

study with previous findings among adults, Myers concludes with a typology of juvenile sexual murderers that is based largely on perpetrators' personalities, motivations for crime, and other characteristics of crime.

Given the very low incidence of these crimes among young offenders, Myers should be commended for conducting this study, the largest study of its kind. The book is written in plain language, making it useful to a wide variety of practitioners and other individuals from nonacademic backgrounds. In this vein, the case examples are cleverly illustrated to complement the concepts. The author is adept at contextualizing the characteristics of his target group through comparisons with the literature on adult sexual murderers, adult sex offenders, and serial killers.

In line with his stated purpose of identifying potential offenders and victims, Myers provides rich information about events that precipitate juvenile sexual homicide—for example, substance use—and the likely time and place for them to occur. Finally, the findings may dispel myths that anger and antisocial personalities commonly precipitate these heinous acts, which may discourage practitioners from discounting delinquents with inadequate, avoidant, or schizotypal characteristics.

Despite these advantages, this book's usefulness for the identification of potential adolescent sexual murderers is limited. An obvious problem, as Myers notes, is our ability to generalize from the characteristics of only 16 individuals. The low incidence of such crimes means that this problem is not easily rectifiable. However, the applicability of these findings to the identification of high-risk juveniles could have been extended. The characteristics of these juveniles overlapped substantially with those of serious and violent delinquents in terms of their high incidence of past criminality, adverse family backgrounds, and maladaptive psychosocial adjustment (1). How do we predict which individuals will go on to commit sexual homicide? In this sense, an improvement would involve

reviewing the literature to determine characteristics that differentiate sexual murderers from other serious delinquents or including a control group.

On a cautionary note, the author's typology and hypotheses rely heavily on personality disorders, a questionable practice given the complications of diagnosing personality disorders during adolescence, particularly with respect to psychopathy (2,3).

## References

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## Ethical Dilemmas: Sexuality and Developmental Disability

edited by Dorothy M. Griffiths, Ph.D., Debbie Richards, Paul Federoff, M.D., F.R.C.P., and Shelley L. Watson, M.Ed.; Kingston, New York, NADD Press, 2002, 483 pages, \$34.95 softcover

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There is a myth that people with developmental disabilities are not sexual. *Ethical Dilemmas: Sexuality and Developmental Disabilities* dispels this myth by clearly delivering three vital messages: people with developmental disabilities are sexual beings and have the right to be sexual; sex and sexuality are positive aspects of all people's lives; and it is our responsibility and duty as professionals to provide persons who have developmental disabilities with support and information about sexuality. These messages, along with the overview of issues that can and will arise when sexuality is addressed among people with developmental disabilities, make *Ethical Dilemmas* an invaluable resource.

The topics addressed in this book were determined by a survey of professionals who work directly with people who have developmental disabilities, which was followed by a conference to discuss the selected topics. The authors found that professionals made daily decisions having to do with sexuality, yet they did not have much guidance or understanding of the relevant issues in order to make these decisions. The purpose of the book, therefore, is to inform profes-

sionals of the myriad ethical dilemmas that appear when approaching this topic and how to work through these dilemmas in the best interest of the people they work with. In addition, the book will hopefully inspire further research and focus on this underserved population.

Topics addressed include developing agency policies on sexual behavior, consent in sexual relations, sexuality education, prevention of sexual abuse, parents who have intellectual disabilities, inappropriate sexual behaviors, working with sexual offenders, and sexual offense and the legal system. Two chapters in particular highlight what are perhaps the most important ideas around sexuality and developmental disabilities: the chapter on sexual policies in agencies that support persons with developmental disabilities, and the chapter on sexuality education. Using scenarios, the authors demonstrate the need for up-to-date, sex-positive, and inclusive agency policies surrounding behavior.

