



Social and Cultural Aspects of Drinking

A report to the Amsterdam Group

*The Social Issues Research Centre
28 St. Clements Street, Oxford OX4 1AB UK
Tel: +44 1865 262255 Fax: +44 1865 793137
Email: group@sirc.org*

Contents

Foreword by Desmond Morris	1
Introduction	4
Key findings	8
History	8
Behavioural effects	8
Alcohol-related problems	9
Rules and regulation	10
Symbolic functions	10
Drinking-places	11
Transitional rituals	12
Festive rituals	12
European research.	12
Culture, chemistry and consequences	14
The ‘natural experiment’	14
Drunken comportment	15
Learned effects of alcohol.	16
Expectations and excuses	18
Changing expectations	19
Rules and regulation	21
Variations	21
Significant constants	22
Proscription of solitary drinking	22
Prescription of sociability	24
Sharing	24
Reciprocity	25
Social control	26
Restrictions on female and ‘underage’ drinking	28
Social and cultural roles of alcohol	31
Symbolic roles	31
Situation definer.	31
Status indicator	32
Statement of affiliation	32
Gender differentiator	34
Need for further research	35
Roles of drinking-places	36
Drinking-places and drinking cultures	37

Social functions of drinking-places	38
A separate world	38
Social integration.	39
Social bonding	40
Ritual roles	41
Transitional rituals.	42
Life-cycle transitions.	42
Lifestyle transitions	43
Habitual transitions	43
Why alcohol?.	45
Symbolic functions.. . . .	45
Psychological functions.	46
Social functions.	46
Festive rituals	47
Why alcohol?.	47
Symbolic convenience?.	48
Cultural chemistry	48
Alternative reality.	49
Balancing role.	50
Need for further research.	50
Europe: future directions	52
Selected bibliography	55

Foreword by Desmond Morris

Next to breathing, drinking is the most essential of all human activities. It is even more important than feeding, for a man deprived of sustenance will die of thirst long before he will succumb to starvation. This need for liquid refreshment has been a major influence on our evolution. For our ancient ancestors as they spread across the globe it meant following the routes of rivers and lakes. Today the legacy of this dependence takes many forms – rites and rituals, customs and ceremonies all focused on the simple yet vital act of taking a drink.

In times of severe drought, the discovery of liquid to drink must have been a moment for high rejoicing. Celebrating the end of drought must have been one of the earliest of mankind's major drinking events. And there can be little doubt that another intensely emotional moment occurred when primeval explorers, their drinking supplies long since exhausted, came at last upon a new supply of life-giving liquid. On such occasions as these our first social drinking rituals were born.

Because the act of drinking was so significant at times like that, a need arose for a new kind of drink. For special celebrations, water was not enough. If the moment was exceptional, then the drink too had to be exceptional. And if rituals had to be performed to encourage the gods to provide more for us to drink, then the gods must also be offered a special drink.

At first there were only four options – milk, water, plant-juices, or blood. All four were undoubtedly used during social ceremonies and festivities. Even water, the most common form of liquid, could be made special by incantations that converted it into a sacred liquid. But apart from bringing relief from thirst, none of these ancient drinks had any unusual impact on the mood of the drinkers. What was needed was a libation that transformed the drinkers and elevated them onto a higher plane of celebratory euphoria.

We will never know the name of the inventive genius who first conceived the idea of swallowing the juice of fermented fruit. It is possible that he made his discovery by watching the strange reactions of other kinds of animals when consuming large quantities of this potent kind of food. Wild elephants often get drunk on fermented fruit and can be seen swaying along on huge unsteady feet, their great ears flapping like giant fans to cool their dizzy heads. In the elephantine hangovers that followed, the pink men they saw were no hallucination, they were our ancestors trying to fathom out what was going on. Once the connection was made between abandoned behaviour and fermented fruit-juice, the inventors' race was on – the birth of the booze was on the horizon.

The oldest kinds of alcoholic drink known to us, the remains of which have been found in tombs and settlements of early civilizations, are wine and beer. The Egyptians made wine from pomegranates and labelled it as such by pouring it into pomegranate-shaped flasks. Figs, dates and grapes were also used to make other kinds of wine in that ancient civilization. The technology of advanced drinking progressed at such a pace that, as early as the First Dynasty, about 5000 years ago, it was possible for hosts to ask their dinner guests whether they would prefer a red or a white wine, and even whether they would like a sweet or a dry wine, to accompany their meal. Already there were named vintages, and the cult of good drinking was well under way.

Beer was even more common than wine in ancient times and many varieties are mentioned in the earliest texts known to us. Travellers remarked that these primal brews were 'not much inferior to wine'. Like the wine, beer was downed in large quantities at all great occasions and the rich pantheon of gods of those far-off days appeared to require a great deal of sacred swallowing on the part of their devoted followers, to keep them happy in their various heavens.

It is usually argued that it was the introduction of cereal agriculture that made it possible to invent beer, but an intriguing counter-argument has been put forward to the effect that it was the need for beer that made agriculture possible.

The secret of the success of this improved form of drinking, using wine and beer, was twofold. First, the liquids involved were difficult to produce, requiring a lengthy process of growing, collection, preparation, fermentation, straining and bottling. This alone made the act of drinking seem more significant.

Even more importantly, the consumption of these beverages created a shared sense of heightened well-being and release from tension. This new style of social drinking may have harked back to the primeval joy of parched, aching throats finding cool, clear water, but it now went much further. It carried men off into a world of harmless pleasure where the pressures of their newly adopted urban way of life could be eased, if only for a while. It was a marvellous invention of the first great civilizations – a form of shared, chemical day-dreaming that provided vital opportunities for social bonding. Those that drank together stayed together.

It was important that early drinking was most commonly associated with great celebrations and other festive occasions. These are times when those present are in a mood to enjoy themselves. This is essential if alcohol is to play its best role. For it is not a stimulant, but an inhibitor of inhibitions. And there is a subtle difference. Whatever the dominant mood of the drinker, alcohol will exaggerate it by removing the usual social restraints. If the drinker

is happy he becomes happier; if he is sad he becomes sadder. There is absolutely no truth in the idea that alcohol helps to ‘drown your sorrows’. If you are sorrowful to start with you will only sink deeper into despair as the night wears on. For this reason, the happy social occasion is the ideal environment for the human ritual of ‘taking a drink’. As such it has always had – and will always have – great social significance.

Desmond Morris,
Oxford 1998

Introduction

The aim of this report is to provide an overview of the research on social and cultural aspects of alcohol, and the significant conclusions that can be drawn from this literature, in a form that will be helpful to decision-makers.

The findings and conclusions presented here are based mainly on extensive bibliographic research conducted by the Social Issues Research Centre for the Amsterdam Group. This work involved a literature search of over 5000 books, journal articles, conference proceedings, abstracts and research papers (a Selected Bibliography of over 2000 references is provided with this report). The research was aided by on-line computer links to university and government libraries and databases around the world, as well as some direct contact with key researchers. We have also drawn to some extent on our own cross-cultural field research on specific social aspects of drinking.

Although no review of this nature can ever be exhaustive or definitive, we are confident that the material on which this summary is based provides the foundation for an accurate and balanced overview of the social roles of alcohol in human societies. In the interests of such balance and accuracy, we have adopted the largely ‘phenomenological’ approach advocated by social scientists concerned with the objective study of drinking behaviour *per se*, rather the problem-oriented approach of those concerned primarily with the prevention and treatment of deviant or dysfunctional drinking. Heath (1987) includes among the “significant generalisations that derive from cross-cultural study of the subject” the fact that:

“The association of drinking with any kind of specifically associated problems – physical, economic, psychological, social relational or other – is rare among cultures throughout both history and the contemporary world.”

This statement is now uncontroversial and commonplace among anthropologists engaged in cross-cultural research on alcohol, who recognise that non-problematic drinking is ‘normal’ in both statistical and sociological terms. We are aware, however, that such factual statements about the use of alcohol are often confused with moral judgements about its merits. In this context, we must emphasise that recognition of the scientifically ‘abnormal’ status of alcohol-related problems in no way denies or belittles the suffering of those who are affected by such problems.

It is now widely acknowledged, however, that the dominance of problem-oriented perspectives has led to a serious imbalance in the study of alcohol, whereby problems affecting only a small minority of drinkers have received disproportionate attention, while the

study of 'normal' drinking has been neglected. Our own profession must accept much of the blame for this imbalance, as Selden Bacon (1943) noted over half a century ago, when he complained that dysfunctional drinking:

“ ... has attracted all of the attention, just as the comet or shooting star elicits more comment than do the millions of 'ordinary' stars. In the average citizen this imbalance is not blameworthy; in the scientifically trained student, however, it is blameworthy ... The entire field of social science may be freely criticised in this way; in many instances it may still be found gazing in starry-eyed wonder at the occasional volcanoes, emeralds and icebergs ... when it has a gigantic earth crust as its field of enquiry.”

His warning was clearly not heeded, as some thirty years later, M.K. Bacon (1973) indicated that not much had changed, and suggested some reasons for the continuing imbalance in alcohol studies:

“In spite of their prevalence, through time and across societies, drinking customs per se have received relatively little attention from research workers. Instead, research in this field has been dominated by a social problem orientation and has focused mainly on deviant aspects of drinking... This differential emphasis... undoubtedly reflects multiple origins: the negative image of drinking bequeathed by the Temperance Movement, the disease concept of alcoholism associated with the medical profession, and the realistic and urgent need to control drug-induced incompetence in an increasingly mechanised world.”

It is also perhaps no coincidence that nations with a strong Temperance tradition and ambivalent attitudes towards alcohol have entirely dominated the field of alcohol studies, while cultures in which drinking is not perceived as a problem have seen little need to conduct extensive research on the subject. Mäkelä (1975) observed, with a degree of wry humour, that “alcohol research as a behavioural science is particularly active in ambivalent societies.”

As we approach the end of the century, the imbalance still persists, leading Paul Roman (1991) to register yet another plea for more objective research:

“Alcohol studies must be liberated from justifying our existence in the political arena. Accepting the primacy of the social-problem significance of a phenomenon directs research primarily toward the political-problem issues rather than toward good quality science.”

By this time, however, the increasing involvement of anthropologists in the study of alcohol had already introduced a

more phenomenological approach, although their perspective was still at odds with ‘mainstream’ alcohol research, as noted by Heath (1987):

“ ... whereas most anthropologists who study alcohol tend to focus on belief and behaviour, paying at least as much attention to ‘normal’ as to ‘deviant’ patterns, most others who study alcohol tend to focus on ‘alcoholism’, variously defined, by implying that habitual drinking is invariably associated with some kind of problem or kinds of problems.”

Although their focus on non-problematic drinking led Room (1983) to accuse some ethnographers of ‘problem deflation’, it is clear that the phenomenological approach in itself does not by any means deny or minimise the fact that alcohol can be a social problem in certain cultures. On the contrary, the study of drinking as a complex sociocultural phenomenon has led to a better understanding of the specific cultural factors associated with problematic, anti-social drinking patterns, as well as identifying the characteristic features of drinking-cultures which do not exhibit these tendencies. Perhaps the most valuable contribution of this approach has been, as Heath (1987) points out:

“ ... the fundamental realisation that many of the outcomes of [alcohol] use are mediated by cultural factors rather than chemical, biological or other pharmaco-physiological factors.”

Having stressed the importance of the anthropological approach in understanding the influence of cultural factors on drinking ‘outcomes’, we also recognise that this perspective has in some cases been taken to extremes, leading to a ‘cultural reductionism’ which is no more helpful than the ‘biochemical reductionism’ of purely medical models. The cultural-reductionist tendency which leads otherwise intelligent anthropologists to make ludicrous statements such as “sex differences do not exist external to cultural perceptions of them” (McDonald, 1994) can also cloud their judgement on alcohol issues. Just as there are certain features of male and female anatomy which clearly exist independently of cultural perceptions, there are equally obvious biochemical effects of ethanol (on psycho-motor functions, for example, and on the liver) which are independent of social and cultural factors.

Both comparative studies and controlled experiments have demonstrated, however, that while ethanol produces well-understood neurochemical changes, the wide variations in *social and behavioural* outcomes of drinking can only be explained with reference to cultural factors, and to culturally determined beliefs about the effects of drinking (MacAndrew and Edgerton, 1969; Marshall, 1979; Marlatt and Rohsenow, 1980; Holyfield et

al, 1995; Peele, 1997). Yet despite the obvious centrality of cultural factors in, for example, the association (or lack of it) between alcohol and violence, where drinking produces quite opposite behavioural effects in different cultures, otherwise intelligent scientists still attempt to explain the 'link' purely in terms of ethanol-induced decreases of 5-hydroxy tryptamine in the brain, without any reference whatsoever to well-documented cross-cultural variation (e.g. D.G. Grahame-Smith, 1993).

Somewhere between these extremes must lie a sensible balance, in which the mind-numbing effects of theoretical or political biases are minimised, and both biochemical and cultural evidence can be assessed in a rational manner. Levin's (1990) characterisation of alcohol use as a complex 'biopsychosocial' phenomenon may provide a useful conceptual meeting-point for the various competing approaches, and the work of Dwight Heath provides an excellent model of even-handedness and clear thinking in this field.

Such qualities are not only desirable, but essential, in a field where academic findings can have significant implications for policy and legislation – and may be used as ammunition in battles between moral crusaders, lobbyists and others with ideological, political or commercial vested interests. Our own purpose in this summary is not to add fuel to already overheated debates about the virtues or evils of drink. We intend neither to praise alcohol nor to 'bury' it, but to provide a calm and balanced overview of the available information on the role of alcohol in human cultures, the conclusions that may reasonably be drawn from the existing literature and the important questions that still remain.

Key findings

One of the problems facing those concerned with the development of policies and legislation on alcohol issues is the sheer volume of research and publications on this subject. In addition, these works span a variety of disciplines, and are often couched in academic jargon which may be incomprehensible to non-specialists.

In this section, we therefore provide a brief, bullet-point summary of the key findings and significant generalisations that can be drawn from our survey of the literature on social and cultural aspects of alcohol. Subsequent sections provide more detailed examination of some of these findings, but the generalisations presented in this summary can be regarded as relatively uncontroversial ‘sociocultural facts’ about drinking, many of which have been consistent features of similar literature-reviews and summaries for over a decade (Douglas, 1987; Pittman and White, 1991; Heath, 1998).

History

- Alcohol has played a central role in almost all human cultures since Neolithic times (about 4000 BC). All societies, without exception, make use of intoxicating substances, alcohol being by far the most common.
- There is convincing evidence that the development of agriculture – regarded as the foundation of civilisation – was based on the cultivation of grain for beer, as much as for bread.
- The persistence of alcohol use, on a near-universal scale, throughout human evolution, suggests that drinking must have had some significant adaptive benefits, although this does not imply that the practice is invariably beneficial.
- From the earliest recorded use of alcohol, drinking has been a social activity, and both consumption and behaviour have been subject to self-imposed social controls.
- Attempts at prohibition have never been successful except when couched in terms of sacred rules in highly religious cultures.

Behavioural effects

- There is enormous cross-cultural variation in the way people behave when they drink. In some societies (such as the UK, Scandinavia, US and Australia), alcohol is associated with violent and anti-social behaviour, while in others (such as Mediterranean and some South American cultures) drinking behaviour is largely peaceful and harmonious.
- This variation cannot be attributed to different levels of consumption or genetic differences, but is clearly related to

Alcohol-related problems

- different cultural beliefs about alcohol, expectancies regarding the effects of alcohol and social norms regarding drunken comportment.
- The findings of both cross-cultural research and controlled experiments indicate that the effects of alcohol on behaviour are primarily determined by social and cultural factors, rather than the chemical actions of ethanol.
 - In global statistical terms, physical, psychological and social problems associated with alcohol affect only a small minority of consumers, even in the more ‘problematic’ drinking-cultures.
 - The prevalence of alcohol-related problems is not directly related to average per capita consumption: countries with low average consumption (such as Ireland and Iceland) often register relatively high rates of alcohol-related social and psychiatric problems, while countries with much higher levels of consumption (such as France and Italy) score low on most indices of problem drinking.
 - Alcohol-related problems are associated with specific cultural factors, relating to beliefs, attitudes, norms and expectancies about drinking.
 - Societies with generally positive beliefs and expectancies about alcohol (variously defined as ‘non-Temperance’, ‘wet’, ‘Mediterranean’ or ‘integrated’ drinking-cultures) experience significantly fewer alcohol-related problems; negative or inconsistent beliefs and expectancies (found mainly in ‘Temperance’, ‘dry’, ‘Nordic’ or ‘ambivalent’ drinking-cultures) are associated with higher levels of alcohol-related problems.
 - The beliefs and expectancies of a given culture can change. In many countries, particularly in Europe, there are early signs of a shift towards more negative/ambivalent beliefs in previously positive/integrated drinking-cultures, which may result in an increase in alcohol-related problems (see ‘*Symbolic functions*’, below).
 - Although some cultures experience more alcohol-related problems than others, moderate, unproblematic drinking is the norm in most cultures, while both excessive drinking and abstinence are abnormal behaviours.
 - Most of the problems commonly ‘linked’ with drinking – crime, violence, disorder, accidents, spousal abuse, disease, etc. – are correlated with excessive (abnormal) drinking rather than with moderate (normal) drinking.

Rules and regulation

- In all cultures, drinking is a rule-governed activity, hedged about with self-imposed norms and regulations concerning who may drink how much of what, when, how, in what contexts, with what effects, etc. – rules which are often the focus of strong emotions.
- Although variations in these rules and norms reflect the characteristic values, attitudes and beliefs of different cultures, there are significant cross-cultural similarities or ‘constants’ in the unwritten rules governing alcohol use.
- Analysis of cross-cultural research reveals four near-universal ‘constants’:
 1. Proscription of solitary drinking
 2. Prescription of sociability
 3. Social control of consumption and behaviour
 4. Restrictions on female and ‘underage’ drinking.
- Research findings indicate that these unofficial rules, and the self-imposed protocols of drinking rituals, have more influence on both levels of consumption and drinking behaviour than ‘external’ or legal controls.
- The literature to date offers no satisfactory explanation for the near-universality of restrictions on female drinking, as all researchers have attempted to explain this in purely cultural terms. We suggest that the prevalence of such restrictions may be due to non-cultural factors such as differences in male and female physiology resulting in more pronounced effects of alcohol on females.
- While all contemporary cultures impose some restrictions on ‘underage’ drinking, both the definitions of ‘underage’ and the nature of the restrictions vary widely (despite increasing uniformity in official, legal controls) with more rigid restrictions in ‘ambivalent’ drinking-cultures and more permissive approaches in ‘integrated’ drinking-cultures.

Symbolic functions

- In all societies, alcoholic beverages are used as powerful and versatile symbolic tools, to construct and manipulate the social world.
- Cross-cultural research reveals four main symbolic uses of alcoholic beverages:
 1. As labels defining the nature of social situations or events
 2. As indicators of social status

3. As statements of affiliation

4. As gender differentiators.

- There is convincing historical and contemporary evidence to show that the adoption of ‘foreign’ drinks often involves the adoption of the drinking patterns, attitudes and behaviours of the alien culture. This has nothing to do with any intrinsic properties of the beverages themselves – beer, for example, may be associated with disorderly behaviour in some cultures or sub-cultures and with benign sociability in others.
- In Europe, the influence of some ‘ambivalent’, northern, beer-drinking cultures on ‘integrated’, southern, wine-drinking cultures is increasing, and is associated with potentially detrimental changes in attitudes and behaviour (e.g. the adoption of British ‘lager-lout’ behaviour among young males in Spain, and see *Transitional Rituals* below).
- Historical evidence suggests that attempts to curb the anti-social excesses associated with an ‘alien’ beverage through Draconian restrictions on alcohol *per se* may result in the association of such behaviour with the formerly ‘benign’ native beverage, and an overall increase in alcohol-related problems.
- Some societies appear less susceptible to the cultural influence of alien beverages than others. Although the current ‘convergence’ of drinking patterns also involves increasing consumption of wine in formerly beer- or spirits-dominated cultures, this has so far not been accompanied by an adoption of the more harmonious behaviour and attitudes associated with wine-drinking cultures. (This may in part reflect the generally higher social status of those adopting wine-drinking.)

Drinking-places

- Drinking is, in all cultures, essentially a social activity, and most societies have specific, designated environments for communal drinking.
- Cross-cultural differences in the physical nature of public drinking-places reflect different attitudes towards alcohol. Positive, integrated, non-Temperance cultures tend to favour more ‘open’ drinking environments, while negative, ambivalent, Temperance cultures are associated with ‘closed’, insular designs.
- Research also reveals significant cross-cultural similarities or ‘constants’:
 1. In all cultures, the drinking-place is a special environment, a separate social world with its own customs and values

2. Drinking-places tend to be socially integrative, egalitarian environments
3. The primary function of drinking-places is the facilitation of social bonding.

Transitional rituals

- In all societies, alcohol plays a central role in transitional rituals – both major life-cycle events and minor, everyday transitions.
- In terms of everyday transitions, cultures (such as the US and UK) in which alcohol is only used to mark the transition from work to play – where drinking is associated with recreation and irresponsibility, and regarded as antithetical to working – tend to have higher levels of alcohol-related problems.
- Cultures in which drinking is an integral part of the normal working day, and alcohol may be used to mark the transition *to* work (e.g. France, Spain, Peru), tend to have lower levels of alcohol-related problems.
- Shifts away from traditional pre-work or lunchtime drinking in these cultures could be a cause for concern, as these changes can indicate a trend towards drinking patterns and attitudes associated with higher levels of alcohol-related problems.

Festive rituals

- Alcohol is universally associated with celebration, and drinking is, in all cultures, an essential element of festivity.
- In societies with an ambivalent, morally charged relationship with alcohol (such as the UK, US, Scandinavia, Australia), ‘celebration’ is used as an excuse for drinking. In societies in which alcohol is a morally neutral element of normal life (such as Italy, Spain and France), alcohol is strongly associated with celebration, but celebration is not invoked as a justification for every drinking occasion.
- In cultures with a tradition of casual, everyday drinking in addition to celebratory drinking, any shifts towards the more episodic celebratory drinking of ‘ambivalent’ cultures should be viewed with concern, as these patterns are associated with higher levels of alcohol-related problems.

European research

- Although European countries are among the world’s highest consumers of alcohol, the literature review showed that very little research has focused on social and cultural aspects of drinking in Europe.
- Most national and cross-cultural studies of drinking in Europe have been of a purely quantitative, epidemiological nature and

provide little or no insight into the social contexts and cultural roles of drinking.

- The majority of such studies have also been explicitly ‘problem-oriented’ – sometimes to the extent that ‘non-problematic’ countries such as Italy have been deliberately excluded from the samples. This has led to an unbalanced perspective.
- Of the very few genuinely ‘sociocultural’ studies, most have involved small-scale ethnographic research in remote regions or unrepresentative sub-cultures, rather than mainstream cultural contexts.
- The only up-to-date, sociocultural work focusing on mainstream drinking-cultures in different European societies is Heath’s (1995) *International Handbook on Alcohol and Culture*. Although by far the most informative source currently available, this is a global survey with only 10-12 pages on each country.
- There is a clear and urgent need for large-scale systematic research on social and cultural aspects of drinking in Europe, and for continuous monitoring of shifts and changes in mainstream European drinking-cultures, particularly in terms of the effects of cultural ‘convergence’.
- Although written for a mainly European audience, this SIRC report is based on a global literature-review and draws on evidence and examples from a wide range of drinking-cultures around the world. This broader perspective in part reflects the limited relevant research material available on European drinking-cultures, but is also a deliberate attempt to avoid the parochialism which often characterises research on alcohol.

Culture, chemistry and consequences

“The cross-cultural study of alcohol represents a classic natural experiment: a single species (Homo Sapiens), a single drug substance (ethanol) and a great diversity of behavioural outcomes.” Marshall 1979

It would be inappropriate to present a detailed account of the biochemical and physiological effects of alcohol in this report, or to dwell on health issues, as these are covered in separate reports. We have, however, criticised some of our colleagues for ignoring ‘non-cultural’ aspects of alcohol, and in the context of considering the roles of culture and chemistry in the behavioural outcomes of drinking it is important to note the relevant biochemical effects.

Independent of cultural context, it is clear that ethanol produces dose-related changes in central nervous system (CNS) functioning which in turn affect basic physiological processes. In layman’s terms, after ingestion of moderate to high doses of alcohol: reaction times are generally slower; short-term and intermediate memory may be affected; performance on problem solving tasks decreases and muscle control, dexterity and eye-hand co-ordination may be impaired.

While these physiological and psychological correlates of alcohol consumption are not disputed, the effect of alcohol on affective or emotional processes is far more variable and complex, and results of experiments have proved inconclusive and unreliable. Effects on emotional states and specific forms of behaviour are clearly extremely hard to demonstrate, as to prove that alcohol produces, by way of action on the CNS, psychological changes which lead to particular behaviours, one must control for the influence of social and cultural factors and individual expectations regarding the effects of alcohol.

The ‘natural experiment’

This necessitates the use of cross-cultural methods which allow measurement of the extent of variation attributable to sociocultural influences. For alcohol to be seen as a causal variable, in any meaningful sense, with regard to emotional states and behaviour, we would expect it to produce an invariant pattern of responses across all cultures. If, however, alcohol evokes only diffuse psychological states which have no direct prescriptions for behaviour, then we would expect to see responses varying according to different social and cultural mores. In other words, beyond consistency in the straightforward physiological, psycho-motor and cognitive effects outlined above, we would expect high levels of emotional and behavioural variance around the world following drinking. Such variance would not mean that alcohol plays no role at all in the generation of, say, promiscuous or

aggressive behaviour; rather, it would indicate a strong alcohol-culture interaction, with cultural variables modifying, directing or even overriding the physiological and psychological effects of alcohol.

The ‘natural experiment’ of cross-cultural study finds levels of variance which rule out any direct causal effects of alcohol on behaviour. We have already noted that in some societies drunken aggression and belligerence are commonplace, while in others the same doses of ethanol result in quite opposite behaviour, characterised by calmness, passivity and good humour. Even within a single culture, the diversity of behavioural effects is often striking: the Aztec name for their alcoholic beverage *pulque* was *centzonttotochtli* or ‘four hundred rabbits’, in recognition of its almost infinite variety of effects on those who drank it (Marshall, 1983).

Drunken comportment

One of the earliest attempts to make use of Marshall’s ‘natural experiment’ to test commonly accepted hypotheses regarding the effects of alcohol, MacAndrew and Edgerton’s *Drunken Comportment* (1969), is still the most widely quoted in the anthropological literature. The authors saw their task as:

“A reconsideration of the conventional understanding of one aspect of man’s relationship to alcohol – the proposition that alcohol, by virtue of its toxic assault upon the central nervous system, causes the drinker to lose control of himself and do things he would not otherwise do.”

MacAndrew and Edgerton note the general reluctance of scientists to admit empirical evidence that is at odds with accepted theory, pointing out that in the history of every scientific discipline, the discrepancy between conventional explanations and observable fact has frequently had to become “downright scandalous” before such explanations are abandoned. In the case of the ‘alcohol as disinhibitor’ theory, they argue that:

“The disjunction between the conventionally accepted formulation of alcohol’s effects upon man’s comportment, and presently available fact concerning what people actually do when they are drunk is even now so scandalous as to exceed the limits of reasonable toleration.”

The empirical evidence presented in *Drunken Comportment* includes detailed accounts of:

- societies in which drunkenness does not result in any ‘disinhibited’ behaviour at all
- societies in which the type of behaviour associated with drunkenness has undergone radical changes over time

- societies in which drunken behaviour varies dramatically according to the circumstances in which alcohol is consumed
- societies in which apparently ‘disinhibited’ drunken behaviour remains within well-defined, culturally sanctioned limits.

Almost 30 years on, despite the ever-increasing weight of conflicting evidence, the ‘conventional formulation’ still has its supporters, and the ‘reconsideration’ is still in progress.

Drunken Comportment remains, however, the only global-scale, systematic analysis of empirical evidence relating specifically to drunken behaviour. Although individual studies and ethnographies have contributed further examples of variation in alcohol’s effects on human behaviour, descriptions of drunken behaviour are often incidental to the main focus or argument of the work, and therefore may not provide a reliable indication of the predominant behaviours associated with drunkenness in a particular culture.

An ethnographer’s account of a drunken event at which, for example, aggressive or sexually promiscuous behaviour was exhibited does not indicate that these behaviours are invariably, or even typically, associated with drinking in the society concerned. Nor can we draw any such general conclusions from ‘isolated’ accounts of drunken occasions at which no aggressive or promiscuous behaviours were evident. To bring MacAndrew and Edgerton’s work up to date – with any degree of scientific rigour – would therefore require more than a review of the more recent anthropological literature.

Despite this caveat, the cross-cultural evidence of wide variation in drunken behaviour is extensive, and must cast doubt on any purely biochemical explanations. The problem-oriented approach of recent years has led to a disproportionate focus on just two of the many possible behavioural outcomes of drinking, aggression and sexual promiscuity, at the expense of what the Aztecs might call ‘the other 398 rabbits’.

Some people, in some societies, may indeed behave in an aggressive or promiscuous manner when drunk, but the range of behavioural outcomes also includes calmness, joviality, passivity, indolence, affability, tolerance, sociability, generosity, volubility, confidence, loquaciousness, sentimentality, gaiety, euphoria, animation, tenderness, tranquillity, boastfulness, jocularly, silliness, laziness, effusiveness, vivacity, cheerfulness, relaxation, drowsiness, peacefulness, etc. In global terms, the most frequently emphasised outcomes are relaxation and sociability.

Learned effects of alcohol

It is not enough, of course, simply to demonstrate that the biochemical disinhibitor theory cannot explain the observable facts of drunken behaviour. To use Marshall’s ‘natural experiment’ merely to test and reject an untenable hypothesis, without

attempting to provide a more satisfactory *explanation* of the variance in behavioural outcomes of drinking, would be, at the very least, a waste of good ethnography.

The wide variations in responses to alcohol across cultures and within cultures led MacAndrew and Edgerton not only to reject simplistic pharmacological disinhibition models, but to consider the specific aspects of culture which lead to the *learning* of alcohol-related behaviour. The notion that the behavioural outcomes of drinking are determined by cultural norms had already been proposed in a seminal paper by Mandelbaum (1965):

“When a man lifts a cup, it is not only the kind of drink that is in it, the amount he is likely to take and the circumstances under which he will do the drinking that are specified in advance for him, but also whether the contents of the cup will cheer or stupefy; whether they will induce affection or aggression, quiet or unalloyed pleasure. These and many other cultural definitions attach to the drink even before it reaches his lips”

MacAndrew and Edgerton, and subsequent researchers (Marshall, 1976; Douglas, 1987; McDonald, 1994; etc.), have provided overwhelming evidence to support Mandelbaum’s statement, and to illustrate the learning process summarised in *Drunken Comportment*:

“Over the course of socialisation, people learn about drunkenness what their society ‘knows’ about drunkenness; and, accepting and acting upon the understandings thus imparted to them, they become the living confirmation of their society’s teachings.”

The anthropological literature shows how central aspects of culture can radically shape the ways in which people learn to drink and the patterns of behaviour which are associated with alcohol consumption. It is also clear that the process of ‘acculturation’, whether induced by colonial domination, tourism or economic and cultural ‘convergence’ such as that currently occurring in parts of Europe, can introduce styles of drinking with which previously existing cultural frameworks are unable to cope (Cottino, 1995; Gamella, 1995; Heath, 1995; McDonald, 1994).

To understand why, in some societies, drinking leads to problematic behaviours, we therefore need to be concerned with aspects of culture and cultural change, rather than with the pharmacology of alcohol. The different patterns of learning fostered by different cultures, and the novel modes of learning that acculturation can present, do not only provide models of appropriate and inappropriate drinking habits, they also create sets of expectancies regarding the behavioural effects of alcohol.

Reviews of both ethnographic and psychological literature show that the behavioural consequences of drinking are always in accord with what people in a given culture *expect* to happen, and that individuals internalise such expectations during the learning process of socialisation.

Critchlow (1986) convincingly argues that if we are to change problematic drinking behaviours we must tackle beliefs about the effects of alcohol. Recent psychological studies confirm her view by showing that the responses of experimental subjects vary widely in line with their previous expectations of the effects of alcohol. Similarly, manipulation of expectancies in the experimental setting, while maintaining dosage of alcohol at the same level, also produces significant changes in responses (Gustafson, 1987; Christiansen, 1982; Rohsenow, 1984; Vogel-Sprott, 1992; Neff, 1991; Milgram, 1993, etc). Heath (1998) provides the following clear summary of the ethnographic and psychological findings:

“There is overwhelming historical and cross-cultural evidence that people learn not only how to drink but how to be affected by drink through a process of socialisation...Numerous experiments conducted under strictly controlled conditions (double-blind, with placebos) on a wide range of subjects and in different cultures have demonstrated that both mood and actions are affected far more by what people think they have drunk than by what they have actually drunk...In simple terms, this means that people who expect drinking to result in violence become aggressive; those who expect it to make them feel sexy become amorous; those who view it as disinhibiting are demonstrative. If behaviour reflects expectations, then a society gets the drunks it deserves.”

Expectations and excuses

Expectations not only shape drunken behaviour, they also enable subsequent rationalisation, justification and excuses (MacAndrew and Edgerton, 1969; Gusfield, 1987). In cultures where there is an expectation that alcohol will lead to aggression, for example, people appeal to the fact that they were drunk in order to excuse their belligerent conduct. This is particularly evident in Britain, where defendants in court often plead for mitigation on the basis that they were intoxicated at the time of the offence. Perhaps surprisingly, British courts often accept such pleading, arguing that the behaviour was ‘out of character’ – a standard metaphor for disinhibition. In more informal social contexts, excuses such as “it was the drink talking” are even more likely to be accepted.

In cultures where learned expectations about the effects of alcohol are very different from the British, appeals to drunkenness as an excuse for aggressive behaviour would not only fail to be persuasive, they might actually compound the severity of the

offence. Among Italian youth, for example, attempts to excuse violent or anti-social behaviour on the grounds that the person was drunk would meet with incredulity (Marsh and Fox, 1992).

Room (1983, 1984b) argues that negative expectations about the effects of alcohol may derive from current ‘amplification’ or exaggeration of alcohol problems, particularly in the US and UK. This may seem surprising given Room’s suggestion, noted earlier, that some anthropologists have been guilty of ‘problem deflation’ in their studies of alcohol. Nonetheless, he points out that drinking is more likely to serve as an excuse for anti-social behaviour if we increasingly attribute strong powers to alcohol. If we believe that the powers are ‘real’, they become real. Following Room’s argument directly, Critchlow (1986) summarises:

“On a cultural level it seems to be the negative consequences of alcohol that hold most powerful sway over our thinking. Because alcohol is seen as a cause of negative behaviour, alcohol-related norm violations are explained with reference to drinking rather than the individual. Thus, by believing that alcohol makes people act badly, we give it a great deal of power. Drinking becomes a tool that legitimates irrationality and excuses violence without permanently destroying an individual’s moral standing or the society’s system of rules and ethics.”

Gusfield (1987) also argues that current ‘problem inflation’ and warnings about the disinhibiting effects of alcohol provide drinkers with a convenient excuse for anti-social behaviour:

“The very derogation of drinking among large segments of American society creates its meaning as quasi-subterranean behaviour...by shifting the burden of explaining embarrassing moments from a reflection of the self to the effects of alcohol, drinking provides an excuse for lapses of responsibility, for unmannerly behaviour; for gaucheries, for immoral or improper actions. ‘I was not myself’ is the plea of the morning after.”

Changing expectations

Changing people’s expectations about the behavioural effects of alcohol may seem to be a daunting task, especially as dire warnings about the links between drinking and problem behaviours are currently a standard feature of both sensationalist media coverage of alcohol issues and supposedly ‘responsible’ alcohol-education programmes.

Engineering a shift in beliefs might, however, be one of the most effective strategic approaches to reducing alcohol-related problems. The historical and cross-cultural evidence shows that such changes in beliefs regularly occur, suggesting that attempts to promote a shift in expectations would not be ‘going against nature’ in any

sense. Presenting a basis for alternative beliefs about the effects of alcohol, stressing social harmony and relaxation rather than aggression, promiscuity or anti-social conduct, should, according to the evidence available, result in corresponding changes in alcohol-related behaviour.

Studies comparing the wider consequences of drinking in different cultures – such as Levine’s (1992) influential paper on ‘Temperance’ and ‘Non-temperance’ cultures – suggest that a shift toward more positive beliefs about alcohol could affect not only immediate behavioural outcomes but also longer-term social and even health consequences of drinking (Harburg et al, 1993). Consistently positive beliefs are associated not just with good behaviour when actually ‘under the influence’, but more healthful, less physically damaging patterns and modes of drinking. As Heath (1998) points out:

“ ... the impact of two drinks on each of seven days is very different from that of fourteen drinks on a Saturday night ... Similarly, five drinks gulped down fast with no food will have an impact markedly different from five drinks spaced throughout a six-hour dinner party. ”

The episodic, binge-drinking patterns of ‘ambivalent’, ‘Temperance’ cultures are associated with a wider range and higher frequency of alcohol-related problems – including alcoholism, accidents, drink-driving, hangovers and hypertension – than the more harmonious drinking styles of ‘non-Temperance’ cultures, although the latter almost always have significantly higher per-capita consumption (Peele, 1997). Indeed, it is now a ‘cross-cultural commonplace’ to observe that alcohol-related problems (with the exception of liver cirrhosis) often occur in *inverse* proportion to consumption levels (Heath, 1998). The cumulative evidence on culture, chemistry and consequences seems to indicate that alcohol policies designed to change beliefs and expectations are likely to be more beneficial than attempts to reduce overall consumption.

Rules and regulation

“Where alcohol is known, patterns for its use and for abstention are prescribed, usually in fine detail. There have been very few, if any, societies whose people knew the use of alcohol and yet paid little attention to it. Alcohol may be tabooed; it is not ignored.”

David G.Mandelbaum, *Alcohol and Culture*, 1965

There is no such thing as random drinking. Drinking, in every culture, is a rule-governed activity, hedged about with prescriptions and norms concerning who may drink how much of what, when, where, with whom, in what manner and with what effects.

This is to be expected. One of the distinguishing characteristics of *homo sapiens* is our passion for regulation – our tendency to surround even the most basic, necessary activities such as eating and mating with elaborate rules and rituals, and to attach immense social significance to every aspect of the process. The nature of these rules may vary dramatically from one culture to another, but rule-making itself is in our nature.

Even more than with sex and food, however, the specific unwritten rules and norms governing the use of alcohol in individual cultures invariably reflect the characteristic values, beliefs and attitudes of those cultures. Heath (1991) points out that:

“... just as drinking and its effects are imbedded in other aspects of culture, so are many other aspects of culture imbedded in the act of drinking.”

The fact that drinking is regulated in accordance with the fundamental themes of a given culture may account for the increasing popularity of ‘alcoholology’ among anthropologists and other social scientists concerned with discovering and explaining these themes. Equally, ethnographic material on drinking practices and their relation to significant cultural themes is of value to those whose interest in alcohol is primarily commercial or political.

Variations Cross-cultural variation in drinking practices ranges from the total prohibition of some Moslems, Mormons and other religious groups to what Mandelbaum (1965) describes as ‘avid immersion’ – exemplified by the Kofyar of Nigeria and the Bolivian Camba – and includes almost every possible degree and combination of abstinence and indulgence in between these two extremes (Ahlstrom-Laasko, 1976, 1984; Alder, 1991; Allamani et al, 1988; Alvarez, 1993; Badri, 1976; Cottino, 1995; Douglas, 1987; Dragadze, 1994; Eriksen, 1993; Gamela, 1995; Glassner, 1991; Hanna, 1976; Levin, 1990; Levine, 1992; MacAndrew and

Edgerton, 1969; Nahoum-Grappe, 1995; Pittman and White, 1991; Rooney, 1991; Segal, 1990; Weiss and Moore, 1991b).

In complex modern societies, the rules and practices of different sub-groups, sub-cultures, classes and castes may also be at variance with the dominant drinking-culture. Nor are the drinking norms of any culture static and immutable: a variety of factors may result in significant changes in drinking practices, from the acculturation of a minority into the dominant culture to the (numerically) disproportionate influence of a minority – such as foreign tourists or colonial occupiers – on the mainstream culture (Cottino, 1995; Eriksen, 1993; Freund, 1985; Gefou-Madianou, 1992; Gamella, 1995; Kideckel, 1985; Marin et al, 1993; MacAndrew and Edgerton, 1969; McDonald, 1994; Pyorala, 1988b; Sulkunen, 1988).

Significant constants

Cultural differences, variations and changes in the norms governing drinking practices are described and discussed in some detail in the following sections on symbolism, drinking-places and rituals. In this section, we are therefore primarily concerned with the identification of significant cross-cultural similarities, which can provide greater insight into the role of alcohol in human society as a whole – and perhaps help to explain the persistence of drinking as a near-universal feature of human behaviour.

