

numerous other techniques the litigant can use to con the naive evaluator. Speaking of psychologists, the author comments that he prefers psychologists to psychiatrists as experts because they bring test results with curves and graphs into court, and those give the impression of some objectivity.

Fathers who have been embittered by their marriages and their divorces have been juicy targets for the author. According to the biographical material in the book, he maintains offices in Denver and Pueblo, Colorado, and in New Orleans. Further, "Mr. Franks pilots his own airplane across the country handling hotly contested divorce and custody matters. He has handled divorce-related cases in at least nineteen states." He is now married to his fourth wife, by whom he has two children. He graciously dedicated his book to them.

We may decry this type of rabble-rousing, but we surely ought to be aware of its existence. We also ought to be aware of the lawyers who may follow its advice. This terrible book is a blatantly sexist appeal to hurt, disenfranchised, and angry men, and is devoid of any sensitivity to issues of child welfare and development.

In this reviewer's opinion, *Winning Custody* is dangerous to the children of divorce. They will be fought over more and more because of the destructive encouragement of this book. The poor parents who follow its dictates don't know it yet, but the odds are they also will find it dangerous in the end. □

LEGAL REFORMS AFFECTING CHILD AND YOUTH SERVICES. Edited by Gary B. Melton. Volume 5, Numbers 1/2. New York: The Haworth Press, Inc., 1982.

Reviewed by Helen L. Morrison, MD

Legal Reforms Affecting Child and Youth Services concerns itself with the changes in the legal status of minors and the authority of their parents and the state. From the nearly idealized programs of the 1899 emphasis on rehabilitation rather than deterrence in Illinois Juvenile Courts, this volume educates the health professional to current and critical legal concerns about the juvenile justice system.

New standards include four basic goals that incorporate clarity and restraint through all phases of the juvenile system. The shift is from the medical model of justice for juveniles to reliance on due process of the law. This shift is most apparent in advocacy services in opposition to treatment services. Legal issues and policy considerations based on the concept of shared responsibility are most apparent in family-community-government relationships.

Despite the medical model of family autonomy, the legal model has focused on social contexts of family life. Viewed in the context of custody, parents have custody, the state has visitation rights. The nonadversarial court model of the past is now giving way to the view of adversary, resulting in more control over resolution of custody disputes. In the sphere of competence, this adversarial and eco-

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logical approach to juvenile rights is reflected in the right of self-determination regarding treatment. This right is posed in this volume as referring to "individuals of any age in health care decision making respects the autonomy, individuality and privacy." The authors do not seem to consider the effects of autonomy in children who require less autonomy in their lives.

This volume provides much in the way of thought and perhaps argumentative provoking consideration of a "tender" area of the rights of the juvenile. □

CHILD ADVOCACY. PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES AND INTERVENTIONS.
By Gary B. Melton. New York: Plenum Press, 1983.

Reviewed by Helen L. Morrison, MD

This volume, accompanying the preceding one, presents the issues related to the topic of child advocacy in a manner that will provide the reader with relevant and clear information appropriate for the legal health care of children.

The author begins this volume with a lucid exposition of the foundations of child advocacy. The impact of advocacy is presented from the child's conceptualization of rights, including a study of school age children that focuses on the competence of the child to understand. The provision of clinical services to enhance development of the child is the hoped-for common goal of intervention. Assumptions underlying advocacy programs are reflected in the diversity of forms in these programs.

Whether advocacy takes the form of manipulating a system for the welfare of one child or involves efforts on behalf of a group of children with similar needs is a point well worth considering in program development.

Administrative, legislative, legal, and psychological advocacy intertwine in this volume. The author should not be cited for failure to speak more directly to the psychology of the child in this model for advocacy program; this area is well presented in other topics in this volume. □

VERY MUCH A LADY: THE UNTOLD STORY OF JEAN HARRIS AND DOCTOR HERMAN TARNOWER. By Shana Alexander. Boston: Little, Brown, 1983, 316 Pp., \$17.50.

Reviewed by Ralph Slovenko, LLB

On February 25, 1981, Jean Harris, the headmistress of an exclusive all-girls boarding school, was found guilty of murder in the second degree in the shooting death of her former lover, Dr. Herman Tarnower, a renowned cardiologist and