

(e.g., "symptomatic drinking" actually refers to signs of alcohol dependence), including culturally shaped gender differences (workforce participation of women was not balanced by unemployment rates for men or women; the *means* of committing suicide are typically gender-specific but were not dichotomized into violent versus passive methods; "accidents" referred only to automobile crashes), data were all cross-sectional and data sets were largely drawn from English-speaking Euroamerican nations. An obligatory reference to beer brewing by African women suggests that there are societies where women may drink more alcohol or control its production and distribution, but these beverages not only are typically low in alcohol content, but also are valued less than the higher alcohol-content European beers and distilled beverages with which many young men, and some women, get into trouble.

Conclusions generally support the notion that women may be at equal or slightly greater risk for health problems, while men are more likely to experience behavioral "problems" in more public contexts. The inherent bias, however, is that men's roles still emphasize activities outside of the household and employed women retain obligations to perform appropriately within the household. It is difficult to identify dichotomous variables with consequences shared equally in weight by men and women in nuclear families. A father's failure to change a baby's diapers could become an issue in marriage counseling, while a mother's failure could become a key factor in a social worker's substantiation of child neglect.

Despite limitations, the sum of these papers gives depth and breadth to current knowledge about alcohol effects in light of biology, culture, and culture *and* biology. The scope of topics presents a challenge to review, but this book is a basic resource and required reading for clinicians and investigators in the field of substance abuse.

BARBARA W. LEX, PH.D., M.P.H.
*Department of Psychiatry
 Harvard Medical School
 Belmont, Mass.*

Drugs, Crime, and other Deviant Adaptations: Longitudinal Studies, by Howard Kaplan (Ed.). New York: Plenum Press, 1995, 253 + xiv pages, \$39.50 (cloth).

Howard Kaplan has put together an impressive collection of empirical studies that examine the interrelationships among various types of deviant behavior. The book consists of 10 chapters divided among six sections. The first section is a long introductory chapter by Kaplan, in which he discusses the nature of deviance and reviews the literature on the interrelationships among a variety of deviant behaviors within an integrative model. This model, which includes concepts from labeling, strain, social control and social learning theories, is used to explain the motivations for committing deviant acts, the factors that both enhance and inhibit engagement in deviant acts and the factors that determine whether deviant behavior continues or desists. The next four

sections each contain two empirical studies that address antecedents, consequences, reciprocal relationships, intervening variables and moderating variables that account for the relationship between drug use and crime. Each section begins with a short introduction by Kaplan summarizing the similarities between the two studies. The book concludes with a chapter by the editor in which he describes the current state of research on deviance.

Each of the empirical studies is longitudinal and addresses complex issues in the relationship between drug use and crime. The first four studies examine the generality and specificity of predictors of various types of deviance and suggest that, while deviant behaviors have common antecedents, there are specific predictors for each specific type of deviance. Wu and Kandel find that the intergenerational transmission of cigarette smoking and criminal behavior is sex-specific; Brook and colleagues demonstrate that there are both specific and common antecedents for drug use, theft and aggression; Stacy and Newcomb conclude that the relationship between drug use in adolescence and criminal behavior in adulthood cannot be explained by a spurious model; and McCord finds that deviant behavior in childhood and adolescence predicts adult criminality but not alcoholism.

The remaining four studies examine mediator and moderator variables. Martin and Robbins find that attachments to parents, school and deviant peers do not mediate the effects of sensation seeking in the sixth grade or of drug use in the ninth grade. They do find, however, that sensation seeking moderates the effects of peers on drug use. Krohn and colleagues report that early drug use is a significant predictor of later dropping out, but early delinquency is not. In addition, dropping out does not affect subsequent drug use or criminality, when school variables are controlled. Kaplan and Dampousse find that self-derogation and antisocial personality moderate the relationship between drug use in the seventh grade and violent behavior in young adulthood. Finally, Apospori and colleagues' results indicate that family and peer variables interact with prior deviance in a different manner for white, Hispanic and black adolescents.

Although each of these studies examines the longitudinal relationship among deviant behaviors, they differ from each other in several ways. The follow-up time frames of the studies vary greatly from a 1-year lag to more than 50 years; one study even examines the effects of parental deviance on deviance in their adolescent offspring. The studies also differ in the types of statistical analyses used, ranging from simple frequencies to complex structural equation models. Overall, most of these studies conclude that a common cause model cannot fully explain the association between drug use and delinquency because each behavior has some specific predictors. They also demonstrate that personality traits, demographic characteristics and variables from family, school and peer domains moderate the effects of drug use on delinquency and of delinquency on drug use.

Kaplan and others argue that the inconsistency across studies as to whether drug use predicts later deviance and whether early delinquency predicts later drug use is due, in part, to factors that condition the effects, and, therefore, studies need to examine moderating variables. Mixed findings could also result from differences in samples, measures, and

data analysis strategies. Given that the longitudinal data sets included in this volume appear to contain many common theoretical variables as well as similar measures of delinquency and drug use, it might have been more informative had they all tested similar models using the same analytical techniques. Then, we would be further along in delineating mediating and moderating variables across diverse samples. Nevertheless, this book makes a contribution to the literature on the drug-crime nexus, and researchers interested in this topic will find it enlightening. This book might also make an interesting reader in a graduate methods course or a course on deviance, drug use or criminology. It could be used to illustrate the various ways that researchers can use longitudinal data to address similar questions and how one variable can be both an independent and dependent variable in the same model.

Overall, the findings from these studies confirm what we know from the existing literature: that one single model cannot account for the drug-crime relationship among all people. Rather, there are some individuals for whom the acute, and possibly chronic, cognitive effects of specific

drugs (e.g., alcohol) increase the propensity toward aggressive behaviors. For others, involvement in deviance weakens bonds to conventional norms and increases involvement in deviant subcultures (including the illicit drug market), which provide opportunities and reinforcement for increased delinquency and drug use. For still others (probably a majority), biopsychological factors (e.g., temperament) and early parent-child interactions, in combination with socioenvironmental factors, increase the risk for involvement in all types of deviant behavior. Rather than trying to understand the factors that condition the effect of one type of deviance on another, it would be more beneficial if future research were to address early childhood factors that increase the risk of later involvement in serious types of delinquency and drug use, especially among high-risk individuals.

HELENE RASKIN WHITE, PH.D.
Center of Alcohol Studies
Rutgers University
Piscataway, N.J.