Proscription of solitary drinking

The most important of these cross-cultural constants in the social norms governing alcohol use is the near-universal taboo on solitary drinking. The fact that drinking is, in almost all cultures, essentially a social act, is recognised throughout the anthropological literature, and ethnographic data from a wide range of cultures indicate that solitary drinking is at the very least ‘negatively evaluated’, and often specifically proscribed.

This rule appears to be largely consistent across both ‘integrated drinking-cultures’ (societies in which alcohol is an accepted, morally neutral element of normal life) and ‘ambivalent drinking-cultures’ (societies with a more ambiguous, uneasy, morally charged and problematic relationship with alcohol). In Sweden, an extreme example of the latter type, Bjerén (1992) finds that:

“Drinking alone should not be done. To drink alone is to be anti-social (by not wanting to share); it is commonly thought to be an indication of alcoholism. And alcoholism is shameful: to be labelled an alcoholic is a condemnation beyond words...”

The Vlach Gypsies of Hungary, who enjoy a far more relaxed and untroubled relationship with alcohol, have a similar aversion to solitary drinking. Stewart (1992) reports:

“At home on the settlement neither men nor women normally drink alone. If they have alcohol at home one or two others will be invited to share ... to drink alone when there are other Gypsies around would be a particularly poignant denial of commitment to links with significant others...away from the settlement [they] may drop into a bar for a solitary drink, but even there if they see a Gypsy they are more or less bound to try to treat their fellow Gypsy.”

It is interesting to note that such solitary drinking as does occur among the Gypsies is done in bars. In both ‘integrated’ and ‘ambivalent’ drinking-cultures, apparently ‘solitary’ drinking in bars is regarded as significantly different from solitary drinking at home. The bar is by definition a social environment, and choosing to drink in this public setting, even if unaccompanied, conveys a tacit message of sociability.

In some cultures, however, the taboo on solitary drinking is rigidly enforced. In the Hmong villages of northern Laos, for example, a drinking-culture more strictly regulated than the Hungarian Gypsies’, but still harmonious, Westermeyer (1985) observes that:

“All alcohol consumption occurred in groups, and only at times approved by the community and by tradition. There was no individual use of alcohol as a medicinal, a food or a recreational intoxicant. Alcohol abuse and alcohol dependence did not occur.”

Among the Bolivian Camba, whose frequent and extreme drunkenness places them firmly at the ‘avid immersion’ end of Mandelbaum’s spectrum, drinking alone is equally inconceivable. The Camba drink only in social contexts, in the majority of which all participants drink in turn from the same glass. Despite their extensive inebriety, alcoholism and alcohol-related problems are unknown among the Camba (Heath, 1991).

Societies vary in terms of the degree to which solitary drinking is tolerated, and, as we have seen, there may be special circumstances in which drinking alone is acceptable or somehow does not really count as ‘solitary’. There may be greater tolerance of some solitary drinking, but not solitary drunkenness, in highly industrialised societies where increasing numbers of people live alone. There are no cultures, however, in which drinking alone is actively approved or encouraged.

The fact that solitary drinking is proscribed even in the most heavy-drinking and ‘integrated’ drinking-cultures indicates that this rule is not connected with moral ambivalence about alcohol. The proscription of solitary drinking is, rather, a corollary of the prescription of sociable drinking.

Prescription of sociability Since the earliest use of alcohol, drinking has been a social act. Like the Camba, our ancestors not only drank together, but often drank from the same vessel: Ancient Egyptian pictures, for example, show a single pot with long straws for communal drinking. (It may be impossible to determine from the archaeological evidence whether the very earliest hunter-gatherer consumption of alcohol – probably of naturally fermented fruits – was conducted in a social context, yet as zoologist Desmond Morris points out, even elephants do not get drunk alone, but have been observed to gather in noisy, inebriated groups around over-ripe fruit trees.) In the contemporary world, alcohol remains a quintessentially social substance.

Mandelbaum's (1965) brief inventory of cross-cultural similarities in drinking practices includes the significant generalisation: "Drinking together generally symbolizes durable social solidarity – or at least amity – among those who share a drink". Thirty years on, the accumulated ethnographic evidence gives us no cause to revise this statement. If any of the rules governing drinking can be said to be truly universal, in that it is found in some form in all cultures where alcohol is used, this would be the prescription of sociability. Virtually all of the known ritual practices and etiquettes associated with drinking are specifically designed to promote social interaction and social bonding.

Sharing At the simplest level, alcohol is a substance that is shared: almost all drinking rituals and etiquettes involve sharing. The Camba practice of drinking from the same glass, for example, is found throughout the world. In the Republic of Georgia, the custom of drinking from the same cup is called 'megobarebi', which is translated as 'close friends' (Mars and Altman, 1987). Even where separate cups are used, sharing is prescribed. Among the Lele of Zaire, for example, Ngokwey notes that drunkenness is socially disapproved of primarily because it shows an egoistic lack of sharing; it indicates that one has drunk alone and too much, without sharing.

In many cultures, alcohol is shared not only with fellow drinkers, but also with the Gods and with the dead. At Navajo house-parties, drinking begins when one of the older men produces a bottle of wine and pours the first drop as a libation to Mother Earth, before taking a drink and passing the bottle on, and is brought to a close when the last drop is again offered to Mother Earth (Topper, 1985). Hispanic youth-gangs in New York pour a drop from their bottles of 'Thunderbird' on the ground before drinking, as a libation to their dead 'Brothers', while Hungarian gypsies gather round family graves on All Souls' Day to 'share' drinks with the departed (Stewart, 1992).

In most cultures, we find that the rules governing drinking stipulate not only that alcohol should be consumed in a social context and shared but that this sharing should be conducted in a friendly manner, with frequent expressions of goodwill and amity between participants. The practice of ‘toasting’, for example, has been observed in some form in almost every culture, from the simple, generic ‘Cheers!’ (*Santé, Slainte, Salud, C’in C’in, Prost, Skol, Salute, L’chaim*, etc.) to the elaborate and inventive toasts of Georgia and other societies in which all drinking is ‘done by toasting’ (Mars and Altman, 1987; Thornton, 1987).

Reciprocity In most cultures, the sociability prescription dictates that alcohol must not only be shared, and shared in a friendly, integrative manner, but that it must be *exchanged*: drinking almost invariably involves some form of reciprocal giving. The concept of reciprocal exchange as the foundation of social relations has long been a central feature of anthropological enquiry. We often exchange – gifts, food, brides, hospitality, etc. – with those with whom we might otherwise fight: reciprocal giving creates and maintains vital social bonds.

Throughout the ethnographic literature on drinking, we find that the reciprocal giving of alcohol, both in specific drinking rituals and in the wider social context, serves to establish and maintain interpersonal and social bonds. In many societies, reciprocal giving of alcohol is at the heart of the process by which essential social, economic and political networks are constructed and maintained (Netting, 1964; Rehfisch, 1987; Hivon, 1994).

The principles and socially integrative functions of reciprocal exchange of alcohol in the wider social context are also inherent in the rules governing the act of drinking itself: almost all drinking rituals involve some form of reciprocal giving: the practices of ‘round-buying’, *la tournée*, *kerasmata*, etc. are found, in some form, in most societies. In their account of drinking in a Swiss Alpine village, Gibson and Weinberg (1980) provide an excellent illustration of the symbolic equivalence between wider exchanges of alcohol and specific drinking rituals:

“Household autonomy ... depends on maintaining an equal, debt-free standing with other households in the village. Even in this small community where by their own admission, people are all related, any service rendered or favor granted must be compensated in order to restore any possible imbalance between households. One ‘pays’ for a favor, a minor service or an honor by ‘offering’ wine. For the same reason, each man carefully takes a turn at paying for a round of drinks in the cafe. And, as a higher-level expression of this constant search for balance, drinking parties move back and forth between the two village cafés

as the evening progresses. Perhaps seeking divine approbation for their reciprocity system, villagers playfully refer to 'the three chapels of Bruson' – the chapel itself and the two cafés."

Social control These near-universal rules – the proscription of solitary drinking, and the prescription of sociability, sharing and reciprocity – perform a further social function in providing the conceptual basis for the highly effective informal 'regulation' of drinking, in terms of both consumption and behaviour. These self-imposed protocols have a far greater effect on levels of consumption and drinking behaviour than any 'external' controls imposed by legislators and policy-makers. It is interesting to note that these informal etiquettes tend, even where they appear to encourage higher *consumption*, to reduce the potential for harmful *consequences*.

The Bolivian Camba, for example, regularly drink immense quantities of almost pure alcohol, invariably drink to the point of extreme drunkenness, and have no conception whatsoever of 'moderate' or 'responsible' drinking. Yet alcoholism and other drink-related problems such as anti-social or violent behaviour are completely unknown among the Camba. We have already noted that Camba drinking takes place only in social contexts, and that drinking events are highly ritualised, involving all of the key elements of sociable sharing and reciprocity detailed above, and as Heath (1991) observes:

"The Camba data supplement those from other primitive societies indicating that alcoholism is not a function of the alcohol concentration of beverages used or of the quantities imbibed ... Furthermore, the Camba convincingly demonstrate that extensive inebriety does not necessarily result in manifest troubles."

Heath also makes the important observation that a Camba drinker will almost never leave the "permissive" context of the drinking group while intoxicated. This 'containment' of drunkenness, its restriction to the safety of specific, highly regulated social contexts is practised in many heavy-drinking societies. In Georgia, for example, alcohol is consumed mainly in the context of (admittedly frequent) ritual feasts, at even the most informal of which all drinking is regulated by a designated toastmaster (Dragadze, 1994).

Even the 'compulsory' drinking often associated with round-buying, *la tournée*, and other reciprocal sharing practices does not necessarily result in problematic drunkenness. In the Hmong villages of Laos, the etiquette governing drinking events dictates that guests must 'match' the host glass for glass, a form of drinking contest in which the host sets a moderate to heavy drinking rate. Drinkers attempting to pass up on a round are teased and laughed at. Yet as Westermeyer (1985) observes:

“Seemingly opposed to this cultural imperative for mandatory drinking was a norm against loss of control while drinking. Actors in the drinking event were expected to be able to walk without staggering, talk without slurring, and converse in a skilled, even intellectual fashion.”

Similar behavioural restrictions have been observed in other heavy-drinking cultures, even those towards the ‘avid immersion’ end of Mandelbaum’s scale. In Cuba, Bryan Page et al (1985) note that traditional standards of behaviour also required an ability to drink without exhibiting the characteristic impairments:

“Slurred speech or speech more slurred than one’s drinking mates’ and loss of muscle motor control endangered a man’s ability to assert himself in the heated debates and fast-flowing conversations and interactions characteristic of Cuban settings for public drinking. The need for control of one’s physical and mental capacities did not prevent all Cuban men from drinking past the point of control, but it set behavioural limits within which most Cuban men remained when drinking.”

Peace (1992) provides a similar example of drunken self-control, and its social benefits, among Irish fishermen:

“It is of real consequence to the self-esteem of the fishermen to be present in bars and to demonstrate their capacity to hold their liquor well in the company of their peers ... As the fishermen imbibe heavily and become somewhat inebriated ... they do not thereby lose control over their immediate circumstances or indeed abandon their sense of judgement.”

In Nigeria, Oshodin (1995) observes that:

“ ... the more a man consumes alcohol and remains sober; the more respect he gains...among Nigerian students, being able to drink and remain sober makes one a hero.”

SchiÝler (1995) notes that although Danish dinner parties involve considerable consumption of alcohol:

“ ... you are expected to take part in the conversation, but not too loudly and only when it is your turn. You are allowed to show a natural interest in your companion at the dinner table ... However, the limits of propriety are not relaxed using alcohol as an excuse. You are likely to be remembered and frowned upon for stupid remarks or untoward behaviour...”

Thus, the unwritten, self-imposed rules governing drinking practices, and the specific rituals and protocols involved in the act of drinking itself, have the power to control consumption, degree of

inebriation and even behaviour when intoxicated – with an effectiveness which must inspire respect among legislators and policy-makers who attempt to achieve these goals through ‘external’ controls.

Restrictions on female and ‘underage’ drinking

Most ethnographers and other writers on drinking have observed that in the majority of societies alcohol is considered more suitable for men than for women, and that at least some restrictions on female drinking are found in most cultures (Gefou-Medianou, 1992). Having been largely ignored for many years (Pittman and Snyder, 1991) these issues have recently become a popular field of enquiry, with many journal articles and at least two full-length edited volumes devoted specifically to ‘alcohol and gender’ in the early 1990s (Gefou-Madianou, 1992; McDonald, 1994).

In the introduction to one of these volumes, Gefou-Medianou asks:

“Why is it that in the majority of the societies studied men may in certain contexts drink alcohol even in large quantities with cultural impunity whereas women for the greater part either do not drink or drink less and very rarely in homosocial gatherings?”

The cross-cultural evidence suggests that in terms of gender roles, as elsewhere, the rules governing the use of alcohol in a given culture reflect the values, attitudes and norms of that culture. Drinking is ‘imbedded’ in culture, and most aspects of culture are ‘imbedded in the act of drinking’, therefore we should expect to find relations between males and females, and perceptions of masculinity and femininity mirrored and reinforced in drinking practices. Just as norms regarding male and female roles, and definitions of masculinity and femininity, may vary widely from one culture to another, so will the rules governing men’s and women’s use of alcohol.

It is therefore not surprising that in the rapidly increasing literature on this subject we find as many explanations of gender-differentiated drinking practices as there are cultures to be studied. Some focus on male insecurity, and the need to reinforce a “vulnerable dominance” over women by excluding them from drinking rituals (Driessen, 1983) or on the separation of drinking from the female-dominated domestic arena as a means of ‘constructing’ masculinity (Loizos and Papataxiarchis, 1991; Ngokwey, 1987) while others focus on female drinking within the domestic context as part of the construction of feminine social roles, or indeed on the unity between men and women that may be achieved through household or family-based drinking (Gefou-Madianou, 1992; Bjerén, 1992; Peace, 1992). Researchers have noted the role of women as guardians of morality and social propriety or models of self-control (McDonald, 1994; Cottino, 1995) and, by contrast, the use of drinking by women to challenge

established norms (Papagaroufali, 1992; Fox, 1994). McDonald (1994) emphasises that the anthropological evidence does *not* support a simplistic equation of gender-differentiated drinking practices with the subordination or oppression of women.

While providing valuable insights into the construction of male and female roles in different cultures, and into the use of alcohol in defining, maintaining or subverting these norms, these studies have not yet, either individually or collectively, provided an explanation of the cross-cultural prevalence of *restrictions* on female drinking, as opposed to other possible forms of differentiation. Although in some societies female drinking could be described as ‘segregated’ – either by types of beverage or context of drinking – rather than ‘restricted’ in terms of quantity, the fact remains that in the majority of societies women either do not drink or drink less than men, and Gefou-Madianou’s question remains unanswered.

It may be that a purely cultural explanation of widespread restrictions on female drinking is not possible. We have already noted, in the introduction to this review, that the ‘cultural-reductionism’ of some anthropological approaches can limit their explanatory power – and pointed out that the purely pharmacological properties of alcohol may also be of importance in understanding the role that it plays in human cultures. In this context, McDonald’s comments about the “danger” of treating ethanol as a “culture-free substance”, or her assertion that “sex differences do not exist external to cultural perceptions of them” may be unhelpful. It could be that the predominance of restrictions on female drinking, across such a wide range of very different cultures, requires an explanation along the lines of those proposed by Marvin Harris for other taboos and prohibitions, where he argues that even apparently outlandish or arbitrary proscriptions often have a sound, pragmatic, non-cultural basis.

It could be, quite simply, that women universally drink less than men because physiological differences between the sexes mean that the same amount of alcohol produces higher blood alcohol concentrations in women than in men, such that women need less alcohol to experience the same effects.

To explain the higher proportion of female abstainers (as well as lighter drinkers) it might also be relevant to note that alcohol has known detrimental effects on the human foetus if consumed in large quantities. Throughout history, and currently in many societies, many women would be pregnant much of the time, and abstinence and restrictions on women’s drinking may have originated as a purely pragmatic means of protecting the health of offspring. It is interesting to note that the cultures in which female abstinence is significantly decreasing, and restrictions on female drinking are currently being challenged or eroded, are those in

which women have the greatest control over their reproductive functions.

This second possible explanation may be more controversial than the first, as it could be argued that the damaging effects of alcohol on the foetus were not known or even suspected until very recently (Abel, 1997). The physiological effects of drinking, however, can be directly experienced without medical knowledge of BAC levels – and the fact that women choose to drink less than men, even in cultures where they are deliberately challenging traditional mores, suggests that BAC levels are more important in this context than actual amounts of alcohol consumed.

In the debate on gender-differentiation in drinking practices, it seems that while the *differences* between cultures can largely be explained in ‘cultural’ terms, the significant cross-cultural *constants* require an alternative approach. Perhaps the next survey on drinking should measure or calculate the BACs of male and female customers in bars, rather than just finding out how many drinks they have had. The results might show that, in these terms, female drinking is not as restricted as it seems.

All contemporary cultures, however, impose some restrictions on what we may call ‘underage’ drinking, although both the definitions of ‘underage’ and the nature of the restrictions vary widely – from cultures in which it is socially acceptable to give small children diluted wine or sugar cubes dipped in liquor (Nahoum-Grappe, 1995; Cottino, 1995) to those in which even drinking in the presence of children is frowned upon (Asmundsson, 1995). Such dramatic variations in informal, social norms regarding ‘underage’ drinking occur despite increasing uniformity in external, legal definitions and controls – and generally reflect different cultural beliefs about alcohol (with more rigid restrictions in ‘ambivalent’ drinking-cultures and more permissive practices in ‘integrated’ drinking-cultures) rather than different approaches to child-rearing.

Social and cultural roles of alcohol

Given overwhelming evidence for the primacy of sociocultural factors in determining both drinking patterns and their consequences, it is clear that ethnographic research findings on the social and cultural roles of alcohol may have important implications for policy-makers – particularly in areas such as Europe where economic and political ‘convergence’ could have significant impact on drinking-cultures and their associated lifestyles.

In this context, it is essential for those concerned with policy and legislation on alcohol to have a clear understanding of the sociocultural functions and meanings of drinking. This section outlines the principal conclusions that can be drawn from the available cross-cultural material regarding the symbolic uses of alcoholic beverages, the social functions of drinking-places and the roles of alcohol in transitional and celebratory rituals.

Symbolic roles From the ethnographic material available, it is clear that in all cultures where more than one type of alcoholic beverage is available, drinks are classified in terms of their social meaning, and the classification of drinks is used to define the social world. Few, if any, alcoholic beverages are ‘socially neutral’: every drink is loaded with symbolic meaning, every drink conveys a message. Alcohol is a symbolic vehicle for identifying, describing, constructing and manipulating cultural systems, values, interpersonal relationships, behavioural norms and expectations. Choice of beverage is rarely a matter of personal taste.

Situation definer At the simplest level, drinks are used to define the nature of the occasion. In many Western cultures, for example, champagne is synonymous with celebration, such that if champagne is ordered or served at an otherwise ‘ordinary’ occasion, someone will invariably ask “What are we celebrating?”

In the Weiner Becken in Austria, *sekt* is drunk on formal occasions, while *schnapps* is reserved for more intimate, convivial gatherings – the type of drink served defining both the nature of the event and the social relationship between the drinkers. The choice of drink also dictates behaviour, to the extent that the appearance of a bottle of *schnapps* can prompt a switch from the ‘polite’ form of address, *sie*, to the highly intimate *du* (Thornton, 1987).

Even in societies less bound by long-standing traditions and customs, where one might expect to find a more individualistic, subjective approach to the choice of drinks, the social meanings of different beverages are clearly defined and clearly understood. A US survey (Klein, 1991) examined perceptions of the situational appropriateness of various types of alcoholic drink, finding that wine, but not spirits or beer, is considered an appropriate

accompaniment to a meal; wine and spirits, but not beer, are appropriate drinks for celebratory events, while beer is the most appropriate drink for informal, relaxation-oriented occasions.

In cultures with a more established heritage of traditional practices, perceptions of situational appropriateness may, however, involve more complex and subtle distinctions, and rules governing the uses of certain classes of drink are likely to be more rigidly observed. In France, for example, the aperitif is drunk before the meal, white wine is served before red, brandy and digestifs are served only at the end of the meal and so on (Clarisse, 1986; Nahoum-Grappe, 1995). In traditional circles, any alteration to this ‘liquid punctuation’ of a meal is akin to a serious grammatical error, and greeted with similar horror or contempt. Among Hungarian Gypsies, equally strict rules apply to brandy: brandy may only be consumed first thing in the morning, during the middle of the night at a wake, or by women prior to a rubbish-scavenging trip. It would be regarded as highly inappropriate to serve or drink brandy outside these specific situational contexts (Stewart, 1992).

Status indicator Choice of beverage is also a significant indicator of social status. In general terms, imported or ‘foreign’ drinks have a higher status than ‘local’ beverages. Thus in Poland, for example, wine is regarded as a high-status, middle-class drink, while native beers and vodkas are ‘ordinary’ or working-class. In a comparative study, Polish university students were found to drink eight times as much wine as their American counterparts, reinforcing their status and specialness as the ‘nation’s elite’ through their beverage preference (Engs *et al*, 1991). In France, by contrast, where wine-drinking is commonplace and confers no special status, the young elite are turning to (often imported) beers (McDonald, 1994; Nahoum-Grappe, 1995).

Preference for high-status beverages may be an expression of aspirations, rather than a reflection of actual position in the social hierarchy. Drinking practices, as Douglas (1987) reminds us, are often used to “construct an ideal world” or, in Myerhoff’s terms, as ‘definitional ceremonies’ through which people enact not only “what they think they are” but also “what they should have been or may yet be” (Papagaroufali, 1992).

There may also be a high degree of social differentiation within a single category of beverage. Purcell (1994) notes that in Ancient Rome, wine was not simply the drink of the elite: its variety and calibrability allowed its use as a differentiator “even within exclusive, high-ranking circles”. Wine was, and is today in many cultures, “a focus of eloquent choices”.

Statement of affiliation Choice of beverage may also be a statement of affiliation, a declaration of membership in a particular group, generation, class,

‘tribe’, sub-culture or nation and its associated values, attitudes and beliefs.

Certain drinks, for example, have become symbols of national identity: Guinness for the Irish, tequila for Mexicans, whisky for Scots, *ouzo* for Greeks etc.; and to choose, serve – or indeed refuse – one’s national beverage can be a powerful expression of one’s loyalties and cultural identity. The ‘national drink’ is often the symbolic locus for positive, sometimes idealised or romanticised, images of the national character, culture and way of life. For Scottish Highlanders, for example, whisky represents traditional values of egalitarianism, generosity and virility, and to refuse a ‘dram’ may be seen as a rejection of these values (Macdonald, 1994).

The consumption or rejection of a national, local or traditional beverage is often an emotive issue, particularly in areas undergoing significant cultural change or upheaval, where ‘new’ drinks are associated with ‘modern’ lifestyles and values. Some surveys indicate that the general pattern across Europe is for people of higher educational level to consume the ‘new’ beverage type for their region (usually wine in the North, beer in the South) more often than the less-educated, who tend to favour traditional beverages (Hupkens *et al*, 1993).

These factors can also overlap with the symbolic use of alcohol as a ‘generation differentiator’. In contemporary Brittany, for example, Maryon McDonald (1994) observes that:

“ ... in the domain of drinks, there is generally an increasing sophistication when one moves from cider to wine to beer, correlating with decreasing age and with a move from agriculture to occupations outside it. In other words, the older peasant drinks cider; the younger person outside agriculture opts for beer.”

In Spain, the adoption of non-traditional drinks and drinking styles by the younger generation has been more problematic (Alvira-Martin, 1986; Pyörälä, 1986, 1991; Rooney, 1991, Gamella, 1995). Many young Spaniards appear to have adopted, along with beer-drinking, patterns of binge drinking previously unheard-of in Spain and more commonly associated with British ‘lager-louts’. It is, however, too soon to tell whether their current habits will persist into maturity (Gamella, 1995). There are currently very early signs of a similar adoption of ‘alien’ drinking patterns along with foreign beverages among Italian youth, although so far this has been limited mainly to the *context* of consumption, with the traditional beverage (wine) being consumed in the traditional context of meals with the family, while the new beverages are drunk in other social contexts, with peers, outside the family (Cottino, 1995).

These current trends and changes deserve more detailed investigation, not only because the symbolic functions of drinks are of interest in their own right, but because, as Mandelbaum pointed out in his highly influential 1965 paper ‘*Alcohol and Culture*’, “changes in drinking customs may offer clues to fundamental social changes”. In Europe, current changes in drinking customs may offer a new perspective on cultural ‘convergence’.

A classic illustration of ‘fundamental social changes’ associated with the adoption of imported beverages – and one which may prove something of a cautionary tale for legislators – is provided by MacAndrew and Edgerton (1969): During their traditional cactus-wine ceremonies, the Papago of Mexico frequently became “falling-down drunk” – indeed, it was common practice among the more dandyish young men of the tribe to paint the soles of their feet with red dye, so that when they fell down drunk the attractive colour would show. Yet the drunken behaviour of the Papago on these occasions was invariably peaceful, harmonious and good-tempered. With the ‘white man’, however, came whiskey, which became associated with an entirely different type of drunken comportment involving aggression, fighting and other anti-social behaviours. These “two types of drinking” co-existed until the white man, in his wisdom, attempted to curb the ill-effects of alcohol on the Papago by banning *all* drinking, including the still-peaceful wine ceremonies. Prohibition failed, and the wine ceremonies eventually became indistinguishable, in terms of behaviour, from the secular whiskey-drinking.

Gender differentiator While differences in age, class, status, aspirations and affiliations are frequently expressed through beverage choice, the most consistent and widespread use of alcohol as a social ‘differentiator’ is in the gender-based classification of drinks. Almost all societies make some distinction between ‘masculine’ and ‘feminine’ beverages: even where no other differentiation is found, this primary division is likely to be evident, and, often, to be rigidly observed.

Even in societies where only one alcoholic beverage is available, such as palm wine among the Lele of Zaire, a weaker, sweeter version, *Mana ma piya*, is considered suitable for women, while *Mana ma kobo*, described as ‘strong’ and ‘fierce’, is a man’s drink (Ngokwey, 1987). This literal association of the qualities of men’s and women’s beverages with ‘masculine’ and ‘feminine’ attributes is also a near-universal phenomenon. ‘Feminine’ drinks are often weaker, sweeter, softer or less ‘pure’ than their ‘masculine’ counterparts (Freund, 1986; Gefou-Madianou’s, 1992; Papagaroufali, 1992; Purcell, 1994; Macdonald, 1994; Nahoum-Grappe, 1995).

Where female drinking is particularly deplored but nonetheless occurs, alcoholic beverages consumed by women are often conveniently granted a sort of honorary 'non-alcoholic' status, such that their consumption does not count as 'drinking' (McDonald, 1994; Purcell, 1994). Among Scottish Highlanders, the classification of 'ladies' drinks' as 'not really alcohol' may occasionally be taken too literally: Macdonald (1994) recalls an incident in which a drunken man who drove his car off the road one night, miraculously escaping serious injury, "insisted that he had not been 'drinking' - he had only had Bacardi and Coke!"

Even in societies where there is less disapprobation attached to female drinking *per se*, we find that certain drinks are considered unfeminine, while others are regarded as too feminine for male consumption (Engs *et al*, 1991). The symbolic potency of alcohol is such that the appropriation of 'male' drinks by women may act as a more effective feminist statement than conventional political approaches such as demonstrations or pamphlets (Papagaroufali, 1992; Fox, 1994).

Need for further research

As with many other areas covered in this review, information on the symbolic meanings of different types of alcoholic drink is scattered, disjointed and incomplete, usually buried in research focused on other issues. Again, there has been no significant cross-cultural study of this phenomenon, beyond the occasional two-country comparison. The anthropological bias towards 'traditional' societies or small communities is also evident, with very little material on the complex symbolic meanings and functions of alcoholic drinks in modern, mainstream Western cultures – a fascinating field of enquiry, with wide-ranging implications for policy and education, which deserves further exploration.

In particular, more attention should be directed to the changes currently occurring in some European cultures. In some cases, it appears that the adoption of foreign drinks also involves the adoption of the drinking patterns, attitudes and behaviour associated with the alien culture, while other societies imbibe foreign drinks without 'taking in' any of the associated cultural approaches.

When the British, for example, an ambivalent, episodic, beer-drinking culture, go to France, an integrated, wine-drinking culture, they exhibit a tendency to drink wine in beer quantities and display all of the behavioural excesses associated with their native drinking patterns, with the result that young British tourists "are now renowned in France and elsewhere in Europe for their drinking and drunkenness" (McDonald, 1994). In Spain, by contrast, the young males appear more sensitive to alien cultural

influences, and have adopted, along with beer-drinking, the anti-social behaviour patterns of their beer-drinking guests.

This is not to suggest that a Papago-like disastrous transformation (see above) is imminent in contemporary Spain, but we would be foolish to ignore such real-life cautionary tales – in particular the fact that, in the Papago case, attempts to curb the anti-social excesses associated with an alien beverage by imposing ‘blanket’ restrictions on *all* alcohol resulted in the association of such behaviour with the formerly ‘benign’ native beverage, and an overall increase in drunkenness and alcohol-related disorder.

The need for further and more precise research on the symbolic functions of alcoholic beverages has been recognised even outside the culturally-minded field of anthropology. The historian Thomas Brennan argues that:

“ ... the emphasis on quantifying consumption suffers from mistaken assumptions and leads to an inadequate understanding of the social role of alcohol. The problems with quantification illustrate the need for a greater awareness and investigation into the cultural aspects of alcohol.”

Roles of drinking-places

Drinking, as we have already noted, is essentially a social act, subject to a variety of rules and norms regarding who may drink what, when, where, with whom and so on. Drinking does not, in any society, take place ‘just anywhere’, and most cultures have specific, designated environments for communal drinking.

From the glitz and chrome of an American cocktail lounge, or the scruffy charm of a French provincial *bar-tabac*, to the *mapalu* in Zaire – merely a small clearing in the forest, dedicated to the consumption of palm wine – the ‘drinking-place’ appears to be an essential feature of almost all alcohol-using cultures. The nature and role of the public drinking-place may be seen as an extension, or even a physical expression or embodiment, of the role of drinking itself.

There has been no systematic cross-cultural research on public drinking contexts, and the available material is scattered and incomplete. Anthropologists’ concern with studying drinking in ‘natural settings’ (Prus, 1983) has, however, prompted an increase in recent years in the number of ‘ethnographies’ of public drinking-places, although these studies tend to be restricted to a single country, town or community – or even a single drinking establishment. These small-scale studies of public drinking-places in various societies indicate that, in terms of insight into the social and cultural roles of alcohol, this is one of the most fertile and rewarding fields of enquiry and that more extensive cross-cultural

comparison would significantly improve our understanding of these roles.

Despite the inevitable lack of coherence in the available literature, some significant general conclusions can be drawn from the existing research in this area. First, as noted above, it is clear that where there is alcohol, there is almost always a dedicated environment in which to drink it, and that every culture creates its own, highly distinctive, public drinking-places. Second, the drinking-place is usually a special environment: it represents a separate sphere of existence, a discrete social world with its own laws, customs and values. Third, drinking-places tend to be socially integrative, classless environments, or at least environments in which status distinctions are based on different criteria from those operating in the outside world. Finally, the primary function of drinking-places, in almost all cultures, appears to be the facilitation of social interaction and social bonding.

Drinking-places and drinking cultures

The surface contrasts between different societies' drinking-places are striking, and although the research indicates that these contrasts mask fundamental functional similarities, the differences are nonetheless important, as they often reflect different cultural perceptions of the role of alcohol.

Societies in which alcohol is traditionally an accepted, unremarkable and morally neutral element of everyday life – such as the Southern European cultures of Italy, Spain, France and Greece – tend to favour 'uninhibited', highly visible drinking-places, with large windows and open spaces, such that customers and facilities are clearly displayed. Even where the climate does not allow permanent outdoor tables, a glassed-in pavement section is common. The drinking-place extends physically into the environment, overlaps and merges with the everyday world, just as "the consumption of alcohol is [as] integrated into common behaviours as sleeping or eating" (Martinez & Martin, 1987).

In societies with a more ambiguous and uneasy relationship with alcohol, where drinking is a moral 'issue' – such as Scandinavia, Australia, Britain and North America – drinking-places are more likely to be enclosed, insular, even secretive environments, with solid walls and doors, frosted windows and substantial screens or partitions, ensuring that the activities of customers are concealed and contained (Page et al, 1985). These physical features reflect the equivocal status of drinking-places in societies with what Campbell (1991) calls "an ambivalent drinking culture, characterised by conflict between or among coexisting value structures."

The characteristics outlined above are, of course, broad generalisations, and in any modern, complex culture there will be a wide variety of drinking-places. Indeed, cataloguing, classifying

and comparing the different types of drinking-place in a given society, their decor, clientele and other distinguishing features, has become a favourite pastime among social scientists (Campbell, 1991; Fox, 1993, 1996; Gilbert, 1985; Pujol, 1989). This variety will inevitably include some exceptions to the generic type – the introduction of the ‘café-bar concept’ by British pub-operators, for example, or imitations of cosy, insular ‘Irish pubs’ in France and Italy, or the Latin-style drinking-places established by Cubans and other Hispanics in Florida – but the majority of drinking-places still tend to exhibit at least some of the basic features dictated by cultural perceptions of alcohol.

Social functions of drinking-places

Despite this variation, anthropological research also reveals some significant cross-cultural similarities or ‘constants’ in the social functions of drinking-places.

A separate world

The function of the drinking-place as a separate sphere, a self-contained world set apart from everyday existence, is, as might be expected, more immediately obvious in ‘ambivalent’ drinking cultures than in those in which drinking is integrated into common behaviours.

In Norway, for example, the bar or café has been described by social scientists as a “third place” – a ‘liminal’ (i.e. borderline, marginal, in-between, ambiguous, threshold) stage somewhere between the public and private spheres of life (Oldenburg, 1989). In this separate world, Træen and Rossow (1994) found that “people who experienced lack of structure in their everyday lives because of their positional roles use the situational role of being a café guest to provide this structure” and that visits to cafés “offer the guests a possibility of reversing inferior everyday roles”. In other words, the ‘liminal’ status of the café allows patrons to ‘construct an ideal world’, an alternative reality in which they can assume a socially significant identity.

Public bars in New Zealand have been found to perform similar ‘time-out’, ‘transitional’ or ‘alternative reality’ functions (Graves et al, 1981; Park, 1995), and Campbell (1992) notes the marginal status of the tavern in North America, its representation as an “unserious behavior setting” whereby it “provides an accessible space for taking time out from the pressures of everyday work and home life.”

The liminality of the drinking-place is of social significance even in non-ambivalent, integrated drinking cultures. In Mediterranean societies, although the bar, *café*, *birreria* or *taverna* is firmly integrated into mainstream culture, it provides a setting which is qualitatively different from that of the home or the workplace (Wylie, 1974; Rooney, 1991; Gamella, 1995; Cottino, 1995) – and indeed often acts as a halfway house, a transitional, ‘time-out’ stage, easing the passage between these two environments. It is

common, in many Mediterranean societies, for men to stop off at the bar or café for a drink both on the way to work in the morning, and on the way home in the evening. The drinking-place provides a symbolic punctuation-mark differentiating one social context from another (Mandelbaum, 1965). In Rooney's (1991) account of Spanish drinking behaviour, he notes that "in the hospitable orbit of the tavern, one can set aside one's usual personality and construct another one to share with associates."

These primary functions of the drinking-place – the provision of a 'liminal sphere', 'time-out', alternative constructions of reality, symbolic punctuation marks, etc. – are among those frequently attributed to drinking itself (Gusfield, 1987; Mandelbaum, 1965; Douglas, 1987). The drinking-place is the physical manifestation of the cultural meanings and roles of alcohol.

Social integration Alcohol has long been regarded as a social leveller, and the act of communal drinking as a means of communication between those of different ranks and status in society. If, as we propose above, the drinking-place embodies the symbolic social functions of alcohol, we would therefore expect to find, in most cultures, that drinking-places tend to perform a socially integrative, equalising function. We would expect drinking-places to be, if not strictly egalitarian, at least environments in which the prevailing social order may be challenged.

This, throughout history and across cultures, is precisely what we do find. In his study of plebeian culture in Shakespearean drama, Leinwand (1989) notes that in the 15th century, alehouses, taverns and inns were:

"... sites ... where people of disparate status mixed...[which] brought men, high born and low, into relation, fostering a propinquity that might secure, adjust or threaten hierarchies."

During the Prohibition years in America, the illicit 'nightclub culture' involved a double defiance of prevailing social norms in the mingling of "blacks and whites from all strata of society...in Harlem, Chicago and San Francisco" (Herd, 1985). In contemporary Norway, Træen and Rossow (1994) find that:

"In cafés, people come together for common purposes such as enjoyment, irrespective of social rank ... and are expected to behave in accordance with the accepted social and contextual norms of the establishment. For this reason, people may perceive themselves as being more equal in cafés than they do elsewhere."

In an observation study of Maori, Pacific Islander and European drinkers in New Zealand bars, 40% of drinkers had drinking companions in their group from other ethnic groups, which, as the

authors comment, “suggests a rather high degree of social integration among drinkers” (Graves *et al*, 1982). In urban San Jose and Los Angeles, Chicanos, Mexican-Americans and Anglos mix freely in bars, cocktail lounges and clubs, and suburban night-clubs, where “dance partners are chosen across ethnic and racial lines” and “the mixing of young people from a wide range of class and ethnic backgrounds also results in...normative homogenisation”(Gilbert, 1985).

In Spain, drinking-places provide “... an atmosphere of openness and social access [in which] any adult male is free to participate in barroom activity. Everyone in the tavern is free to speak to anyone else.” (Rooney, 1991). Similarly, Gusfield (1987) comments that: “in the drinking arena first names are required and organisational placements tabooed.”

Social bonding These integrative qualities, along with its role as a special, liminal environment, contribute to the key function of the drinking-place as a facilitator of social bonding. This function is so clearly evident that even in ambivalent drinking cultures, where research tends to be problem-centred and overwhelmingly concerned with quantitative aspects of consumption, those conducting research on public drinking-places have been obliged to “focus on sociability, rather than the serving of beverage alcohol, as the main social fact to be examined” (Campbell, 1991).

The facilitation of social interaction and social bonding is, as noted elsewhere in this review, one of the main functions of drinking itself – the perception of the “value of alcohol for promoting relaxation and sociability” being one of the most significant generalisations to emerge from the cross-cultural study of drinking (Heath, 1987, 1995). It is not surprising therefore, that the drinking-place should be, in many cultures, an institution dedicated to sociability and convivial interaction.

The special features of a dedicated drinking-place – the layout, the decor, the music, the games, the etiquette and ritual practices, and, of course, the drinking – are all designed to promote positive social interaction, reciprocity and sharing (Gusfield, 1987; Rooney, 1991; Gamella, 1995; Park, 1995; Fox, 1996, etc.). In Austrian *lokals*, for example, Thornton (1987) observes that:

“... intimate social groups...come into being there, even if only to last the night. Benches surround the tables, forcing physical intimacy between customers. Small groups of twos or threes who find themselves at the same or adjoining tables often make friends with their neighbours and share wine, schnapps, jokes and game-playing the rest of the evening.”

In almost all drinking-places, in almost all cultures, the unwritten laws and customs involve some form of reciprocal drink-buying or sharing of drinks. This practice has been documented in drinking-places from modern, urban Japan and America and rural Spain and France to remote traditional societies in Africa and South America. (Doughty, 1971; Graves et al, 1982; Gilbert, 1982; Gordon, 1985; Westermeyer, 1985; Gusfield, 1987; Thornton, 1987; Ngokwey, 1987; Rooney, 1991; Hendry, 1994, etc.) The central role of exchange and reciprocal giving in the establishment and reaffirmation of social bonds has long been recognised by anthropologists, sociologists and even zoologists, so fundamental is this practice to the survival of any social species.

The combination of these factors, the special alchemy of design, ritual and alcohol that characterises the drinking-place and sets it apart from other public institutions and social environments, ensures that, in many cultures, the drinking-place is at the centre of community life. In Poland, for example, the *Karczma* is where contracts are sealed, village disputes settled, celebrations held and marriages arranged (Freund, 1985), while for Guatemalans in the US, the bar is a meeting-place where “one may seek out others, develop friendships, and if needed, find temporary assistance in a loan or lodging or obtain information about jobs.” (Gordon, 1985). In New Zealand, Graves et al (1982) observe that:

“ ... the pub is probably the most important working-man’s club. Men from all ethnic groups come there to be with their friends; their alcohol consumption is a by-product of this socialising. This does not mean that the consumption of alcohol is an unimportant part of pub activity. Otherwise a man might as well meet his friends in an ice-cream parlour or coffee shop. One of the major functions of moderate alcohol use is to promote social conviviality. But it is the conviviality, not the alcohol, which is of central importance.”

