakes and some were presents, particularly in the later years, but the overwhelming majority of this antique hoard were bought by Freud out of his earnings, which were never enormous. How did he do it, and why?

In practical terms, the prices of ancient objects were then a fraction of today's; scientific archaeology was still in its infancy and the international market had scarcely been fuelled by American museums or Japanese banks. Freud began his collection quite early, was a shrewd

buyer, and never stopped until his late seventies. But one of its oddest aspects was that the whole was concentrated in his two personal rooms, where every surface was crammed; not a single piece was kept in the family's accommodation. This narcissism – like Freud's travelling first class, while the family went third – has often been described, but rarely interpreted.

Colour illustrations in this volume of 87 of the finest pieces convey both the artistic quality and historical importance of the collection, which is now housed at the Freud Museum in London, after a hair's-breadth escape (like its owner) from the Nazis. There are accompanying essays on the analogy of archaeology and psychoanalysis, the legacies of antiquity for psychoanalysis, science and art in Freud's life and work, and the origins of the collection. The Introduction, by Peter Gay, states that collecting preserves early erotic pleasures and is a way of controlling and commanding the world, but that we have not yet penetrated the full meaning for Freud of his antiquities. No doubt compulsive collectors will continue to ponder on these statements. Meanwhile, this is a worthy record of a second legacy left us by Freud – not as great as a new view of the human mind, but still significant.

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## Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco: Making the Science and Policy Connections

A meeting organised by Action on Addiction at The Institute of Psychiatry, London, 16–19 July, 1991

This highly important international meeting will be of interest to research workers, policy makers, clinicians and educationalists. It will mark the inauguration of the National Addiction Centre and the formal opening of its Addiction Sciences Building.

*Confirmed participants include:* Sir Donald Acheson (UK), Irina Anokhina (USSR), Thomas Babor (USA), Virginia Berridge (UK), Sir Walter Bodmer (UK), Miguel Casas (Spain), Colin Drummond (UK), Griffith Edwards (UK), Dean Gerstein (USA), Hamid Ghodse (UK), Ilana Glass (UK), Frederick Goodwin (USA), Enoch Gordis (USA), Michael Gossop (UK), Marcus Grant (WHO), David Hawks (Australia), Ray Hodgson (UK), Yedy Israel (Canada), Nikolai Ivanets (USSR), Assen Jablensky (Bulgaria), Jerome Jaffe (USA), Richard Jessor (USA), Chris-Ellyn Johanson (USA), Harold Kalant (Canada), Charles Kaplan (Netherlands), Robert Kendell (UK), Herbert Kleber (USA), Malcolm Lader (UK), Laurence Lynn (USA), Karl Mann (Germany), Thomas McLellan (USA), Roger Meyer (USA), Robin Murray (UK), David Musto (USA), Charles O'Brien (USA), A. O. Obejide (Nigeria), Jim Orford (UK), Edna Oppenheimer (UK), David Robinson (UK), Robin Room (USA), Bruce Rounsaville (USA), Michael Russell (UK), Martha Sanchez-Craig (Canada), Charles Schuster (USA), Marc Schukit (USA), John Shanks (UK), Reginald Smart (Canada), Gerry Stimson (UK), Ian Stolerman (UK), John Strang (UK), Boris Tabakoff (USA), Mark Taylor (Canada), Leland Towle (USA), Robert West (UK).

*Co-sponsors of the meeting include:* APA, ARF, European Association of Psychiatrists, ICAA, NIAAA, NIDA, Royal College of Psychiatrists, SSA and WHO. Postgraduate approval has been received from the BPMF and twenty hours Continuing Medical Education Credits from the APA has been applied for.

For enrolment information and provisional brochure contact: **Miss Rosamond Wynn-Pope, Action on Addiction, York House, 199 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7UT,**  
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