

therapy as the most effective model of treatment for this population; this model is supported by decades of research.

Overall, I liked this book and believe the authors have done what they set out to do: set forth the research support for psychological treatment. I do have a couple of criticisms. One, the book is clearly a product, in part, of a managed care culture. There is an emphasis on a time-limited approach, clarifying goals, and descriptions of manuals with protocols for directing the step-by-step scientific treatment of therapy. There is little mention of a therapeutic relationship (most of these

treatments start by telling patients that therapy will end soon) and clearly a bias toward looking at only a behaviorally oriented treatment. A chapter missing in this otherwise commendable volume would be on the treatment of chronic and severe mental disorders with psychoanalytic therapy and psychoanalysis with research citing Robert Levy, George Klumpner, and Glen Gabbard.

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Reprints are not available; however, Book Forum reviews can be downloaded at <http://ajp.psychiatryonline.org>.

Correction

There was an error in the article "Risk Factors for the Onset of Eating Disorders in Adolescent Girls: Results of the McKnight Longitudinal Risk Factor Study" by the McKnight Investigators (Am J Psychiatry 2003; 160:248–254). On page 251, paragraph one under Arizona Site, the number of students in the sample that developed eating disorders was 19 of 590, or 3.2%.