The striking degree of functional similarity between drinking-places, across such a wide variety of very different cultures, cannot be disregarded. Despite significant differences – and indeed diametric oppositions – in cultural perceptions of alcohol, the ethnographic evidence suggests that the drinking-place meets some deep-seated, universal human needs.

Ritual roles As a species, we are addicted to ritual. Almost every event of any significance in our lives is marked with some sort of ceremony or celebration – and almost all of these rituals, in most cultures, involve alcohol. In this section, we provide an overview of the cross-cultural literature on the roles of alcohol in both transitional and festive rituals, and the conclusions that may be drawn from this evidence.

Transitional rituals Major life-cycle events such as birth, coming-of-age, marriage and death; important life-changes such as graduation or retirement – and even far less momentous shifts such as the daily transition from work to play – all require ritual endorsement. The concept of ‘*rites de passage*’ – the rituals marking transition from one status or stage in the life-cycle to another – has long been a staple of the anthropological diet. Rites of passage serve to construct, facilitate and enhance the difficult passage from one social, physical or economic state to the next. Alcohol, in most cultures, is a central element of such rituals.

As significant transitions are ritualised, in some form, in every society, and almost all of these rites of passage involve alcohol, an exhaustive catalogue of rituals and beverages would be repetitive and unenlightening: a few representative examples convey the range of transitions which are ceremonially marked, and illustrate the role of alcohol in this ritualisation.

Life-cycle transitions Alcohol punctuates our lives from the cradle to the grave. A few drinks to ‘wet the baby’s head’ is a common practice in many cultures. In Poland, Christenings are celebrated in the local tavern, with the child’s godparent covering the cost of the liquor (Freund, 1985). Among Mexican-Americans in California, the *padrino* (godfather) is also obliged to supply liquor for the post-ceremonial party or dinner marking the new arrival’s entrance into the religious life, “thus cementing the *compadrazgo* (fictive kin) relationship between the *padrino* and the parents of the newborn.”

In his study of the Peruvian Mestizo community of Virú, Holmberg (1971) observes that the drinking of *chicha* (maize-beer) is an integral part of the ritual celebration of all major life-cycle events, which include: baptism, first hair-cutting ceremony (boys), ear-piercing ceremony (girls), confirmation, birthdays, marriage and funerals. He notes that:

“These ceremonial events, with their accompanying drinking patterns, undoubtedly provide relief from the daily boredoms and frustrations of peasant agricultural life. They also provide a base for conviviality and the easing of social tensions in a society where human relations are not easy. Alcohol seems to do much, for example, to break down barriers between the sexes and social classes on ceremonial occasions.”

In most cultures, a marriage is a major transformation, conducted in stages, each of which requires a drinking-event. In France, for example, the engagement party is often a more protracted and boisterous event than the wedding itself, and the same may apply to the ‘stag’ and ‘hen’ parties that precede a wedding in many Western cultures. In Poland, Freund (1985) notes that “each stage

of the wedding, including the betrothal, the wedding ceremony and the reception is marked by alcohol.” The rites of passage associated with death, like those of birth and marriage, often involve several stages, each marked by drinking, and sometimes differentiated by different patterns of drinking (Stewart, 1992).

Lifestyle transitions In many cultures, the ritualisation of transition is not restricted to the major life-cycle transitions of birth, coming-of-age, marriage and death, but extends to less portentous life-changing events such as graduation, job promotion, house-warming and retirement. The need to invest ‘lifestyle’ transitions with wider social and symbolic meaning – and particularly to do so by drinking – seems a near-universal feature of human cultures.

In the Republic of Georgia, for example, even the most minimal transitions such as the arrival or departure of a guest provide a legitimate excuse for a feast, always involving large amounts of both alcohol and ritual. Drinking is regulated by toasting, and in Mars and Altman’s (1987) account of Georgian feasting, a more important ‘lifestyle’ transition such as a young girl’s graduation necessitated a ‘feast of twenty toasts’.

The purchase or building of a first house, and subsequent house-moves, are, in many cultures, transitions of significance in terms of social and economic status, as well as potentially stressful events for those concerned – a combination which seems to demand ritual recognition. In some cultures, the rites of passage associated with house-transitions may involve only family and close friends; in others, the entire community may participate in the ritual, in which alcohol will usually play a central role. In Peru house-building “is often a festive occasion made merrier by the consumption of large quantities of *chicha*, cane alcohol or *pisco*” (Doughty, 1971). In Japan, as in many modern Western cultures, a ‘new’ house is not required: even renovations to one’s existing property can provide a rationale for a drinking-event (Hendry 1994).

Habitual transitions Drinking-rituals are also used to define, facilitate and enhance far less momentous passages, such as the daily or weekly transitions from home to work and from work to leisure, or even the beginning and completion of a specific task. Mandelbaum (1965) observes that:

“ ... the act of drinking can serve as a symbolic punctuation mark differentiating one social context from the next. The cocktail prepared by the suburban housewife for her commuting husband when he returns in the evening helps separate the city and its work from the home and its relaxation.”

Gusfield (1987) also describes the ways in which alcohol ‘cues’ the transition from worktime to playtime in American culture. In this society, alcohol is a suitable symbolic vehicle for the ritual transition from work to play because “it is already segregated and separated from work, it is an index to the appearance of a night-time attitude”. Alcohol is associated with ‘time-out’, with recreation, festivity, fun, spontaneity and the dissolution of hierarchy: it “possesses a meaning in contrast to organized work.” Thus the stop off at a bar on the way home from work, institutionalised (and commercialised) as the ‘cocktail hour’ or ‘happy hour’, or the drink taken immediately on crossing the threshold of the home, “embodies the symbolism of a time period between work and leisure ... the drinking situation enables us to provide liminal time; a way of passing from the ordered regulation of one form of social organization to the less-ordered, deregulated form of another.”

As we have seen, however, the symbolic meanings attributed to alcohol vary across different cultures, and the suitability of alcohol as a symbol of transition to playtime, the perception of drinking as antithetical to working, is by no means universal. In many cultures, the stop off at the drinking-place on the way *to* work, or to ‘re-fuel’ at lunchtime, is just as common as the after-work drinking session, and alcohol is used to generate ‘energy’ and enthusiasm *for* work, as well as to relax after work or to celebrate the completion of a task. The stop at the bar or café for a glass of wine (or, in Normandy, *calvados*) on the way to work is a long-standing tradition in France, also widely practised in Spain (Rooney, 1991). Driessen (1992) notes that in Andalusia “When a man gets up in the morning he immediately leaves his house to have a coffee, *anissette* or cognac”. The symbolic meaning of these pre-work and ‘re-fuel’ drinking-rituals, as opposed to the after-work drinking which is also common in these cultures, may be quite explicit: the Danes have a *fryaaftensbajer* (‘knock-off-time’ beer) which they distinguish from the *frokostbajer* (lunch-time beer).

In Peru, alcohol is consumed before any work requiring strength or energy, such as roofing, sowing, the *faena* (communal work party) and other tasks which are seen to require particular collaboration and/or supernatural intervention and thus involve drinking to ‘liven up’ (Harvey, 1994). The belief that alcohol endows the user with the power and will to perform his duties is further exemplified in rituals designed to enhance the strength and fertility of domestic animals such as cattle and horses, in which libations are poured over models of these animals.

Similarly, in Brittany, McDonald finds that:

“At the time of any collective work – weeding, harvesting or silage-making, for example – bottles of red wine litter the

edges of the fields. Wine must be served regularly to each worker...without this drink, labour would be hard to get”

Mandelbaum (1965) contrasts his ‘transition to play’ example of the suburban-American cocktail (cited at the beginning of this chapter) with an example of a quite opposite use of alcohol, in which drinking marks the transition from ‘special’ time to ‘ordinary’ time:

“In a more formal ritual, but with similar distinguishing intent, an orthodox Jew recites the Havdola blessing over wine and drinks the wine at the end of the Sabbath to mark the division between the sacred day and the rest of the week.”

To compare abstemious orthodox Jews with heavy-drinking Bretons and Peruvians may seem odd, but in this context they share a perception of alcohol that is in contrast to the mainstream contemporary American symbolism described by Gusfield. For the Jew, the Peruvian and the Breton, alcohol is not a purely ‘recreational’ substance; it has other meanings which allow its use in the ritualisation of a wider range of significant transitions.

Why alcohol? Although Gusfield’s analysis applies – and is intended to apply – only to a particular culture, he poses perhaps the most important general question on the use of alcohol in transitional rituals: he asks “Why alcohol?”. Gusfield’s concern is specifically to discover “What is the content of the message conveyed by drinking that makes it a fit object to symbolize and ritualize the transition from work to play?”, but one could equally expand his question to cover any of the transitions marked by rites of passage. Why is alcohol an essential element of these rituals in so many very different cultures?

The answer seems to lie in the natural affinity between alcohol and ritual: alcohol is an integral element of rites of passage because drinking ‘performs’ the symbolic, psychological and social functions of these rituals:

- Symbolic functions. Drinking, like ritual, is a medium for ‘constructing the world’. Drinks define significant transitions in our lives through their function as “brightly coloured material labels of events” (Douglas, 1987). As we have noted elsewhere, the type of drink served defines the nature of the event, and, in a more active sense, ‘constructs’ the social relationship between the drinkers, dictating the type of interaction appropriate to the occasion. In Douglas’s terms, drinks “give the actual structure of social life as surely as if their names were labels affixed upon expected forms of behaviour.”

Transitional rituals serve to delineate the boundaries between different stages of life, to mark the end of one phase and the

beginning of the next. It is also clear that drinking itself acts as a 'symbolic punctuation mark' differentiating one social context from another (Mandelbaum, 1965; Gusfield, 1987). The natural affinity, the symbolic equivalence between alcohol and ritual is nowhere more evident than in the context of rites of passage.

- Psychological functions. The qualitative consonance between drinking and transitional rites is not limited to the purely cultural, symbolic attributes of alcohol, but extends to its intrinsic pharmacological properties. The fact that alcohol is an intoxicating substance, capable of inducing 'altered states of consciousness' (Rudgley, 1994) is the foundation of its association with 'liminal' states, settings and events. The segregation of one phase of life from another makes the passage between them a liminal period – an in-between, ambiguous, indeterminate state (Van Gennep, 1960; Turner, 1977; Gusfield, 1987; Stewart, 1992). That alcohol should be an integral element of the ritualisation of such liminal transitions is psychologically appropriate: the experience of intoxication mirrors the experience of rites of passage.

Liminality is also associated with tension and danger. The life-cycle events marked by rites of passage often involve major transformations, which may be a source of considerable anxiety and fear. Even events regarded as positive transitions, occasions for celebration – such as christenings, coming-of-age or graduation ceremonies, engagement-parties and weddings – can be highly stressful in many cultures. In this context, alcohol performs another of the key functions of ritual: the construction of an ideal world. In Mary Douglas's words:

"[Drinks] make an intelligible, bearable world which is much more how an ideal world should be than the painful chaos threatening all the time."

The chemical and symbolic properties of alcohol allow us to construct an alternative reality in which the potentially disturbing or frightening aspects of the transition are minimised, and the positive, celebratory aspects enhanced.

- Social functions. Rites of passage are not conducted in solitary splendour. They are, by definition, rituals in which personal transitions are imbued with wider social significance. The ritualisation of life-cycle transitions is a medium by which interpersonal links – and links between families, households and communities – are established, maintained and publicly affirmed. The importance of alcohol in this context is easily understood. In all cultures, drinking is an essentially social act, and one of the primary functions of alcohol is the facilitation of social bonding.

This perception of alcohol as a quintessentially 'social' substance is reinforced by the practices associated with its consumption at

rites of passage – the rituals of pouring, sharing, toasting, round-buying etc. – which serve to define and regulate social relationships, to promote conviviality and to build and strengthen interpersonal bonds.

Festive rituals From the Roman *Saturnalia* and the *Bacchanalia* of Ancient Greece to *Mardigras* in New Orleans, from Rio to Notting Hill, and every carnival, festival, jubilee or feast in between – in almost all cultures, and throughout history, alcohol has been associated with celebration. The connection between drinking and festivity is so strong that we find it hard to imagine one without the other. Their meanings are intertwined, and, in many cultures, interchangeable: to drink is to be festive, to be festive is to drink.

Although the interdependence of alcohol and festivity is evident in all societies where alcohol is used, the connection appears to be stronger in ‘ambivalent’ drinking cultures, where one needs a reason for drinking, than in ‘integrated’ drinking cultures, where drinking is a morally neutral element of normal life and requires no justification. McDonald (1994) provides an amusing illustration of the different perceptions of the drinking/festivity connection in different European cultures, and the misunderstandings that can result:

“Many modern visitors from Britain on a first visit to France have had experience of this for themselves. Drinks may be offered at ten o’clock in the morning, for example. This is obviously going to be one of those days. What are we celebrating? During the midday meal, wine is served. What fun! What are we celebrating? The bars are open all afternoon, and people seem to be drinking. What a riot! What are we celebrating? Pastis is served at six o’clock. Whoopee! These people certainly know how to celebrate. More wine is served with dinner. And so on. Wine has different meanings, different realities, in the two contexts, and a festive and episodic drinking culture meets a daily drinking culture, generating a tendency to celebrate all day. This has often happened to groups of young British tourists, now renowned in France and elsewhere in Europe for their drinking and drunkenness.”

The significant feature of the ‘integrated’ drinking cultures of Europe (e.g. France, Spain and Italy) in this context is that there is little or no disapprobation of drinking, and therefore no need to find *excuses* for drinking. Festivity is strongly associated with alcohol in these cultures, but is not invoked as a justification for every drinking occasion: a celebration most certainly requires alcohol, but every drink does not require a celebration.

Why alcohol? Despite cross-cultural variations, the central fact remains that in all cultures where alcohol is used, drinking is an essential element of

celebration. This requires explanation: why should alcohol, rather than any other substance, be the universal symbol of festivity? The answer requires an understanding of the underlying social functions of celebration, and their relation to the symbolic and pharmacological properties of alcohol.

- Symbolic convenience? One might argue that there is no deeper significance in the choice of alcohol to symbolise festivity than that alcohol is the most flexible and convenient of symbolic vehicles. Indeed, the chameleon-like versatility of alcohol as a symbolic medium cannot be ignored in this context. Drinks, as we have found (see ‘Symbolic roles’) can be used to convey an infinite variety of different, and even contradictory messages. The same bottle of wine may, in different societies or situations, serve as a symbolic representation of tradition or novelty, masculinity or femininity, the working class or the elite, stability or transition, the sacred or the secular, integration or differentiation, age or youth, work-time or play-time, etc. – and in each case, its meaning will be readily understood. One might suggest, not unreasonably, that the use of such a powerful, ‘absorbent’ and adaptable symbolic tool to represent yet another aspect of life requires no further explanation.

Were it not for the near-universality of the association between alcohol and festivity, the attractions of this simple answer might be irresistible. The multiplicity of culturally or situationally variable symbolic uses of alcohol cannot, however, be offered in explanation of its equation with festivity, which appears to *transcend* all cultural variation. The ‘helpfulness’ of alcohol as a symbolic medium cannot fully account for its global association with one particular human activity. We must ask more specifically what it is about alcohol that makes it an appropriate pan-cultural symbol, and essential element, of festivity, *despite* significant inter-cultural differences in symbolic uses of alcohol, and in attitudes and beliefs about drinking.

- Cultural chemistry This requires an awareness of the social meanings and functions – the ‘cultural chemistry’ – of festivity. Carnivals and festivals are more than just a bit of fun: in most cultures, these events involve a degree of ‘cultural remission’ – a conventionalised relaxation of social controls over behaviour (MacAndrew and Edgerton, 1969; Gusfield, 1987). Behaviour which would normally be frowned upon or even explicitly forbidden may, for the duration of the festivities, be actively encouraged.

The *tesguina*-drinking fiestas of the normally extremely puritanical Tarahumara, for example, involve “licensed promiscuity or wife-exchange” (MacAndrew and Edgerton, 1969), and the contrast between the wild excesses of the *Bacchanalia* and *Saturnalia* and the more regulated character of normal Ancient

Greek and Roman life is well documented. Among the Hide of Northern Cameroun, the *wa ckadak* (men's area) is strictly forbidden to women: this prohibition is lifted only during the frenzied dancing and beer drinking of the annual Bovine Festival, which Eguchi (1975) describes as "an occasion for mate-selection en masse". For the inhabitants of the Peruvian village of Virú, the traditional four-day festivals – at which large quantities of *chicha* (maize-beer) are consumed – also involve a breaking down of normal barriers between the sexes and between social classes.

Other carnival traditions include role-reversals, in which men dress in women's clothes and prance about in an exaggerated caricature of femininity; or in which those normally at the top of the social hierarchy, commanding automatic deference and obedience, may become, for the duration of the event, the legitimate targets of insults, offensive behaviour and practical jokes - all conveniently forgotten the next day, when due courtesy and respect will again be expected (Barlett, 1980). Costume and disguise, the concealment of one's normal identity and the temporary adoption of a different persona, are a feature of many festive traditions. For the Inuit of Northern Labrador, 'janneying' (disguising) is at the heart of the 'symbolic inversion' of the conventional during the ritual festivities of Christmas and Easter, and is equated with the chemical effects of drinking (Szala-Meneok, 1994).

The cultural remission and symbolic inversion that characterises many festivals and celebrations makes these events 'liminal' periods – equivocal, marginal, borderline intervals, segregated from everyday existence. We have already noted the natural affinity between alcohol and liminality, whereby the experience of intoxication – the 'altered states of consciousness' (Rudgley, 1994) induced by the action of ethanol – echo the experience of ritually induced liminality. The chemical effects of alcohol mirror the cultural chemistry of the festival. In this context, there is a clear psychological appropriateness to the universal conjunction of alcohol and festivity.

- Alternative reality The cultural chemistry of ritual time, the remissions and inversions inherent to some degree in most festive rituals, involves the (temporary) construction of an alternative reality. Normal rules and social constructions are relaxed, suspended, or even reversed, allowing a brief exploration of alternative ways of being.

Douglas (1987) identifies one of the key functions of ritual, and of drinking, as "the construction of an ideal world." The alternative worlds of festive remission and inversion are, however, rarely unequivocally 'ideal' – and indeed may often be in opposition to highly valued norms and categories. The contingent, twilight realm of the carnival, in which familiar, trusted boundaries become blurred, barriers dissolve and cherished values are challenged can

seem a dangerous and frightening place. Yet this state of fearful excitement, and even embarrassment, is often actively sought and encouraged, and seems to be intimately connected with the consumption of alcohol (Honigmann, 1963; Gusfield, 1987).

What Rudgley (1994) calls “the universal need for liberation from the restrictions of mundane existence” can only be satisfied by experiencing ‘altered states of consciousness’. He convincingly demonstrates that we have a natural predisposition to these altered states, and the characteristics of carnivals and festivals support his argument that we actively pursue this experience. Gusfield (1987) refers to the morning-after “I was not myself” plea of drinkers in ‘ambivalent’ cultures, and it could be said that during festive remissions and inversions, we experience a entire culture that, for the duration of the event, is ‘not itself’.

- **Balancing role** Yet the fact that we restrict our collective pursuit of altered states and alternative realities to specific, limited contexts suggests that our desire for this liberation is by no means unequivocal – that it is balanced by an equally powerful need for the stability and security of mundane existence. We may be enthralled by the liminal experience of the carnival, but we are also afraid of it: we like to visit alternative worlds, but we wouldn’t want to live there.

It seems, then, that drinking plays a double or ‘balancing’ role in the context of festive rituals: the altered states of consciousness induced by alcohol allow us to explore desired but potentially dangerous alternative realities, while the social meanings of drinking – the rules of convivial sociability invariably associated with the consumption of alcohol – provide a reassuring counterbalance. By ‘drinking with the Devil’, we experience his power, but through the familiar sociable rituals of pouring and sharing, we are also able to tame and control this power.

Peckham (1967) argued that ritual inversions are a “rehearsal for those real-life situations in which it is vital for our survival to endure cognitive disorientation.” Alcohol is an essential element of festive inversion rituals because the combination of its chemical and symbolic properties allows us not only to ‘rehearse’ the disruptive and disorienting aspects of life, but also to domesticate them.

Need for further research

More extensive, systematic and detailed cross-cultural examination of the use of alcohol in transitional and festive rituals would provide valuable insight into perceptions of drinking and beliefs about the powers and properties of alcohol in different societies. Such research would also shed light on any shifts or changes in these beliefs – changes which could have significant effects on levels and types of alcohol-related problems.

A move away from ‘transition-to-work’ drinking, for example, in a culture where this practice was commonplace, could be a cause for concern, as cultures with a purely recreational, festive representation of alcohol, where drinking is perceived as antithetical to working, tend to have a more difficult relationship with alcohol, associated with higher levels of alcohol-related harm. There are currently early signs of just such a shift in Italy and in Spain (Cottino, 1995; Gamella, 1995).

A more thorough understanding of the ritual roles of alcohol, and systematic monitoring of changes in these roles, will be essential to any attempt to manage problematic aspects of drinking – or indeed to promote normal, non-problematic enjoyment of alcohol.

Europe: future directions

As the main conclusions to be drawn from existing research have already been summarised under ‘Key findings’, and in many cases examined in detail in subsequent sections, we will focus in this concluding section on the significant questions and problems that still remain, particularly those of direct relevance to EC administrators.

We have mentioned in several contexts the need for further cross-cultural research on specific sociocultural aspects of drinking – and in particular for more systematic monitoring of shifts and changes in drinking-cultures. We have also noted, and lamented, the lack of significant anthropological research on drinking in mainstream, modern, Western societies. We have expressed concern about the continuing problem-oriented focus of ‘mainstream’ research on alcohol, and the resulting imbalances in perceptions of drinking. We have also complained about the lack of large-scale, systematic, cross-cultural comparison of drinking-cultures.

These gaps and imbalances in the literature are particularly evident in Europe, where there is an urgent need to clarify cultural differences and to identify and monitor current changes and cross-cultural influences. These cannot be regarded as matters of purely academic interest. It is clear that the current trends and shifts in drinking practices and associated beliefs about alcohol in Europe may have important implications for public policy and education, and that outdated distribution-of-consumption models can neither account for the existing cross-cultural variation nor provide any guidance on the new challenges posed by ‘convergence’.

Specifically, the evidence reviewed in this chapter indicates that, in terms of drinking-culture, some European societies and groups are more ‘susceptible’ to cross-cultural influence than others. The current trend providing cause for concern seems to be the adoption of ‘ambivalent’, problematic drinking practices and beliefs in formerly ‘integrated’, non-problematic drinking-cultures. The most striking example of this trend is in Spain (Rooney, 1991; Gamella, 1995), but early signs have also been observed in France (Nahoum-Grappe, 1995) and Italy (Cottino, 1995).

These shifts are occurring mainly among the young, and the problems may prove to be ‘age-specific’, as they are in the UK, where the vast majority of young binge-drinkers adopt more moderate habits in later life. There is, however, a danger that attempts to tackle these problems through the blanket restrictions and anti-alcohol messages typical of ‘ambivalent’ cultures will reinforce the negative beliefs associated with problem drinking, and that these behaviour patterns will become entrenched. There is also a danger that some of the shifts towards ‘ambivalent’ drinking

patterns among older sections of the population, such as the decline of traditional pre-work and lunchtime drinking, will not be seen as problematic, and may even be welcomed or encouraged by Temperance-minded authorities.

In addition to the challenges posed by adoption of problematic drinking patterns in formerly 'integrated' cultures, this review has also indicated that 'ambivalent' or 'Temperance' cultures such as the UK seem to exhibit a higher degree of immunity to cross-cultural influence than their 'integrated', 'non-Temperance' Mediterranean neighbours. Despite the increasing popularity of wine in formerly beer- and spirits-dominated 'Temperance' cultures, these societies have not adopted the more harmonious relationship with alcohol that is characteristic of wine-drinking cultures. While this may, in part, reflect the fact that the adoption of wine-drinking in 'Temperance' cultures has not extended to those most prone to troublesome drink-related *behaviour*, we must also note that morally ambivalent attitudes and *beliefs* about alcohol persist among those who have adopted wine-drinking.

Further research will be required to explain this apparent immunity to positive cross-cultural influence, and to determine the most appropriate means of promoting change in the more problematic drinking-cultures. Such research should, however, involve pan-European monitoring of drinking-cultures, including those in which there is some evidence of shifts towards more 'integrated' patterns, such as the Netherlands (Garretsen and van de Goor, 1995).

The Netherlands is classified as a 'non-Temperance' culture (Levine, 1992; Peele, 1997), but differs from its 'non-Temperance' Mediterranean neighbours in that it has experienced strong Temperance movements (although these movements were neither as sustained nor as influential as those in 'Temperance' cultures such as Britain or Sweden.) The legacy of these movements is still felt to some degree, reflected in a higher degree of ambivalence towards alcohol than is found in 'integrated' Mediterranean drinking-cultures.

In recent times, however, Garretsen and van de Goor (1995) observe that, along with increasing consumption levels, the Netherlands has seen "progressively stronger integration of alcohol use into everyday life" and other positive changes such as the "introduction of teenagers to alcohol within the nuclear family" rather than illicit drinking in groups of peers. While we would not wish to jump to optimistic conclusions on the basis of one report, any signs of positive shifts deserve careful verification and monitoring. If one culture is able to overcome, however gradually, the problems of a Temperance history, close study of this process could yield valuable lessons for those still experiencing 'Temperance-related' disorders.

These are just two examples of the many changes, some rapid and dramatic, others gradual and barely perceptible, that are currently occurring in European drinking-cultures. Increasing economic and political ‘convergence’ among EC member states will almost certainly result in further changes – the main danger, according to current indicators, being a shift towards the negative beliefs and expectations associated with problematic drinking.

In addition to a clear requirement for more systematic sociocultural research and monitoring, this review of the available evidence indicates an urgent need to revise current ‘received wisdoms’ guiding alcohol policy. The assertion by a former director general of the WHO that “any reduction in per capita consumption will be attended by a significant decrease in alcohol related problems” (WHO, 1978) has, according to Heath (1995), “been treated like an invariant scientific law linked with a moral imperative” in the face of overwhelming evidence showing that “problems do *not* occur in proportion to consumption” or indeed that “often, in fact, the results are diametrically opposite to those that would be predicted by the distribution-of-consumption model” (Heath, 1998).

The findings outlined in this review indicate that a new approach is required, based on the recognition that different European cultures have different levels and kinds of alcohol-related problems, that these problems are directly related to specific patterns of beliefs and expectations and that measures designed to preserve and promote more positive beliefs are most likely to be effective.

Selected bibliography

- Aasland, O.G. (ed) (1991). *The Negative Social Consequences of Alcohol Use*. Oslo: Norwegian Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.
- Abad, V. and Boyce, E. (1979). Issues in psychiatric evaluation of Puerto Ricans: a socio-cultural perspective. *Journal of Operational Psychiatry*, 10: 28-39.
- Abad, V. and Suarez, J. (1975). Cross-cultural aspects of alcoholism among Puerto Ricans. *Proceedings of the 4th Annual Conference of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Washington, DC: Department of Health, Education and Welfare*.
- Abel, E.L. (1987). *Alcohol, Wordlore and Folklore: Being a compendium of linguistic and social fact and fantasy associated with the production of alcohol as reflected in the magazines, newspapers and literature of the English-speaking world*. Buffalo, N.Y.: Prometheus Books.
- Abel, E.L. (1997). Was the fetal alcohol syndrome recognised in the ancient far east? *Alcoholism & Alcoholism*. 32(1): 3-7.
- Abel, E.L. and Zeidenberg, P. (1985). Age, alcohol and violent death. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 46: 228-231.
- Ablon, J. (1985). Irish-American Catholics in a west coast metropolitan area. In L.A. Bennett and G.M. Ames (eds.), *The American Experience with Alcohol: Contrasting cultural perspectives*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Acuda, S.W. (1985). International review series: Alcohol and alcohol problems research: I. East Africa. *British Journal of Addiction*, 80(2): 121-126.
- Adelekan, M.L., Abiodun, O.A., Obayan, A.O., Oni, G. and Ogunremi, O.O. (1992). Prevalence and pattern of substance use among undergraduates in a Nigerian university. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 29: 255-261.
- Adelekan, M.L., Abiodun, O.A., Obayan, A.O., Oni, G. and Ogunremi, O.O. (1993). Psychosocial correlates of alcohol, tobacco and cannabis use: Findings from a Nigerian university. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 33: 247-256.
- Adler, I. and Kandel, D.B. (1982). A cross-cultural comparison of sociopsychological factors in alcohol use among adolescents in Israel, France and the United States. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 11 (2): 89-113.
- Agarwal, D.P., Shoja, H. and Goedde, H.W. (1981). Racial differences in biological sensitivity to ethanol: The role of alcohol dehydrogenase and aldehyde dehydrogenase isoenzymes. *Alcoholism*, 5: 12-16.
- Aguilar, Z.E. (1990). Prevalence of the improper use of alcohol, tobacco and drugs in the Ecuadorian population. *Bulletin of the Pan American Health Organization*, 24 (1): 35-38.
- Agulhon, M. (1982). *The Republic in the Village*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Ahern, F.M. (1989). Alcohol use and abuse in four ethnic groups in Hawaii: Native Hawaiians, Japanese, Filipinos and Caucasians. In D. Spiegler., D. Tate., S. Aitken

- and C. Christian (eds.), *Alcohol Use Among U.S. Ethnic Minorities. NIAAA Research Monograph No. 18*. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office.
- Ahlström-Laakso, S. (1975). *Changing habits among Finnish youth*. Helsinki: Social Research Institute of Alcohol Studies (Report No. 81).
- Ahlström-Laakso, S. (1976). European drinking habits: a review of the research and some suggestions for conceptual integration of findings. In M.W. Everett., J.O. Waddell and D.B. Heath (eds.), *Cross Cultural Approaches to the Study of Alcohol: An Interdisciplinary Perspective*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Ahlström-Laakso, S. (1984). Finnish drinking habits: A review of research and trends in acute effects of heavy drinking. In N. Krasner., J.S. Madden and R.J. Walker (eds.), *Alcohol Related Problems: Room for Manoeuvre*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Ahlström-Laakso, S. (1991). Social control of teenage drinking in Finland. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 18: 433-451.
- Ahlström-Laakso, S. and Österberg, E. (1992). Changes in climate of opinion concerning alcohol policy in Finland in the late 1980s. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 19: 431-457.
- Aitken, P.P. (1978). *Ten-to-Fourteen-Year-Olds and Alcohol*. Edinburgh: HMSO.
- Aitken, P.P. (1985). An observational study of young adults' drinking groups: II. Drink purchasing procedures, group pressures and alcohol consumption by companions as predictors of alcohol consumption. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 20: 445-457.
- Aitken, P.P. (1989). Television alcohol commercials and under-age drinking. *International Journal of Advertising*, 8: 133-150.
- Aitken, P.P. and Jahoda, G. (1983). An observational study of young adults' drinking groups: I. Drink preferences, demographic and structural variables as predictors of alcohol consumption. *Alcohol and Alcoholism.*, 18: 135-150.
- Aitken, P.P. and Leathar, D.S. (1981). *Adults' Attitudes Towards Drinking and Smoking Among Young People in Scotland*. Edinburgh: HMSO.
- Aitken, P.P., et al. (1988). Television advertisements for alcoholic drinks do reinforce under-age drinking. *British Journal of Addiction*, 83: 1399-1419.
- Aitken, P.P., Leathar, D.S. and Scott, A.C. (1988). Ten-to-sixteen-year-olds' perceptions of advertisements for alcoholic drinks. *Alcohol And Alcoholism*, 23(6): 491-500.
- Akers, R.L. and La Greca, A.J. (1991). Alcohol use among the elderly: Social learning, community context and life events. In D.J. Pittman and H.R. White (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined*. New Brunswick, NJ.: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Akutsu, P.D., Sue, S., Zane, N.W.S. and Nakamura, C.Y. (1989). Ethnic differences in alcohol consumption among Asians and Caucasians in the United States: An investigation of cultural and physiological factors. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 50(3): 261-267.
- Akyeampong, E.K. (1996). *Drink, Power and Cultural Change: A social history of alcohol in Ghana, c.1800 to recent times*. Oxford: James Currey.
- Al-Qthami, H. (1978). Alcohol and drugs in Saudi Arabia. *Proceedings of the Alcohol and Drug Problems Association of North America, Washington DC*.
- Alasuutari, P. (1985). The male suburban pub-goer and the meaning structure of drinking. *Acta Sociologica*, 28 (2): 87-97.

- Alcocer, A.M. (1982). Alcohol use and abuse among the Hispanic population. In National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *Special Population Issues. Alcohol and Health Monograph No. 4*. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office.
- Alder, D. (1991). Drinking on Purim. When to say when (Talmudic insight into the Halakhic interpretation of traditional Jewish views on wine, revelry and escapism). *Judaism*, 40(1): 6-15.
- Alexander, K. (ed.) (1990). Aboriginal Alcohol Use and Related Problems. *Report and recommendations prepared by an expert working group for the Royal Commission into Aboriginal deaths in custody. Philip, ACT, Alcohol and Drug Foundation, Australia*.
- Allamani, A., Cipriani, F., et al. (1988). Alcohol drinking patterns and work areas: epidemiological study of factory and rural workers in Florence, Italy. *British Journal of Addiction*, 83: 1169-1178.
- Allchin, F.R. (1979). India: The home of distillation? *Man*, 14: 55-63.
- Allen, P. (1985). Apollo and Dionysus: Alcohol use in modern Greece. *East European Quarterly*, 18 (4): 461-480.
- Allison, A. (1994). *Nightwork: Sexuality, Pleasure and Corporate Masculinity in a Tokyo Hostess Club*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Almerich, L. (1945). *El hostel, la fonda, la taberna y el café en la vida barcelonesa*. Barcelona: Libreria Millà.
- Alonso Fernandez, F. (1981). *Alcohol-dependencia*. Madrid: Ediciones Piromides.
- Alsafar, J.A. (1974). Alcoholism in Bahrain. *Drinking and Drug Practices Surveyor*, 9: 8-.
- Alvarez, F.J. (1991). Trends in alcohol consumption in Spain. *British Journal of Addiction*, 86(1): 104-105.
- Alvarez, F.J. and del Rio, M.C. (1992). Alcohol and alcoholism in Spain. *Alcologia*, 4: 259-266.
- Alvarez, F.J. and del Rio, M.C. (1993). Alcohol and alcohol-related problems in Spain: Trends and policies. *Alcologia*, 5: 21-28.
- Alvarez, F.J., et al. (1991). Alcohol consumption in young adults in the rural communities of Spain. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 26 (1): 93-101.
- Alvarez, F.J., Queipo, D., Del-Rio, M.C. and Garcia, M.C. (1993). Patterns of alcohol consumption among the general population of Castille and Leon (Spain). *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 28 (1): 43-54.
- Alvarez, J.L. (1980). *Hábitos de consumo de bebidas alcohólicas en la población española*. Madrid: Metra-Seis.
- Alvira, M.F. (1986). Changes in the consumption of alcoholic drinks in Spain. *Revista Española de Investigaciones Sociológicas*, 34: 11-130.
- Ambler, C. (1990). Alcohol, racial segregation and popular politics in Northern Rhodesia. *Journal of African History*, 31(2): 295-313.
- American Indian Health Care Association (1992). *Scope of the Problem of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Among American Indian and Alaska Native Communities*. St. Paul, MN: American Indian Health Care Association.

- Ames, R. (1693). *Fatal Friendship or, The Drunkards Misery Being Satyr Against Hard Drinking, By The Author of The Search After Claret*. London: .
- Amos, A. (1989). Use of alcohol among high school students in Lesotho: a health promotion perspective. *British Journal of Addiction*, 84: 1447-1449.
- Amsterdam Group, The. (1993). *Alcoholic Beverages and European Society: A Report by the Amsterdam Group*. [No place]: The Amsterdam Group.
- Amsterdam Group, The. (1994). *Response to the WHO European Regional Office Comment on the Amsterdam Group Report "Alcoholic Beverages And European Society"*. London: The Amsterdam Group.
- Anderson, D. (ed.) (1989). *Drinking To Your Health: The Allegations and the Evidence*. London: The Social Affairs Unit.
- Anderson, D.C. (1995). *Take a Little Wine - or Beer or Whisky - for Your Stomach's Sake*. London: Social Affairs Unit.
- Anderson, P. (1990). *Management of Drinking Problems*. Copenhagen: World Health Organisation - Regional Office for Europe.
- Anderson, P. and Lehto, J. (1995). *Evaluation and Monitoring of Action on Alcohol: Targets, indicators and monitoring and reporting systems for action on alcohol*. Geneva: WHO.
- Andersson, T. and Magnusson, D. (1988). Drinking habits and alcohol abuse among young men: A prospective longitudinal study. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 49: 245-252.
- Andreasson, S., Allebeck, P. and Romelsjo, A. (1988). Alcohol and mortality among young men: A longitudinal study of Swedish conscripts. *British Medical Journal*, 296: 1021-1025.
- Angrosini, M.V. (1974). *Outside is Death: Alcoholism, Ideology and Community Organization among the East Indians of Trinidad*. Winston-Salem, NC: Medical Behavior Science Monograph - Overseas Research Center, Wake Forest University.
- Annis, H.M. and Smart, R.G. (1975). The Ontario detoxification system: Influence on drunkenness arrests in Toronto. *Ontario Psychologist*, 7: 19-24.
- Anon. (1864). *The Philosophy of Toasts and Health Drinking, by a Working Man.* Edinburgh: .
- Anon. (1988). In search of modernity. Drink and foreigners in France 1460-1979. An interpretation by a foreigner. *Alkoholpolitiika*, 53 (2): 66-75.
- Antoni, K. (1988). *Miwa the Drink of the Gods: The History and Religious Significance of Alcoholic Beverage (Sake) in Japan*. Stuttgart: Steiner Verlag.
- Antonovsky, H., Hankin, Y. and Stone, D. (1987). Patterns of drinking in a small development town in Israel. *British Journal of the Addictions*, 82: 293-303.
- Antons, M. and Schulz, W. (1976). *Normales Trinken und Suchtentwicklung - Vols 1 and 2*. Göttingen: Hogrefe.
- Armyr, G., Elmer, A. and Herz, U. (1982). *Alcohol in the World of the 80s. Habits, Attitudes, Preventive Policies and Voluntary Efforts*. Stockholm: Sober Förlags AB.
- Arnold, M.J. and Laidler, T.J. (1993). *Situational and Environmental Factors in Alcohol-Related Violence. Report No. 7 of the National Symposium on Alcohol Misuse and Violence 1-3 December 1993*. Canberra: Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Services.

- Asadi, M.A. (1992). *Koran on Intoxicants*. Lahore, Pakistan: Islamic Propagation Unit.
- Asmundsson, G. (1988). Alcohol Problems and their consequences among Icelandic Fisherman. *Alkoholpolitik*, 5: 168-175.
- Atkin, C., et al. (1983). The role of alcohol advertising in excessive and hazardous drinking. *Journal of Drug Education*, 13: 313-324.
- Aubey, C. and Boulet, D. (1985). La consommation d'alcool en France régresse et se transforme. *Economie et Statistique*, 176: 47-56.
- Austin, E.W. and Meili, H.K (1994). Effects of interpretations of televised alcohol portrayals on children's alcohol beliefs. *Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media*, 38(4): 417-435.
- Austin, G.A., with the staff of the Southern California Research Institute (1985). *Alcohol in Western Society from Antiquity to 1800: A Chronological History*. Santa Barbara, California: ABC-CCIO Information Services, Denver.
- Aye, J. (1934). *The Humour of Drinking*. London: Universal Publications.
- Babor, T.F. (1986a). *Alcohol, Customs and Rituals*. New York: Chelsea House.
- Babor, T.F. (1986b). Taking stock: Method and theory in cross-national research on alcohol. In T. Babor (ed.), *Alcohol and Culture: Comparative Perspectives from Europe and America*. New York: New York Academy of Sciences.
- Babor, T.F. (1988). Alcohol: Customs and rituals. *Encyclopedia of Psychoactive Drugs*, London: Burke.
- Babor, T.F. (1992). Cross-cultural research on alcohol: A quoi bon? In J.E. Helzer and G.J. Canino (eds.), *Alcoholism in North America, Europe and Asia*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Babor, T.F. (ed.) (1986). *Alcohol and Culture: Comparative Perspectives from Europe and America*. New York: New York Academy Of Sciences.
- Babor, T.F., Mendelsohn, J.H., Uhly, B. and Souza, E. (1980). Drinking patterns in experimental and barroom settings. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 41: 635-651.
- Bach, P.J. and Schaefer, J.M. (1979). The tempo of country music and the rate of drinking in bars. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 40: 1058-1064.
- Bacon, M.K. (1973). Cross-cultural studies of drinking. In P. Bourne and R. Fox (eds.), *Alcoholism: Progress in Research and Treatment*. New York: Academic Press.
- Bacon, M.K. (1976a). Alcohol use in tribal societies. In B. Kissin and H. Begleiter (eds.), *The Biology of Alcoholism: Volume 4, Social Aspects*. New York: Plenum.
- Bacon, M.K. (1976b). Cross-cultural studies of drinking: Integrated drinking and sex differences in the use of alcoholic beverages. In M.W. Everett., J.O. Waddell and D.B. Heath, *Cross-Cultural Approaches to the Study of Alcohol*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Bacon, M.K. (1980). Cross-cultural perspectives on motivations for drinking. In R. Munroe and B. Whiting (eds.), *Handbook of Cross-Cultural Human Development*. New York: Garland Press.
- Bacon, M.K., Barry, H. and Child, I.L. (eds.) (1965). A cross-cultural study of drinking. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, Supplement 3: .
- Bacon, S.D. (1943). Sociology and the problems of alcohol: Foundations for a sociologic study of drinking behavior. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 4(3): 399-445.

