

Book Reviews

work. Despite the extensive history of controversy over this technique, the author quite clearly delineates the vital importance of "distinguishing between a validated experience and an experience that represents only additional distortions of memory." The author maintains the essential need for continual accounting of contamination of memory in contrast to recollections which are valid and restorations which are accompanied by their behavioral concomitants. The author defines the crucial issue as the recognition of factual from manufactured recall of memory.

This volume presents limitations and contraindications for the use of the technique. The greatest value in the book is in the context of *Considerations in the Role of the Expert Witness: Voluntariness and Police Prosecutorial Misconduct*. Clear presentation is made of the *Dyas Test* and the *Frye Test*, which delimits forensic hypnosis as a tool to be used in the defense of criminal cases. This volume will provide for the neophyte, as well as experienced clinicians, better understanding of the hypnosis situation and the use of this tool in forensic situations.

INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON DSM-III. By RL Spitzer, JBW Williams, and AE Skodol. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Press, 1983. xviii + 413 pp. No price available.

Reviewed by Donald A. Swanson, MD

This fascinating book reflects the international attention given the third edition of the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III). It presents perspectives on DSM-III from a large number of clinicians and researchers throughout the world, many of whom have made major contributions to the classification of psychiatric disorders.

The book is divided into five sections. The first, Background for International Perspectives, provides a detailed comparison between DSM-III and ICD-9. Since half the world still uses ICD-8 and has never accepted the quite different ICD-9, the comparison is of limited international interest. There is no viewpoint representing the perspective of the World Health Organization.

The second section, General Perspectives, contains thoughtful critiques of DSM-III by major scholars of international psychiatry. In general, they are favorably disposed and express surprisingly little concern that the many

differences between DSM-III and ICD-9 will make communication more difficult.

In *Regional Perspectives*, contributors from 12 countries discuss local diagnostic practices and how they relate to DSM-III. Contributions to this section confirm that the major achievements of DSM-III are methodologic and heuristic and agree that DSM-III has stimulated remarkable international discussion and research.

The fourth section, *Empirical Studies and Future Directions for Research*, contains a collection of research studies conducted abroad using DSM-III. The book concludes with a thoughtful, balanced summary and commentary. The editors accept the validity of a number of international criticisms and reject others.

Overall, the editors have done an outstanding job. However, this book's usefulness is limited to those with an interest in psychiatric nosology.

POST-TRAUMATIC NEUROSIS: FROM RAILWAY SPINE TO THE WHIPLASH. By MR Trimble. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1981 [reprinted 1983]. 156 pp. \$39.95

Reviewed by Helen L. Morrison, MD

This is essentially a reprint of a volume originally published in 1981. As such, it does not vary from the initial presentation of this literature review. The difficulty that this reviewer has with the stated purpose of the book, which is the assessment of psychiatric disability in reactions to trauma, is that it is written by a behavioral neurologist, currently a lecturer at the National Hospital, Queens Square in London. This book will provide an extensive bibliography to the interested reader. One would not expect to utilize this volume as a definitive test concerning this topic.

SEXUAL ASSAULT AMONG ADOLESCENTS. By SS Ageton. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1983. xi + 184 pp. \$24.00

Reviewed by Helen L. Morrison, MD

For those who do not work with adolescents, it is astonishing for clinicians to recognize that uniform crime reports consistently show that adolescents