

developments made by other analysts that have taken place: for instance the "London school" is said to be neo-Jungian and we learn that its members have made "substantial and effective use of Klein's work". That gives a false impression because their investigations have been almost entirely clinical and these findings have led to work on child development based on Jung's thesis. That the results have been like those of Klein, Winnicott and Bion in England, or Jacobson, Erikson and Kohut in the States, amongst others, is valuable but secondary. Having noted that some Jungians have paid attention to childhood, as opposed to the majority, she claims to be half way between the two. It would appear that some Kleinian metapsychology would appear in the volume—I did not succeed in finding any. Another omission is that little attention is paid to research as a scholarly pursuit into myth and legend in the service of amplification, a noteworthy Jungian occupation.

Thus Mattoon's introduction is faulty and that is because her primary interest is to introduce the reader to the ways in which parts of Jung's thesis has been tested using experimental and statistical methods; her account is quite impressive. Nobody else has done this. There is a short chapter on research method indicating the ways in which psychologists could employ their skills. Mattoon's work is unique in this respect and gratitude is due to her for that considerable labour even though she neglects clinical observation as a research method in its own right—that after all was the basis on which Jung developed his studies.

The volume is readable. It is regrettable that the biased bibliography is headed 'Comprehensive' as it is more of an account of the author's particular interests.

I would not think the volume of much interest to psychotherapists, the chapter on that subject is too generalized, but I hope it will interest and stimulate psychiatrists and academic and clinical psychologists.

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Forensic Psychiatry: An Introductory Text. By K. L. K. TRICK and T. G. TENNENT. London: Pitman Books. 1981. Pp 207. £14.95.

Many trainees become anxious about the forensic psychiatry component of the M.R.C.Psych. examination, so a book aimed at meeting their needs is to be welcomed. Unfortunately the authors have chosen to extend their target audience to include lawyers, probation officers and other non-psychiatrists. The result is that over a third of the book is devoted to an undergraduate-level description of the major psych-

iatric syndromes and this is redundant material for candidates for the Membership. The book deals with specific offences in an examination-orientated style with an abundance of lists (e.g. 8 types of sex offender and 13 types of arsonist) and includes sensible references for further reading. The general relationship between law and psychiatry is well covered and the chapter on writing reports and giving evidence is full of wisdom, including sartorial advice for the psychiatric witness. Mental health legislation, admittedly a moving target these days, is only mentioned *en passant* so that the reader searching for Section 60 will find it incongruously placed in the chapter on psychopaths. This is a readable, but expensive, little book which I suspect will appeal to crammers. The discerning candidate could save money and find all he needs in good review articles.

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Psychotherapy with Families: An Analytic Approach. Edited by SALLY BOX, BETA COPLEY, JEANNE MAGAGNA AND ERRICA MOUSTAKI. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul. 1981. Pp 178. £5.50 (paperback).

Developments in Family Therapy: Theories and Applications Since 1948. Edited by SUE WALROND-SKINNER. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul. 1981. Pp 373. £8.95 (paperback).

The field of family marital therapy is a rapidly expanding one both in terms of the interest displayed amongst health care professionals and the flow of publications about it. A wide range of techniques have emerged, derived from a variety of different models, and at times practice seems to have outstripped the theoretical bases for formulation and understanding. Much of the published work has originated across the Atlantic, and these two books are an honourable addition to the British contribution and complement one another.

I enjoyed reading *Psychotherapy with Families: An Analytic Approach* whose contributors are associated with the Adolescent Department at the Tavistock Clinic. Eleven chapters examine the application of analytic concepts to work with families, using the object relations model. All the contributions are readable and lucid and the addition of a glossary defining the key concepts is most useful. They address themselves to both practical and theoretical issues and in doing so give a vivid picture of the object relations model, and its extension to the family.

Developments in Family Therapy: Theories and Applications since 1948 is edited by Sue Walrond-Skinner who has previously published a useful