- Bacon, S.D. (1962). Alcohol in complex society. In D.J. Pittman and C.R. Snyder (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Bacon, S.D. (1967). The classic Temperance Movement of the USA: Impact today on attitudes, action and research. *British Journal of Addiction*, 63: 5-18.
- Bacon, S.D. (1977). Words about alcohol: Their meaning in study, public relations, and policy making. In P.A. Gorman., S. Stringfield and L. Smith (eds.), *Defining Adolescent Alcohol Use: Implications toward a definition of adolescent alcoholism. Proceedings of a congress*. New York: Council on Alcoholism.
- Bacon, S.D. (1979). Alcohol research policy: The need for an independent, phenomenologically oriented field. In M. Keller (ed.), *Research Priorities on Alcohol*. Journal of Studies on Alcohol Supplement 8: .
- Bacon, S.D. (1984). Alcohol issues and social science. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 14: 7-29.
- Bacon, S.D. (1985). Journal interview, 9: Conversation with Selden D. Bacon. *British Journal of Addiction*, 80: 115-120.
- Bacon, S.D. (1991). An old warrior looks at the new. In P.M. Roman (ed.), *Alcohol: The development of sociological perspectives on use and abuse*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Badler, V.R. (1994). Wine and beer at protohistoric Godin tepe, Iran. *American Journal of Archaeology*, 98(2): 325.
- Badri, M.B. (1976). *Islam and Alcoholism*. Indianapolis: American Trust Publications.
- Baggott, R. (1990). *Alcohol, Politics and Social Policy*. Aldershot: Avebury.
- Bagnall, G. (1991a). *Educating Young Drinkers*. London: Routledge.
- Bagnall, G. (1991b). Alcohol and drug abuse in a Scottish cohort. *British Journal of Addiction*, 86 (7): 895-904.
- Bailey, D.S. and Taylor, S.P. (1991). Effects of alcohol and aggressive disposition on human physical aggression. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 25: 334-342.
- Baillie, R.K. (1996). Determining the effect of media portrayals of alcohol: Going beyond short term influence. *Alcoholism & Alcoholism*. 31(3): 235-242.
- Baker, J.M. (1977). Alcoholism and the American Indians. In N. Estes and M. Heinemann (eds.), *Alcoholism: Development, Consequences and Interventions*. St Louis: C.V. Mosby.
- Baldwin, J.J. and Randolph, D.L. (1982). The effects of a provocation on aggression for three types of alcohol users. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 38: 439-444.
- Baldwin, S. (1990). *Alcohol Education and Offenders*. Batsford: London.
- Bales, R.F. (1962). Attitudes toward drinking in the Irish culture. In D.J. Pittman and C.R. Snyder (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns*. New York: John Wiley.
- Ballesteros, J., Querejeta, I., Rivas, A. and Urizar, F. (1989). Spain. In M. Plant (ed.), *Alcohol-related problems in high-risk groups*. Copenhagen: World Health Organisation.
- Balmes, J.L., Boulet, D. and Picheral, H. (1988). *L'Acoolisation en Languedoc-Roussillon*. Paris: HCEIA, Série Documentaire.
- Bank, B.J. et al (1985). Comparative research on the social determinants of adolescent drinking. *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 48(2): 164-177.

- Bar, H. and Baumal, R. (1983). Alcohol drinking habits of the Israeli public. In P. Golding (ed.), *Alcoholism: Analysis of a World Problem*. Boston: MTP Press.
- Baras, M., Harlap, S. and Eisenberg, S. (1984). Alcohol drinking in Jerusalem. *Alcohol*, 1: 435-439.
- Barber, J.G., Punt, J. and Albers, J. (1988). Alcohol and power on Palm Island. *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, 23, 2: 87-101.
- Barlett, P.F. (1980). Reciprocity and the San Juan fiesta. *Journal of Anthropological Research*, 36: 116-130.
- Barnea, Z., Rahav, G. and Teichman, M. (1992). Alcohol consumption among Israeli youth - 1989: Epidemiology and demographics. *British Journal of Addiction*, 87(2): 295-302.
- Barnes, G.M. (1982). *Alcohol and Youth: A Comprehensive Bibliography*. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press.
- Barnes, G.M. and Russell, M. (1978). Drinking patterns in Western New York states: Comparison with national data. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 39 (7): 1148-1157.
- Baron, R.A., Byrne, D. and Kantowitz, B.H. (1980). *Psychology: Understanding Behavior (Second Edition)*. New York: Holt, Rhinehart and Winston.
- Barre, H. (1984). Manières de boire parmi les travailleurs manuels en Bretagne de 1930 à nos jours. *Actes de la Rencontre "Cultures, Manières de Boire et Alcoolisme"*. Rennes: Bretagne, Alcool, Santé.
- Barrett, J.R. (1978). Why Paddy drank: The social importance of whiskey in pre-famine Ireland. *Journal of Popular Culture*, 11: 156-166.
- Barrows, S. (1979). After the commune: Alcohol, temperance and literature in the early Third Republic. In J. Merriman (ed.), *Consciousness and Class Experience in Nineteenth-Century Europe*. London and New York: Homes and Meier.
- Barrows, S. (1982). Alcohol, France and Algeria: A case study in the international liquor trade. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 11: 525-543.
- Barrows, S. and Room, R. (1991). *Drinking: behavior and belief in modern history*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Barrows, S., Room, R. and Verhey, J. (eds.) (1987). *The Social History of Alcohol: Drinking and culture in modern society*. Berkeley, CA.: Medical Research Institute of San Francisco, Alcohol Research Group.
- Barry, H. (1976). Cross-cultural evidence that dependency conflict motivates drunkenness. In M.W. Everett., J.O. Waddell, and D.B. Heath (eds.), *Cross-Cultural Approaches to the Study of Alcohol*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Barton, R. and Godfrey, S. (1988). Un-health promotion: Results of a survey of alcohol promotion on television. *British Medical Journal*, .
- Basadre, R. et al. (1983). Habitos de consumo alcoholico en escolares Gallegos. *Drogalcohol*, 8: 7-14.
- Bauman, K.E., Fisher, L.A. and Koch, G.G. (1989). External variables, subjective expected utility and adolescent behavior with alcohol and cigarettes. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 19: 789-804.
- Bauman, K.E., Fisher, L.A., Bryan, E.S. and Chenoweth, R.L. (1985). Relationship between subjective expected utility and behavior: A longitudinal study of adolescent drinking behavior. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 46: 32-38.

- Baume, P. (1991). A wider view of alcohol consumption in Australia: Alcohol and Politics. *Medical Journal of Australia*, 154: 840-841.
- Beaubrun, M.H. (1975). Cannabis and alcohol: The Jamaican experience. In V. Rubin (ed.), *Cannabis and Culture*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Beauvais, F. (1989). Limited notions of culture ensure research failure. *American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research*, 2(3): 25-28.
- Beck, K.H. and Bargman, C.J. (1993). Investigating Hispanic adolescent involvement with alcohol: A focus group interview approach. *Health Education Research*, 8(2): 151-158.
- Beck, S. (1985). Changing styles of drinking: Alcohol use in the Balkans. *East European Quarterly*, 18 (4): 395-413.
- Beckley, R.E. and Chalfant, H.P. (1979). Contrasting images of alcohol and drug use in country and rock music. *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*, 25: 44-51.
- Bedi, M.S. (1988). *Drinking behaviour and development in tribal areas*. Udaipur: Himanshu Publications.
- Befu, H. (1974). An ethnography of dinner entertainment in Japan. *Arctic Anthropology*, Supplement 11.
- Beidelman, T.O. (1961). Beer drinking and cattle theft in Ukaguru: Intertribal relations in a Tanganyika chiefdom. *American Anthropologist*, 63: 534-549.
- Beke, B.M.W.A. (1989). *Recreatiecriminaliteit en Alcohol*. Utrecht: Stg Welzijns Publikaties.
- Belfiore, E. (1986). Wine and catharsis of the emotions in Plato 'Laws'. *Classical Quarterly*, 36(2): 421-437.
- Bell, A. (Tr.) Toussaint-Samat, M. (1992). *A History Of Food*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- Bell, J. and Cumming, R. (1989). Drinking habits in Sydney's western suburbs. *Australian Drug and Alcohol Review*, 8: 9-13.
- Beltrame, T and McQueen, D.V. (1979). Urban and rural Indian drinking patterns: The special case of the Lumbee. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 14: 533-548.
- Ben-Ari, E. (1989). At the interstices: Drinking, management and temporary groups in a local Japanese organization. *Social Analysis*, 26: 45-65.
- Benedict, R (1960). *Patterns of Culture*. New York: Mentor Books.
- Bennett, L.A. (1985). Ethnography, alcohol and south-central European societies. *East European Quarterly*, 18(4): 385-393.
- Bennett, L.A. (1988). Alcohol in context: Anthropological perspectives. *Drugs and Society*, 2: 89-131.
- Bennett, L.A. (1989). Family, alcohol and culture. In M. Glanter (ed.), *Recent Developments in Alcoholism*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Bennett, L.A. (1992). The temperance movement in Yugoslavia: The role of the medical profession, 1900-1940. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 19: 75-107.
- Bennett, L.A. and Ames, G.M. (eds.) (1985). *The American Experience with Alcohol: Contrasting Cultural Perspectives*. New York: Plenum Publishing Corporation.
- Bennett, P., Smith, C. and Nugent, Z (1991). Patterns of drinking in Wales. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 26 (3): 367-374.

- Bennion, L. and Li, Ting-Kai. (1976). Alcohol metabolism in American Indians and whites. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 294 (1): 9-13.
- Bently-Capper, W. (1946). *Licensed Houses and their Management*. London: The Claxton Publishing Company Ltd.
- Benyon, J. (1993). Alcohol drinking and public disorder. *Proceedings of the 22nd International Medical Advisory Conference, London*.
- Berkley, T. (1955). *We Keep a Pub*. London: Hutchinson.
- Berreman, G.D. (1956). Drinking patterns of the Aleuts. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 17: 503-514.
- Beyer, G. (1992). Alcohol as a social problem in the former German Democratic Republic. In J. Simpura and C. Tigerstedt (eds.), *Social Problems around the Baltic Sea: Report from the Baltica Study*. Helsinki: Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research.
- Bhadra, B.R. and Girija, P.R. (1981). Attitude, belief and behaviour toward alcohol use. In D. Mohan, H.S. Sethi and E. Tongue (eds.), *Current Research in Drug Abuse in India*. New Delhi: Mohan and Sethi.
- Bianquis-Gasser, I. (1992). Wine and men in Alsace, France. In D. Gefou-Madianou (ed.), *Alcohol, Gender and Culture*. London: Routledge.
- Bickerdyke, J. (1886). *The Curiosities of Ale and Beer: An Entertaining History*. London: Field and Tuer.
- Bilal, A.M. (1988). Correlates of addiction-related problems in Kuwait: a cross-cultural view. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavia*, 78: 414-416.
- Bilal, A.M. and Angelo-Khattar, M. (1988). Correlates of alcohol-related casualty in Kuwait. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavia*, 78: 417-420.
- Bilal, A.M., Krisif, J. and El-Islam, M.F. (1987). A cross-cultural application of a drinking behaviour questionnaire. *Addictive Behaviors*, 12(2): 95-101.
- Bissonette, R. (1977). Bartender as a mental health service gatekeeper: A role analysis. *Community Mental Health Journal*, 13: 92-99.
- Bjerén, G. (1992). Drinking and masculinity in everyday Swedish culture. In D. Gefou-Madianou (ed.), *Alcohol, Gender and Culture*. London: Routledge.
- Black, W.A.M. (1981). *New Zealand studies in the biosocial and psychosocial aspects of alcohol: A bibliography*. Christchurch, New Zealand: University of Canterbury, Department of Psychology.
- Blacker, E. (1966). Sociocultural factors in alcoholism. *International Psychiatry Clinics*, 3 (2): 51-80.
- Blaine, A. (ed.) (1980). *Alcoholism in the Jewish Community*. New York: Commission on Synagogue Relations.
- Blair, B.R. (1990). Toasting the new year: Belgian workers wrestle with alcoholism. *Employee Assistance Quarterly*, 2(8): 21-23.
- Blanchard, L. (1989). Alcooliques et Bretons: toujours? *Actes de la Rencontre "Cultures, Manières de Boire et Alcoolisme"*. Rennes: Bretagne, Alcool, Santé.
- Blane, H.T. (1977). Acculturation and drinking in an Italian-American community. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 38: 1324-1346.

- Blane, H.T. (1983). Problem drinking in delinquent and non-delinquent adolescent males. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 9: 221-232.
- Blane, H.T. and Chafetz, M.E. (eds.) (1979). *Youth, Alcohol and Social Policy*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Blane, H.T. and Leonard, K.E. (1986). *Psychological Theories of Drinking and Alcoholism*. New York: The Guildford Press.
- Blankfield, A. (1991). Women, alcohol dependence and crime. *Drug And Alcohol Dependence*, 27: 185-190.
- Blocker, J.S. (1979). *Alcohol, Reform and Society: The Liquor Issue in Social Context*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.
- Blum, R.H. (1982). Violence, alcohol and setting: An unexplored nexus. In J.J. Collins (ed.), *Drinking and Crime*. London: Tavistock.
- Blum, R.H. and Blum, E.M. (1964). Drinking practices and controls in rural Greece. *British Journal of Addiction*, 60: 93-108.
- Blume, S.B. and Dropkin, D. (1980). The Jewish alcoholic: an under-recognized minority? *Journal of Psychiatric Treatment and Evaluation*, 2: 1-4.
- Blume, S.B., Dropkin, D. and Sokolow, L. (1980). The Jewish alcoholic: A descriptive study. *Alcohol Health and Research World*, 4 (4): 21-26.
- Bogg, R.A. and Ray, J.M. (1990). Male drinking and drunkenness in Middletown. *Advances in Alcohol and Substance Abuse*, 9 (3-4): 13-29.
- Boissonat, Y. (1988). *Représentation sociale d'alcool dans la Bande Dessinée: A propos de 150 albums pour les jeunes*. Paris: HCEIA.
- Bonilla, J.A., et al. (1979). *Estudio del Uso de Alcohol y los Problemas del Alcoholismo en Honduras Usando el Método de E.M. Jellinek*. Tegucigalpa: Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social.
- Borde, M.de., and Fouquet, P. (n.d.). *L'Alcool: Boire et déboires*. Paris: Hachette - Les Guides Santé.
- Borges, G., et al. (1993). Alcohol consumption, low birth weight, and preterm delivery in the national addiction survey (Mexico). *International Journal of the Addictions*, 28 (4): 355-368.
- Boston, R. (1976). *Beer and Skittles*. London: Collins.
- Bott, E. (1987). The Kava ceremonial as a dream structure. In M. Douglas (ed.), *Constructive Drinking: Perspectives on Drink from Anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bottéro, J. (1966). Getränke. *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*, 3(4): 302-306.
- Boulet, D, Huguet, J.Y. and Laporte, J.P. (1981). La consommation du vin en France. *Enquete INRA-ONIVIT Tome IV*.
- Boyatzis, R.E. (1975). The effect of alcohol consumption on the aggressive behavior of men. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 35: 959-972.
- Brady, M. (1988). Where the Beer Truck Stopped: Drinking in a Northern Australian Town. *Australian National University, North Australia Research Unit*.
- Brady, M. (1992). Ethnography and understanding of Aboriginal drinking. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 22, 3: 699-712.

- Brady, M. and Palmer, K. (1984). *Alcohol and the Outback: Two Studies of Drinking*. Darwin: Australian National University, North Australia Research Unit.
- Braidwood, R.J. et al. (1953). Symposium: Did man once live by beer alone? *American Anthropologist*, 55: 515-526.
- Brain, P.F. (1986). Multidisciplinary examinations of the causes of crime: The case of the link between alcohol and violence. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 21: 237-240.
- Brain, P.F. (ed.) (1986). *Alcohol and Aggression*. London: Croom Helm.
- Brander, M. (1973). *The Life and Sport of the Inn*. London: Gentry Books Ltd.
- Brandes, S.H. (1979). Drinking patterns and alcohol control in a Castilian mountain village. *Anthropology*, 3: 1-16.
- Brandes, S.H. (1990). Ritual eating and drinking in Tzintzuntzan: A contribution to the study of Mexican foodways. *Western Folklore*, 49(2): 163-175.
- Brass, T. (1989). Beer drinking groups in a Peruvian agrarian cooperative. *Bulletin of Latin American Research*, 8: 235-256.
- Braun, S. (1996). *Buzz: The science and lore of alcohol and caffeine*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Breeze, E. (1985a). *Differences in Drinking Patterns Between Selected Regions, a comparison of drinking patterns in two regions with high levels and two regions with low levels of alcohol-related problems, an enquiry carried out on behalf of the Department of Health and Social Security*. London: HMSO.
- Breeze, E. (1985b). *Women and Drinking: An enquiry carried out on behalf of the Department of Health and Social Security*. London: HMSO.
- Brennan, T.E. (1988). *Public Drinking and Popular Culture in Eighteenth Century Paris*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Brennan, T.E. (1989). Towards the cultural history of alcohol in France. *Journal of Social History*, 23(1): 71-92.
- Brennan, T.E. (1991). Social drinking in old regime Paris. In S. Barrows and R. Room (eds.), *Drinking, Behavior and Belief in Modern History*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Bretherton, B. (1991). Against the flowing tide: Whiskey and temperance in the making of modern Ireland. In S. Barrows and R. Room (eds.), *Drinking, Behavior and Belief in Modern History*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Brid, T.M. (1975). Alcoholism as a mental health problem of Native Americans: A review of the literature. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 32: 1385-1391.
- Brinson, J.A. (1991). A comparison of the family environments of black male and female adolescent alcohol users. *Adolescence*, 26 (104): 877-884.
- Brissett, D. (1978). Toward an interactionist understanding of heavy drinking. *Pacific Sociological Review*, 21: 3-20.
- Brody, H. (1970). Alcohol, change and the industrial frontier. *Etudes/Inuit/Studies*, 1 (2): 31-46.
- Brody, H. (1973). *Innishkillane: Change and decline in the West of Ireland*. London: Allen Lane, Penguin Press.

- Brown, D.N. (1980). Drinking as an indicator of community disharmony: The people of Taos Pueblo. In J.O. Waddell and M.W. Everett (eds.), *Drinking Behavior among Southwestern Indians: An Anthropological Perspective*. Tucson: Arizona Press.
- Brown, R.A. and Cutter, H.S.G. (1977). Alcohol, customary drinking and pain. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 86: 179-188.
- Brown, S.A. (1985). Expectancies versus background in the prediction of adult drinking patterns. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 53: 123-130.
- Brown, S.A. and Munson, E. (1987). Extroversion, anxiety and the perceived effects of alcohol. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 48: 272-276.
- Brown, S.A., Creamer, V.A. and Stetson, B.A. (1987). Adolescent alcohol expectancies in relation to personal and parental drinking patterns. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 96: 117-121.
- Brown, S.A., Goldman, M.S. and Christiansen, B.A. (1985). Do expectancies mediate drinking patterns of adults. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 53: 512-519.
- Brown, S.A., Goldman, M.S., Inn, A. and Anderson, L.R. (1980). Expectations of reinforcement from alcohol: Their domain and relation to drinking patterns. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 48: 419-426.
- Browne, P. (1714). *A Brief Examination of the Bishop of Cork's Discourse, "Of Drinking to the Memory of the Dead" by a Country-Curate of Ireland*. London.
- Browne, P. (1722). *A Letter to a Reverend Gentleman in Oxford, on the Subject of Drinking Healths*. London.
- Brusse, J., Charpak, Y. and Hoang, A.van. (1989). *De Matige Drankengids: Hoe blijf ik Baccus de baas*. Kampen: La Rivière and Voorhoeve.
- Bruun, K. (1959a). *Drinking behaviour in small groups*. Helsinki: Finnish Foundation for alcohol studies.
- Bruun, K. (1959b). The significance of roles and norms in the small group for individual changes while drinking. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 20: 53-64.
- Bruun, K. (1985). Formulating comprehensive national alcohol policies. In M. Grant (ed.), *Alcohol Policies*. Geneva: WHO Regional Publications, European Series No. 18.
- Bruun, K. and Hauge, R. (1983). *Drinking habits among northern youth: A cross-national study of male teenager drinking in the northern capitals*. Helsinki: Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies.
- Bruun, K., et al. (1975). *Alcohol Control Policies in Public Health Perspective*. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Bryan Page, J. et al. (1985). Alcohol and adaptation in Miami's Cuban population. In L.A. Bennett and G.M. Ames (eds.), *The American Experience with Alcohol: Contrasting Cultural Perspectives*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Bucholz, K and Robins, L. (1989). Sociological research on alcohol use, problems and policy. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 15: 163-186.
- Buckley, J.P., Furgiule, A.R. and O'Hara, M.J. (1967). The pharmacology of kava. *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, 76: 101-102.

- Budd, R.J., et al. (1985). The personal characteristics and lifestyle of the young drinker: The results of a survey of British adolescents. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 16: 145-157.
- Bumpus, B. (1996). The jing-lar and republican politics: Drinking, dining and Japonisme. *Apollo*. 143(409): 13-16.
- Bungey, J.B. and Winter, C.J. (1983). Alcohol consumption patterns in South Australia. *Medical Journal of Australia*, 144: 6-9.
- Bunker, S.G. (1987). Ritual, respect and refusal: Drinking behaviour in an Andean village. *Human Organization*, 46: 334-342.
- Bunzel, R. (1940). The role of alcoholism in two Central American cultures. *Psychiatry*, 3: 361-387.
- Bunzel, R. (1959). Chichicastenango and Chamula. In R.G. McCarthy (ed.), *Drinking and Intoxication: Selected Readings in Social Attitudes and Controls*. Glencoe: Free Press.
- Burda, P.C. and Vaux, A.C. (1988). Social drinking in supportive contexts among college males. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 17: 165-171.
- Burgh, C.Van der. (1977). *Smoking and Drinking Behaviour of Indian South Africans*. Pretoria: Human Sciences Research Council.
- Burgh, C.Van der. (1978). *Smoking and Drinking Behaviour of Whites*. Pretoria: Human Sciences Research Council.
- Burgh, C.Van der. (1979). *Multipurpose Survey Among Coloureds - 1977: The Drinking Pattern of Coloureds in the Cape Province and Transvaal*. Pretoria: Human Sciences Research Council.
- Burgh, C.Van der. (1983). Drinking patterns in multi-ethnic South African society. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 44: 446-459.
- Burke, A.W. (1984). Cultural aspects of drinking behaviour among migrant West Indians and related groups. In N. Krasner., J.S. Madden and R.J. Walker (eds.), *Alcohol-Related Problems: Room for Manoeuvre*. New York: Wiley.
- Burke, T. (1930). *The English Inn*. London: Longman & Co.
- Burke, T. (1936). *Will Someone Lead Me to a Pub? Being a Note Upon Certain of the Taverns Old and New of London*. London: G. Routledge & Sons.
- Burke, T. (1938). *The Winsome Wench: The Story Of A London Inn 1825-1900*. London: G. Routledge & Sons.
- Burke, T. (1943). *English Inns*. London: William Collins.
- Burkett, S.R. (1993). Perceived parents' religiosity, friends' drinking and hellfire: A panel study of adolescent drinking. *Review of Religious Research*, 35 (2): 134-154.
- Burley, P.M., Macleod, C. and Gemmil, J. (1978). Effects of social interaction on rate of alcohol consumption. *Psychological Reports*, 42: 49-50.
- Burns, T.F. (1980). Getting rowdy with the boys. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 10: 273-286.
- Burrows, E.G. and Spiro, M.E. (1953). *An Atoll Culture: Ethnography of Ifaluk in the Central Carolines*. New Haven: Human Relations Area Files.
- Burton, A. (1987). *Opening Time: A Pubgoer's Companion*. London: Unwin Hyman Ltd.

- Byles, J.A. (1978). Violence, alcohol problems and other problems in disintegrating families. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 39: 551-553.
- Byrne, N. (1978). Sociotemporal considerations of everyday life suggested by an empirical study of the bar milieu. *Urban Life*, 6: 417-438.
- Cabildo, H.M., Silva-Martinez, M. and Tuarez, J.M. (1969). Encuesta sobre habitos de ingestion de bebidas alcoholicas. *Salud Publica de Mexico*, 16: 759-769.
- Caetano, R. (1982). Manifestations and perceptions of alcohol-related problems in the Americas. In A.K. Kaplan (ed.), *Legislative Approaches to Prevention of Alcohol-Related Problems*. Washington, D.C.: Institute of Medicine.
- Caetano, R. (1984). Self-reported intoxication among Hispanics in Northern California. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 45: 349-354.
- Caetano, R. (1985). Alcohol-related observations in Rio De Janeiro. *Drinking and Drug Practices Surveyor*, 20: 7-10.
- Caetano, R. (1987). Acculturation, drinking and social settings among US Hispanics. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 19: 215-226.
- Caetano, R. (1988). Alcohol use among Hispanic groups in the US. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 14: 293-308.
- Caetano, R. and Martinez, R.M. (1987). *Alcohol use in Madrid and among U.S. Hispanics*. Berkeley, California: Medical Research Institute of San Francisco, Alcohol Research Group.
- Caetano, R. and Medina-Mora, M.E. (1988a). Acculturation and drinking among people of Mexican descent in Mexico and the United States. *Journal of Early Adolescence*, 49 (5): 462-471.
- Caetano, R. and Medina-Mora, M.E. (1988b). Patterns of consumption of alcohol and associated problems in Mexico and among the population of Mexican origin living in the United States. *Nueva Antropologia*, 10 (34): 137-155.
- Caetano, R., Suzman, R.M., Rosen, D.H. and Voorhees-Rosen, D.J. (1982). Shetland Islands: Drinking patterns in the community. *British Journal of Addiction*, 77 (4): 415-429.
- Cahalan, D. (1976). Observations on methodological considerations for cross-cultural alcohol studies. In M.W. Everett., J.O. Waddell and D.B. Heath (eds.), *Cross-Cultural Approaches to the Study of Alcohol*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Cahalan, D. (1987). *Understanding America's Drinking Problem: How to Combat the Hazards of Alcohol*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Cahalan, D., Cisin, I.H. and Crossley, H.M. (1969). *American Drinking Practices: A National Study of Drinking Behavior and Attitudes*. New Bruswick, NJ: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies Monograph 6.
- Cahen, M. (1921). *La Libation*. Paris: Champion.
- Calabresi, A.T. (1987). Vin Santo and wine in a Tuscan farmhouse. In M. Douglas (ed.), *Constructive Drinking: Perspectives on Drink from Anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Calafat, A. et. al. (1983). Caracteristicas del consumo de alcohol, tabaco y otras drogas entre alumnos de enseñanza media de Mallorca. *Drogalcohol*, 8: 155-174.
- Camberwell Council On Alcoholism. (1980). *Women and Alcohol*. London: Tavistock.

- Campbell, M.A. (1991). Public drinking places and society. In Pittman, D.J. and White, H.R. (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined*. New Brunswick: Rutgers Center for Alcohol Studies.
- Campbell, R.A. (1991). *Demon Rum or Easy Money: Government control of liquor in British Colombia from prohibition to privatization*. Ottawa: Carleton University Press.
- Cantu, L., et al. (1990). Relationship between masculinity and femininity in drinking in alcohol-related behaviour in a general population sample. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 26 (1): 45-54.
- Carlini, B.H., Pires, M.L., Fernandes, R. and Masur, J. (1986). Alcohol use among adolescents in Sao Paulo, Brazil. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 18 (3): 235-246.
- Carlson, R.G. (1990). Banana beer, reciprocity and ancestor propitiation among the Haya of Bukoba, Tanzania. *Ethnology*, 29(4): 297-311.
- Carman, R.S., Fitzgerald, B.J. and Holmgren, C. (1983). Alienation and drinking motivations among adolescent females. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 44: 1021-1024.
- Caro, C. and Bertrand, Y. (1981). *Yec'hed Mad. A Votre Santé*. Le Guilvinec: Editions Le Signor.
- Carpenter, J. and Armenti, N. (1972). Some effects of ethanol on human sexual and aggressive behavior. In B. Kissin and H. Begleiter (eds.), *The Biology of Alcoholism*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Carr-Gregg, M. and Scott, J. (1993). Health messages on alcohol advertising: A positive or counterproductive measure? *New Zealand Medical Journal*, 106: 163-164.
- Carstairs, G.M. (1954). Daru and bhang: Cultural factors in the choice of intoxicant. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 15: 220-237.
- Carter, H. (1918). *The Control of the Drink Trade: A Contribution to National Efficiency 1915-1917*. London: Longmans, Green & Co.
- Carter, W.E. (1977). Ritual, the Aymara and the role of alcohol in human society. In B. du Toit (eds.), *Drugs, Rituals and Altered States of Consciousness*. Rotterdam: Halkema.
- Casselmann, J. and Knibbe, R.A. (1985). Alcoholgebruik en alcoholproblemen in België en Nederland. *Gezondheid & Samenleving*, 6: 256-264.
- Casselmann, J. and Moorthamer, L. (1988). *Violent Social Behaviour and Alcohol Use*. [no place]: World Health Organisation.
- Casswell, S. (1980). *Drinking by New Zealanders*. Auckland: Alcoholic Liquor Advisory Council, Wellington and the Alcohol Research Unit.
- Casswell, S. (1997). Population level policies on alcohol: are they still appropriate given that 'alcohol is good for the heart'? *Addiction*, 92(Supplement 1); S81-S90.
- Casswell, S. and Gordon, A. (1984). Drinking and occupational status in New Zealand men. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 45 (2): 144-148.
- Casswell, S., Stewart, L. and Duigan, P. (1993). The negotiation of New Zealand alcohol policy in a decade of stabilized consumption and political change: The role of research. *Addiction*, 88 (Supplement): 9S-17S.
- Castelain, J.P. (1989). Alcohol: Ways of drinking, ways of life: Drinking behaviour in the port of Le Havre. *Alcologia*, 1: 133-140.

- Caudill, B.D. and Marlatt, G.A. (1975). Modeling influences on social drinking: An experimental analogue. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 43: 405-415.
- Cavan, S. (1966). *Liquor License: An Ethnography of bar behavior*. Chicago: Aldine.
- Cazanove, O.D. (1988). Jupiter, Liber and Latin wine (viticulture rituals). *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*, 205(3): 245-265.
- Central Policy Review Staff (1982). *Alcohol Polices in the United Kingdom*. Stockholm: Sociologiska Institutionen.
- Central Policy Review Staff. (1979). *Alcohol Policies*. Stockholm: Sociologiska Institutionen.
- Chanfreau, D., Furhmann, I., Lokare, V.G. and Montoya, C. (1979). Drinking behaviour of children in Santiago, Chile. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 40(9): 918-922.
- Charles II, King (1660). *A Copie of Certain Letters Occasioned by his Majesties Late Proclamation Against Debauchedness and Drinking healths - In Verse*. London: Fugitive tracts, 2nd ser., 26.
- Chase, C. (1985). Alcohol consumption - an indicator of system malfunction in contemporary Poland. *East European Quarterly*, 18: 415-429.
- Chassin, L., Tetzloff, C. and Hershey, M. (1985). Self-image and social-image factors in adolescent alcohol use. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 46 (1): 39-47.
- Cherek, D.R., Steinberg, J.L. and Manno, B.R. (1985). Effects of alcohol on human aggressive behavior. *Journal Of Studies On Alcohol*, 46: 39-47.
- Cherpitel, C.J. (1992). Acculturation, alcohol consumption and casualties among United States Hispanics in the emergency room. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 27 (9): 1067-1077.
- Cherpitel, C.J., Parés, A. and Rodés, J. (1993). Prediction of alcohol-related casualties in the emergency room: A U.S. - Spain comparison. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 54(3): 308-314.
- Cherpitel, C.S. and Parés, A. (1991). Drinking patterns and problems: A comparison of emergency room populations in the United States and Spain. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 29 (1): 5-15.
- Cherpitel, J.C.S., Páres, A., Rodés, J. and Rosovsky, H. (1992). Validity of self-reported alcohol consumption in the emergency room data from the United States, Mexico and Spain. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 53: 203-207.
- Cheung, Y.W. (1993a). Approaches to ethnicity: Clearing roadblocks in the study of ethnicity and substance abuse. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 28: 1209-1226.
- Cheung, Y.W. (1993b). Ethnic identification and alcohol use among Canadian-born and foreign-born high school students in Toronto. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 28(11): 1095-1109.
- Cheung, Y.W. (1993c). Beyond liver and culture: A review of theories and research among Chinese in North America. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 28(14): 1497-1513.
- Chi, I. et al. (1988). Male Chinese drinking behavior in Los Angeles. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 49(1): 21-25.
- Chi, I., Lubben, J.E. and Kitano, H.H.L. (1988). Heavy drinking among young adult Asian males. *International Social Work*, 31 (3): 219-229.

- Chi, I., Lubben, J.E. and Kitano, H.H.L. (1989). Differences in drinking behaviour among three Asian-American groups. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 50 (1): 15-23.
- Chomak, S. and Collins, R.L. (1987). Relationship between sex-role behaviors and alcohol consumption in undergraduate men and women. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 48, 3: 194-201.
- Choquet, M. and Ledoux, S. (1985). Self-reported alcohol consumption among high school students in France. *Drug and Alcohol Dependency*, 16 (2): 133-143.
- Choquet, M. and Ledoux, S. (1989). France. In M. Plant (ed.), *Alcohol-related problems in high risk groups*. Copenhagen: World Health Organisation.
- Choquet, M., Ledoux, S. and Marechal, C. (1986). L'alcool et les jeunes en France. *Bulletin d'information du HCEIA*, 2: 101-134.
- Chouquet, M. and Ledoux, S. (1989). France (and alcohol-related problems in high-risk groups). *World Health Organisation Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen pp 45-63*.
- Chouquet, M., Menke, H. and Manfredi, R. (1991). Interpersonal aggressive behaviour and alcohol consumption among young urban adolescents in France. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 26(4): 381-390.
- Christian, D. (1987). Traditional and modern drinking cultures in Russia on the eve of emancipation. *Australian, Slavonic and East European Studies*, 1 (1): 61-84.
- Christian, D. (1990). *Living Water: Vodka and Russian Society on the Eve of Emancipation*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Christiansen, B.A. and Goldman, M.S. (1983). Alcohol-related expectancies versus demographic/background variables in the prediction of adolescent drinking. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 51: 249-257.
- Christiansen, B.A. and Teahan, J.E. (1987). Cross-cultural comparisons of Irish and American adolescent drinking practices and beliefs. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 48: 558-562.
- Christiansen, B.A., Goldman, M.S. and Inn, A. (1982). Development of alcohol-related expectancies in adolescents: Separating pharmacological effects from social learning influences. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 50(3): 336-344.
- Christiansen, K.O. (1960). Om alkoholisbruk og kriminalitet (Alcohol abuse and crime). In Schultz, *Alkoholkommissionens afsluttende betaenkning*. Copenhagen..
- Christie, N. and Bruun, K. (1969). Alcohol problems: The conceptual framework. In M. Keller and T. Coffey (eds.), *Proceedings of the 28th International Congress on Alcohol and Alcoholism*. New Jersey: Hillhouse Press.
- Christopherson, V.A., Escher, M.C. and Bainton, B.R. (1984). Reasons for drinking among the elderly in rural Arizona. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 45 (5): 417-423.
- Chu, G. (1972). Drinking patterns and attitudes of rooming-house Chinese in San Francisco. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, Supplement No. 6: 58-68.
- Clarence, H.P. (1970). *Alcohol, Culture and Society*. New York: AMS Press.
- Clarisse, R. (1986). The aperitif: A social ritual. *Cahiers Internationaux de Sociologie*, 33 (80): 53-61.
- Clark, P. (1978). The alehouse and the alternative society. In C. Hill, D. Pennington and K.V. Thomas (eds.), *Puritans and Revolutionaries*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

- Clark, W. (1981). The contemporary tavern. In Y. Israel, et al. (eds.), *Research Advances in Alcohol and Drug Problems: Volume 6*. New York: Plenum.
- Clark, W. (1982). Frequency of drunkenness in the U.S. population. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 43: 1267-1275.
- Clarke, M. et al. (1990). Ethnic differences in the consequences of alcohol abuse. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 25 (1): 9-11.
- Clarke, T.E.B. (1938). *What's Yours? A student's guide to publand*. London: Peter Davies.
- Clayson, C. (1976). The medico-social aspects of liquor licensing. *Scottish Medical Journal*, 21: 175-181.
- Clinard, M.B. (1962). The public drinking house and society. In D.J. Pittman and C.R. Snyder (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Cloyd, J. (1976). The marketplace bar. *Urban Life*, 5: 293-312.
- Cobbi, J. (1991). Drinking Gods and gourmand ancestors. *Homme*, 31(2): 111-123.
- Cochrane, R. and Bal, S. (1985). The drinking habits of Sikh, Hindu, Muslim and White men in the West Midlands: A community survey. *British Journal of Addiction*, 85: 759-769.
- Coffey, T.G. (1966). Beer Street: Gin Lane. Some views of 18th century drinking. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 27: 669-692.
- Cohen, H.H. (1974). *The Drunkenness of Noah*. Alabama: University of Alabama Press.
- Coid, J. (1986). Socio-cultural factors in alcohol-related aggression. In P. Brain (ed.), *Alcohol and Aggression*. London: Croom Helm.
- Colân, I. and Wuollet, C.A. (1993). Homeland, gender and Chinese drinking. *Journal of Addictive Diseases*, 13(2): 59-67.
- Colhoun, H., et al. (1997). Ecological analysis of collectivity of alcohol consumption in England: importance of average drinker. *British Medical Journal*. 314; 1164-1168.
- Colling, H. (1989). *Alkohol og arbejdsliv*. København: Socialforskningsinstituttet, Rap. 89.
- Collins, J.J. (1991). Drinking and violations of the criminal law. In D.J. Pittman and H.R. White (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined*. New Brunswick, NJ.: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Collins, J.J. (ed.) (1982). *Drinking and Crime: Perspectives on the relationship between alcohol and criminal behaviour*. London: Tavistock.
- Collins, R.L. (1993). Sociocultural aspects of alcohol use and abuse: Ethnicity and gender. *Drugs and Society*, 8(1): 89-116.
- Collins, W.L. (1991). An exploratory descriptive study of the drinking patterns of black females in three northern Californian counties: A secondary analysis, 1979-1980. *Dissertation Abstracts International: The Humanities and Social Sciences*, 52 (6): 2272 -A.
- Collmann, J. (1979). Social order and the exchange of liquor: A theory of drinking among Australian Aborigines. *Journal of Anthropological Research*, 35: 208-224.
- Colson, E. and Scudder, T. (1988). *For Prayer and Profit. The ritual, economic and social importance of beer in Gwembe District, Zambia, 1950-1982*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

- Comiti, V.P. (1990). The advertising of alcohol in France. *World Health Forum*, 11: 242-245.
- Commission of the European Communities, Public Health, Europe Against Cancer (1990). Young Europeans, tobacco and alcohol. *A survey in the twelve member states of the European Community among young people aged 11 to 15 years*.
- Connolly, G.M., Casswell, S., Stewart, J. and Silva, P.A. (1992). Drinking context and other influences on the drinking of 15 year-old New Zealanders. *British Journal of Addictions*, 87 (7): 1029-1036.
- Connors, G.J. and Alpher, V.S. (1989). Alcohol themes within Country-Western songs. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 24 (5): 445-451.
- Conrad, P. and Schneider, J. (1980). *Deviance and medicalization: From badness to sickness*. St. Louis: Mosby.
- Conti, L. and Rossi, A. (1985). Uso ed abuso di bevande alcoliche: Atteggiamento verso l'alcool ed aspetti (psico) patologici. *Rivista di Psichiatria*, 20(1): 34-55.
- Cooper, A.M. (1993). Italian drinking patterns: Model for theories and policies. *Moderation Reader*, 7(2): 33-35.
- Cooper, A.M. and Heath, D.B. (1987). Italian drinking patterns: model for theories and policies. *Paper presented to the International Conference on Alcohol and Social Science, Torino*.
- Corbeau, J-P. (1992). Rituels alimentaires et mutations sociales (Eating rituals and social change). *Cahiers Internationaux de Sociologie*, 39: 101-120.
- Corbett, K., Mora, J. and Ames, G. (1991). Drinking patterns and drinking-related problems of Mexican-American husbands and wives. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 52 (3): 215-223.
- Corti, B. and Ibrahim, J. (1990). Women and alcohol-trends in Australia. *Medical Journal of Australia*, 152: 625-632.
- Corti, B., Blaze-Temple, D., Howat, P., Binns, C. and Radalj, T. (1990). Alcohol consumption patterns of women in Perth, Western Australia. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 9(1): 23-31.
- Cosper, R.L. (1979). Drinking as conformity: A critique of sociological literature on occupational differences in drinking. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 40: 868-891.
- Cosper, R.L., Okraku, I.O. and Neumann, B. (1985). Public drinking in Canada: a national study of a leisure activity. *Society and Leisure*, 8 (2): 709-715.
- Cosper, R.L., Okraku, I.O. and Neumann, B. (1987). Tavern going in Canada: A national survey of regulars at public drinking establishments. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 48: 252-259.
- Cottino, A. (1995). Italy. In D.B. Heath (ed.), *International Handbook on Alcohol and Culture*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood.
- Cottino, A. and Morgan, P. (1985). Profile: Italy. In M. Grant (Ed), *Alcohol Policies*. Copenhagen: World Health Organization, European Series 18.
- Cox, W.M. (ed.) (1990). *Why People Drink: Parameters on alcohol as a reinforcer*. New York: Gardner Press.
- Crawford, A. (1984). Alcohol and expectancy - II: Perceived sex differences in the role of alcohol as a source of aggression. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 19(1): 71-75.

