

stance abuse problem and, at the same time, help the reader to develop a framework to guide his/her own work. This book provides clinicians, educators and graduate students with a practical approach to treating addictions in the context of other mental health issues. It is hoped that, having read this book, more psychotherapists will be willing to provide addictions treatment in the context of their general practice.

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Alcohol Use Among Adolescents, by Michael Windle. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 1999, 126 + x pages, \$74.95 (cloth), \$32.95 (paper).

This book, the forty-second volume in Sage Publications' Developmental Clinical Psychology and Psychiatry Series, provides a concise and highly readable overview of current knowledge regarding alcohol use and misuse by teenagers. Its five chapters cover the following areas: scope of adolescent alcohol use, measurement and diagnosis, risk and protective factors, prevention and intervention approaches, conceptual and methodological issues and future research directions. The book's author, a developmental psychologist, is one of the nation's leading experts in the area of risk factors and adolescent drinking.

This is an excellent primer for anyone interested in adolescent alcohol use and misuse. The author achieves his stated goal of providing "representative coverage to a broad and rapidly expanding literature." While necessarily limited in depth because of its brevity and breadth, the book addresses the majority of important issues in the area of adolescent drinking. As a result, this volume would be an excellent addition to the required reading list for doctoral-level classes on the addictions, adolescence, or developmental psychopathology. It is probably too brief to serve as a

stand-alone text, but could serve as a primary reference with appropriate supplemental materials.

I was disappointed by the book's relative lack of attention to how issues related to race, ethnicity and culture may influence adolescent drinking. Another area that receives limited attention is the relation between drinking and smoking during the teenage years. Use and misuse of alcohol and nicotine tend to start in adolescence, and use of the two substances and their short- and long-term consequences can be interrelated. However, despite these limitations, I would give high ratings to the overall quality of this book.

A particular strength is the chapter devoted to conceptual and methodological issues and future research directions. The author does an excellent job of identifying several areas for future research, such as sources of individual variation in alcohol use and misuse, bidirectional relations between alcohol use and developmental tasks, conceptual and statistical models for representing risk and protective factors, causal relations between intervention components and intervention outcomes, community-level influences, and comparisons of alternative treatment approaches. These areas of research have not received sufficient attention and are essential for the advancement of the science of adolescent alcohol use and misuse.

In summary, this book is a welcome addition to the literature on alcohol use and misuse among teenagers. I am glad to have it on my bookshelf and have begun to recommend it to students and colleagues interested in adolescent substance use and misuse. It is surprisingly comprehensive and well-referenced for such a short volume, and offers an excellent initiation to the scientific literature on alcohol use and misuse among adolescents.

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