

careful research, performed an invaluable service to students of adolescent development, to clinicians seeking to understand developmental norms, and to adolescents themselves. The dissolution of outmoded stereotypes must certainly help to advance the scientific study of this fascinating period of life and the clinical assessment and care of those who fall victim to its complexities.

Aaron H. Esman, M.D.
New York, New York

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Volume 6 of *Adolescent Psychiatry* is indeed an extraordinary volume within a remarkable series. The variety and richness of the papers it contains, many of them by noted colleagues, constitutes a special and rare treat. Many have been written by noted colleagues.

The twenty-nine papers are organized in four sections. The first one deals with "General Considerations Regarding Adolescence." John Bowlby's contribution which appears here, titled "Attachment Therapy and its Therapeutic Implications," reviews in some detail the development of the attachment theory, contrasting it with the dependency theory and emphasizing the features of specificity, duration, ontogeny, learning, organization, etc. Bowlby underlines his view that attachment theory can be tested systematically. It incorporates much psychoanalytic thinking, and adopts a number of principles derived from ethology and control theory. He dispenses with the concepts of psychic energy and drives. He finds this model of attachment theory more compatible with neurophysiology and developmental biology and he believes that it conforms well to the criteria of scientific discipline.

In this same section, is Klumpner's "Review of Freud's Writings on Adolescence," which was his Presidential address to the Chicago Society for Adolescent Psychiatry in 1973. Another is P. S. Weesberg's paper in this section "Demographic, Attitudinal and Practice of Adolescent Psychiatrists in the United States," which contains many useful tables that, as the editors of the volume point out, demonstrate that adolescent psychiatry is "well and healthy, thank you very much!"

The second section contains seven papers on "Developmental Issues and the Adolescent Process," including a paper by S. V. Petzel

and D. W. Cline on "Adolescent Suicide: Epidemiological and Biological Aspects." They point out that deaths by suicide between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four have risen more markedly in the U.S. and Canada than in most other countries. The estimate of suicide in this age group is a frightening 12.2%, the highest ever recorded in this country. The evidence shows that youthful males and youthful nonwhites are at increasing risk. American Indians in the same age group have an unbelievably high suicide rate of 35%, which represents a ratio of Indians to U.S. youths (all races) of 5:1. This paper addresses such issues as suicide and marital status, methods of suicide used by youths, and the ratio of suicide rates in relation to student, or non-student status. Previous reports suggested that the rate was higher for college students than for nonstudents. However, more current epidemiological studies seem to suggest that suicide rates for all college students may be the same or lower than those for nonstudents of the same age. Youths who had a suicidal relative seem more likely to undergo serious suicidal crisis themselves. The authors also examine a number of biological and biochemical studies, and the relation of suicide and epilepsy, menstruation, pregnancy, and physical illness.

D. G. Oldhane's paper "Adolescent Turmoil: A Myth Revisited" challenges the established concept of adolescent turmoil. Oldhane traces the development of this view historically, providing evidence from studies by R. Grinker, W. A. Westley, E. Silber, D. Offer, and others to make his point. He states, citing the work of J. F. Masterson, that one aspect of psychoanalytic theory seems to be confirmed, that is, the finding that symptoms are indeed common in adolescence. The author believes that a similar myth exists regarding the generation gap. The criticism is made that inappropriate generalizations have been made from small numbers of adolescent patients to formulate theories of normative teenage behavior.

Part III, "Psychopathological Aspects of Adolescence: Perspectives on the Borderline Adolescent," is rich and varied. The contributions go from O. Kernberg's discussion of the importance of difficulties in the diagnosis of the borderline adolescent (because of some of the characteristics of the phase) to Giovacchini's comparative discussion of the borderline state and adolescence, and the characteristics that both situations share. Giovacchini suggests that it is useful to think of the borderline concept as a quality of psychic structure in addition to a psychopathological diagnosis. On the other hand, Masterson's contribution deals with the treatment of borderline adolescents from a developmental perspective based on object relations. R. Anderson, in his contribution, emphasizes the role of the absence of

“good enough” fathering and its influence in the borderline organization.

B. M. Cooper and R. Ekstein present the case of a borderline adolescent girl. This is useful because of the noticeable absence in the literature of data concerning female adolescents generally.

Ansohoff's paper is a follow-up study of borderline adolescents she treated in long-term psychotherapy, while J. Zinner reports on research that relates certain types of family interactions and specific elements of borderline adolescent psychopathology.

The last section of the book contains five papers on “Psychotherapy of Adolescence” ranging from “Early Adolescence: Its Psychology, Psychopathology, and Implications for Therapy,” by Derek Miller, to the “Psychopharmacology with Adolescents: A Current Review,” by Robert A. Solow—the latter, a very condensed review of the effects and possible use of various groups of psychopharmacological agents including tricyclic derivatives, lithium, phenothiazines, piperazines, butyrophenones, etc.

Ekstein's paper in this section, “The Process of Termination and Its Relation to Outcome in the Treatment of Psychiatric Disorders in Adolescence,” contains an excellent discussion of the process of termination in the treatment of a thirteen-year-old borderline schizophrenic girl. The case is that of Elaine about whom Ekstein has written extensively in other publications. He is a master of his craft, a psychotherapeutic poet with an extraordinary humane quality. Ekstein emphasizes the necessity for commitment, devotion, and involvement in the treatment of psychotic children. He is well aware of the many difficulties, disappointments, and failures that take place frequently in spite of titanic efforts, toward all of which he takes a most constructive attitude. The paper also addresses briefly such matters as feelings of helplessness or downright hate that may appear in the countertransference mixed with contrary feelings of becoming a god-like rescuing helper.

It is not possible to do justice in this review to the many thoughtful and well-written contributions in this volume. I most certainly recommend this volume highly to everyone, and particularly those interested in adolescence. I can only hope that Drs. Feinstein and Giovacchini will continue for many years the labor of love demanded for maintaining the excellence and high editorial standards of *Adolescent Psychiatry*.

Humberto Nagera, M.D.
Ann Arbor, Michigan