- Crawford, A. (1986). A Comparison of participants and non-participants from a British general population survey of alcohol drinking practices. *Journal of the Market Research Society*, 28: 291-297.
- Crawford, A. and Plant, M.A. (1986). Regional variations in alcohol dependence rates: A conundrum. *Quarterly Journal of Social Affairs*, 2: 139-149.
- Crawford, A. and Thorne, R. (1975). *Birmingham Pubs 1890-1939*. Birmingham: Centre For Urban And Regional Studies, University Of Birmingham.
- Crawford, A., Plant, M.A., Kreitman, N. and Latcham, R.W. (1987). Unemployment and drinking behaviour: Some data from a general population survey of alcohol use. *British Journal of Addictions*, 82: 1007-1016.
- Crew, D. (1996). Kirmes, pub and cinema: Workers' culture in the Ruhr region between commerce and regulation, 1850-1914. *Central European History*. 29(3): 385-396.
- Critchlow L.P. (1987). Evaluations of alcohol expectancies: Do they add to the prediction of drinking patterns? *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 1: 135-139.
- Critchlow, B. (1986). The powers of John Barleycorn: Beliefs about the effects of alcohol on social behavior. *American Psychologist*, 41, 7: 751-764.
- Critchlow, B. (1987). Beliefs about the effects of alcohol on self and others. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 48, 5: 467-475.
- Cronin, C. (1993). The effect of living abroad on alcohol expectancies among American adolescents in Germany. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 28(2): 167-174.
- Cronin, C.J. and Ballenger, R.G. (1991). Alcohol use and negative consequences among American college students in West Germany. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 26 (10): 1123-1136.
- Crooks, E. (1989). *Alcohol Consumption and Taxation*. London: The Institute Of Fiscal Studies.
- Crowley, J.W. (1994). *The White Logic: Alcoholism and gender in American modernist fiction*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press.
- Crump, T. (1987). The alternative economy of alcohol in the Chiapas Highlands. In M. Douglas (ed.), *Constructive Drinking: Perspectives on Drink from Anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Crush, J. and Ambler, C. (eds.) (1992). *Liquor and Labor in Southern Africa*. Athens: Ohio University Press.
- Curl, J.S. (1972). The vanished gin palaces. *Country Life*, 22nd June: 134-135.
- Curley, R. (1967). Drinking patterns of the Mescalero Apache. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 28: 116-31.
- Curry, R.L. (1988). Alcohol demand and supply management in developing countries. *British Journal of Addiction*, 83: 25-30.
- Curry, R.L. (1993). Beverage alcohol as a constraint to development in the Third World. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 28: 1227-1242.
- Curry, R.L. (1994). Beverage alcohol spending in Singapore: An empirical update. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 29: 659-665.

- Curtis, A.B., et al. (1997). Alcohol consumption and changes in blood pressure among African Americans: The Pitt County study. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 146(9): 727-733.
- Cutler, R.E. (1975). Observational study of alcohol consumption in natural settings. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 26: 1173-.
- Cutter, H.S.G, Key, J.C., Rothstein, E. and Wyatt, C.J. (1973). Alcohol, power and inhibition. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 34: 381-389.
- Cutter, H.S.G. and O' Farrell, T.J. (1984). The relationship between reasons for drinking and customary drinking behaviour. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 45: 321-325.
- Cutter, H.S.G., Jones, W.C., Maloof, B.A. and Kurtz, N.R. (1979). Pain as a joint function of alcohol intake and customary reasons for drinking. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 14: 173-182.
- D'Abbs, P.H.N. (1991). Drinking Environments, alcohol problems and research in the Northern Territory. In T.R. Stockwell., E. Lang and P. Rydon (eds.), *The Licensed Drinking Environment: Current Research in Australia and New Zealand*. Perth: National Centre for Research into the prevention of drug abuse.
- D'Abbs, P.H.N., Hunter, E., Reser, J. and Martin, D. (1993). *Alcohol-Related Violence in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities: A Literature Review. Report No. 7 of the National Symposium on Alcohol Misuse and Violence 1-3 December 1993*. Canberra: Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Services.
- D'Avanzo, C.E., Frye, B. and Froman, R. (1994). Culture, stress and substance use in Cambodian refugee women. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 55: 420-426.
- D'Houtaud, A. (1985). *Quand les 15-20 ans parlent d'alcool*. Paris: HCEIA, Série documentaire.
- D'Houtaud, A. (1989). Alcohol consumption in France: Production, consumption, morbidity and mortality, prevention and education in the last three decades. *Advances in Alcohol and Substance Abuse*, 8(1): 19-44.
- D'Houthaud, A. and Guéguen, R. (1984). Les consommations de vin, de bière, d'apéritifs dans une population lorraine masculine. *Bulletin de la Société française d'alcoologie*, 5: 16-30.
- Dahal, D.R., and Fricke, T. (1993). The family contexts of marriage timing in Nepal. *Ethnology*, 32(4): 395-323.
- Dalrymple, D. (1975). *Pub Talk*. Henley-On-Thames: Gothard House Group of Companies Ltd.
- Damer, S. (1988). Legless in Sfakia: Drinking and social practice in Western Crete. *Journal of Modern Greek Studies*, 6(2): 291-310.
- Danielson, A. (1982). Tegningsanalyse af seksårige børns tegninger af mennesker der drikker alkohol. In I. Nelson-Löfgren., B. Löfgren and A. Danielson., *Barns Föreställningar om Alkohol*. Stockholm: Socialstyrelsen.
- Dannenbaum, J. (1984). *Drink and Disorder: Temperance Reform in Cincinnati from the Washington Revival to the WCTU*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press.
- Danz, M.J. and Vogels, T. (1991). Drank, drugs en seks: Een onderzoek onder leerlingen in het voortgezet onderwijs. *Tijdschrift voor Alcohol, Drugs en Andere Psychotrope Stoffen*, 17(2): 60-69.

- Dardis, T. (1989). *The Thirsty Muse: Alcohol and the American Writer*. New York: Ticknor and Fields.
- Darrow, S.L., et al. (1992). Sociodemographic correlates of alcohol consumption among African-American and White women. *Women and Health*, 18 (4): 35-51.
- Daumer, Y. (1977). Les champions du monde de l'alcoolisme. *Le Peuple Breton*, 168: 4-7.
- Davidson, J.N. (1994). *Consuming Passions: Appetite, addiction and spending in Classical Athens*. Oxford: University of Oxford, Faculty of Literae Humaniores - Thesis.
- Davies, D.C. (ed.) (1977). *Aspects of Alcoholism*. London: The Alcohol Education Centre.
- Davies, J. and Stacey, B. (1972). *Teenagers and Alcohol: A Developmental Study in Glasgow. Vol.II*. London: HMSO.
- Davies, P. (ed.) (1983). *Alcohol-Related Problems in the European Community*. Geneva: World Health Organisation.
- Davies, P. and Walsh, D. (1983). *Alcohol Problems and Alcohol Control in Europe*. London and New York: Croom Helm.
- Davis, B. (1981). *The Traditional English Pub: A way of drinking*. London: The Architectural Press.
- Davis, R.B. (1994). Drug and alcohol use in the former Soviet Union: Selected factors and future considerations. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 29: 303-323.
- Dawson, N.M. (1977). Illicit distillation and the revenue police in Ireland in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. *Irish Jurist*, 12: 282-294.
- Day, J.W. (1975). *Inns of Sport*. London: Whitbread & Co.
- Dean, A. (1990). Culture and community: Drink and soft drugs in Hebridean youth culture. *Sociological Review*, 38 (3): 517-563.
- Death, J. (1877). *The Beer of the Bible*. London: Trubner and Co.
- Delderfield, E.R. (1971). *Introduction to Inn Sign*. London: Pan Books.
- Delorme, M. (1984). L'alcool: Quelques reperes dans le temps et l'espace. In , *Alcoologie*. Riom, Cedex, France: Riom Laboratoires.
- Dennis, P.A. (1975). The role of the drunk in an Oaxacan village. *American Anthropologist*, 77: 3.
- Department of Health and Social Security. (1981). *Prevention and Health: Drinking Sensibly*. London: HMSO.
- Dermen, K.H. and George, W.H. (1989). Alcohol expectancy and the relationship between drinking and physical aggression. *The Journal of Psychology*, 123: 153-161.
- Desta, B. (1977). A survey of the alcohol content of traditional beverages. *Ethiopian Medical Journal*, 15: 65-68.
- Dethier, J. (Centre de Création Industrielle) (1977). *Cafés, Bistrots et Compagnie: Exposition*. Paris: Centre Georges Pompidou.
- DeWalt, B.R. (1979). Drinking behavior, economic status and adaptive strategies of modernization in a highland Mexican community. *American Ethnologist*, 6: 510-530.
- Diehm, R.F. and Wilson, G.C. (1978). *Alcohol in Australia: Problems and programmes*. Sydney: McGraw-Hill.

- Diez Manrique, J.F. and Peña-Martin, C. (1989). Respuesta de la comunidad a los problemas relacionados con el alcohol en Cantabria. In , *Problemas relacionadas con el consumo de alcohol*. Junta de Andalucía, Consejería de Salud y Servicios Sociales.
- Diez-Manrique, J.F. and Peña-Martin, C., Garcia-Usietom E. and Vazquez-Barquero, J.L. (1991). Prevalencia y patrones psicosociales de consumo de alcohol en Cantabria. *Actas Luso Espanolas de Neurologia, Psiquiatria y Ciencias Afines*, 19(6): 279-289.
- Dight, S. (1976). *Scottish Drinking Habits*. London: HMSO.
- Dobash, R.E. and Dobash, R. (1979). *Violence Against Wives: A case against the patriarchy*. New York: Free Press.
- Dobkin de Rios, M. and Feldman, D.J. (1977). Southern Californian Mexican-American drinking patterns: Some preliminary observations. *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 9: 151-158.
- Dodd, A.B. (1892). *In and Out of Three Normandy Inns*. London.
- Doll, R., et al. (1994). Mortality in relation to consumption of alcohol: 13 years observations on male British doctors. *British Medical Journal*. 309; 911-918.
- Doll, R. (1997). One for the heart. *British Medical Journal*. 315; 1664-1668.
- Doll, R., Peto, R., Hall, E., Wheatley, K. and Gray, R. (1994). Mortality in relation to consumption of alcohol: 13 years' observations on male British doctors. *British Medical Journal*, 309: 911-918.
- Donato, F., Pasquale, L., Monarca, S., Bonetti, F., Chiesa, R. and Nardi, G. (1993). Alcohol drinking among adolescents from town and mountainous areas in north Italy. *European Journal of Epidemiology*, 9: 40-49.
- Donner, W.W. (1994). Alcohol, community and modernity: The social organisation of toddy drinking in a Polynesian society. *Ethnology*. 33(3): 245-260.
- Dorchester, D. (1884). *The Liquor Problem in all Ages*. New York: Phillips and Hunt.
- Döring, A., Filipiak, B., Stieber, J. and Keil, U (1993). Trends in alcohol intake in a southern German population from 1984-85 to 1989-1990: Results of the MONICA project Augsburg. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 54: 745-749.
- Dorn, N. (1983). *Alcohol, Youth and the State, Drinking Practices, Control and Health Education*. London and Canberra: Croom Helm.
- Dorn, N. and South, N. (1993). *Message in a Bottle: Theoretical overview and annotated bibliography on the mass media and alcohol*. Aldershot: Gower.
- Dorschner, J. (1983). Rajput alcohol use in India. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 44 (3): 538-544.
- Doughty, P. (1971). The social uses of alcoholic beverages in a Peruvian community. *Human Organisation*, 30: 187-197.
- Douglas, M. (1984). *Food and the Social Order*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Douglas, M. (1987). A distinctive anthropological perspective. In M. Douglas (ed.), *Constructive Drinking: Perspectives on Drink from Anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Douglas, M. (1990). Analyser le boire: une perspective anthropologique spécifique. *Cahiers de Sociologique Economique et Culturelle, Ethnopsychologie*, 14: 63-77.

- Douglas, M. (ed.) (1987). *Constructive Drinking: Perspectives on Drink from Anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- DOXA study (1992). *Indagine Nazionale sui Giovani e L'Alcool*. Roma: Edizione OTET.
- Dozier, E.P. (1966). Problem drinking among American Indians: The role of sociocultural deprivation. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 27: 72-87.
- Dragadze, T. (1994). Gender, ethnicity and alcohol in the former Soviet Union. In M. McDonald (ed.), *Gender, Drink and Drugs*. Oxford: Berg.
- Driessen, H. (1983). Male sociability and rituals of masculinity in rural Andalusia. *Anthropological Quarterly*, 56: 125-133.
- Driessen, H. (1992). Drinking on masculinity: Alcohol and gender in Andalusia. In D. Gefou-Madianou (ed.), *Alcohol, Gender and Culture*. London: Routledge.
- Dring, A., Filipiak, B., Stieber, J. and Keil, U. (1993). Trends in alcohol intake in a southern German population from 1984-1985 to 1989-1990: Results of the MONICA Project, Ausberg. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 54: 745-749.
- Drower, E.S. (1956). *Water into Wine*. London: Murray.
- DuBay, W. and Kelso, D. (1986). *Alaskan Natives and Alcohol: A sociological and epidemiological bibliography*. Anchorage: University of Alaska, Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies.
- Dubinskas, F.A. (1992). Managing merriment: Village singing and informal alcohol control in Yugoslavia. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 19: 109-132.
- DuBoelaurance, P. and Berger, C. (1985). Beer, ancient beverage (its Sumerian origins to most popular drink in Europe). *Historia*, 459: 92-100.
- Duffy, J.C. and Plant, M.A. (1986). Scotland's liquor licensing changes: An assessment. *British Medical Journal*, 292: 36-39.
- Dugdale, H. (1947). *The Management of a Public-House*. London: Hutchinson's.
- Duis, P. (1983). *The Saloon: Public Drinking in Chicago and Boston, 1880-1920*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press.
- Dumett, R.E. (1974). The social impact of the European liquor trade on the Akan of Ghana (Gold coast and Asante). *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 5: 69-101.
- Dumont, M.P. (1967). Tavern culture: The sustenance of homeless men. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 37: 938-945.
- Dunkling, L. (1992). *The Guinness Drinking Companion*. London: Guinness Publishing.
- Dunlop, J. (1829). *The Artificial and Compulsory Drinking Usages of North Britain*. Greenock.
- Dunlop, J. (1839). *The Philosophy of Artificial and Compulsory Drinking Usage in Great Britain and Ireland. 6th ed. of the Scottish Usages, with Additions*. London.
- Durbeck, R. (1994). *L'esprit du vin: Santé et Thérapie par le Vin Biologique*. Paris: Editions Jouvence.
- Durry, M. (1955). Les Femmes et le Vin. *Révue des études Latines*, 33: 108-113.
- Dwyer, J. (1986). A drop taken: The role of drinking in the fiction and drama of the Irish literary revival. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 13 (2): 273-285.
- Eames, A.D. (1991). Beer vs. bread (letter). *Archaeology*, 44 (5): 10.

- Earle, A.M. (1900). *Stage-Coach and Tavern Days*. New York.
- Eberle, P.A. (1982). Alcohol abusers and non-users: A discriminant analysis of differences between two subgroups of batterers. *Journal of Health and Social Behaviour*, 23: 260-271.
- Edwards, G. (1979). Drinking problems: Putting the Third World on the map. *Lancet*, 2 (8139): 402-404.
- Edwards, G. (1982). *The Treatment of Drinking Problems*. London: Grant McIntyre.
- Edwards, G. (1984). Drinking in longitudinal perspective: career and natural history. *British Journal of Addiction*, 79: 175-183.
- Edwards, G. (1985). Appalachia: the effects of cultural values on the production and consumption of alcohol. In L.A. Bennett and G.M. Ames (eds.), *The American Experience with Alcohol: Contrasting Cultural Perspectives*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Edwards, G., et al. (1994). *Alcohol Policy and the Public Good*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Edwards, G. (1990). Withdrawal symptoms and alcohol dependence: Fruitful mysteries. *British Journal of Addiction*, 85: 447-461.
- Edwards, G. and Grant, M. (eds.) (1977). *Alcoholism: New knowledge and new responses*. London: Croom Helm.
- Edwards, G., Hensman, C. and Peto, J. (1972). Differences between male and female reports of drinking problems. Survey of a London suburb. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol Supplement*, 6: 120-128.
- Edwards, G., Chandler, J. and Hensman, C. (1972). Correlates of normal drinking in a London suburb. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol Supplement*, 6: 69-93.
- Edwards, G., Chandler, J., Hensman, C. and Peto, J. (1972). Correlates of trouble with drinking: An analysis of report of male drinkers in a London suburb. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol Supplement*, 6: 94-119.
- Edwards, G., et al. (1972). Drinking in a London suburb. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 6: 69-93.
- Edwards, G., et al. (1977). *Alcohol-Related Disabilities*. Geneva: World Health Organisation.
- Edwards, G., Hensman, C. and Peto, J. (1973). A comparison of female and male motivation for drinking. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 8 (4): 577-587.
- Edwards, G., Hensman, C., Chandler, J. and Peto, J. (1972). Motivation for drinking among men. Survey of a London suburb. *Psychological Medicine*, 2(3): 260-271.
- Edwards, G., Strang, J. and Jaffe, H. (eds.) (1993). *Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco: Making the Science and Policy Connections*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Eguchi, P.K. (1975). Beer drinking festivals among the Hide. *Kyoto University African Studies*, 9: 69-90.
- Eisenbach-Stangl, I. (1994). The beginnings of Galician and Austrian alcohol policy. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 20: 705-718.
- Eliany, M. (1989). *Alcohol in Canada*. Toronto: Minister of Supply and Services.
- Ellison, R.C. (1993). *Does moderate alcohol consumption prolong life?* 2nd ed. New York: American Council on Science and Health.

- Elwood, P.C. (1993). Wine and the French paradox. *Proceedings of the 22nd International Medical Advisory Conference, London*.
- Emboden, W. (1977). Dionysus as a shaman and wine as a magical drug. *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 9: 187-192.
- Englemann, L. (1979). *Intemperance: The lost war against liquor*. New York: Free Press.
- Englesman, E.L. (1990). Alcohol policies in the Netherlands: a three-pronged attack. *World Health Forum*, 11 (3): 257-263.
- Engs, R.C. (1977). Drinking patterns and drinking problems of college students. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 38: 2144-2156.
- Engs, R.C. (1990). *Women - Alcohol and Other Drugs*. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt.
- Engs, R.C. and Hanson, D.J. (1994). Boozing and brawling on campus: A national study of violent problems associated with drinking over the past decade. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 22: 171-180.
- Engs, R.C., Hanson, D.J. and Isralowitz, R.E. (1988). Drinking problems among Jewish college students in the United States and Israel. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 128: 415-417.
- Engs, R.C., Hanson, D.J., Gliksman, L. and Smythe, C. (1990). Influence of religion and culture on drinking behaviours: A test of hypotheses between Canada and the USA. *British Journal of Addiction*, 85: 1475-1482.
- Engs, R.C., Slawinska, J.B. and Hanson, D.J. (1991). The drinking patterns of American and Polish university students: A cross-national study. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 27 (2): 167-175.
- Enriquez de Salamanca, R. and ICSA-Gallup (1984). *Estudio de los hábitos de consumo de alcohol de la población española*. Madrid: Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo.
- Eriksen, S. (1990). Druken Danes and sober Swedes? Religious revivalism and the temperance movements as Keys to Danish and Swedish folk cultures. In B. Stråth (Ed.), *Language and the Construction of Class Identities*. Gothenburg.
- Eriksen, S. (1993). The making of the Danish liberal drinking style: The construction of a "wet" alcohol discourse in Denmark. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 20: 1-31.
- Erikson, P. (1992). The intoxication is not as important as the beverage: Fermentation, temperance and ritual among the Matis of the Brazilian Amazon. *Cahiers de Sociologie, Economique et Culturelle, Ethnopsychologie*, 18: 89-97.
- Ervin, F.R., et al. (1990). Voluntary consumption of beverage alcohol by vervet monkeys: Population screening, descriptive behaviour and biochemical measures. *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behaviour*, 36: 367-373.
- Escalante, F. (1980). Group pressure and excessive drinking among Native Americans. In J.O. Waddell and M.W. Everett (eds.), *Drinking Behavior among Southwestern Indians: An anthropological perspective*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.
- Everest, A.S. (1978). *Rum across the Border: The Prohibition Era in Northern New York State*. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press.
- Everett, M.W. (1980). Drinking as a means of proper behavior: The White Mountain Apaches. In J.O. Waddell and M.W. Everett (eds.), *Drinking Behavior among Southwestern Indians: An Anthropological Perspective*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.

- Everett, M.W., Waddell, J.O. and Heath, D.B. (eds.) (1976). *Cultural Approaches to the Study of Alcohol: An interdisciplinary perspective*. The Hague and Paris,: Mouton.
- Everitt, J.C. and Bowler, I.R. (1996). Bitter-sweet conversions: Changing times for the British pub. *Journal of Popular Culture*. 30(2): 101-122.
- Ewing, J.A. and Rouse, B.A. (1978). *Drinking: Alcohol in American society, issues and current research*. Chicago: Nelson Hall.
- Ewing, J.A. and Rouse, B.A. (1978). Drinks, drinkers and drinking. In J. Ewing and D. Rouse (eds), *Drinking: Alcohol in American society, issues and current research*. Chicago: Nelson-Hall.
- Ewing, J.A., Rouse, B.A. and Aderhold, R.M. (1979). Studies of the mechanism of Oriental hypersensitivity. In M. Galanter (ed.), *Currents in Alcoholism*. New York: Grune and Stratton.
- Ewing, J.A., Rouse, B.A. and Pellizzari, E.D. (1974). Alcohol sensitivity and ethnic background. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 131: 206-210.
- Fagan, B. (1991). The civilizing influence of wine. *Archaeology*, 44(5): 14.
- Fahey, D.M. (1980). Brewers, publicans and working-class drinkers: Pressure group politics in Victorian and Edwardian England. *Histoire Sociale/Social History*, 13: 85-104.
- Fahrenkrug, W.H. (1987). Drinking practices and the social meaning of drinking in post-war West Germany, 1950-1980. In P. Paakkanen and P. Sulkunen (eds.), *Cultural Studies on Drinking Problems: Report on a Conference*. Helsinki: Social Research Institute of Alcohol Studies.
- Fahrenkrug, W.H. (1989). Swiss drinking habits: results of surveys in 1975, 1981 and 1987. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 16: 201-225.
- Fahrenkrug, W.H. (1990). Alcohol control policy in the EC member states. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 17: 525-544.
- Fahrenkrug, W.H. (1991). Alcohol and the state in Nazi Germany, 1933-1945. In S. Barrows and R. Room, *Drinking: Behavior and Belief in Modern History*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Falher, J., et al. (1906). Enquête sur l'ivresse bretonne. *Revue Morbihannaise*, : 73-86.
- Falk, P. and Sulkunen, P. (1980). Suomalainen humala valkokankaala - suomalaisen miehen myyttinen fantasia (Finnish intoxication on the screen - the mythical fantasy of the Finnish man). *Sosiologia*, 17(4): 257-270.
- Farleigh, J. (1948). Craftsmanship in the English pub. *The Studio*, December 1948: 192-195.
- Farrell, S. (1985). *Review of National Policy Measures to Prevent Alcohol-Related Problems*. Geneva: World Health Organisation (Unpublished document WHO/MNH/PAD/85.14.).
- Farris, J.J. and Jones, B.M. (1978). Ethanol metabolism in male American Indians and whites. *Alcoholism*, 2: 77-81.
- Favre, J.D. and Houerlier, S. (1989). Alcoolisation dans les armées: données épidémiologiques. *Médecine et Armées*, 17(1): 331-342.
- Fenna, D., Mix, L, Schaefer, O. and Gilbert, J.A.L. (1971). Ethanol metabolism in various racial groups. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 105: 472-475.

- Ferguson, F.N. (1968). Navaho drinking: Some tentative hypotheses. *Human Organization*, 27: 159-167.
- Fernandez-Pol, B., Bluestone, H., Missouri, C., Morales, G. and Mizruchi, M.S. (1986). Drinking patterns of inner-city black Americans and Puerto Ricans. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 47: 156-160.
- Feurlein, W. and Kufner, H. (1986). Alcohol and alcohol problems research: II. Federal Republic of Germany. *British Journal of Addiction*, 81(5): 613-619.
- Field, P. (1962). A new cross-cultural study of drunkenness. In D.J. Pittman and C.R. Snyder (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Field, P. and Morgan, A. (1985). Hofmeister: A study of advertising and brand imagery in the lager market. In C. Channon (ed.), *Advertising Works*. London: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Fields, R. (1992). *Drugs and Alcohol in Perspective*. Dubuque: W.C. Brown.
- Fillaut, T. (1984). Manières de boire et alcoolisme dans l'Ouest de France au XIXe siècle. *Ethnologie Française*, 14 (4): 377-386.
- Fillaut, T. (1989). Femmes et alcools en Bretagne (1830-1918). In P. Carrer, et al. (eds.), *Conduites de Dépendances Pathologiques en Bretagne*. Rennes: Institut Culturel de la Bretagne.
- Fillmore, K.M. (1991). Competing paradigms in biomedical and social science alcohol research: The 1940s through the 1980s. In P.M. Roman (ed.), *Alcohol: The Development of Sociological Perspectives on Use and Abuse*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Fillmore, K.M., et al. (1993). Cross-national comparisons of drinking behavior as determined from the collaborative Alcohol-Related Longitudinal Project. *Alcohol Health and Research World*, 17: 198-204.
- Fillmore, K.M., et al. (1994). Societal-level predictors of groups' drinking patterns: A research synthesis from the collaborative alcohol-related longitudinal project. *American Journal of Public Health*, 84: 274-353.
- Filstead, W.J., Rossi, J.J. and Keller, M. (eds.) (1976). *Alcohol and Alcohol Problems: New Thinking and New Directions*. Cambridge, MA: Ballinger.
- Fine, M. (1982). Cultures of drinking: A workplace perspective. *Social Work*, 27: 436-440.
- Finet, A. (1986). Le vin, il y a 5000 ans. *Histoire*, 85: 102-105.
- Fingarette, H. (1983). Philosophical and legal aspects of the disease concept of alcoholism. *Research Advances in Alcohol and Drug Problems*, 7: 1-45.
- Firth, P. (1988). *Anti-Drink Organisations and the Working Class in North East Lancashire 1890-1914*. Salford: University of Salford, Department of Politics and Contemporary History.
- Fisher, J.C. (1993). *Advertising, Alcohol Consumption and Abuse: A Worldwide Survey*. Greenwood: Contributions to the Study of Mass Media and Communications, 41.
- Fitzpatrick, J. (1972). Drinking among young people in Ireland: Social studies. *Irish Journal of Sociology*, 1: 51-60.
- Flasher, L.V. and Maisto, S.A. (1984). A review of theory and research on drinking patterns among Jews. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disorders*, 172: 596-603.

- Floresortiz, Y.G. (1994). The role of cultural and gender values in alcohol-use patterns among Chicana/Latina high school and university students - implications for AIDS prevention. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 29(9): 1149-1171.
- Foets, M. and Van-Baar, M.E. (1993). Alcohol consumption and general health status in the Dutch national survey of general practice. *International Journal of Health Sciences*, 4 (2): 75-83.
- Ford, G. (1993). *The French Paradox and Drinking for Health*. San Francisco: Wine Appreciation Guild.
- Forgays, D.K., Forgays, D.G., Wrzesniewski, K. and Bonaiuto, P. (1992). Alcohol use and personality relationships in US and Polish adolescents. *Journal of Substance Abuse*, 4: 393-402.
- Forni, G. (1976). The origin of grape wine: A problem in historical-ecological anthropology. In M. Arnott (ed.), *Gastronomy: The Anthropology of Food and Food Habits*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Forster, R. and Ranum, O. (eds.) (1979). *Food and Drink in History*. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press.
- Foster, E. (1888). *What is Gained by Moderate Drinking?*. Manchester.
- Foulkes, E.F. (1980). Psychological continuities: From dissociative states to alcohol use and suicide in Arctic populations. *Journal of Operational Psychiatry*, 11: 156-161.
- Fournier, D. (1983). Le pulque et le sacrifice humain chez les Azteques. In J. Lafitte (ed.), *L'Imaginaire du Vin*. Marseille.
- Fox, K. (1993). *Pubwatching with Desmond Morris*. Stroud: Alan Sutton Publishing.
- Fox, K. (1994). Women in Pubs. *A Brewers and Licensed Retailers Association Report*.
- Fox, R. (1968). *Encounter with Anthropology*. New York: Harcourt Jovanovich, Brace.
- Fox, R. (1978). Ethnicity and alcohol use. *Medical Anthropology*, 2 (4): 53.
- Frake, C.O. (1964). How to ask for a drink in Subanon. *American Anthropologist*, 66: 127-132.
- Franke, G.R. and Wilcox, G.B. (1987). Alcoholic beverage advertising and consumption in the United States. *Journal of Advertising*, 16: 22-30.
- Frankel, B. and Whitehead, P. (1981). *Drinking and Damage: Theoretical Advances and Implications for Prevention*. New Brunswick: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Franklin, A. (1985). *Pub Drinking and the Licensed Trade*. Bristol: University of Bristol School for Advanced Urban Studies.
- French, J.A. (1994). Social situation and emotional state in eating and drinking. *British Food Journal*, 96, 1: 23-28.
- French, R.V. (1882). *The History of Toasting, or Drinking of Healths in England*. London.
- Freund, P.J. (1979). *Armenian-American Drinking Patterns: Ethnicity, Family and Religion*. Providence, RI: Brown University Department of Anthropology - Working Papers on Alcohol and Human Behavior 5.
- Freund, P.J. (1980). *Polish-American Drinking: An Historical Study in Attitude Change*. Providence, RI: Brown University Department of Anthropology - Working Papers on Alcohol and Human Behavior 9.

- Freund, P.J. (1985). Polish-American drinking: Continuity and change. In L.A. Bennett and G.M. Ames (eds.), *The American Experience with Alcohol: Contrasting Cultural Perspectives*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Fuks, V. (1988). Music, dance and beer in an Amazonian Indian community. *Revista de Musica Latinoamericana*, 9(2): 151-186.
- Fuller, R.C. (1993). Religion and ritual in American wine culture. *Journal of American Culture*, 16(1): 39-45.
- Gabrielli, W.F. and Plomin, R. (1985). Drinking behavior in the Colorado adoptee and twin sample. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 46, 1: 24-31.
- Gaines, L.S., et al. (1988). The development of children's knowledge of alcohol and the role of drinking. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*, 9: 441-457.
- Galanter, M. (1981). Sociobiology and informal controls of drinking: Findings from two charismatic sects. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 42: 64-79.
- Galanter, M. (ed.) (1992). *Recent Developments in Alcoholism: Volume 10. Alcohol and Cocaine*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Gamela, J.F. (1995). Spain. In D.B. Heath (ed.), *International Handbook on Alcohol and Culture*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood.
- Gantner, A.B. and Taylor, S.P. (1992). Human physical aggression as a function of alcohol and threat of harm. *Aggressive Behavior*, 1: 29-36.
- Garretsen, H. (1983). *Probleemdrinken*. Lisse: Swets and Zeitlinger.
- Garretsen, H. (1989). The Netherlands. In M. Plant (ed.), *Alcohol-related problems in high-risk groups*. Copenhagen: World Health Organisation.
- Garrier, G. (1995). And the bourgeois take to drinking wine: The culture of wine in the nineteenth century. *Histoire*. 193: 14-15.
- Gary, L.E. (1986). Drinking, homicide and the black male. *Journal of Black Studies*, 17: 15-31.
- Gaunt, W. (1958). *Old Inns of England: In Colour*. London: B. T. Batsford Ltd.
- Gedig, G. (1979). Imperialisme culturel et alcoolisme au Japon: Historique et evolution des mentalités. *Alcool ou Santé*, 151: 15-24.
- Gefou-Madianou, D. (1989). Alcohol: Methodological Issues in Community Studies. *Report No. 88, Prepared for the Commission of the European Communities - Directorate General: Employment, Social Affairs and Education*.
- Gefou-Madianou, D. (1991). L'étude anthropologique de l'usage des drogues: L'usage de l'alcool en Grèce. *Retrovirus*, 4 (9).
- Gefou-Madianou, D. (1992). Exclusion and unity, retsina and sweet wine: commensality and gender in a Greek agrotown. In D. Gefou-Madianou (ed.), *Alcohol, Gender and Culture*. London: Routledge.
- Gefou-Madianou, D. (1992). Introduction: Alcohol commensality, identity transformations and transcendence. In D. Gefou-Madianou (ed.), *Alcohol, Gender and Culture*. London: Routledge.
- Gefou-Madianou, D. (ed.) (1992). *Alcohol, Gender and Culture*. London: Routledge.
- Gelooen, R.M.W.van (1990). *Drinksituaties en Drinkgedrag: Alcoholgebruik in het Dagelijks Leven*. Maastricht: Datawyse.

- George, W.H., Crowe, L.C., Abwender, D. and Skinner, J.B. (1989). Effects of raising the drinking age to 21 years in New York State on self-reported consumption by college students. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 19(8): 623-635.
- George, W.H., Gournic, S.J. and McAfee, M.P. (1988). Perceptions of post-drinking female sexuality: effects of gender, beverage choice and drink payment. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 18: 1295-1317.
- Gergen, M. (1990). Beyond the evil empire: horseplay and aggression. *Aggressive Behavior*, 16: 381-398.
- Gerson, L. (1978). Alcohol-related acts of violence: Who was drinking and where the acts occurred. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 39: 1244-.
- Gerson, L. and Preston, D. (1979). Alcohol consumption and the incidence of violent crime. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 40: 307.
- Gerstein, D.R. (ed.) (1984). *Toward the Prevention of Alcohol Problems: Government, Business and Community Action*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.
- Gervais, C.H. (1978). *The Rumrunners: A Prohibition Scrapbook*. Thornhill: Firefly Press.
- Ghalioungui, P. (1979). Fermented beverages in antiquity. In C. Gastineau., W. Darby and T. Turner (eds.), *Fermented Food Beverages in Nutrition*. New York: Academic Press.
- Ghodsian, M. and Power, C. (1987). Alcohol consumption between the ages of 16 and 23 in Britain: a longitudinal study. *British Journal of the Addictions*, 82: 175-180.
- Gibson, J.A. and Weinberg, D. (1980). In vino communitas: wine and identity in a Swiss Alpine village. *Anthropological Quarterly*, 53: 111-121.
- Giesbrecht, N. (1986). *Planning Community Strategies on Alcohol Issues: Notes from a Multi-Component Prevention Initiative*. Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation.
- Giesbrecht, N., Cahannes, M., Moskalewicz, J., Österberg, E. and Room, R. (eds.) (1983). *Consequences of Drinking: Trends in Alcohol Problem Statistics in Seven Countries..* Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation.
- Giesbrecht, N. and Dick, R. (1993). Societal norms and risk-taking behaviour: Inter-cultural comparisons of casualties and alcohol consumption. *Addiction*. 88: 867-876.
- Giesbrecht, N., et al. (eds.) (1989). *Drinking and Casualties: Accidents, Poisonings and Violence in an International Perspective*. London: Routledge.
- Gilbert, J.A.L. and Scafer, O. (1977). Metabolism of ethanol in different racial groups. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 116: 476.
- Gilbert, M.J. (1985). Mexican-Americans in California. In L.A. Bennett and G.M. Ames (eds.), *The American Experience with Alcohol: Contrasting Cultural Perspectives*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Gilbert, M.J. (1990). The anthropologist as alcoholist: Qualitative perspectives and methods in alcohol research. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 25(2): 127-147.
- Gilbert, M.J. and Cervantes, R. (1986). Patterns and practices of alcohol use among Mexican Americans. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Science*, 81: 1-60.
- Giles, G.J. (1991). Student drinking in the Third Reich: Academic tradition and the Nazi revolution. In S. Barrows and R. Room (eds.), *Drinking: Behaviour and Belief in Modern History*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

- Gili, M., et al. (1989). Patterns of consumption of alcohol in Seville, Spain. Results of a general population survey. *British Journal of Addiction*, 84: 277-285.
- Gilinskiy, Y. (1992). Alcohol, social problems and deviant behaviour in St. Petersburg. In J. Simpura and C. Tigerstedt (eds.), *Social Problems around the Baltic Sea: Report from the Baltica Study*. Helsinki: Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research.
- Gilmore, D. (1985). The role of the bar in Andalusian rural society: Observations on political culture under Franco. *Journal of Anthropological Research*, 41: 263-277.
- Gilmore, T.B. (1987). *Equivocal Spirits: Alcoholism and Drinking in Twentieth-Century Literature*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
- Ginneken, S.Van. and Iwaarden, T.Van. (1989). Alcohol control policy in the Netherlands. *Health Policy*, 13: 109-113.
- Gipser, D. and Stein-Hilbers, M. (eds) (1980). *Wenn Frauen aus der Rolle fallen*. Weinheim: Beltz.
- Girouard, M. (1975). *Victorian Pubs*. London: Studio Vista.
- Giulano, G. and Sobrero, P. (1985). Dal laboratorio all taverna. Condizioni materiali e identita sociale di una "aristocrazia operaia" Piemontese: I bottai di Canelli (From workshop to tavern: The living conditions and social identity of the coopers of Cannelli, a Piedmontese "labor aristocracy". *Movimento Operaio e Socialista*, 8(3): 417-440.
- Glassner, B. and Berg, B. (1985). Jewish Americans and alcohol: Processes of avoidance and definition. In L.A. Bennett and G.M. Ames (eds.), *The American Experience with Alcohol: Contrasting Cultural Persepctives*. New York: Plenum.
- Glassner, B. and Berg, B. (1980). How Jews avoid alcohol problems. *American Sociological Review*, 45: 647-664.
- Glassner, B. (1991). Jewish Sobriety. In D.J. Pittman and H.R. White (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined*. New Brunswick: Rutgers Center for Alcohol Studies.
- Gluckman, L.K. (1974). Alcohol and the Maori in historical perspective. *New Zealand Medical Journal*, 79: 553-555.
- Glynn, R.J., et al. (1983). Social contexts and motives for drinking in men. *Journal of Studies on alcohol*, 44, 6: 1011-1025.
- Goddard, E. (1986). *Drinking and Attitudes to Licensing in Scotland, the Report of Two Surveys Carried Out on Behalf of the Scottish Home and Health Department*. London: HMSO.
- Goddard, E. (1991). *Drinking in England in the Late 1980s: An Enquiry Carried Out By the Social Survey Division of OPCS on Behalf of the Department of Health in Association With the Home Office*. London: HMSO.
- Goddard, E. (1996). *Teenage Drinking in 1994: Research carried out by the social survey division of OPCS on behalf of the department of health, the Welsh office and the Scottish office department of health*. London: HMSO.
- Goddard, E. and Ikin, C. (1988). *Drinking in England and Wales in 1987, an enquiry carried out by Social Survey Division of OPCS on behalf of the Home Office in association with the Department of Health*. London: HMSO.