In one scenario, a staff person in an agency that has long ignored sexuality issues abuses a man who has a developmental disability. Because there was never any discussion about appropriate touch, the man with the developmental disability had no idea that this touch was abusive, and no procedures were in place for report-

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ing the abuse and supporting him. In addition to recommending issues that agencies should think about, this chapter also highlights the challenges agencies face when creating policies and procedures to support individuals as sexual beings, as well as the staff who serve them.

The chapter on sexuality education emphasizes the importance of providing education to people with developmental disabilities so that they can have sexually healthy lives, particularly from an abuse-prevention stand-

point. This chapter clearly delineates the topics that need to be covered in discussions of sexuality as well as strategies to help people with developmental disabilities understand important points about sexuality.

*Ethical Dilemmas* is full of information and recommendations. Although the book is not specifically written for mental health care workers, it offers an in-depth look at the issues and will be helpful for anyone who works with people who have developmental disabilities.

quires a modest background in research concepts and related language. The editors include a glossary of epidemiologic terms and assume no previous study of epidemiology. However, readers who are unfamiliar with the field will likely have difficulty with some of the concepts presented. For example, the discussion of classical genetic epidemiology is fairly dense and technical. On the other hand, many of the chapters are more accessible. In addition, the editors provide interesting and user-friendly introductory segments before each section.

By pulling together information from several fields, the text helps to set a precedent for strengthening research alliances. It is ironic that a disease that is often so isolating for the individuals affected will perhaps foster unprecedented collaboration among various disciplines.

## The Epidemiology of Schizophrenia

edited by Robin M. Murray, Peter B. Jones, Ezra Susser, Jim van Os, and Mary Cannon; Cambridge, England, Cambridge University Press, 2003, 454 pages, \$80

Daniel W. Bradford, M.D.

Although *The Epidemiology of Schizophrenia* will leave you with as many questions as you had before you started reading it, your questions will have become better informed, mirroring the complexity of the epidemiologic issues themselves. The contributors to this volume do not pretend to have the answers, and this does not obscure the book's clear implications for future research, service delivery, and disease prevention.

The text begins with a discussion of social epidemiology and raises some remarkable points that bolster arguments for the role of "social and psychological aetiological factors" in schizophrenia. A range of developmental etiology findings is then presented, in which the authors demonstrate the likelihood that prenatal and perinatal risk factors interact with genes to create compounded effects. This discussion transitions well into the next section, which is devoted to the "relatively new discipline" of genetic epidemiology, fo-

cusing on molecular genetics and the interaction of polygenic and environmental risk factors. Specific attention is then given to special issues from an epidemiologic point of view, including mortality, substance abuse, and violent behavior. The final section demonstrates how epidemiology can inform service delivery and prevention.

Throughout the book, the authors present implications for future research, some of which would significantly alter the way we have studied schizophrenia. For example, because of the difficulty in ascertaining exactly what risks are transmitted by genes, the authors suggest that future molecular genetic research should encompass a much broader phenotype. In fact, one chapter calls into question the traditional view of schizophrenia as a discrete entity rather than an extreme end of a continuum. Several chapters emphasize the need for interdisciplinary collaboration, including neuroimaging, molecular genetics, and nosology.

Although the chapters are authored by several different researchers, the editors have done a good job of pulling the seemingly disparate topics together into a cohesive discussion. Reading the book re-

## Evolution, Gender, and Rape

edited by Cheryl Brown Travis; Cambridge, Massachusetts, MIT Press, 2003, 454 pages, \$24.95 softcover

Joanna Bettmann, L.C.S.W.

In this edited volume, Cheryl Brown Travis attempts to answer the questions, Are women and men bipolar opposites in perpetual discord over conflicting interests? Did we evolve to be this way? And do these differences form "an evolutionary, genetic basis for sexual aggression?" She states at the outset that she is compiling this volume to address issues raised in the book *A Natural History of Rape: Biological Bases of Sexual Coercion*, by Randy Thornhill and Craig Palmer (1).

*Evolution, Gender, and Rape* attempts to disassemble the Darwinian

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