

position of the book is an introduction to clinical psychology, outlining in a clear but rudimentary manner psychologic evaluations, treatment, and personality theory. The remainder of the book provides a cursory overview of basic forensic psychologic issues. With respect to legal issues, there is a heavy reliance on secondary sources and inaccuracies in the discussion. For example, irresistible impulse is mistakenly described in terms of diminished responsibility.

The strength of the book lies in two chapters on psychologic testing by Dr. Schaefer which provide a clear and concise summary of these methods. Although additional literature could have been cited on the relevance of these procedures to forensic psychology, the coverage as a whole, is generally accurate and useful for mental health attorneys.

HANDBOOK OF SCALES FOR RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. By SL Brodsky and HO Smitherman. New York: Plenum Press, 1982. xiii + 615 pp. \$42.50

Reviewed by Bruce Harry, MD

Brodsky and Smitherman have compiled numerous scales useful to the investigator, many of which could be useful to the forensic psychiatrist or psychologist interested in population-based research. Their main presentation is prefaced by several brief chapters that discuss the needs for such collections, others' previous efforts, selection of the scales, using the book, and ethical issues involving the protection of human subjects during ratings research. The authors then begin with a chapter on MMPI and CPI special scales useful to criminology. Subsequent chapters focus upon different areas in the criminal justice system and respectively present the ratings instruments most specifically applicable to those areas. There is also a chapter devoted to generally applicable instruments.

Although the authors were unable to include all the scales mentioned, they offer citations for each instrument that direct interested investigators to the scale's original source. However, they included many scales with permission. Each included scale is accompanied by more detailed discussion on its development and characteristics and an analysis of existing information on the scale's norms, reliability, and validity. Additional references are given for each scale.

It is difficult to criticize such books because they ease the burdens upon researchers and tend to be noncontroversial. Perhaps this book's structural

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organization could have been somewhat improved, and more or different scales could have been included. But overall, this will be a useful first source for those interested in developing or using a scale in their study of crime or delinquency.

LAW, MEDICINE, AND HEALTH CARE: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. By JT Ziegenfuss. New York: Facts on File Publications, 1984. 265 pp. \$45.00

Reviewed by J. Reid Meloy, PhD

This is a bibliography with a point. The author, an "organizational systems scientist," is inviting professionals in law, medicine, and health care to think about behavioral and organizational systems theory when analyzing a problem. "Every problem, including those resulting in litigation, are multiple systems-involved problems" (p. 4). At the risk of concretizing the obvious, Dr. Ziegenfuss gives three examples of his perspective, the most germane being an account of the organizational context of the *O'Connor v. Donaldson* (422 U.S. 563, 1974) "right to treatment" landmark case. He concludes that any patient's rights problem must address behavioral changes among the staff, organization design, and effective complaint mechanisms.

The bibliographical heart of the book is true to his intent. References to journal articles are grouped into chapters that address different levels of behavior and organization, e.g., Chapter III, Individual Specialists and Specialties (psychiatrists are referenced as physicians, no reference for psychologists) and Chapter V, Medical Services and Process.

Most helpful to readers of this journal are sections in Chapters IV and V entitled Patients' Rights, Consent to Medical and Surgical Procedures, Medical Records, and Psychiatry and Forensic Medicine. The latter section is a respectable bibliography of 560 articles published in the last decade in the major psychiatric journals. All sections are alphabetized by author, but articles are not cross-referenced with other chapters nor further subgrouped according to topic.

This is an interdisciplinary bibliography of 3500 citations to be respected but not to be depended upon. It has limited use for the forensic psychologist or psychiatrist other than as a general resource for recent journal articles, listed by author only. It is true to the author's mission and the publisher's name, Facts on File. *Law, Medicine, and Health Care: A Bibliography* is a useful library reference but an unnecessary addition to a mental health professional's bookshelf.