- Godlewski, G. (1978). Alkohol w literaturze polskiej. *Problemy Alkoholizmu*, 25: 13-16 [et ff].
- Goedde, H.W., Harada, S. and Agarwal, D.P. (1979). Racial differences in alcohol sensitivity. *Human Genetics*, 51: 331-334.
- Gofton, L. and Douglas, S. (1985). Drink and the City. *New Society*, 20/27 December: 502-504.
- Golding, J.M., Burnham, M.A., Benjamin, B. and Wells, K.B. (1993). Risk factors for secondary depression among Mexican-Americans and non-Hispanic whites: Alcohol use, alcohol dependence and reasons for drinking. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 181(3): 166-175.
- Golding, J.M., Burnham, M.A., Wells, K.B. and Benjamin, B. (1993). Alcohol use, depressive symptoms and cultural characteristics in 2 Mexican-American samples. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 28(5): 451-476.
- Goldman, M.S., Brown, S.A. and Christiansen, B.A. (1987). Expectancy theory: Thinking about drinking. In H.T. Blane and K.E. Leonard (eds.), *Psychological Theories of Drinking and Alcoholism*. New York: Guildford Press.
- Gomber, E.S.L (1993). Women and alcohol - use and abuse. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 181(4): 211-219.
- Gomberg, E.L. (1993). Alcohol, women and the expression of aggression. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 11: 89-95.
- Gomberg, E.L., White, H.R. and Carpenter, J.A. (eds.) (1985). *Alcohol, Science and Society Revisited*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Gomberg, E.S.L. (1991). Women and alcohol: Psychosocial aspects. In D.J. Pittman and H.R. White (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined*. New Brunswick, NJ.: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Gomberg, E.S.L. and Nirenberg, T.D. (eds.) (1993). *Women and Substance Abuse*. Norwood, N.J.: Ablex.
- Gomez-Feria-Prieto, I. (1983). La publicidad del alcohol en las revistas graficas. *Acta Luso Espanolas de Neurologia y Psiquiatria y Ciencias Afines*, 11(2): 149-158.
- Gonçalves de Lima, O. et al. (1977). Contribution to the knowledge of Maya ritual wine: Balché. *Lloydia*, 40: 195-200.
- Gong, W. (1993). A historical survey of Chinese wine culture. *Journal of Popular Culture*, 17(2): 57-73.
- Goodwin, D.W. (1992). Alcohol as muse. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 46(3): 422-433.
- Goor, L.A.M.van de. (1990). *Situational aspects of adolescent drinking behavior*. Maastricht: Datawyse.
- Goor, L.A.M.van de., Knibbe, R.A. and Drop, M.J. (1990). Adolescent drinking behaviour: An observational study of situational factors on adolescent drinking rates. *Journal of Studies of Alcohol*, 51(6): 548-555.
- Gordon, A.J. (1978). Hispanic drinking after migration: The case of Dominicans. *Medical Anthropology*, 2 (4): 61-84.
- Gordon, A.J. (1981). The cultural context of drinking and indigenous therapies for alcohol problems in three migrant Hispanic cultures: An ethnographic report. In D.B. Heath.,

- J.O. Waddell and M.L. Topper (eds.), *Cultural Factors in Alcohol Research and Treatment of Drinking Problems*. New Brunswick: Journal of Alcohol Studies Supplement.
- Gordon, A.J. (1985). Alcohol and Hispanics in the northeast: A study of cultural variability and adaptation. In L.A. Bennett and G.M. Ames (eds.), *The American Experience with Alcohol: Contrasting Cultural Perspectives*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Gordon, A.J. (ed.) (1978). Ethnicity and alcohol use. *Medical Anthropology*, 2(4): All.
- Gorham, M.A.C. (1939). *The Local*. London: Cassell & Co.
- Gorham, M.A.C. (1949). *Back to the Local*. London: Percival Marshall.
- Gorham, M.A.C. and Dunnett, H.McG. (1950). *Inside the Pub*. London: The Architectural Press.
- Gottlieb, D. (1957). The neighborhood tavern and the cocktail lounge: A study of class differences. *American Journal of Sociology*, 62: 559-562.
- Graham, K. (1980). Theories of intoxicated aggression. *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science*, 12(2): 141-158.
- Graham, K. (1985). Determinants of heavy drinking and drinking problems: The contribution of the bar environment. In E. Single and T. Storm (eds.), *Public Drinking and Public Policy*. Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation.
- Graham, K., La Roque, L., Yetman, R., Ross, J. and Guistra, E. (1980). Aggression and barroom environments. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 41: 277-292.
- Grahame-Smith, D.G. (1993). Alcohol and violence: Proposed brain mechanisms. *Proceedings of the 22nd International Medical Advisory Conference, London*.
- Grant, M. (1984). *Same Again*. Harmondsworth: Pelican.
- Grant, M. (ed.) (1985). *Alcohol Policies*. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Publications, European Series 18.
- Grant, M. and Litvak, J. (1998). *Drinking Patterns and their Consequences*. London: Taylor & Francis.
- Grant, M. and Ritson, E.B. (1983). *Alcohol: The prevention debate*. London: Croom Helm.
- Grant, M., Plant, M.A. and Saunders, W. (1980). *Drinking and Alcohol Problems in Scotland*. Edinburgh: Scottish Health Education Unit.
- Graves, T.D. (1967). Acculturation, access and alcohol in a tri-ethnic community. *American Anthropologist*, 69: 306-321.
- Graves, T.D. (1971). Drinking and drunkenness among urban Indians. In J. Waddell and M. Watson (eds.), *The American Indian in Urban Society*. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
- Graves, T.D., Graves, N.B., Semu, V.N. and Ah-Sam, I. (1981). The social context of drinking and violence in New Zealand's multi-ethnic pub settings. In T.C. Harford and L.S. Gaines (eds.), *Social Drinking Contexts. NIAAA Research Monograph No. 7*. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office.
- Graves, T.D., Graves, N.B., Ah Sam, I. and Semu, V.N. (1979a). Patterns of Public Drinking in a Multi-Ethnic Society. *South Pacific Research Report 20 [Auckland]*.
- Graves, T.D., Graves, N.B., Ah Sam, I. and Semu, V.N. (1979b). Drinking and Violence in a Multi-Cultural Society. *South Pacific Research Report 21 [Auckland]*.

- Greeley, A.M. and McCready, W.C. (1978). A preliminary reconnaissance into the persistence and explanation of ethnic subcultural drinking patterns. *Medical Anthropology*, 2(4): 31-51.
- Greeley, A.M., McCready, W.C. and Theisen, G. (1980). *Ethnic Drinking Subcultures*. New York: Praeger.
- Green, H. (1989). *Drinking, a Study Carried Out on Behalf of the Department of Health as Part of the 1986 General Household Survey*. London: HMSO.
- Greenaway, J.R. (1990). The drink problem back on the political agenda? *Political Quarterly*, 61 (1): 80-92.
- Greenberg, A. (1982). Alcohol and crime: A methodological critique of the literature. In J.J. Collins (ed.), *Drinking and Crime*. London: Tavistock.
- Greenslade, L., Pearson, M. and Madden, M. (1995). A good man's fault: Alcohol and Irish people at home and abroad. *Alcoholism & Alcoholism*. 30(4): 407-417.
- Gregor, T. (1987). Men's Clubs: No Girls Allowed. In J.Spradley and McCurdy (eds.), *Conformity and Conflict: Readings in Cultural Anthropology*. Boston, Toronto: Little, Brown and Co.
- Gregory, R.J., Gregory, J.E. and Peck, J.G. (1981). Kava and prohibition in Tanna, Vanuatu. *British Journal of Addiction*, 76: 299-313.
- Gregson, J.G. (1887). *Drinking and the Drink Traffic in India, a Lecture*. London.
- Grieves, J. (1808). *An Essay on Barley Corn: or, A Kind Caution for Mankind to Refrain from Drinking to Excess [in verse]*. Newcastle.
- Grindal, R. (1990). Alcohol misuse in the European Community. *International Federation of Wines and Spirits (FIVS) for the Directorate-General, Employment, Industrial Relations and Social Affairs of the Commission of the European Communities*.
- Groce, S.B. (1991). What's the buzz? Rethinking the meanings and uses of alcohol and other drugs among small-time rock 'n' roll musicians. *Deviant Behavior*, 12(4): 361-384.
- Grube, J.W. (1986). *Smoking and Drinking and Other Drug Use Among Dublin Post-Primary School Pupils*. Dublin: Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Grunnet, K. and Bang, H.J. (1991). *Alkoholpolitik og Medarbejderudvikling*. København: Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening.
- Grusin, B. (1985). *In Pivo Veritas: Sentence, Aforismy a Dalsi Pozoruhodne Texty z Prazskych Restauraci, Hostincu a Pivnic*. Prague: Merkur.
- Guajonsson, G.H. and Pétursson, H. (1990). Homicide in the Nordic countries. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavia*, 83: 49-54.
- Guerrero, R. (1985). *El Pulque*. Mortiz, México: Editorial Joaquín.
- Gurin, G. (1986). Research issues: drinking behavior, problems, and treatment among mainland Puerto Ricans. *Hispanic Research Centre Bulletin*, 9: 1-7.
- Gurnack, A.M. and Hoffman, N.G. (1992). Elderly alcohol misuse. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 27 (7): 869-878.
- Gurr, L.A. (1983). Maigret's Paris conserved and distilled. In M. Douglas (ed.), *Constructive Drinking: Perspectives on Drink from Anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Gusfield, J.R. (1963). *Symbolic Crusade: Status Politics and the American Temperance Movement*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press.
- Gusfield, J.R. (1981). *The Culture of Drinking Problems, Drinking-driving and the Symbolic Order*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Gusfield, J.R. (1987). Passage to play: Rituals of drinking time in American Society. In M. Douglas (ed.), *Constructive Drinking: Perspectives on Drink from Anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Gustafson, R. (1985a). Alcohol and aggression: A validation study of the Taylor aggression paradigm. *Psychological Reports*, 5: 667-676.
- Gustafson, R. (1985b). Alcohol-related aggression: A further study of the importance of frustration. *Psychological Reports*, 57: 683-697.
- Gustafson, R. (1985c). Frustration as an important determinant of alcohol-related aggression. *Psychological Reports*, 57: 3-14.
- Gustafson, R. (1986a). A possible confounding variable in different versions of the 'aggressive machine' when used in research on alcohol. *Psychological Reports*, 58: 303-308.
- Gustafson, R. (1986b). Alcohol, frustration and aggression: An experiment using the balanced placebo design. *Psychological Reports*, 59: 207-218.
- Gustafson, R. (1986c). Can straight-forward information change alcohol-related expectancies? *Perceptual And Motor Skills*, 63: 937-938.
- Gustafson, R. (1986d). Threat as a determinant of alcohol-related aggression. *Psychological Reports*, 58: 287-297.
- Gustafson, R. (1987a). Alcohol and aggression: A test of an indirect measure of aggression. *Psychological Reports*, 60: 1241-1242.
- Gustafson, R. (1987b). Lack of correspondence between alcohol-related aggressive expectancies for self and others. *Psychological Reports*, 60: 707-710.
- Gustafson, R. (1988a). Beer intoxication and physical aggression in males. *Drug And Alcohol Dependence*, 21: 237-242.
- Gustafson, R. (1988b). Effects of alcohol on power in social interaction between man and woman. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 49: 78-84.
- Gustafson, R. (1988c). Effects of beer and wine on male aggression as measured by a paper-and-pen test. *Psychological Reports*, 62: 795-798.
- Gustafson, R. (1990). Wine and male physical aggression. *Journal Of Drug Issues*, 20: 75-86.
- Gustafson, R. (1991a). Male physical aggression as a function of alcohol, frustration and subjective mood. *The International Journal of Addictions*, 26: 255-266.
- Gustafson, R. (1991b). Aggressive and non-aggressive behaviour as a function of alcohol intoxication and frustration in women. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 15: 886-892.
- Gustafson, R. (1991c). Male physical aggression as a function of alcohol intoxication and frustration: Experimental results and methodological considerations. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 15: 158-164.
- Gustafson, R. (1992). Alcohol and aggression: A replication study controlling for potential confounding variables. *Aggressive Behaviour*, 18: 21-28.

- Gustafson, R. (1993a). What do experimental paradigms tell us about alcohol-related aggressive responding? *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, Supplement 11: 20-29.
- Gustafson, R. (1993b). Alcohol-related expected effects and the desirability of these effects for Swedish college students measured with the Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire (AEQ). *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 28: 469-475.
- Gustafson, R. and Kallmen, H. (1988). Alcohol and unpleasant pain stimulation: Subjective shock calibration and pain and discomfort perception. *Perceptual And Motor Skills*, 66: 739-742.
- Haas, L.M. and Joralemon, D. (1978). Single stranger, self and saloon. *Anthropology UCLA*, 9: 17-35.
- Haavio-Mannila, E. (1991). Impact of co-workers on female alcohol use. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 18 (4): 597-627.
- Haberman, P.W. and Baden, M.M. (1978). *Alcohol, Other Drugs and Violent Death*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
- Hackwood, F.W. (1910). *Inns, Ales and Drinking Customs of Old England*. London.
- Hagaman, B.L. (1980). Food for thought: Beer in a social and ritual context in a West African Society. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 10: 203-214.
- Hage, P. (1972). Münchner beer categories. In J. Spradley (ed.), *Culture and Cognition: Rules, Maps and Plans*. San Francisco: Chandler.
- Haggard, H.W. and Jellinek, E.M. (1942). *Alcohol Explored*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Doran.
- Haine, W.S. (1988). Youth and drink in Paris, 1870-1914: Rhetoric and reality. *Contemporary French Civilization*, 12(1): 87-101.
- Hall, D.C., Chaikin, K. and Piland, B. (1977). *Review of the Problem Drinking Behavior Literature Associated with the Spanish-Speaking Population*. Menlo Park, CA: Stanford Research Institute.
- Hamer, J. and Steinbring, J. (eds.) (1980). *Alcohol and Native Peoples of the North*. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.
- Hamer, J.H. (1965). Acculturation stress and the functions of alcohol among the Forest Potawatomi. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 26: 285-302.
- Hamilton, C.J. and Collins, J.J. (1981). The role of alcohol in wife beating and child abuse: A review of the literature. In J.J. Collins (ed.), *Drinking and Crime*. New York: Guildford.
- Hammersley, R., Finnigan, F. and Millar, K. (1992). Alcohol placebos: You can only fool some of the people all of the time. *British Journal of Addiction*, 87: 1477-1480.
- Hancock, D.C. (1982). Alcohol and the Church. In E.L. Gomberg, H.R. White and J.A. Carpenter (eds.), *Alcohol, Science and Society Revisited*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- Hanigman, J.J. and Hanigman, I. (1945). Drinking in an Indian white community. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 5.
- Hanna, J.M. (1976). Ethnic groups, human variation and alcohol use. In M.W. Everett, J.O. Waddell and D.B. Heath (eds.), *Cross-Cultural Approaches to the Study of Alcohol: An Interdisciplinary Perspective*. The Hague: Mouton.

- Hanna, J.M. (1978). Metabolic responses of Chinese, Japanese and Europeans to alcohol. *Alcoholism (NY)*, 2: 89-92.
- Hannibal, J. (1993). Alcohol control policy: Sweden. In The Amsterdam Group, *Alcoholic Beverages and European Society - Annex 1, The Historical, Cultural and Social Roles of Alcoholic Beverages*. [No place]: The Amsterdam Group.
- Hannum, H. (1997). The Dublin principles of cooperation among the beverage alcohol industry, governments, scientific researchers and the public health community. *Alcoholism & Alcoholism*.32(6): 639-640, 641-648.
- Hansen, E.C. (1976). Drinking to prosperity: The role of bar culture and coalition formation in the modernization of the Alto Panadés. In J. Aceves (ed.), *Economic Transformation and Steady-State Values*. New York: Queens College Press.
- Hansen, E.J. and Anderson, D. (1985). *Alkoholforbrug og Alkoholpolitik*. København: SFI, publik. 145.
- Hansen, E.T. and Osler, M. (1990). Smoking and alcohol drinking habits among school children in the Frederiksberg (Denmark) community. *Ugeskrift for Laeger*, 152 (47): 3531-3535.
- Hansen, W.B., Raynor, A.E. and Wolkenstein, B.H. (1991). Perceived personal immunity to the consequences of drinking alcohol. *Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 14: 205-224.
- Hanson, B.L. (1994). Social network, social support and heavy drinking in elderly men: A population study of men born in 1914, Malmo, Sweden. *Addiction*, 89: 725-732.
- Hanson, D.J. and Engs, R.C. (1992). College student drinking problems: A national study, 1982-1991. *Psychological Reports*, 71: 39-42.
- Haque, M.O. (1990). The demand for alcohol in Australia. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 9(1): 43-52.
- Harburg, E., Gunn, R., Gleiberman, L., Difranceisco, W. and Schork, A. (1993). Psychosocial factors, alcohol use and hangover signs among social drinkers - a reappraisal. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, 46(5): 413-422.
- Hardwick, M and Greenhalgh, M. (1961). *The Jolly Topper: A Light-Hearted Social History of Drinking*. London: Herbert Jenkins.
- Harford, T.C. (1979). Beverage specific drinking contexts. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 14: 197-205.
- Harford, T.C. (1983). Structural context of college drinking. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 44: 722-732.
- Harford, T.C. and Gaines, L.S. (eds.) (1981). *Social Drinking Contexts. NIAAA Research Monograph No. 7*. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office.
- Harford, T.C., Dorman, N. and Feinhandler, S.J. (1976). Alcohol consumption in bars: validation of self-reports against observed behavior. *Drinking and Drugs Practices Surveyor*, 11: 13-15.
- Harkin, A.M., Anderson, P. and Lehto, J. (1995). *Alcohol in Europe: A health perspective*. Copenhagen: WHO.
- Harper, F.D. (1991). Drinking patterns among Black Americans. In D.J. Pittman and H.R. White (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined*. New Brunswick, NJ.: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.

- Harper, F.D. and Dawkins, M.P. (1977). Alcohol abuse in the Black community. *Black Scholar*, 8: 23-31.
- Harper, F.F. (1904). *The Code of Hammurabi: King of Babylon*. London: Luzac.
- Harrison, B. (1971). *Drink and the Victorians: The Temperance question in England, 1815-1872*. London: Faber and Faber.
- Harrison, B. and Trinder, B. (1969). Drink and sobriety in an early Victorian country town: Banbury 1830-1869. *English Historical Review*, supplement 4: 1-72.
- Harrison, C. and Carr-Hill, R. (1992). *Alcohol and Disadvantage Amongst the Irish in England*. London: Federation of Irish Societies.
- Harrison, L. and Godfrey, C. (1989). Alcohol advertising controls in the 1990s. *International Journal of Advertising*, 8: 167-180.
- Harrison, L., Carr-Hill, R. and Sutton, M. (1993). Consumption and harm: Drinking patterns of the Irish, the English and the Irish in England. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 28: 715-723.
- Hartman, L.F. and Oppenheim, A.L. (1950). On beer and brewing techniques in ancient Mesopotamia according to the XXIIIrd Tablet of the series HAR. r a = hubullu. *Journal of the American Oriental Society (Supplement)*, 10: 1-38.
- Hartocollis, P. (1966). Alcoholism in contemporary Greece. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 27: 721-727.
- Hartsock, P.I. (1987). Alcohol in the Soviet Union. *Social Pharmacology*, 1: 25-27.
- Harvey, P. (1994). Gender, community and confrontation: Power relations in drunkenness in Ocongate (Southern Peru). In M. McDonald (ed.), *Gender, Drink and Drugs*. Oxford: Berg.
- Harvey, S. and Butler, T. (1992). Patterns of alcohol consumption in white collar workers: A cross-sectional and longitudinal study. *British Journal of Addiction*, 87 (1): 91-102.
- Harwood, M.K. and Leonard, K.E. (1989). Family history of alcoholism, youthful antisocial behavior and problem drinking among DWI offenders. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 50: 210-216.
- Hathaway, J. (1986). A history of the American drinking place. *Landscape*, 29(1): 1-9.
- Hatty, S. (1991). Drug and alcohol use in immigrant communities. In B. Ferguson and E. Browne, *Health Care and Immigrants*. Sydney: MacLennan and Petty.
- Hauge, R. (1984). *Alcohol and Crime*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.
- Hauge, R. and Irgens-Jensen, O. (1981). Scandinavian drinking survey: Demographic variables and representativeness of samples. *SIFA Mimeograph No 45, Oslo*.
- Hauge, R. and Irgens-Jensen, O. (1986a). *Use of Alcohol and the Negative Consequences of Such Use Among Men and Women in Four Scandinavian Countries*. Oslo: National Institute for Alcohol Research - Report No. 88.
- Hauge, R. and Irgens-Jensen, O. (1986b). The relationship between alcohol consumption, alcohol intoxication and negative consequences of drinking in four Scandinavian countries. *British Journal of Addiction*, 81 (4): 513-524.
- Hauge, R. and Irgens-Jensen, O. (1990). The experience of positive consequences of drinking in four Scandinavian countries. *British Journal of Addiction*, 85(5): 645-653.

- Hausse, P.la. (1988). *Brewers, Beerhalls and Boycotts: A History of Liquor in South Africa*. Johannesburg: Ravan Press.
- Hawarth, A. (1980). The need for the study of abuse of alcohol and other drugs in Africa. In A. Kiev., W. Muya and N. Sartorius (eds.), *The Future of Mental Health Services*. Amsterdam: Excerpta Medica.
- Hawks, D. (1991). *Lying Down with the Lion: Co-operating with the Alcohol Industry?*. Perth: Curtin University of Technology.
- Hawks, D. (1993). The formulation of Australia's national health policy on alcohol. *Addiction*, 88(Supplement): 19S-26S.
- Haworth, A. (1993). A perspective in alcohol studies in Africa. *Alcohol Health and Research World*, 17: 242-243.
- Hays, R. (1985). An integrated value expectancy theory of alcohol. *British Journal of Addiction*, 81: 379-384.
- Hazlehurst, K.M. (1986). Alcohol, outstations and autonomy. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 16: 209-220.
- HCEIA (1984). Les différences régionales des consommations d'éthanol et des risques d'alcoolisation pathologique. *Colloque d'Esclimont (March 1983) Haut Comité d'Etude et d'Information sur l'Alcoolisme*.
- Healy, B., Turpin, T. and Hamilton, M. (1985). Aboriginal drinking: A case study in inequality and disadvantage. *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, 20 (3): 191-208.
- Heaston, M.D. (1971). Whiskey regulation and Indian land titles in New Mexico territory, 1851-1861. *Journal of the West*, 10: 474-483.
- Heath, D.B. (1958). Drinking Patterns of the Bolivian Camba. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 19: 491-508.
- Heath, D.B. (1962). Drinking Patterns of the Bolivian Camba. In D.J. Pittman and C. R. Snyder (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Heath, D.B. (1971). Peasants, revolution and drinking: Interethnic drinking patterns in two Bolivian communities. *Human Organization*, 30: 179-186.
- Heath, D.B. (1975). A critical review of ethnographic studies of alcohol use. In R. Gibbins., et al. (eds.), *Research Advances in Alcohol and Drug Problems, Vol. 2*. New York: Wiley.
- Heath, D.B. (1976). Anthropological perspectives on alcohol: An historical review. In M.W. Everett., J.O. Waddell and D.B. Heath (eds.), *Cross-Cultural Approaches to the Study of Alcohol*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Heath, D.B. (1978). Sociocultural model of alcohol use: problems and prospects. *Journal of Operational Psychiatry*, 9 (1): 55-56.
- Heath, D.B. (1980a). Critical review of the sociocultural model of alcohol use. In T.C. Harford (ed.), *Normative Approaches to the Prevention of Alcohol Abuse*. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office.
- Heath, D.B. (1980b). Ethnographic approaches in alcohol studies and other policy related fields. *Practising Anthropology*, 3 (1): 19-et ff.
- Heath, D.B. (1981a). Determining the sociocultural context of alcohol use. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, Supplement 9: 9-17.

- Heath, D.B. (1981b). Factores socio-anthropologicus en la patogenia del alcoholismo. *2nd Ibero American Congress on Alcohol and Alcoholism, Santiago, Chile.*
- Heath, D.B. (1982a). Historical and cultural factors affecting alcohol availability and consumption in Latin America. *Inter-American Workshop on Legislative Approaches to Prevention, Washington DC.*
- Heath, D.B. (1982b). In other cultures, they also drink. In E.L. Gomberg, et al. (eds.), *Alcohol, Science and Society Revisited.* Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- Heath, D.B. (1982c). Social and cultural aspects of alcohol use: Variation and its significance (Part I). *Advances in Alcoholism*, 2 (19): 1-3.
- Heath, D.B. (1982d). Social and cultural aspects of alcohol use: Implications (Part II). *Advances in Alcoholism*, 2 (21): 1-3.
- Heath, D.B. (1982e). Sociocultural variants in alcoholism. In E. Pattison and E. Kaufman (eds.), *Encyclopedic Handbook of Alcoholism.* New York: Gardner Press.
- Heath, D.B. (1983a). Alcohol and aggression: A “missing link” in worldwide perspective. In E. Gottheil, et al. (eds.), *Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Aggression.* Springfield: Charles C. Thomas.
- Heath, D.B. (1983b). Alcohol use among North American Indians: A cross-cultural survey of patterns and problems. In R.G. Smart, et al. (eds.), *Research Advances in Alcohol. Volume 7.* New York: Plenum Press.
- Heath, D.B. (1983c). Sociocultural perspectives on addiction. In E. Gottheil, et al. (eds.), *Etiologic aspects of Alcohol and Drug Abuse.* Springfield: Charles C. Thomas.
- Heath, D.B. (1984a). Cross-cultural studies of alcohol use. In M. Galanter (ed.), *Recent Developments in Alcoholism: Volume 2.* New York: Plenum Press.
- Heath, D.B. (1984b). Importance fondamentale des facteurs sociaux et culturels en modes de consommation d'alcool. In G. Caro and J-F Lemoine (eds.), *Proceedings of the International Meeting on Cultures, Drinking Habits and Alcoholism, Rennes, France.* Rennes.
- Heath, D.B. (1984c). Selected contexts of anthropological studies. In M. Galanter (ed.), *Recent Developments in Alcoholism: Volume 2.* New York: Plenum Press.
- Heath, D.B. (1985a). Cultural and social aspects of alcohol use: General and local issues. *Rhode Island Medical Journal*, 68 (2): 79-83.
- Heath, D.B. (1985b). In a dither about drinking. *Wall Street Journal*, Feb 15.
- Heath, D.B. (1986a). Anthropology and alcohol studies: Current issues. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 16: 99-120.
- Heath, D.B. (1986b). Comments on “Women and alcohol: Special populations and cross-cultural variations”. *Women and Alcohol: Health-related Issues. Research Monograph No. 16.* Washington DC: US Government Printing Office.
- Heath, D.B. (1986c). Concluding remarks. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 472: 234-237.
- Heath, D.B. (1986d). Cultural differences of drinking: Notes toward a semantic approach. *Drinking and Drug Practices Surveyor*, 21: 17-22.
- Heath, D.B. (1986e). Cultural, social and ethnic factors as they relate to genetics and alcoholism. In H.W. Goedde and D.P. Agarwal (eds.), *Progress in Clinical and Biological Research, Vol 21.* New York: Alan R. Liss.

- Heath, D.B. (1987a). "Addictive behaviors" and "minority populations" in the United States: American Indian drug use as a cultural case-study. In T.D. Nirenberg and S.A. Maisto (eds.), *Developments in the Assessment and Treatment of Addictive Behaviors*. Norwood: Ablex Publishing.
- Heath, D.B. (1987b). Cultural studies on drinking: Definitional problems. In P. Paakkanen and P. Sulkunen (eds.), *Cultural Studies on Drinking and Drinking Problems*. Report on a conference: Social Research Institute of Alcohol Studies.
- Heath, D.B. (1987c). Decade of development in the anthropological study of alcohol use: 1970-1980. In M. Douglas (ed.), *Constructive Drinking: Perspectives on Drink from Anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Heath, D.B. (1988a). Alcohol control policies and drinking patterns: An international game of politics against science. *Journal of Substance Abuse*, 1: 109-115.
- Heath, D.B. (1988b). Anthropology and alcohol studies. *DATA: Digest of Addiction Theory and Application*, 7 (3): 64-67.
- Heath, D.B. (1988c). Emerging anthropological theory and models of alcohol use and alcoholism. In C.D. Chaudron and D. A. Wilkinson (eds.), *Theories on Alcoholism*. Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation.
- Heath, D.B. (1988d). Quasi-science and public policy: A reply to Robin Room about details and misrepresentations in science. *Journal of Substance Abuse*, 1: 109-115.
- Heath, D.B. (1989a). American Indians and alcohol: Epidemiological and sociocultural relevance. In D. Spiegler, D. Tate, S. Aitken and C. Christian (eds.), *Alcohol Use Among U.S. Ethnic Minorities*. Rockville: NIAAA Research Monograph No 18, Department of Health and Human Sciences.
- Heath, D.B. (1989b). Case study of how cross-cultural misunderstandings can negate research. *American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research*, 2 (3): 82-87.
- Heath, D.B. (1989c). Environmental factors in alcohol use and its outcomes. In H.W. Goedde and D.P. Agarwal (eds.), *Alcoholism: Biomedical and Genetic Aspects*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Heath, D.B. (1989d). New temperance movement: Through the looking glass. *Drugs and Society*, 3: 143-168.
- Heath, D.B. (1990a). Alcohol in Italian folklore: some cross-cultural comparisons and implications. *Alcologia*, 11 (2): 163-167.
- Heath, D.B. (1990b). Anthropological and sociocultural perspectives on alcohol as a reinforcer. In W.M. Cox (ed.), *Why People Drink: Parameters on Alcohol as a Reinforcer*. New York: Gardner Press.
- Heath, D.B. (1990c). Cultural factors in the choice of drugs. In M. Galanter (ed.), *Recent Developments in Alcoholism, Volume 8*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Heath, D.B. (1990d). Flawed policies from flawed premises: Pseudo-science about alcohol and drugs. In R.C. Engs (ed.), *Controversies in the Addictions Field: Volume 1*. Dubuque: Kendall / Hunt Publishing.
- Heath, D.B. (1990e). Uses and misuses of the concept of ethnicity in alcohol studies: An essay in deconstruction. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 25: 607-628.
- Heath, D.B. (1991a). Alcohol studies and anthropology. In D. J. Pittman and H. R. White (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined: Alcohol, Culture and*

Social Control Monograph Series. New Brunswick: Rutgers Center for Alcohol Studies.

- Heath, D.B. (1991b). Continuity and change in drinking patterns of the Bolivian Camba. In D.J. Pittman and H.R. White (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined*. New Brunswick: Rutgers Center for Alcohol Studies.
- Heath, D.B. (1991c). Drinking patterns of the Bolivian Camba. In D.J. Pittman and H.R. White (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined: Alcohol, Culture and Social Control Monograph Series*. New Brunswick: Rutgers Center for Alcohol Studies.
- Heath, D.B. (1991d). Mutual relevance of anthropological and sociological perspectives in alcohol studies. In P.M. Roman (ed.), *Alcohol: The Development of Sociological Perspectives on Use and Abuse*. New Brunswick: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Heath, D.B. (1991e). Women and alcohol: Cross-cultural perspectives. *Journal Of Substance Abuse*, 3: 175-185.
- Heath, D.B. (1992a). Ethnic classifications in alcohol studies are 'garbled' (Letter). *Addiction*, 8(3): 3.
- Heath, D.B. (1992b). Prohibition or liberalization of alcohol and drugs. In M. Galanter (ed.), *Recent Developments in Alcoholism: Volume 10. Alcohol and Cocaine*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Heath, D.B. (1992c). Anthropology. In M. Galanter (ed.), *Recent Developments in Alcoholism*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Heath, D.B. (1993). Cross-cultural perspectives on women and alcohol. In E.S.L. Gomberg and T.D. Nirenberg (eds.), *Women and Substance Abuse*. Norwood, N.J.: Ablex.
- Heath, D.B. (ed.). (1995). *International Handbook on Alcohol and Culture*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood.
- Heath, D.B. (1996). The war on drugs as a metaphor in American culture. In W.K. Bickel and R.J. DeGrandpre (eds.), *Drug Policy and Human Nature: Psychological perspectives on the prevention, management and treatment of illicit drug abuse*. London: Plenum Press.
- Heath, D.B. (1994a). The currency and spread of American mythology about alcohol. *Addiction*, 89(5): 523-524.
- Heath, D.B. (1994b). Agricultural changes and drinking among the Bolivian Camba: A longitudinal view of the aftermath of a revolution. *Human Organization*, 53(4): 357-361.
- Heath, D.B. (1998). Cultural variations among drinking patterns. In M. Grant and J. Litvak (eds.), *Drinking Patterns and their Consequences*. Washington: Taylor & Francis.
- Heath, D.B. and Cooper, A.M. (1981). *Alcohol Use and World Cultures: A Comprehensive Bibliography of Anthropological Sources: Bibliographic Series No. 15*. Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation.
- Heath, D.B. and Rosovsky, H. (1998). Community reactions to alcohol policies. In M. Grant and J. Litvak (eds.), *Drinking Patterns and their Consequences*. Washington: Taylor & Francis.
- Heath, D.B., Waddell, J.O. and Topper, M.L. (eds.) (1981). *Cultural Factors in Alcohol Research and Treatment of Drinking Problems*. New Brunswick: Journal of Alcohol Studies Supplement 9.

- Heath, D.W. (1986f). Concluding remarks. In T. Babor (ed.), *Alcohol and Culture: Comparative Perspectives from Europe and America*. New York: New York Academy of Sciences.
- Heather, N. (1994). Brief interventions on the world map: Comments on the WHO report "Brief interventions for alcohol problems", a summary and some international comments. *Addiction*, 89: 665-667.
- Heather, N. and Robertson, R. (1985). *Problem Drinking: The New Approach*. Middlesex: Penguin Books.
- Hedlund, H. and Lundahl, M. (1984). The economic role of beer in rural Zambia. *Human Organisation*, 43: 61-65.
- Heij, D.G.van der, and Schaafsma, G. (1991). *Biomedical and Social Aspects of Alcohol Use: A Review of the Literature*. Wageningen: Centre for Agricultural Publishing and Documentation.
- Heise, L. (1992). Alcohol in the Third World: Trouble brewing. *Bottom Line, Lansing*, 12(3): 57-68.
- Heiskala, R. (1988). An exclusively male matter? Alcohol, gender and family in Finnish general magazines and women's magazines. *Alkoholpolitiikka*, 53: 199-209.
- Hell, B. (1982). *L'Homme at la Bière*. Paris.
- Helwig, F.C. (1939). *Liquor, the Servant of Man*. Boston: Little, Brown.
- Henderson, M.J., Goldman, M.S., Coovert, M.D. and Carnevall, N. (1994). Covariance structure models of expectancy. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 55(3): 315-326.
- Hendry, J. (1994). Drinking and Gender in Japan. In M. McDonald (ed.), *Gender, Drink and Drugs*. Oxford: Berg.
- Hendry, J. and Webber, J. (eds.) (1986). *Interpreting Japanese Society*. Oxford: Journal of the Anthropological Society of Oxford - Occasional publication No. 5.
- Hennessy, M. and Saltz, R.F. (1993). Modeling social influences on public drinking. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 54: 139-145.
- Henry, W. (1753). *An Earnest Address to the People of Ireland, Against the Drinking of Spirituous Liquors*. Dublin.
- Heok, K.E. (1987a). A cross-cultural study of alcohol dependence in Singapore. *British Journal of Addiction*, 82: 260-267.
- Heok, K.E. (1987b). Drinking in Chinese culture: Old stereotypes re-examined (Editorial). *British Journal of Addiction*, 82: 224-225.
- Heok, K.E. (1990). Drinking habits of elderly Chinese. *British Journal of Addiction*, 85: 571-573.
- Heok, K.E. and Ko, S.M. (1991). Family violence and Asian drinkers. *Forensic Science Society Journal*, 50: 43-46.
- Herbeth, B. and Lemoine, A. (1988). Dietary behaviour of French men according to alcohol drinking pattern. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 40 (3): 268-272.
- Herd, D.A. (1985). Ambiguity in Black drinking norms. In L.A. Bennett and G.M. Ames (eds.), *The American Experience with Alcohol: Contrasting Cultural Perspectives*. New York: Plenum Press.

- Herd, D.A. (1993). Contesting culture: Alcohol-related identity movements in contemporary African-American communities. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 20: 739-758.
- Herd, D.A. and Grube, J. (1993). Drinking contexts and drinking problems among black and white women. *Addiction*, 88(8): 1101-1110.
- Herlihy, P. (1990). *Strategies of Sobriety: Temperance Movements in Russia, 1880-1914*. Washington D. C.: Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies.
- Herlihy, P. (1991). Joy of the Rus': Rites and rituals of Russian drinking. *Russian Review*, 50(2): 131-147.
- Hes, J.P. (1970). Drinking in a Yemenite rural settlement in Israel. *British Journal of Addictions*, 65: 293-296.
- Heusch, L.de (1972). *Le roi ivre ou l'origine de l'état*. Paris: Gallimard.
- Hewett, E. and Axton, W.F. (1983). *Convivial Dickens: The Drinks of Dickens and his Times*. Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press.
- Hewlett, A.H. (1993). The effects of restrictive policies on drinking behaviour and alcohol-related problems in the United States over the past ten years: Analysis and projection. In The Amsterdam Group, *Alcoholic Beverages and European Society - Annex 1, The Historical, Cultural and Social Roles of Alcoholic Beverages*. [No place]: The Amsterdam Group.
- Hibell, B. (1991). *Trends in alcohol and drug use in Sweden*. Stockholm: Centralförbundet för alkohol- och narkotikaupplysning.
- Higgins, P.C., et al. (1977). Black-white adolescent drinking: The myth and the reality. *Social Problems*, 25: 215-224.
- Higuchi, S., Parrish, K.M., Dufour, M.C., Towle, L.H. and Harford, T.C. (1994). Relationship between age and drinking patterns and drinking problems among Japanese, Japanese-Americans and Caucasians. *Alcoholism - Clinical and Experimental Research*, 18(2): 305-310.
- Hill, T.W. (1978). Drunken comportment of urban Indians: Time-out behaviour? *Journal of Anthropological Research*, 34: 442-467.
- Hill, T.W. (1980). Life styles and drinking patterns of urban Indians. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 10: 257-272.
- Hill, T.W. (1984). Ethnohistory and alcohol studies. In M. Galanter (ed.), *Recent Developments in Alcoholism: Volume 2*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Hill, T.W. (1985). On alcohol and ethnography: A problem in the history of ethnography. *Current Anthropology*, 26(2): 282-283.
- Hilton, M.E. (1988). Regional diversity in United States drinking practices. *British Journal of Addiction*, 83: 519-532.
- Hilton, M.E. and Clark, W.B. (1991). Changes in American drinking patterns and problems, 1967-1984. In D.J. Pittman and H.R. White (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined*. New Brunswick, NJ.: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Hilton, M.E. and Johnstone, B.M. (1988). International trends in alcohol consumption: A report on a symposium. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 15 (4): 685-716.
- Hippler, A.E. (1974). An Alaskan Athapascan technique for overcoming alcohol abuse. *Arctic*, 27: 53-67.

