individual’s freedom to choose is of the highest importance. This sits uncomfortably with many cultures, where the penalties for free choice can be very high, and in many cases (such as marrying out of a particular family or tribal tradition, or wanting to express homosexuality in a fundamentalist society) may include death, or alienation from the primary society.

Even more alarmingly, there is not a section dedicated to ethical ways of working within TA. This is not to say that there are not ethical discussions at various points throughout, but there is neither an overview of a TA ethical approach, nor a discussion at the end of each section, nor indeed a chapter at all on ethical working. The reader could be forgiven for assuming that, for TA practitioners, ethical working is therefore not in the top 100 key points. TA teaches practitioners to look for the hole in the client’s story – for what is unsaid rather than what is said – and in this book, this is the big hole.

The format of the book makes it useful for picking up and dipping into rather than reading straight through. I did read it straight through for the purposes of this review, and I suspect my experience was the poorer for that. However, it is a book that I feel I will read often to check my understanding of a particular point.

My favourite part comes right at the very end. Here Widdowson offers a profound and sensitive summing up, that applies not only to TA, but perhaps to the whole of the counselling and psychotherapy world. He says it so beautifully that it is worth quoting in its entirety:

‘Finally, remember that transactions, like ego states, are just a fascinating fiction. A metaphor. A story we tell to bring order to our thoughts and experiences. A means of making sense of structure and meaning where there is none.’

I will remember that and pass it on to my own students.

Heather Dale, therapist (BACP senior accredited) and supervisor; senior lecturer, University of Huddersfield

Books available for review

Life after trauma: a workbook for healing
Dena Rosenbloom, Mary Beth Williams (Guilford)

Working with young women: activities for exploring personal, social and emotional issues
Vanessa Rogers (Jessica Kingsley Publishers)

Jay Haley revisited
Madeleine Richeport-Haley, Jon Carlson (eds) (Routledge)

Art activities for children and young people in need
Diana Coholic (Jessica Kingsley Publishers)

Marital conflict and children
E Mark Cummings, Patrick T Davies (Guilford)

Doing couple therapy
Robert Taibbi (Guilford)

The assassin and the therapist
Jeffrey Kottler (Routledge)

Editor’s note: If you have taken a book for review and have not yet submitted the review (or communicated with me about this), please contact me to let me know when/if you expect to complete it.

Realising the benefits: IAPT at full roll-out

The Department of Health (DH) has published Realising the benefits: IAPT at full roll-out. The document sets out the DHs vision for completing the roll-out of evidence-based psychological therapy services across England in the period 2010/11 and beyond. It also prompts the NHS to undertake a gap analysis of the expected gap towards achieving this goal. More info: http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_112982

Self-harm: a good practice guide

A good practice guide on the use of self-help materials within IAPT services has also been published. The guidance has been produced in response to the need for expert guidance on the use of self-help materials, given the wide range of different materials and media all purporting to offer helpful advice and information to people about a range of problems and disorders. More info: http://www.iapt.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/iapt-self-help-good-practice-guide-final.pdf.

Attitudes to mental illness 2010

Since 2007 a survey has been carried out annually by the Department of Health. The surveys serve as a benchmark, enabling measurement of whether attitudes are improving or worsening over time.

Key points from the 2010 report:

- People are broadly sympathetic towards people with a mental illness.
- Some attitudes towards people with mental illness are worse compared to when the DH first commissioned the poll in 1994, although a number have improved. Several attitudes that had worsened over the period up until 1997 have since improved.