

count of, for example, the affective disorders, prompting some of Nathanson's most acute comments. It suggests a more accurate dissection of what clinicians are actually feeling in countertransference and what their personal histories have made of the resulting "scripts." It asks the empathists and existentialists to think harder about the relation of individual feelings to the experience of the moment, and interpersonalists to examine closely the contagion of affects that is such a large component of all human exchanges.

The book is also important for addressing a question that more and more engages psychotherapy research and discussion: how do we form clinically effective relation-

ships? Several contributors suggest that understanding normal affect mechanisms reduces the pathologization of patients that is so destructive to a working alliance, and that the detailed uncovering of feelings and their sources serves to unite patient and therapist within a universal experience. The book is called *Knowing Feeling* because these two mental states comprise the "minding" that Tomkins made critical to his "human being theory"—that is, thinking about and caring, which are surely essential to good relationships.

Reference

1. Nathanson DL: *Shame and Pride: Affect, Sex, and the Birth of the Self*. New York, Norton, 1992

Drugs, Crime, and Other Deviant Adaptations: Longitudinal Studies

edited by Howard B. Kaplan; New York City, Plenum Press, 1995, 260 pages, \$39.50

Coming of Age: The True Adventures of Two American Teens

by G. Wayne Miller; New York City, Random House, 1995, 253 pages, \$22

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Kaplan's *Drugs, Crime, and Other Deviant Adaptations* presents eight longitudinal studies examining facets of the question of how deviant behavior develops. It provides a flavor of the type of research that attempts to tease out causal factors, common precursors, and the effects of deviant behaviors on each other.

This book is most useful for researchers interested in the development and maintenance of substance abuse and antisocial behavior. The book has limited utility for practitioners. The studies have not examined the impact of any interventions,

but do indicate some risk factors for development of antisocial behavior or substance abuse.

The editor introduces the book in an extremely dense and repetitive chapter defining the term deviance and describing what seems to be his own theory of the many pathways to deviance. The contributors, through their literature reviews, elucidate some of the history of the field and common theories.

Besides clearly laying out the background literature, each chapter describes a longitudinal study of a child, adolescent, or young adult population. The studies test the ability of theories, such as social control, strain, and social learning theory, to explain the expression of deviant behavior. Contributions of personality or temperament characteristics are also examined. More specific biolog-

ical influences and environmental factors, such as living in violent neighborhoods, are not studied.

Some of the more interesting findings are those of Judith Brook and colleagues. In an attempt to determine the developmental sequelae of problem behavior, they examined whether drug use, theft or vandalism, and aggression share the same risk factors. They found that drug use and theft-vandalism shared numerous independent risk factors related to personality, peer groups, and school context. Overall, the independent risk factors for aggression were different from those for drug use and theft-vandalism. By statistically controlling for co-occurring factors, they found that each deviant behavior subsequently predicted itself but not the other deviant behaviors.

However, the overall lingering impression from Kaplan's book is that there are manifold methodological hurdles in studying this important area. As the editor points out, measurements of the complex causes and patterns of deviance are prone to inaccuracy. One of the most common problems is that investigators often treat deviance as a dichotomous variable without justification. For example, in one study, investigators grouped together subjects who had 20 charges against them with those who had only one charge. Measurement of deviance sometimes relied on official court or corrections records rather than self-reports or other reports of criminal behavior. Official records neither capture the actual behavior nor control for biasing factors in arrest data, such as race.

Perhaps the greatest measurement difficulty in the studies was in capturing the rich concepts incorporated by social control, social learning, or strain theories. Numerous studies used relatively simple, unvalidated measures to assess entire theoretical constructs. In one study the construct of family bonding was measured by only two questions asked of children and parents. If these studies are representative, then this field clearly needs measurement development.

Finally, few of the studies in this

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book addressed the issue of gender differences directly. Given the prevalence of aggression and delinquency in males, it would seem reasonable to investigate whether there are gender differences in the pathways leading to deviance.

In sharp contrast to Kaplan's book on factors leading to undesirable behavior among young people, Miller's book, *Coming of Age*, is a pleasant walk through typical, white, small-town adolescence. This nonfiction book depicts the senior high school year for one enigmatic young person and his friend. The author intended to show the "drama and passion teenagers hide from everyone but their peers" and to give a portrait of crossing the threshold from child to adult.

Part of the pleasure of this book is that its main character is a real teenager, who could have attended almost any high school. He is a slightly off-center, interesting young

man whose friendships extend across the timeless cliques of high school. Because he is not a member of any single group, his interactions with other students reveal the differences in social norms and expectations across the groups.

The author spent the year primarily "hanging out" with the teens, and his respect for their age and struggles, and for their parents and high school faculty, is apparent. He provides an interesting perspective of the unwritten rules and social norms that make up the school's social dynamics. Miller captures in detail the anticipation of the momentous event of graduation, and the worry over the next step, but falls short of capturing the feelings of graduation.

Coming of Age serves to remind us that healthy adolescence is rife with experimentation, limit testing, and self-exploration. It sets the statistics and theories of the Kaplan book into a life and a town.

Forensic Neuropsychology: Conceptual Foundations and Clinical Practice

by José A. Valciukas; New York City, Haworth Press, 1995, 341 pages, \$39.95

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While psychology has had a robust century-long relationship with law, the professional field of forensic neuropsychology is barely more than a decade old (1). This book, written by a psychologist with extensive academic and clinical experience, serves quite excellently as a fundamental text for those just entering the field as well as for seasoned veterans.

Part 1 contains a very brief chapter acquainting the reader with the field of forensic neuropsychology, defined by the author as "the scientific and clinical discipline that specializes in behavioral and psychological mani-

festations of nervous system function" that provides information to the legal system about "how we perceive, move, think, and remember." The author describes the relationship between neuroscience and the law and suggests how the two may fruitfully unite.

Part 2 provides an excellent presentation of the various aspects of a forensic neuropsychological examination with chapters on "clinical evaluations, appearances and impressions, intertwined histories, the physical examination, the evaluation of mental status," and other topics. A full set of references, plus lists of additional readings, accompanies each chapter thereby giving the reader, whether a novice or an expert, an excellent bibliography for extended research. Each chapter also contains helpful case examples and discussion questions.

Part 3, the longest section in the book, contains 11 chapters focusing directly on the relationship between organic mental disturbances and their legal implications. Discussions of mental retardation, brain damage, alcohol and illicit drugs, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, psychiatric drugs, and other subjects are clear and thorough. As in part 2, the material is heavily referenced, and numerous case examples are provided.

The book concludes in part 4 with an extremely important and thought-provoking chapter on how forensic neuropsychologists can prove the causal links between body and mind or behavior to the satisfaction of rules of evidence. An enjoyable epilogue traces the history and makes assumptions about the future of forensic neuropsychology.

It does not require the skills of a Nostradamus to predict that the field of forensic neuropsychology will assume an increasingly more important role in litigation. The U.S. Supreme Court's important case of *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.* (2), which mandated that experts use objective testing and that they present data that are verifiable or falsifiable, will help open doors to forensic neuropsychological testimony in court cases. Furthermore, it appears that the false-memory debate that now rages in psychiatry and psychology is likely to be resolved with the use of evidence developed from the neurosciences (3). *Forensic Neuropsychology: Conceptual Foundations and Clinical Practice* will be a standard reference source in this young field of forensic science.

References

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3. Joseph R: *Neuropsychiatry, Neuropsychology, and Clinical Neuroscience: Emotion, Evolution, Cognition, Language, Memory, Brain Damage, and Abnormal Behavior*, 2nd ed. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins, 1996

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