- Hitz, D. (1973). Drunken sailors and others: drinking problems in specific occupations. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 34 (2): 496-505.
- Hivon, M. (1994). Vodka: The 'spirit' of exchange. *Cambridge Anthropology*. 17(3): 1-19.
- Hogg, G.L. (1974). *The English Country Inn*. London: B. T. Batsford.
- Holck, S.E. (1984). Alcohol consumption among Mexican American and Anglo women: Results of a survey along the U.S.-Mexico border. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 45 (2): 149-154.
- Holcomb, W.R. and Adams, N.A. (1985). Personality mechanisms of alcohol-related violence. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 41: 714-722.
- Holder, H.D. (1993). Changes in access to and availability of alcohol in the United States: Research and policy implications. *Addiction*, 88(Supplement): 67S-74S.
- Holmberg, A.R. (1971). Rhythms of drinking in a Peruvian coastal Mestizo community. *Human Organization*, 30(2): 198-202.
- Holmila, M. (1986). The informal control of drinking in young Finnish family. *International Journal of Sociology of the Family*, 16: 197-215.
- Holmila, M. (1987). Young families and alcohol use in Finland and the Soviet Union. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 14: 649-672.
- Holmila, M. (1988). *Wives, Husbands and Alcohol. A Study of Informal Drinking Control Within the Family*. Helsinki: The Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies.
- Holmila, M. and Natera, G. (1988). Family - an arena for informal control of drinking. *Alkoholpolitik*, 5 (4): 241-248.
- Holmila, M., Mustonen, H. and Rannik, E. (1990). Alcohol use and its control in Finnish and Soviet marriages. *British Journal of Addiction*, 85: 509-520.
- Holt, M.P. (1993). Wine, community and Reformation in sixteenth-century Burgundy. *Journal of Historical Studies*, 138: 58-93.
- Holtermann, S. and Burchell, A. (1981). *The Costs of Alcohol Misuse*. London: Department of Health and Social Security.
- Holyfield, L., Ducharme, L.J. and Martin, J.K. (1995). Drinking contexts, alcohol beliefs and patterns of alcohol consumption: evidence for a comprehensive model of problem drinking. *Journal of Drug Issues*. 25;783-798.
- Homel, P. and Flaherty, B. (1986). Alcohol use by Australian secondary school students. *Journal of Drug issues*, 16 (2): 199-207.
- Hong, O.T. and Isralowitz, R.E. (Mar 1989). Cross-cultural study of alcohol behaviour among Singapore college students. *British Journal of Addiction*, 84, 3: 319-321.
- Honigmann, J.J. (1963). Dynamics of drinking in an Austrian village. *Ethnology*, 2: 157-196.
- Honigmann, J.J. (1980). Perspectives on alcohol behavior. In J. Hamer and J. Steinbring (eds.), *Alcohol and Native People of the North*. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.
- Honigmann, J.J. and Honigmann, I. (1965). How Baffin Island Eskimo have learned to use alcohol. *Social Forces*, 44: 73-83.
- Hooker, R. (1981). *Food and Drink in America*. New York: Bobbs-Merrill.

- Horton, D.J. (1945). The functions of alcohol in primitive societies: a cross-cultural study. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 4: 199-320.
- Horton, D.J. (1991). Alcohol use in Primitive societies. In Pittman, D.J. and White, H.R. (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined*. New Brunswick: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Horverak, O. (1993). Who wants an alcohol monopoly? *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 20: 229-246.
- Howard, G.S. and Nathan, P.E. (1994). *Alcohol Use and Misuse by Young Adults*. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press.
- Howkins, A. (1989). Whose round is it anyway? Brewers, real ale campaigners, lager louts or the City? *New Statesman and Society*, 11 April: 10-11.
- Hoyle, W. (1881). *The Economic Influence of the Drinking Customs of Society Upon the Nation's Well-Being*. Manchester.
- Hronzy, W. (1914). *Das Getreide im alten Babylonien*. Vienna.
- Hryniuk, S.M. (1986). The peasant and alcohol in Eastern Galicia in the late 19th century. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*, 11(1): 75-85.
- Huby, G. (1994). Drinking and the management of problem drinking among the Bari, Southern Sudan. In M. McDonald (ed.), *Gender, Drink and Drugs*. Oxford: Berg.
- Hudson, K. (ed.) (1994). *The Innkeeper Yearbook: The Official Year Book of the British Institute of Innkeeping 1994*. London: The British Institute Of Innkeeping.
- Hughes, K., Yeo, P.P.B., Lun, K.C., Thai, A.C., Wang, K.W. and Cheah, J.S. (1990). Alcohol consumption in Chinese, Malays and Indians in Singapore. *Annals of the Academy of Medicine*, 19: 330-332.
- Hughes, S.P. and Dodder, R.A. (1984). Alcohol consumption patterns among American Indian and white college students. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 45: 433-439.
- Hughes, S.P. and Dodder, R.A. (1992). Changing the legal minimum drinking age: Results of a longitudinal study. *Journal of studies on alcohol*, 53: 568-575.
- Hull, J.G. and Bond, C.F. (1986). Social and behavioral consequences of alcohol consumption and expectancy: a meta-analysis. *Psychological Bulletin*, 99, 3: 347-360.
- Hull, J.G. and Young, R.D. (1983). Self-Consciousness, Self-esteem, and Success-Failure as Determinants of Alcohol Consumption in Male Social Drinkers. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 44, 6: 1097-1109.
- Hunt, G.P. (1990a). The anthropology of drinking: A case of cohesion without division. *Alcologia*, 2: 243-247.
- Hunt, G.P. (1990b). The pub, the village and the people. *Dissertation Abstracts International: The Humanities and Social Sciences*, 50 (9): 3080-.
- Hunt, G.P. and Satterlee, S. (1986). Cohesion and division: drinking in an English village. *Mankind*, 21: 521-537.
- Hunter, E. (1992). Aboriginal alcohol use: A review of quantitative studies. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 22: 713-731.
- Hunter, E. (1993). *Aboriginal Health and History: Power and Prejudice in Remote Australia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Hupkens, C.L.H., Knibbe, R.A., Drop, M.J. (1993). Alcohol consumption in the European Community: Uniformity and diversity in drinking patterns. *Addiction*, 88 (10): 1391-1404.
- Hurst, S. and Ruscombe-King, C. (1993). *Alcohol Problems: Talking With Drinkers*. London: L Kingsley.
- Hurt, W.R. and Brown, R.M. (1965). Social drinking patterns of the Yankton Sioux. *Human Organization*, 24: 222-230.
- Hutt, C. (1973). *The Death of the English Pub*. London: Hutchinson.
- Iagodinskii, V.N. (1988). *Kogda Ischezaet Mirazh: problemy utverzhdenia trezvosti (When the Illusions Disappear: problems in establishing sobriety)*. Moscow: Profizdat.
- Ikuesan, B.A. (1994). Drinking problems and the position of women in Nigeria. *Addiction*, 89: 941-944.
- International Medical Advisory Conference. (1993). *Proceedings of the 22nd International Medical Advisory Conference*. London: [Privately published] International Medical Advisory Conference.
- Institut de Recherchés Scientifiques sur les Boissons. (1997). *Les Jeunes Francais Face a L'alcool*. Paris: Institut de Recherchés Scientifiques sur les Boissons.
- Inwards, J. (1873). *The Philosophy of Moderate Drinking*. London.
- Iossifides, A.M. (1992). Wine: Life's blood and spiritual essence in a Greek Orthodox convent. In D. Gefou-Madianou (ed.), *Alcohol, Gender and Culture*. London: Routledge.
- IREB (1991). France: Attitudes and behaviours of young French people faced with alcohol. *Institute de Recherches Scientifiques sur les Boissons*.
- Isaacs, M. (1977). Stereotyping by children of the effects of drinking on adults. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 38: 913-921.
- Isbell, B.J. (1978). *To Defend Ourselves: Ecology and Ritual in an Andean Village*. Austin: University of Texas Press.
- Ishizaki, M., Yamada, Y., Kido, T., Honda, R., Tsuritani, I. and Ikai, E. (1993). Drinking habits and prevalence of hypertension among Japanese workers of different working conditions. *Res. Hum. Cap. Dev.*, 7: 177-187.
- Isohanni, M., Oja, H., Moilanen, I. and Koiranen, M. (1994). Teenage alcohol-drinking and nonstandard family background. *Social Science and Medicine*, 38: 1565-1574.
- Isralowitz, R.E. and Borowski, A. (1992). Australian university student alcohol behavior in perspective: a cross-cultural study. *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*, 39(1): 39-49.
- Isralowitz, R.E. and Hong, O.T. (1988). Singapore: A study of university students' drinking behaviour. *British Journal of Addiction*, 83: 1321-1323.
- Iuzcfvich, G.IA. (1985). *Plenniki Vakkha (Prisoners of Bacchus)*. Khabarovsk: Khabarovsk Book Publishers.
- Ivanets, N.N. and Lukomskaya, M.I. (1990). The USSR's new alcohol policy. *World Health Forum*, 11: 246-252.
- Ivanov, G.I. (1988). *Protivoves Soblasznu (Countering Temptation)*. Voronezh: Tsentral no-chernozemnoe.

- Izuno, T., Miyakawa, M., Tsunoda, T., Parrish, K.M., Kono, H., Ogata, M., Hartford, T.C. and Towle, L.H. (1992). Alcohol-related problems encountered by Japanese, Caucasians and Japanese-Americans. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 27: 1389-1400.
- Jackson, M. (1976). *The English Pub: A Unique Social Phenomenon*. London: New Burlington Books.
- Jackson, D.E. (1960). *Stumbling Block: A Study of Alcohol and Christian Responsibility*. New York: Board of Missions of the United Methodist Church.
- Jacobson, M., Atkins, R. and Hackett, G. (1983). *The Booze Merchants: The Inebriating of America*. Washington DC: Centre for Science in the Public Interest.
- Jacquin, P. (1987). Indians, alcohol and the new world. *Histoire*, 105: 86-87.
- Jaffe, J. (ed.) (1995). *Encyclopedia of Drugs and Alcohol*. USA: Macmillan.
- Jaffe, J.H., Babor, T.F. and Fishbein, D.H. (1988). Alcoholics, aggression and antisocial personality. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 49: 211-218.
- Jahoda, G. and Cramond, J. (1972). *Children and Alcohol: A Developmental Study in Glasgow. Vol. 1*. London: HMSO.
- James, W.R. (1972). Beer, morality and social relations among the Uduk. *Sudan Society*, 5: 17-27.
- Jameson, J.N.St.C. (1988). *A Practical Guide to Scottish Licensing Law*. Edinburgh: Jameson Publishing.
- Janes, C.R. and Ames, G. (1989). Men, blue collar work and drinking: Alcohol use in an industrial subculture. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 13 (3): 245-274.
- Jansen, G. H. (1976) *De Eeuwige Kroeg: hoofdstukken uit de geschiedenis van het openbaar lokaal*. Meppel: Boom
- Jaret, C. and Thaxton, L. (1980). "Bubbles in my beer" revisited: The image of liquor in country music. *Popular Music and Society*, 7(4): 214-222.
- Jarvinen, M. and Olafsdottir, H. (1984). Drinking Patterns among women in the Nordic countries. *Alkoholipolitiikka*, 49 (6): 292-304.
- Jauhar, P. and Watson, A.S. (1995). Severity of alcohol dependence in the east end of Glasgow. *Alcoholism & Alcoholism*. 30(1): 67-70.
- Jeanneret, O. (1983). *Alcohol and Youth*. Basel: Karger.
- Jehanno, C. (1986). Drinking in Paris in the 15th century - wine at the general hospital. *Revue Historique*, 559: 3-28.
- Jellinek, E.M. (1941). Immanuel Kant on drinking. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1: 777-778.
- Jellinek, E.M. (1976). Drinkers and alcoholics in ancient Rome. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 37: 1718-1741.
- Jellinek, E.M. (1977). The symbolism of drinking: A cultural-historical approach. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 38: 849-866.
- Jilek, W.G. (1987). The impact of alcohol on small-scale societies in the circum-Pacific region. *Curare*, 10: 151-168.
- Jilek-Aaall, L. (1974). Psychosocial aspects of drinking among Coast Salish Indians. *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 19: 357-361.

- Johnson, B. (1973). *The Alcoholism Movement in America: A Study in Cultural Innovation*. Unpublished Ph.D thesis (Sociology): University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Johnson, F.Y.A. (1991). A comparative study of alcohol-related problems among a group of university students and a group of clerks in the national capital district, Papua New Guinea. *International Journal of Medicine and Law*, 10: 457-467.
- Johnson, J.A., Oksanen, E.H., Veall, M.R. and Fretz, D. (1990). Alternative approaches to the measurement of consumption and price of alcoholic beverages, Canada, 1957-1983. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 51: 82-85.
- Johnson, L.V. and Matre, M. (1978). Anomie and alcohol use: Drinking patterns in Mexican American and Anglo neighbourhoods. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 39: 894-902.
- Johnson, P.B. (1991). Reaction expectancies and ethnic drinking differences. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 5(1): 36-40.
- Johnson, P.B. (1993). The value of ethnographic alcohol studies: a psychologist's perspective. *Social Science and Medicine*, 37 (1).
- Johnson, P.B. and Gallo-Treacy, C. (1993). Alcohol expectancies and ethnic drinking differences. *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*, 38(3): 80-88.
- Johnson, R.C. (1987). Cultural factors as explanations for ethnic group differences in alcohol use in Hawaii. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 19: 67-75.
- Johnson, R.C. and Nagoshi, C.T. (1990). Asians, Asian-Americans and alcohol. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 22: 45-52.
- Johnson, R.C., Schwitters, S.Y, Wilson, J.R., Nagoshi, C.T. and McClearn, G.E. (1985). A cross-ethnic comparison of reasons given for using alcohol, not using alcohol or ceasing to use alcohol. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 46: 283-288.
- Johnston, H.F.H. (1866). *Drinking to the Glory of God. Is the Moderate Drinking of Alcoholic Liquors Consistent with the Command to 'do all to the glory of God'?*. London.
- Jokinen, E. and Veijola, S. (1987). Pigs abroad. *Sociologia*, 24 (3): 198-205.
- Jones Webb, R.J., Greenfield, T.K. and Graves, K. (1994). The relationship between ethnicity, social class, alcohol use, and public opinion regarding alcohol control policies. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 20: 719-738.
- Jones, A.D. (1975). Cannabis and alcohol use among the Shangana-Tsonga of Mozambique and the modern Transvaal. *Psychological Record*, 25: 329-332.
- Jones, B. and Dixon, B. (eds.) (1993). *The Quarterly Review of Alcohol Research*. London: The Portman Group.
- Jones, V. (1965). *East Anglian Pubs*. London: B. T. Batsford.
- Jung, J. (1977). Drinking motives and behaviour in social drinkers. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 38: 944-952.
- Junius (1838). *A Dialogue Between a Porter-Drinker and a Tee-Totaler*. London: John Pasco - W. Tyler, printer.
- Kagan, A., et al. (1981). Alcohol and cardiovascular disease: the Hawaiian experience. *Circulation*, 64 (Suppl. 3): 27-31.
- Kahn, M.W., Hunter, E., Heather, N. and Tebutt, J. (1990). Australian Aborigines and alcohol: A review. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 10: 351-366.

- Kalb, D. (1994). On class, the logic of solidarity and the civilizing process: workers, priests and alcohol in Dutch shoemaking communities, 1900-1920. *Social Science History*, 18 (1): 127-152.
- Kamien, M. (1975). Aborigines and alcohol: Intake, effects and social implications in western New South Wales. *Medical Journal of Australia*, 1: 291-298.
- Kandel, D.B. and Sudit, M. (1982). Drinking practices among urban adults in Israel: a cross-cultural comparison. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 43: 1-16.
- Karp, I. (1980). Beer drinking and social experience in an African society. In I. Karp and C. Bird (eds.), *Explorations in African Systems of Thought*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Kasakewitch, A. (1986). Drinking habits as always: New Soviet theatrical pieces in the light of the youngest anti-alcohol campaign. *Osteuropa*, 16(3): 156-157.
- Katz, S.H and Voigt, M.M. (1986). Bread and Beer. *Expedition*, 28: 23-34.
- Katz, S.H. and Maytag, F. (1991). Brewing an ancient beer. *Archaeology*, 44 (4): 24-33.
- Kauhanen, J., et al. (1997). Beer bingeing and mortality: results from the Kuopio ischaemic heart disease risk factor study, a prospective population based study. *British Medical Journal*. 315; 846-851.
- Keane, T.M. and Lisman, S.A. (1980). Alcohol and social anxiety in males: Behavioral, cognitive, and physical effects. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 89: 213-223.
- Kearney, M. (1970). Drunkenness and religious conversion in a Mexican village. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 31: 132-152.
- Kearns, K.C. (1997). *Dublin Pub Life and Lore*. Dublin: Gill and Macmillan Ltd.
- Keller, M. (1970). The great Jewish drink mystery. *British Journal of Addiction*, 64: 287-296.
- Keller, M. (1979). *Research Priorities on Alcohol*. : Journal of Studies on Alcohol Supplement 8.
- Keller, M. (1982). Alcohol, science and society: Hindsight and forecast. In E.L. Gomberg., H.R. White and J.A. Carpenter (eds.), *Alcohol, Science and Society Revisited*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- Keller, M. (ed.) (1965). A cross-cultural study of drinking. *Quarterly Journal of Studies in Alcohol*, Supplement 3..
- Kendell, R.E., de Roumanie, M. and Ritson, E.B. (1983). Effect of economic changes on Scottish drinking habits 1978-1982. *British Journal of Addiction*, 78: 365-79.
- Kenmitzer, L.S. (1972). The structure of country drinking parties on Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota. *Plains Anthropologist*, 17: 134-142.
- Kennedy, B.P., et al. (1997). Young male drinkers and impaired driving intervention: results of a U.S. telephone survey. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*. 29(6); 707-713.
- Kennedy, J.G. (1978). *Tarahumara of the Sierra Madre: Beer, Ecology and Social Organization*. Arlington Heights, IL: A H M Publishing.
- Keok, K.E. (1990). Drinking habits of elderly Chinese. *British Journal of Addiction*, 85: 571-573.
- Kerewsky-Hapern, B. (1985). Rakia as ritual in rural Serbia. *East European Quarterly*, 18 (4): 481-494.

- Kessel, N. and Walton, H. (1965). *Alcoholism*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- Kessler, M. and Gomberg, C. (1974). Observations of barroom drinking: methodology and preliminary results. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 35: 1392-1396.
- Keverne, R. (1947). *Tales of Old Inns*. London: Collins.
- Kicza, J.E. (1991). Drinking, popular protest and governmental response in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Latin America. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 18: 219-235.
- Kideckel, D.A. (1985). Drinking up: Alcohol, class and social change in Rural Romania. *East European Quarterly*, 18: 4.
- Kilonzo, G.P. and Pitkänen, Y.T. (eds.) (1992). *Pombe: Report of Alcohol Research Project in Tanzania, 1988-90*. Helsinki: University of Helsinki, Institute of Development Studies.
- Kilty, K.M. (1983). Styles of drinking and types of drinking. *Journal of Studies On Alcohol*, 44: 797-816.
- Kingdon, T. (1993). The relevance of research to policy formulation: An Australian perspective. *Addiction*, 8(Supplement): 61S-65S.
- Kingsmill, T. (1631). *The Drunkards Warning, a Sermon*. London: N. Okes for R. Collins.
- Kisson, B. (1983). The disease concept of alcoholism. *Research Advances In Alcohol and Drug Problems*, 7: 93-126.
- Kitano, H.H.L. (1982). Alcohol drinking patterns. In National Institute on Alcohol and Alcoholism, *Special Population Issues. Alcohol and Health Monograph No. 4*. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office.
- Kitano, H.H.L. and Chi, I. (1987). Asian-Americans and alcohol use: Exploring differences in Los Angeles. *Alcohol Health Research World*, 11(2): 42-47.
- Kitano, H.H.L. and Chi, I. (1989). Asian Americans and Alcohol: The Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Filipinos in Los Angeles. In D. Spiegler., D. Tate., S. Aitken and C. Christian (eds.), *Alcohol Use Among U.S. Ethnic Minorities. NIAAA Research Monograph No. 18*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.
- Kitano, H.H.L., Chi, I., Rhee, S., Law, C.K. and Lubben, J.E. (1992). Norms and alcohol consumption: Japanese in Japan, Hawaii and California. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 53 (1): 33-39.
- Kitano, H.H.L., Hatanaka, H., Yeung, W-T and Sue, S. (1985). Japanese-American drinking patterns. In L.A. Bennett and G.M. Ames (eds.), *The American Experience with Alcohol: Contrasting Cultural Perspectives*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Kitano, H.H.L., Lubben, J.E. and Chi, I. (1988). Predicting Japanese American drinking behaviour. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 23, 4: 417-428.
- Klag, M.J., Moore, R.D., et al. (1990). Alcohol consumption and blood pressure: A comparison of native Japanese to American men. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, 43: 1407-1414.
- Klatsky, A.L., Friedman, G.D., et al. (1977). Alcohol consumption among white, black or oriental men and women. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 195: 311-323.
- Klatsky, A.L., Siegelau, A.B., Landy, C. and Friedman, G.D. (1983). Racial patterns of alcoholic beverage use. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 7: 372-377.

- Klausner, S.Z. and Foulks, E.P. (1982). *Eskimo Capitalists: Oil, Politics and Alcohol*. Totowa, NJ.: Allanheld, Osmun.
- Klausner, S.Z., Foulks, E.P. and Moore, M.H. (1979). *The Inupiat, Economics and Alcohol on the Alaskan North Slope*. Philadelphia: Center for Research on the Acts of Man.
- Klausner, S.Z., Foulks, E.P. and Moore, M.H. (1980). *Social Change and the Alcohol Problem on the Alaskan North Slope*. Philadelphia: Center for Research on the Acts of Man.
- Klein, H. (1991). Cultural Determinants of Alcohol Use in the United States. In Pittman, D.J. and White, H.R. (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined*. New Brunswick: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Klein, H. and Pittman, D.J. (1990a). Perceived consequences associated with the use of beer, distilled spirits and wine coolers. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 25.
- Klein, H. and Pittman, D.J. (1990b). Social occasions and the perceived appropriateness of consuming different alcoholic beverages. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 51, 1: 59-67.
- Klimova, S. (1993). Young people's alcohol habits: What good does prohibition do? *Russian Educ. Soc.*, 35(9): 5-18.
- Knibbe, R.A. (1982). *Probleemdrinken in Limburg*. Maastricht: Rijksuniversiteit Limburg.
- Knibbe, R.A. and Lemmens, P.H. (1987). Korrelate des Alkoholkonsums in der Schweiz, Deutschland und den Niederland. *Gogalkohol*, 11: 27-41.
- Knibbe, R.A., Drop, M.J. and Muijtjens, A. (1987). Correlates of stages in the progression from everyday drinking to problem drinking. *Social Science and Medicine*, 24: 463-473.
- Knibbe, R.A., Drop, M.J., Van Reek, J. and Saenger, G. (1985). The development of alcohol consumption in the Netherlands: 1958 -1961. *British Journal of Addiction*, 8 (4): 411-419.
- Knibbe, R.A., Oostveen, T. and Goor, I. Van de. (1991). Young people's alcohol consumption in public drinking places: reasoned behaviour or related to the situation? *British Journal of Addiction*, 86: 1425-1433.
- Knight, R.G. and Godfrey, H.P.D (1993). The role of alcohol-related expectancies in the prediction of drinking behavior in a simulated social interaction. *Addiction*, 88(8): 1111-1118.
- Knupfer, G. and Room, R. (1967). Drinking patterns and attitudes of Irish, Jewish and White Protestant American men. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 28: 676-699.
- Knupfer, G., Fink, R., Clark, W.B. and Goffman, A.S. (1963). Factors related to amount of drinking in an urban community. *California Drinking Practices Study, 6. California State Department of Public Health*.
- Kobler, J. (1973). *Ardent Spirits: The Rise and Fall of Prohibition*. New York: G P Putnam.
- Kohli, H.S. (1987). Social and Health Issues Among Asian and White School Children in Glasgow - A Comparison of their Beliefs and Attitudes Towards, and use of, Alcohol. *Mersyside, Lancashire and Cheshire Council on Alcoholism: Abstracts of the 7th International Conference on Alcohol-Related Problems, Liverpool*.
- Kolsek, M. (1994). Alcohol consumption among junior high school students in the community of Litija, Slovenia. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 55: 55-60.

- Kondon, K. and Ebhara, A. (1984). Alcohol consumption and blood pressure in a rural community in Japan. In W. Lovenberg and Y. Yamori (eds.), *Nutritional Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease*. Orlando: Academic Press.
- Kono, H. and Takano, T. (1992). Patterns and problems of alcohol consumption in Japan. *World Health Forum*, 13 (4): 326-330.
- Kortteinen, T. (1989). State monopoly systems and alcohol prevention in developing countries: report on a collaborative international study. *British Journal of Addiction*, 84: 413-425.
- Kortteinen, T. (1990). Alcohol and urbanization in Africa. In J. Maala, M. Lindblad, and C. Tigerstedt (eds.), *Alcohol in Developing Countries*. Helsinki: Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research.
- Kortteinen, T. (1990). Alcoholic beverages and agriculture in the European Community. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 17: 497-524.
- Kortteinen, T. (ed.) (1989). *State Monopolies and Alcohol Prevention*. Helsinki: The Social Research Institute of Alcohol Studies.
- Koski, H. and Österberg, E. (1993). From large projects to case consultation - interaction of alcohol research and policy in Finland. *Addiction*, 88(Supplement): 143S-150S.
- Koskijannees, A. (1985). Alcohol and literary creativity: The Finnish experience. *Journal of Creative Behavior*, 19(2): 120-136.
- Koskikallio, I. (1985). The social history of restaurants in Sweden and Finland: A comparative study. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 12: 11-30.
- Kotarba, J.A. (1984). One more for the road: The subversion of labeling within the tavern culture. In J.D. Douglas (ed.), *The Sociology of Deviance*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Kozarevic, D.J., Racic, Z., et al. (1982). Drinking habits and other characteristics: the Yugoslavian Cardiovascular Disease Study. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 116: 287-301.
- Kozarevic, D.J., Vojvodic, N., et al. (1980). Frequency of alcohol consumption and morbidity and mortality: the Yugoslavian Cardiovascular Disease Study. *Lancet*, 1: 613-616.
- Kraft, J.M., et al. (1993). Drinking patterns and the gender mix of occupations: Evidence from a national survey of American workers. *Journal of Substance Abuse*, 5 (2): 157-174.
- Kraus, R.F. and Baffler, P.A. (1979). Sociocultural stress and the American natives in Alaska: An analysis of changing patterns of psychiatric illness and alcohol abuse among Alaska Natives. *Cultural and Medical Psychiatry*, 3: 111-151.
- Kua, E.H. (1987). Drinking in Chinese culture: old stereotypes re-examined. *British Journal of Addiction*, 82: 224-225.
- Kubicka, L., Csemy, L. and Kozeny, J. (1991). The social context of alcoholic beverage consumption among Prague women. *Sociologicky Casopis*, 27 (5): 637-652.
- Kubicka, L., Csemy, L., Kozeny, J. and Roth, Z. (1990). Alcohol abuse and its psychosocial correlates in sons of alcoholics as young men in the general population of young men in Prague. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 51(1): 49-58.
- Kuisel, R. (1986). Coca Cola in the country of wine drinkers (introduction of Coca Cola in France, 1949). *Histoire*, 94: 22-28.

- Kunitz, S.J. and Levy, J.E. (1974). Changing ideas of alcohol use among Navaho Indians. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 35: 243-259.
- Kunitz, S.J. and Levy, J.E. (1994). *Navajo Drinking Careers: Twenty Five Year Follow-up of Three Populations*. New York: Haworth Press.
- Kyvig, D. (ed.) (1985). *Law, Alcohol and Order: Perspectives on National Prohibition*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press.
- Lal, B. and Singh, G. (1978). Alcohol consumption in Punjab. *Indian Journal of Psychiatry*, 20: 217-225.
- Lambert, W.R. (1983). *Drink and Sobriety in Victorian Wales*. Cardiff: University of Wales Press.
- Lammers, S.M.M. and Schippers, G.M. (1991). Sex as a variable: A critical look at the place of female drinkers in recent alcohol research in the Netherlands. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 18: 75-97.
- Landers, M. and James, M. (1982). *Drinking in America*. New York: Free Press.
- Lang, A.R. (1992). *Alcohol, Teenage Drinking*. New York: Chelsea House.
- Lang, A.R., Goeckner, D.J., Adesso, V.J. and Marlatt, G.A. (1975). Effects of alcohol on aggression in male social drinkers. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 84: 508-518.
- Lang, B. (1992). Drinking and alcoholism in the Republic of Croatia. *Alcoholism*, 28: 3-15.
- Lang, E., Stockwell, T.R., Rydon, P. and Lockwood, A. (1993). Public perceptions of responsibility and liability in the licensed drinking environment. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 12(1): 13-22.
- Lang, G.C. (1979). Survival strategies of Chippewa drinkers in Minneapolis. *Central Issues in Anthropology*, 1: 19-40.
- Lang, T., Degoulet, P., et al. (1987). Relationship between alcohol consumption and hypertension prevalence and control in a French population. *Journal of Chronic Disease*, 40: 713-720.
- Langton, M. (1993). Rum, seduction and death: Aboriginality and alcohol. *Oceania*, 63(3): 195-206.
- Larkins, J.R. (1965). *Alcohol and the Negro: Explosive Issues*. Zebulon: Record Publishing Company.
- Larsen, S. (1993). The origin of alcohol-related social norms in the Saami minority. *Addiction*, 88(4): 501-508.
- Larsen, S. and Nergård (1990). Cultural background and drinking patterns in problem drinkers in Northern Norway. *Addiction*, 85: 1469-1473.
- Larsson, S. and Miegel, F. (1990). *Black brew: A pilot study of illicitly-produced liquor*. Uddevalla: Sober.
- Laurance, J. (1984). Drinking Scottish Style. *New Society*, 16th August 1984: 125-127.
- Law Commission of Victoria. (1989a). *Public Drunkenness*. Victoria: Law Commission of Victoria.
- Law Commission of Victoria. (1989b). *Public Drunkenness: A Supplementary Report*. Victoria: Law Commission of Victoria.

- Lawson, S. and Evans, A.R. (193-195). Prodigious alcohol consumption by Australian rugby league footballers. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 11(2): 193-195.
- Layne, N. and Whitehead, P.C. (1985). Employment, marital status and alcohol consumption of young Canadian men. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 46 (6): 538-540.
- Leacock, S. (1964). Ceremonial drinking in an Afro-Brazilian cult. *American Anthropologist*, 66: 344-54.
- Leader-Eliot, I.D. and White, J.M. (1993). *Legal Approaches to Alcohol-Related Violence. Report No. 6 of the National Symposium on Alcohol Misuse and Violence 1-3 December 1993*. Canberra: Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Services.
- Leather, P. and Lawrence, C. (1995). Perceiving pub violence: The symbolic influence of social and environmental factors. *British Journal of Social Psychology*. 34(4): 395-407.
- Leavy, R.L. and Alexander, D.A. (1992). Perceptions of drinking problems among undergraduate students in the United States and Scotland. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 27(10): 1179-1185.
- Ledermann, S. (1956). *Alcool, Alcoolisme, Alcoolisation: Données Scientifiques de Caractère Physiologique, Economique et Social*. Paris: Presse Universitaires de France.
- Lee, J. (1986). Alcohol in Chinese poems: References to drunkenness, flushing and drinking. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 13(2): 303-338.
- Lehto, J. (1997). Alcohol and the future health of Europe. *Addiction*. 92(Supplement 1); S91-S96.
- Leifman, H. (1992). Alcohol and other social problems in Sweden: domestic and global issues. In J. Simpura and C. Tigerstedt (eds.), *Social Problems around the Baltic Sea: Report from the Baltica Study*. Helsinki: Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research.
- Leigh, B.C. (1989). In search of the seven dwarves: Issues of meaning in alcohol expectancy research. *Psychological Bulletin*, 105: 361-373.
- Leinwand, T.B. (1989). Spongy plebs, mighty lords and the dynamics of the alehouse (drinking in Shakespeare). *Journal of Medieval and Renaissance Studies*, 19(2): 159-184.
- Leland, J.H. (1976). *Firewater Myths: North American Indian Drinking and Alcohol Addiction*. New Brunswick: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies. Monograph No.11.
- Leland, J.H. (1980). Native American alcohol use: A review of the literature. In P. Mail and D. McDonald, *Tulapai to Tokay: A Bibliography of Alcohol Use and Abuse among Native Americans of North America*. New Haven: HRAF Press.
- Leland, J.H. (1981). The context of Native American drinking: what we know so far. In T.C. Harford and L.S. Gaines (eds.), *Social Drinking Contexts. NIAAA Research Monograph No. 7*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- LeMasters, E.E. (1975). *Blue-Collar Aristocrats: Life Styles at a Working-Class Tavern*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.
- Lemert, E.M. (1954). Alcohol and the Northwest Coast Indians. *University of California Publications in Culture and Society*, 2: 303-406.

- Lemert, E.M. (1958). The use of alcohol in three Salish Indian Tribes. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 19: 90-107.
- Lemert, E.M. (1962a). Alcohol, values and social control. In D.J. Pittman and C.R. Snyder (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns*. New York: Wiley.
- Lemert, E.M. (1962b). Alcohol use in Polynesia. *Tropical and Geographical Medicine*, 14: 183-191.
- Lemert, E.M. (1964). Forms and pathology of drinking in three Polynesian societies. *American Anthropologist*, 66: 361-374.
- Lemert, E.M. (1976). Koni, kona, kava: Orange beer culture of the Cook Islands. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 37: 565-585.
- Lemert, E.M. (1982). Drinking among American Indians. In E.L. Gomberg., H.R. White and J.A. Carpenter (eds.), *Alcohol, Science and Society Revisited*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- Lemert, E.M. (1991). Alcohol, values and social control. In D.J. Pittman and H.R. White (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined*. New Brunswick, NJ.: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Lemle, R. and Mishkind, M.E. (1989). Alcohol and masculinity. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 6: 213-222.
- Lemmens, P. (1991). *Measurements and Distributions of Alcohol Consumption*. The Hague: CIP-Gegevens Koninklijke Bibliotheek.
- Lender, M.E. (1973). Drunkenness as an offense in early New England: a study of "Puritan" attitudes. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 34: 353-366.
- Lender, M.E. (1982). *Drinking in America, A History*. New York: Free Press.
- Lender, M.E. and Martin, J.K. (1987). *Drinking in America: A History*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
- Lenke, L. (1989). *Alcohol and Criminal Violence: Time Series Analyses in a Comparative Perspective*. Edsbruck: Tryckt Av Akademitryck.
- Lenke, L. (1991). Patterns of alcohol consumption, temperance movements and drug policies: A historical and comparative study of relationships among drug use, its consequences and forms of drug control. *Sociologisk Forkning*, 28(4): 34-47.
- Leon, B. and Baarmann, E. (1991). *Auch Weisser Wein Macht Rote Nasen: Reichlich 600 Trinksprüche Gesammelt, Ausgewählt und mit Nachwort Versehen von Bernd Leon; Illustrationen von Erika Baarmann*. Berlin: Eulenspiegel.
- Leonard, K.E. and Blane, H.T. (1988). Alcohol expectancies and personality characteristics in young men. *Addictive Behaviour*, 13: 353-357.
- Leonard, K.E. and Senchak, M. (1993). Alcohol and premarital aggression in newlywed couples. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, Supplement 11: 96-108.
- Leonard, K.E., et al. (1985). Patterns of alcohol use and physically aggressive behaviour in men. *University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry*, : 279-287.
- Lester, D. (1991). Alcohol consumption and rates of personal violence in Australia. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 31 (1): 15-17.

- Lestrangle, M.T.de (1981). La consommation de 'bière de mil' à Eyolo, village Bassari du Senegal oriental. *Objets et Mondes*, 21 (13): 107-114.
- Levin, B.M. and Levin, M.B. (1988). Aktual'nye voprosy antialkogol'noi politiki (Actual issues in anti-alcohol policy). In B.M. Levin (ed.), *Healthy way of life and the fight against social illnesses*. Moskva nstitut Sotsiologii: Akdemii Nauk, SSSR.
- Levin, B.M. and Levin, M.B. (1990). The anti-alcohol campaign in the USSR: A dubious success. *World Health Forum*, 11 (3): 253-256.
- Levin, J.D. (1990). *Alcoholism: A biopsychosocial approach*. New York: Hemisphere Publishing.
- Levine, H.G. (1978). The discovery of addiction: Changing conceptions of habitual drunkenness in America. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 39: 143-174.
- Levine, H.G. (1981). The vocabulary of drunkenness. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 42(3): 1038-1051.
- Levine, H.G. (1983). The good creature of god and the demon rum: Colonial and 19th century American ideas about alcohol, accidents and crime. In R. Room and G. Collins (Eds.), *Alcohol and Disinhibition*. Washington, DC: US National Institute on Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse, Research Monograph No. 12.
- Levine, H.G. (1984a). What is an alcohol-related problem? *Journal of Drug Issues*, 4 (7): 45-60.
- Levine, H.G. (1984b). The alcohol problem in America: From temperance to alcoholism. *British Journal of Addiction*, 79: 109-119.
- Levine, H.G. (1987). Alcohol monopoly to protect the non-commercial sector of eighteenth-century Poland. In M. Douglas (ed.), *Constructive Drinking: Perspectives on Drink from Anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Levine, H.G. (1991). The promise and problems of alcohol sociology. In P.M. Roman (ed.), *The Development of Sociological Perspectives on Use and Abuse: Alcohol, Culture and Social Control Monograph Series*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Levine, H.G. (1992). Temperance cultures: Concern about alcohol problems in Nordic and English-speaking cultures. In M. Lader., G. Edwards and D.C. Drummond (eds.), *The Nature of Alcohol and Drug-Related Problems. (Society for the Study of Addiction, Monograph No. 2)*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Levinson, D. (1983). Social setting, cultural factors and alcohol-related aggression. In E. Gottheil, et al. (eds.), *Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Aggression*. Springfield: Charles C Thomas.
- Levy, J.H. (1971). Indian drinking: Problems of data collection and interpretation. In M. Chafetz (ed.), *Proceedings of the First Annual Alcoholism Conference*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.
- Levy, J.H. and Kunitz, S.J. (eds.) (1974). *Indian Drinking: Navajo Practices and Anglo-American Theories*. New York: Wiley.
- Levy, R.I. (1966). Ma'ohi drinking patterns in the Society Islands. *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, 75: 304-320.

- Lewis, M. (1992). *A Rum State : Alcohol and State Policy in Australia, 1788-1988*. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.
- Lex, B.W., Sholar, J.W., Bower, T. and Mendelson, J.H. (1991). Putative type II alcoholism characteristics in female third DUI offenders in Massachusetts: A pilot study. *Alcohol*, 8: 283-287.
- Li, H.Z and Rosenblood, L. (1994). Exploring factors influencing alcohol consumption among Chinese and Caucasians. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 55: 427-433.
- Lickiss, J.N. (1971). Alcohol and Aborigines in cross-cultural situations. *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, 6: 210-216.
- Lieberman, L. (1987). Jewish alcoholism and the disease concept. *Journal of Psychology and Judaism*, 11: 165-180.
- Lin, T.Y. and Lin, D.T.C. (1982). Alcoholism among the Chinese: Further observations of a low-risk population. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 6: 109-116.
- Lindman, R.E. (1997). Sober-state cortisol as a predictor of drunken violence. *Alcoholism & Alcoholism*. 32(5): 621-626.
- Lindman, R.E. and Lang, A.R. (1994). The alcohol-aggression stereotype: A cross-cultural comparison of beliefs. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 29(1): 1-13.
- Lindstrom, L. (1987). Drunkenness and gender on Tannu, Vanuata. In L. Lindstrom (ed.), *Drugs in Western Pacific Societies: Relations of Substance*. New York: University Press of America, ASAO Monograph 11.
- Linhart, S. (1986). Sakariba: Zone of “evaporation” between work and home. In J. Hendry and J. Webber (eds.), *Interpreting Japanese Society*. Oxford: Journal of the Anthropological Society of Oxford - Occasional publication No. 5.
- Linsky, A.S., Colby, J.P. and Straus, M.A. (1986). Drinking norms and alcohol-related problems in the United States. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 47: 384-393.
- Lint, J. de. (1980). Het alcoholgebruik in België en Nederland. In H. de Baere and J. Casselman (eds), *Het Alcoholprobleem*. Alphen a/d Rijn: Stafleu.
- Lint, J.de (1976). The epidemiology of alcoholism with specific reference to socio-cultural factors. In M.W. Everett., J.O. Waddell and D.B. Heath (eds.), *Cross-Cultural Approaches to the Study of Alcohol: An Interdisciplinary Perspective*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Listiak, A. (1974). Legitimate deviance and social class: Bar behavior during Grey Cup week. *Sociological Focus*, 7: 13-43.
- Little, K.W. (1979). Nobody knows the good times: Drinking in Athapaskan communities. *Journal of Anthropology at McMaster*, 5: 126-179.
- Littman, G. (1970). Alcoholism, illness, and social pathology among American Indians in transition. *American Journal of Public Health*, 60: 1769-1787.
- Littman, G. (1975). Women and alcohol: Facts and myths. *New Behaviour*, 24 July: 126-129.
- Litvak, K.B. (1992). Moonshining and alcohol consumption in the Russian village of the 1920s. *Otechestvennaya Istoriya*, 4: 74-88.
- Lloyd, S. and Taylor, A. (1986). *Public Drunkenness and the Role of a Designated Place*. Aberdeen: Dept. of Social Work, University of Aberdeen.

- Lobb, M.L. and Watts, D. (1989). *Native American Youth and Alcohol: an Annotated Bibliography*. New York: Greenwood Press.
- Lodewijckx, E. and Groof, V.De. (1990). Smoking and alcohol consumption by Flemish pregnant women. *Journal of Biosocial Science*, 22 (1): 43-51.
- Loizos, P. and Papataxiarchis, E. (eds.) (1991). *Contested Identities. Gender and Kinship in Modern Greece*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Lolli, G., Serianni, E., Golder, G. and Luzzato-Fegiz, P. (1958). *Alcohol in Italian Culture: Food and wine in relation to sobriety among Italians and Italian Americans*. New York: Free Press.
- Lombardi Satriani, L.M. (1990). In vino veritas: Note sul tema del vino nell'orizzonte folklorico meridionale. *Alcologia*, 2(1): 33-40.
- Lomnitz, L. (1973). Alcohol and culture: The historical evolution of drinking patterns among the Mapuche. In M.W. Everett., J.O. Waddell and D.B. Heath (eds.), *Cross-Cultural Approaches to the Study of Alcohol: An Interdisciplinary Perspective*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Lomnitz, L. (1973). Influencia de los cambios políticos y económicos en la ingestión del alcohol: El caso mapuche. *América Indígena*, 33: 133-150.
- London, J. (1981 [1913]). *John Barleycorn*. Santa Cruz: Western Tanager.
- Longmate, N. (1968). *The Waterdrinkers*. London: Hamish Hamilton.
- Lord President. (1991). Lord President's Report on Action Against Alcohol Misuse. *London: HMSO*.
- Loubère, L.A. (1978). *The Red and the White: A History of wine in France and Italy in the nineteenth century*. Albany: SUNY Press.
- Lowe, G. (1984). Alcohol and alcoholism. In D. Sanger and D. Blackmann (eds.), *Aspects of Psychopharmacology*. London: Methuen.
- Lowe, G. (1986). Booze and the Muse: Experiments on alcohol and creativity. *Bulletin of the British Psychological Society*, 39: A79.
- Lowery, S.A. (1980). Soap and booze in the afternoon: An analysis of the portrayal of alcohol use in daytime serials. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 41: 829-837.
- Loyola, L.J. (1986). The use of alcohol among Indians and Ladinos in Chiapas, Mexico. *Studies in Third World Societies*, 37: 125-148.
- Lubben, J.E., Chi, I. and Kitano, H.H.L. (1988). Exploring Filipino American drinking behaviour. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 49: 26-29.
- Lubben, J.E., Chi, I. and Kitano, H.H.L. (1989). The relative influence of social factors on Korean drinking behavior in Los Angeles. *Advances in Alcohol and Substance Abuse*, 8(1): 1-17.
- Lutz, H.F. (1922). *Viticulture and Brewing in the Ancient Orient*. Leipzig and New York: J.C. Hinrichs.
- MacAndrew, C. and Edgerton, R.B. (1969). *Drunken Comportment: A Social Explanation*. Chicago: Aldine.
- Macdonald, S. (1994). Whisky, women and the Scottish drinking problem. A view from the Highlands. In M. McDonald (ed.), *Gender, Drink and Drugs*. Oxford: Berg.

- Macrory, B. (1952). The tavern and the community. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 13: 609-637.
- Maddox, G.L. (ed.) (1970). *The Domesticated Drug: Drinking among collegians*. New Haven: College and University Press.
- Maddox, G.L. and McCall, B.C. (1964). *Drinking Among Teenagers: A sociological interpretation of alcohol use by high-school students*. New Brunswick, NJ.: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Madsen, W. and Madsen, C. (1969). The cultural study of Mexican drinking behaviour. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 30 (3): 701-718.
- Magnin, P. (1985). Drunkenness - Sources, lives and graves (Physiological aspects of and general reflections on alcohol use). *Corps Ecrit*, 13: 29-38.
- Magnusson, L. and Ruderman, J. (1990). Protoindustrialization, culture and social drinking in Sweden [1800-1850]. *Annales - Economies Societies Civilisations*, 45(1): 21-36.
- Mail, P.D. (1980). American Indian drinking behavior: Some possible causes and solutions. *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*, 26: 28-39.
- Mail, P.D. (1989). American Indians, stress and alcohol. *American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research*, 3 (2): 7-26.
- Mail, P.D. and McDonald, D.R. (1980). *Tulapai to Tokay: A Bibliography of Alcohol Use and Abuse among Native Americans of North America*. New Haven: HRAF Press.
- Mäkelä, K. (1975). Consumption level and cultural drinking patterns as determinants of alcohol problems. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 5: 344-357.
- Mäkelä, K. (1979a). *Unrecorded Consumption of Alcohol in Finland 1950-75*. Helsinki: Social Research Institute of Alcohol Studies.
- Mäkelä, K. (1979b). Holocultural generalizations and historical fluctuations in aggregate drinking. *Drinking and Drug Practices Surveyor*, 15: 11-14.
- Mäkelä, K. (1984). Attitudes towards drunkenness in four scandinavian countries. *British Medical Journal*, 287: 809-811.
- Mäkelä, K. (1986). Attitudes towards drunkenness in four scandinavian countries. In T. Babor (ed.), *Alcohol and Culture*. New York: Annals of the New York Academy of Science, 272.
- Mäkelä, K. (1994). Rates of attrition among the membership of Alcoholics Anonymous in Finland. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 55: 91-95.
- Mäkelä, K. and Tigerstedt, C. (1993). Changing responsibilities of Nordic alcohol monopolies. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 20: 189-202.
- Mäkelä, K., Room, R., Single E. and Walsh, B. (1981). *Alcohol, Society and the State, vol. 1: A Comparative Study of Alcohol Control*. Toronto, Canada: Addiction Research Foundation.
- Makkai, T. and McAllister, I. (1990). Alcohol consumption across the life cycle in Australia, 1985-1988. *Drug and Alcohol Dependency*, 25: 305-313.
- Malape, T.B. (1989). Alcohol-related problems in Swaziland. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 16: 43-58.
- Malcolm, E. (1986). *"Ireland sober, Ireland free": Drink and temperance in nineteenth-century Ireland*. Syracuse, New York: Syracuse University Press.

- Malka, R., Fouquet, P and Vachonfrance, G. (1983). *Alcoologie*. Paris: Masson.
- Mancall, P. (1993). The bewitching tyranny of custom: The social costs of Indian drinking in colonial America. *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, 17(2): 15-42.
- Mandelbaum, D.G. (1965). Alcohol and culture. *Current Anthropology*, 6 (3): 281-293.
- Mangin, W. (1957). Drinking among Andean Indians. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 18: 55-65.
- Mann, R.E., Vogel-Sprott, M. and Genest, M. (1983). Alcohol and cognition; some preliminary observations. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 44, 5: 900-910.
- Manning, B. and Tuguz, H.K. (1992). A cross-cultural comparison of students' connotative meanings for alcohol, marijuana, cocaine and hashish. *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*, 28(1): 86-97.
- Manning, F.E. (1979). *Black Clubs in Bermuda: Ethnography of a Play World*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.
- Marechal, C. and Choquet, M. (1990). Alcohol prevention among adolescents: a French experiment. *Drug And Alcohol Dependence*, 26: 227-233.
- Maretzki, T.W. and Maretzki, H. (1963). Taira: an Okinawan village. In B.B. Whiting (ed.), *Six Cultures: Studies of Child Rearing*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Maril, R.L., Zavaleta, A.N. (1979). Drinking patterns of low-income Mexican American women. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 40: 480-484.
- Marin, G., Posner, S.F. and Kinyon, J.B. (1993). Alcohol expectancies among Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites: Role of drinking status and acculturation. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioural Sciences*, 15 (3): 373-381.
- Marino, V. and Colombo, P. (1991). Alcohol and Lifestyle: Research on 6000 Subjects at Varese District. *36th International Institute on the Prevention and Treatment of Alcoholism. Stockholm*.
- Marinovich, N., Larsson, O. and Barber, K. (1976). Comparative metabolism rates of ethanol in adults of Aboriginal and European descent. *Medical Journal of Australia*, 7, Special supplement 1: 44-46.
- Marlatt, G.A. and Rohsenow, D.J. (1980). Cognitive processes in alcohol use: expectancy and the balanced placebo design. In K. Mello (ed.), *Advances in Substance Abuse: Behavioral and Biological Research*. Greenwich: JAI Press.
- Mars, G. (1987). Longshore drinking, economic security and union politics in Newfoundland. In M. Douglas (ed.), *Constructive Drinking: Perspectives on Drink from Anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Mars, G. and Altman, Y. (1987). Alternative mechanism of distribution in a Soviet economy. In M. Douglas (ed.), *Constructive Drinking: Perspectives on Drink from Anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Marsh, A., Dobbs, J. and White, A. (1986). *Adolescent Drinking: A Survey Carried Out on Behalf of the Department of Health and Social Security and the Scottish Home Office and Health Department*. London: HMSO.
- Marsh, P. (1978). *Aggro: The Illusion of Violence*. London: Dent.
- Marsh, P. (1991). Industry-funded research does not lack objectivity (letter). *British Medical Journal*, May: 1077-1078.

- Marsh, P. (1993). Alcohol-related conflict, aggression and violence. *Proceedings of the 22nd International Medical Advisory Conference, London.*
- Marsh, P. and Campbell, A. (eds.) (1982). *Aggression and Violence.* Oxford: Blackwell.
- Marsh, P. and Fox, K. (1993). Alcohol controls, crime and social problems in the European Community. In The Amsterdam Group, *Alcoholic Beverages and European Society: A Report by the Amsterdam Group.* [No place]: The Amsterdam Group.
- Marsh, P. and Fox-Kibby, K. (1992). *Drinking and Public Disorder.* London: The Portman Group.
- Marsh, P., Rosser, E. and Harré, R. (1978). *The Rules of Disorder.* London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Marshall, M. (1974). Research bibliography of alcohol and kava studies in Oceania. *Micronesia*, 10: 299-306.
- Marshall, M. (1975). The politics of prohibition on Namoluk Atoll. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 36: 597-610.
- Marshall, M. (1976). A review and appraisal of alcohol and kava studies in Oceania. In M.W. Everett., J.O. Waddell and D.B. Heath (eds.), *Cross-Cultural Approaches to the Study of Alcohol: An Interdisciplinary Perspective.* The Hague: Mouton.
- Marshall, M. (1979). *Weekend Warriors: Alcohol in a Micronesian culture.* California: Mayfield.
- Marshall, M. (1981). A Summary of the IASER Conference on Alcohol Use and Abuse in Papua New Guinea. *IASER Discussion paper 37, Institute of Applied Sociology and Economic Research, Boroko.*
- Marshall, M. (1983). "Four hundred rabbits": An anthropological view of ethanol as a disinhibitor. In R. Room and G. Collins (eds.), *Drinking and Disinhibition: Nature and Meaning of the Link. NIAAA Research Monograph No. 12.* Washington DC: United States Government Printing Office.
- Marshall, M. (1985). Social thought, cultural belief and alcohol. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 15: 63-71.
- Marshall, M. (1987). Young men's work: Alcohol use in the contemporary Pacific. In A.B. Robillard and A.J. Marsella (eds.), *Contemporary Issues in Mental Health Research in the Pacific Islands.* Honolulu: Hawaii Press.
- Marshall, M. (1988). Alcohol consumption as a public health problem in Papua New Guinea. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 23 (6): 573-589.
- Marshall, M. (1990). Combining insights from epidemiological and ethnographic data to investigate substance use in Truk, Federated States of Micronesia. *British Journal of Addiction*, 85: 1457-1468.
- Marshall, M. (1991). Beverage alcohol and other psychoactive substance use by young people in Chuuk, Federated States of Micronesia (Eastern Caroline Islands). *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 18: 331-371.
- Marshall, M. (ed.) (1979). *Beliefs, Behaviors and Alcohol Beverages: A cross-cultural survey.* Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press.
- Marshall, M. and Marshall, L.B. (1975). Opening Pandora's bottle: reconstructing Micronesians' early contact with alcoholic beverages. *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, 84: 441-465.

- Marshall, M. and Marshall, L.B. (1976). Holy and unholy spirits: The effects of missionization on alcohol use in eastern Micronesia. *Journal of Pacific History*, 11: 135-166.
- Marshall, M. and Marshall, L.B. (1990). *Silent Voices Speak. Women and Prohibition in Truk*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing.
- Martin, C. and Casswell, S. (1987). Types of female drinkers: a multivariate study. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 49, 3: 273-280.
- Martin, C., Wyllie, A. and Casswell, S. (1992). Types of New Zealand drinkers and their associated alcohol-related problems. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 22: 773-796.
- Martinez, R.N. and Martin, L. (1987). Patronos de consumo de alcohol en la comunidad de Madrid. *Comunidad y Drogas*, 5-6: 39-62.
- Masse, K. (1993). The fair, the pub and the theater: Workers culture in the Ruhr region between commerce and controls, 185-1914. *Zeitschrift für Volkskunde*. 89(2): 277-278.
- Maskell, H.P. (1927). *The Taverns Of Old England*. London: Allan & Co.
- Maskell, H.P. and Gregory, E.W. (1912). *Old Country Inns*. London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons.
- Mass Observation (1943). *The Pub and the People: A Worktown Study*. London: Victor Gollancz Ltd.
- Maula, J., Lindblad, M. and Tigerstedt, C. (eds.) (1990). *Alcohol in Developing Countries*. Helsinki: Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research.
- May, C. (1991). Research on alcohol education for young people: A critical review of the literature. *Health Education Journal*, 50: 195-199.
- May, C. (1993a). A burning issue? Adolescent alcohol use in Britain 1970-1991. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 27: 109-115.
- May, C. (1993b). Control policies and youthful alcohol misuse: Effecting normative change? *Addiction Research*, 1: 97-108.
- May, C. (ed.) (1992). *Register of United Kingdom Alcohol Research 1991-1992*. Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh.
- May, P.A. (1977). Explanations of native American drinking: A literature review. *Plains Anthropologist*, 22: 223-232.
- May, P.A. (1994). The epidemiology of alcohol abuse among American Indians: The mythical and real properties. *American Culture and Research Journal*, 18(2): 121-143.
- Mayer, J.E. and Filstead, W.J. (1980). *Adolescence and Alcohol*. Massachusetts: Ballinger.
- Maynard, E. (1969). Drinking as part of an adjustment syndrome among the Oglala Sioux. *Pine Ridge Research Bulletin*, 9: 35-51.
- McAllister, P.A. (1988). Political aspects of Xhosa beer drink oratory. *English in Africa*, 15(1): 83-95.
- McAllister, P.A. (1993). Indigenous beer in Southern Africa: Functions and fluctuations. *African Studies*, 52 (1): 71-88.
- McAndrew, C. and Edgerton, R.D. (1969). *Drunken Comportment: A Social Explanation*. Chicago: Aldine.

- McAnulty, R.D., McGuire L.E., Minder, C. and McAnulty, D.P. (1989). A cross-cultural comparison of attitudes toward alcohol among French and United States college students. *The International Journal of the Addictions*, 24 (12): 1229-1236.
- McCarthy, M.J.F. (1911). *Irish Land and Irish Liberty*. London: Scott.
- McCarthy, R. (ed.) (1959). *Drinking and Intoxication: Selected Readings in Social Attitudes and Controls*. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press.
- McCarty, D., Morrison, S. and Mills, K.C. (1983). Attitudes, beliefs and alcohol use: an analysis of relationships. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 44: 328-341.
- McClelland, D.C., Davis, W.N., Kalin, R. and Wanner, E. (1972). *The Drinking Man: Alcohol and Human Motivation*. New York: Free Press.
- McCormack, T. (1986). The wets and the dries: Binary images of women and alcohol in popular culture. *Communication*, 9(1): 43-64.
- McDonald, M. (1994a). A social-anthropological view of gender, drink and drugs. In M. McDonald (ed.), *Gender, Drink and Drugs*. Oxford: Berg.
- McDonald, M. (1994b). Drinking and identity in the West of France. In M. McDonald (ed.), *Gender, Drink and Drugs*. Oxford: Berg.
- McDonald, M. (ed.) (1994). *Gender, Drink and Drugs*. Oxford: Berg.
- McDonnel, R. and Maynard, A. (1985a). Counting the cost of alcohol: gaps in the epidemiological knowledge. *Community Medicine*, 7: 4-17.
- McDonnel, R. and Maynard, A. (1985b). The costs of alcohol misuse. *British Journal of Addiction*, 80: 27-35.
- McDonogh, G.W. (1992). Bars, gender and virtue: Myth and practice in Barcelona's barrio chino. *Anthropological Quarterly*, 65: 19-33.
- McElduff, P. and Dobson, A.J. (1997). How much alcohol and how often? Population based case-control study of alcohol consumption and risk of a major coronary event. *British Medical Journal*. 314;1159-1164.
- McGee, R.J. (1987). Metaphorical substitution in a Lacandon Maya ritual song. *Anthropological Linguistics*, 29: 105-118.
- McGill, A. (ed.) (1969). *Pub: A Celebration*. London: Longmans.
- McKeigue, P.M. and Karmi, G. (1993). Alcohol consumption and alcohol-related problems in Afro-Caribbeans and South Asians in the United Kingdom. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 28: 1-10.
- MCM Research. (1990). *Conflict and Violence in Pubs*. Oxford: MCM Research Ltd.
- MCM Research. (1993). *Keeping The Peace: A Guide to the Prevention of Alcohol-Related Disorder*. London: The Portman Group.
- McMichael, A.J., Potter, J.D. and Hetzel, B.S. (1979). Time trends in colo-rectal cancer mortality in relation to food and alcohol consumption: United States, United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 8: 295-303.
- McMurren, M. and Hollin, C.R. (1993). *Young Offenders and Alcohol-Related Crime: A Practitioner's Guidebook*. Chichester: J. Wiley.
- McNeill, A. (1993). Alcohol policies, problems and prevention trends: Country profile — U.K. *Alcologia*, 5: 43-46.

- Medina, C.E. and Marconi, J. (1970). Prevalencia de distintos tipos de bebedores en adultos mapuches de zona rural en Cautín. *Acta Psiquiátrica y Psicológica de América Latina*, 16: 273-285.
- Medina-Mora, M.E., et al. (1980a). El consumo de alcohol en la población del D.F. *Salud Pública Mex.*, 22(3): 281-288.
- Medina-Mora, M.E., et al. (1980b). Prevalencia de distintos tipos de bebedores de alcohol en Talcu. *Cuadernos Med. Soc.*, 21: 26-40.
- Mendelsohn, O.A. (1950). *The Earnest Drinker: A Short and Simple Account of Alcoholic Beverages (With a Glossary) for Curious Drinkers*. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd.
- Mendelson, J.H. and Mello, N.K. (1985). *Alcohol, Use and Abuse in America*. Boston: Little Brown.
- Mendoza, R. (1987). Consumo de alcohol y tabaco en los escolares españoles. *Comunidad y Drogas*, 5-6: 83-102.
- Mennell, S. (1985). *All Manners of Food: Eating and Taste In England and France from the Middle Ages to the Present*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- Meredith, W.M. (1889). *Dangers of Moderate Drinking*. London.
- Michel, R.H., McGovern, P.E. and Badler, V.R. (1992). Chemical evidence for ancient beer. *Nature*, 360: 24.
- Midford, R. (1993). Decriminalisation of public drunkenness in Australia: The process explained. *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, 28: 62-78.
- Mikalkevicius, A. and Sinkunas, S. (1992). Ideology and alcohol problems in Lithuania. In J. Simpura and C. Tigerstedt (eds.), *Social Problems around the Baltic Sea: Report from the Baltica Study*. Helsinki: Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research.
- Miles Cox, W. (ed.) (1987). *Treatment and Prevention of Alcohol Problems: A Research Manual*. Florida: Academic Press.
- Miles, J.G. (ed.) (1975). *Innkeeping: A Manual for Licensed Victuallers*. London: Barrie & Jenkins.
- Milgram, G.G. (1980). *Coping with Alcohol*. New York: Rosen Press.
- Milgram, G.G. (1993). Adolescents, alcohol and aggression. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, Supplement 11: 53-61.
- Miller, P. and Nirenberg, T. (eds.) (1984). *Prevention of Alcohol Abuse*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Mills, W. (1985). Cape smoke: alcohol issues in the Cape Colony in the nineteenth century. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 12: 221-248.
- Minai, K. (1986). *Trends in Alcoholic Beverage Consumption in Postwar Japan: An Analysis and Interpretation of Aggregate Data*. Singapore: National University of Singapore, Department of Japanese Studies.
- Minieri, L. (1982). Vini Usus Feminis Ignotus. *Labeo*, 28: 150-163.
- Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo (1984). *Estudio de los hábitos de consumo de alcohol en la población adulta Española*. Madrid: Secretaria General Técnica, Servicio de Publicaciones.

- Mizoi, Y., Tatsuno, I.Y., Fujiwara, S., Adachi, J. and Hishida, S. (1979). Relationship between facial flushing and blood acetaldehyde levels after alcohol intake. *Biochemistry and Behavior*, 10: 303-311.
- Modonutti, G.B., Buttolo, R. and Marti-Tusquets, J.L. (1990). Evaluacion de la disponibilidad del alcohol y otras datos en los paises mediterraneos. *Psicopatologia*, 10(2): 60.
- Moeran, B. (1986). One over the seven: Sake drinking in a Japanese pottery community. In J. Hendry and J. Webber (eds.), *Interpreting Japanese Society*. Oxford: Journal of the Anthropological Society of Oxford - Occasional publication No. 5.
- Mohan, D. and Sharma, H.K. (1985). International review series: Alcohol and alcohol problems research 6. India. *British Journal of Addiction*, 80: 351-355.
- Mohatt, G. (1972). The sacred water: The quest for personal power through drinking among the Teton Sioux. In D.C. McClelland., W.N. Davis and E. Wanner (eds.), *The Drinking Man: Alcohol and Human Motivation*. New York: Free Press.
- Molamu, L. (1989). Alcohol in Botswana: A historical overview. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 16 (1): 3-42.
- Monarca, S., Donato, F., Modolo, M.A., Brunelli, L., Spiazzi, R., Pasquale, L. and Nardi, G. (1991). Drinking habits among high school students in Perugia, Italy in 1981 and 1988. Time trends and correlates. *International Journal of Addictions*, 26 (10): 1107-1122.
- Monkton, H.A. (1969). *A History of the English Public House*. London: Bodley Head.
- Monteiro, M.G., Klein, J.L. and Schuckit, M.A. (1991). High levels of sensitivity to alcohol in young adult Jewish men: A pilot study. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 52: 464-469.
- Montonen, M. (1986). Alcohol and drinking on Finnish television. *Alkoholipolitiikka*, 51 (2): 63-73.
- Moore, D. (1990). Drinking, the construction of ethnic identity and social process in a Western Australian youth subculture. *British Journal of Addiction*, 85 (10): 1265-1278.
- Moore, D. (1992). Beyond the bottle: introducing anthropological debate to research into Aboriginal alcohol use. *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, 27(3): 173-193.
- Moore, E.C. (1897). The social value of the saloon. *American Journal of Sociology*, 3: 1-12.
- Moore, M. and Weiss, S. (1991). Alcohol drinking among Moslem and Druze adolescents in Israel in 1990. *Drug and Alcohol Dependency*, 28: 189-193.
- Morawski, J. and Swiatkiewicz, G. (1987). Alcohol in employment settings in Poland. *Employee Assistance Quarterly*, 3: 105-119.
- Morewood, S. (1838). *A Philosophical and Statistical History of the Invention and Customs of Ancient and Modern Nations in the Manufacture and Use of Inebriating Liquors - Together with an Extensive Illustration of the Consumption and Effects of Opium*. Dublin: William Curry, Jun. and William Carson.
- Morgan, M.C. (1982). Alcohol and nutrition. *British Medical Bulletin*, 38: 21-129.
- Morgan, M.C., Wingard, D.L. and Felice, M.E. (1984). Subcultural differences in alcohol use among youth. *Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, 5(3): 191-195.
- MORI. (1989). *Involvement of Pubs in Charitable and Community Work*. London: MORI.
- MORI. (1990). *The Public's Attitudes Towards Pubs*. London: MORI.

- MORI. (1992a). *Public Attitudes Towards Pubs*. London: MORI.
- MORI. (1992b). *Public Views of The Brewing Industry*. London: MORI.
- Morley, S. (1862). *The Drinking Usages of the Commercial Room*. London.
- Morris, C. (1979). Maize beer in the economics, politics and religion of the Inca Empire. In C. Gastineau., W. Darby and T. Turner (eds.), *Fermented Food Beverages in Nutrition*. New York: Academic Press.
- Morrison, J.H. and Moreira, J. (eds.) (1988). *Tempered by Rum: Rum in the History of the Maritime Provinces*. Porters Lake, Nova Scotia: Pottersfield Press.
- Moscoso, P. and Arturo, C. (1987). *Con la Vida a Cuestas: Testimonio de Cargadores Alcohólicos en Cochabamba*. Oruro, Bolivia: Centro de Investigación y Servicio Popular.
- Moser, J. (1977). Community responses to alcohol-related problems: A World Health Organisation research proposal. *Alcoholism (NY)*, 1: 267-270.
- Moser, J. (1985). *Alcohol Policies in National Health and Development Planning: Including a Summary of the Technical Discussions Held During the 35th World Health Assembly 1982*. Geneva: World Health Organisation.
- Moser, J. (1992). *Alcohol Problems, Policies and Programmes in Europe*. Copenhagen: World Health Organisation.
- Moser, J. (ed.) (1980). *Prevention of Alcohol-Related Problems. National and Sub-National Profiles of Alcohol use, Alcohol-Related Problems and Preventive Measures, Policies and Programmes*. Geneva: World Health Organisation (Unpublished document WHO/MNH/80.18).
- Moskalewicz, J. (1981). Alcohol: community and symbol in Polish society. In E. Single., P. Morgan and J. de Liut (eds.), *Alcohol, Society and the State. Volume 2: The Social History of Control Policy in Seven Countries*. Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation.
- Moskalewicz, J. (1993a). Lessons to be learnt from Poland's attempt at moderating its consumption of alcohol. *Addiction*, 88 (Supplement): 135S-142S.
- Moskalewicz, J. (1993b). Privatization of the alcohol arena in Poland. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 20: 263-275.
- Mougne, C., MacLennan, R. and Sirirat, A. (1982). Smoking, chewing and drinking in Ban Pong, Northern Thailand. *Social Science and Medicine*, 16 (1): 99-106.
- Mphi, M. (1994). Female alcoholism problems in Lesotho. *Addiction*, 89: 945-949.
- Mulford, H.A. (1994). What I would most like to know - What if alcoholism had not been invented? The dynamics of American alcohol mythology. *Addiction*, 89: 517-520.
- Mullen, K. (1993). *A Healthy Balance: Glaswegian Men Talking About Health, Tobacco and Alcohol*. Aldershot: Avebury.
- Mullen, K., Blaxter, M. and Dyer, S. (1986). Religion and attitudes towards alcohol use in the Western Isles. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 18(1): 51-72.
- Muller, R., Cardia, L., Eiretillat, F. and Levy, M. (1983). Intérêts, attitudes et besoins d'information des jeunes à regard de l'alcool. *Dogalcool*, 4: 35-57.

- Murdoch, D.D. (1988). The influence of dose, beverage type and sex of interactor on female bar patrons' verbal aggression. *The International Journal of the Addictions*, 23: 953-966.
- Murdoch, D.D. and Pihl, R.O. (1988). The influence of beverage type on aggression in males in the natural setting. *Aggressive Behaviour*, 14: 325-335.
- Murphy, J.M. (1992). Contributions of anthropology and sociology to alcohol epidemiology. In J. Helzer and G.J. Canino (eds.), *Alcoholism in North America, Europe and Asia*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
- Murray, M. and McMillan, C. (1993). Problem drinking in Northern Ireland: Results of a community survey using the CAGE questionnaire. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 28: 477-483.
- Myers, T. (1986). An analysis of context and alcohol consumption in a group of criminal events. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 21: 389-395.
- Nadeau, L.; Mercier, C. and Bourgeois, L. (1984). *Les femmes et l'alcool en Amerique du nord et au Quebec*. Quebec: Presses de l'Universite du Quebec.
- Nahoum-Grappe, V. (1987). The social use of alcohol: Words and behaviour in France between 1750 and 1850. *Social Science Information*, 26 (2): 435-449.
- Nahoum-Grappe, V. (1995). France. In D.B. Heath (ed.), *International Handbook on Alcohol and Culture*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood.
- Nakamura, K., Tanaka, A. and Takano, T. (1993). The social cost of alcohol abuse in Japan. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 54: 618-625.
- Naranjo, C.A. and Bremner, K.E. (1993). Behavioral correlates of alcohol intoxication. *Addiction*, 88(1): 25-35.
- Nason, J.D. (1975). Sardines and other fried fish: The consumption of alcoholic beverages on a Micronesian island. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 36: 611-625.
- National Symposium on Alcohol Misuse and Violence. (1994). *Proceedings of the National Symposium on Alcohol Misuse and Violence, 1-3 December 1993*. Canberra: Commonwealth Of Australia.
- Natkin, R. (1985). The suburban pub in Finland: the women's viewpoint. In E. Single and T. Storm (eds.), *Public Drinking and Public Policy*. Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation.
- Neate, P. (1994). Ethnographic notebook: Being a homeboy: Youth culture around a bar in Harare, Zimbabwe. *Cambridge Anthropology*. 17(3): 69-87.
- Neff, J.A. (1991). Race, ethnicity and drinking patterns: The role of demographic factors, drinking motives and expectancies. In D.J. Pittman and H.R. White (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined*. New Brunswick, NJ.: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Neff, J.A. and Hoppe, S.K. (1992). Acculturation and drinking patterns among United States Anglos, Blacks and Mexican-Americans. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 27(3): 293-308.
- Neff, J.A., Prihoda, T.J. and Hoppe, S.K. (1991). "Machismo," self-esteem, education, and high maximum drinking among Anglo, Black and Mexican-American male drinkers. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 52 (5): 458-463.
- Nelson, L. (1977). Alcoholism in Zuni, New Mexico. *Preventive Medicine*, 6: 152-166.
- Nerad, J.M. (1993). Alcohol problems in Czecho-Slovakia. *Alcologia*, 5: 29-35.

- Nero, K. (1990). The hidden pain: Drunkenness and domestic violence in Palau. *Pacific Studies*, 13(3): 63-92.
- Netting, R.M. (1964). Beer as a locus of value among the West African Kofyar. *American Anthropologist*, 66: 375-383.
- Neve, R.J.M., et al. (1993). Developments in drinking behaviour in the Netherlands from 1958 to 1989, a cohort analysis. *Addiction*, 88 (5): 611-621.
- Newlin, D.B. (1989). The skin-flushing response: Autonomic, self-report and conditioned responses to repeated administrations of alcohol in Asian men. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 98: 421-425.
- Newlove, D. (1981). *Those Drinking Days*. New York: Junction Books.
- Ngokwey, N. (1987). Varieties of palm wine among the Lele of the Kasai. In M. Douglas (ed.), *Constructive Drinking: Perspectives on Drink from Anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Nielsen, H.W., et al. (1991). Use of alcohol and narcotics among Danish adolescents in the 1980s. *Ugeskrift for Laeger*, 153 (17): 1189-1193.
- Nieuwkerk, K.van (1992). Female entertainers in Egypt: Drinking and gender roles. In D. Gefou-Madianou (ed.), *Alcohol, Gender and Culture*. London: Routledge.
- Norbeck, E. (1954). *Takashima: A Japanese Fishing Community*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press.
- Nordlund, S., Holme, I. and Tamsfoss, S. (1994). Randomized response estimates for the purchase of smuggled liquor in Norway. *Addiction*, 89: 401-405.
- Norstrom, T. (1988). Alcohol and suicide in Scandinavia. *British Journal of Addiction*, 83: 553-559.
- NTC Publications. (1994). *The Drink Pocket Book 1994*. Henley-on-Thames: NTC Publications Ltd.
- Ntusi, T. (1989). Alcohol abuse: Contamination by Western influences of the rural African village. *Medical Law International*, 8: 53-57.
- Nunes-Dinis, M.C. and Lowe, L. (1992). Summary of results of a comparative study of alcohol-related problems and solutions - Spain and Portugal. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 27(6): 649-664.
- Nusbaumer, M.R., Mauss, A.L. and Pearson, D.C. (1982). Draughts and Drunks: The contributions of taverns and bars to excessive drinking in America. *Deviant Behavior*, 3: 329-357.
- Nye, R. (1984). *Crime, Madness and Politics in Modern France: The Medical Concept of National Decline*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Nyström, M. (1992). Positive and negative consequences of alcohol drinking among young university students in Finland. *British Journal of Addiction*, 87: 715-722.
- Nyström, M., Persalo, J. and Salaspuro, M. (1993). Alcohol-use patterns in young university students in Finland. *Scandinavian Journal of Primary Health Care*, 11: 151-156.
- O'Brien, J.M. (1980a). Alexander and Dionysus: The invisible enemy. *Annals of Scholarship*, 1: 83-105.
- O'Brien, J.M. (1980b). The enigma of Alexander: The alcohol factor. *Annals of Scholarship*, 1: 31-46.

- O'Brien, J.M. and Seller, S.C. (1982). Attributes of alcohol in the Old Testament. *Drinking and Drug Practices Surveyor*, 18: 18-24.
- O'Callaghan, F., Wilks, J. and Callan, V.J. (1990). Extending upon student drinking patterns in an Australian population. *Drugs and Alcohol Review*, 9: 239-244.
- O'Carroll, M.D. (1979). *The Relationship of Religion and Ethnicity to Drinking Behavior: A Study of North European Immigrants in the United States*. Berkeley: D.P.H., University of California.
- O'Connor, J. (1978). *The Young Drinkers: A cross-national study of social and cultural influences*. London: Tavistock.
- O'Farrell, T.J. and Weyand, C.A. (1983). *Alcohol and Sexuality: An Annotated Bibliography on Alcohol Use, Alcoholism and Sexual Behavior*. Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press.
- O'Gorman, P.W. (1908). *Moderate Drinking: Is it Innocent and Salutory? Revised from the 4th ed.* London.
- O'Malley, S.S. and Maisto, S.A. (1985). Effects of family drinking history and expectancies on responses to alcohol in men. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 46: 289-297.
- O'Rourke, P.J. (1992). *Give War a Chance: Eyewitness Accounts of Mankind's Struggle Against Tyranny, Injustice and Alcohol-Free Beer*. New York: Atlantic Monthly Press.
- Obayemi, A.M.U. (1976). Alcohol usage in an African society. In M.W. Everett., J.O. Waddell, and D.B. Heath (eds.), *Cross-Cultural Approaches to the Study of Alcohol: An Interdisciplinary Perspective*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Obot, I.S. (1993). *Drinking Behaviour and Attitudes in Nigeria: A General Population Survey (in the Middle Belt Region)*. Jos, Nigeria: University of Jos, Centre for Development Studies.
- Odegard, K. (1992). In vino veritas: Agriculture, wine and trade in Roman Italy. *Historisk Tidsskrift*, 71(3): 291-303.
- Oliver, B. (1932). English Inns. *RIBA Journal*, 39: 545-567.
- Oliver, B. (1947). *The Renaissance of the English Public House*. London: Faber & Faber.
- Omolo, O.E. and Dhadphale, M. (1987). Alcohol use among Khat (Catha) chewers in Kenya. *British Journal of Addiction*, 82: 97-99.
- Omori, M. (1978). Social and economic utility of the "Omuramba": The Chiga sorghum beer. *Senri Ethnological Studies*, 1: 89-104.
- Onselen, C.van. (1976). Randlords and rotgut 1886-1905: An essay on the role of alcohol in the development of European imperialism and South African capitalism. *History Workshop*, 2.
- Orcutt J.D. (1991). The social integration of beers and peers: Situational contingencies in drinking and intoxication. In D.J. Pittman and H.R. White (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined*. New Brunswick, NJ.: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Orcutt J.D. (1993). Happy hour and social lubrication: Evidence on mood setting rituals of drinking time. *Journal of Drug issues*, 23 (3): 389-407.
- Orford, J. and Harwin, J. (eds.) (1982). *Alcohol and the Family*. London: Croom Helm.
- Oshodin, O. (1984). Parental influences upon alcohol use by teenagers in Benin City, Nigeria. *Journal of the Royal Society of Health*, 104(3): 106-107, 110.

- Oshodin, O.G. (1995). Nigeria. In D.B. Heath (ed.), *International Handbook on Alcohol and Culture*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood.
- Österberg, E. (1986). Alcohol-related problems in cross-national perspective: Results of the ISACE study. In T.F. Babor (ed.), *Alcohol and Culture: Comparative Perspectives from Europe and America*. New York: New York Academy of Sciences.
- Österberg, E. (1989). Finland. In M. Plant (ed.), *Alcohol-related problems in high risk groups*. Copenhagen: World Health Organisation.
- Österberg, E. (1990). Would a more liberal control policy increase alcohol consumption? *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 17: 545-573.
- Österberg, E. (1992). Effects of alcohol control measures on alcohol consumption. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 27(2): 209-225.
- Oto, T. (1983). Alcoholic beverages in Japanese society. In Kodansha, *Kodansha Encyclopedia of Japan*. Tokyo: Kodansha.
- Paakkanen, P. (1986). Cultural continuity in Finnish drinking: Alcohol in Finnish literature in 1911-1912 and 1972. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 13 (2): 187-211.
- Paakkanen, P. (1989). Verbal descriptions of drinking occasions as interpreters of alcohol culture. *Alkoholipolitiikka*, 54: 188-198.
- Pagés, L.F. (1976). Modos culturales del beber en los aborígenes del Chaco. *Acta Psiquiátrica de América Latina*, 22: 21-45.
- Pailler, J.M. (1988). *Bacchanalia. La Répression de 196 av. J.-C. à Rome et en Italie*. Rome.
- Paine, H.J. (1977). Attitudes and patterns of alcohol use among Mexican Americans: Implications for service delivery. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 38: 544-553.
- Palmer, R. (1994). Extrapatial production of wine in Bronze-Age Crete. *American Journal of Archaeology*, 98(2): 332.
- Pan, L. (1975). Alcohol in Colonial Africa. *Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies Monograph 2, Helsinki*.
- Pandina, R.J. (1982). Effects of alcohol on psychological processes. In E.L. Gomberg., H.R. White and J.A. Carpenter (eds.), *Alcohol, Science and Society Revisited*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- Pandina, R.J., White, H.R. and Milgram, G.G. (1991). Assessing youthful drinking patterns. In D.J. Pittman and H.R. White (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined*. New Brunswick, NJ.: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Papagaroufali, E. (1992). Uses of alcohol among women: Games of resistance, power and pleasure. In D. Gefou-Madianou (ed.), *Alcohol, Gender and Culture*. London: Routledge.
- Papageorgis, C. (1987). *Peri Methys - About Drunkenness*. Athens: Roes.
- Paredes, A. (1975). Social control of drinking among the Aztec Indians of Mesoamerica. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 36: 1139-1153.
- Park, J. (1990). Only "those" women: Women and the control of alcohol in New Zealand. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 17 (2): 221-250.
- Park, J. (1991). Beyond stereotypes: A study of some New Zealand women alcohol drinkers. *Australian Journal of Public Health*, 15: 202-206.

- Park, J. (1992). Interested parties: A discussion of public statements in the alcohol arena. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology*, 28 (3): 351-368.
- Park, J. (1995). New Zealand. In D.B. Heath (ed.), *International Handbook on Alcohol and Culture*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood.
- Parker, D.A. and Harman, M.S. (1978). The distribution of consumption model of prevention of alcohol problems: A critical assessment. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 39: 377-399.
- Parker, D.A., et al. (1978). Status inconsistencies and drinking patterns among men and women. *Alcoholism (NY)*, 2: 101-105.
- Parker, H. (1993). Alcohol, adolescence and trouble. *Proceedings of the 22nd International Medical Advisory Conference, London*.
- Parker, R.N. (1993). The effects of context on alcohol and violence. *Alcohol Health and Research World*, 17: 117-122.
- Parkin, D.J. (1972). *Palms, Wine and Witnesses: Public Spirit and Private Gain in an African Farming Community*. San Francisco: Chandler.
- Parrish, K.M., Higuchi, S., Stinson, F.S. and Dufour, M.C. (1990). Genetic or cultural determinants of drinking: A study of embarrassment at facial flushing among Japanese and Japanese-Americans. *Journal of Substance Abuse*, 2(4): 439-447.
- Parrish, K.M., Higuchi, S., Stinson, F.S., Towle, L.H., et al. (1992). The association of drinking levels and drinking attitudes among Japanese in Japan and Japanese-Americans in Hawaii and California. *Journal of Substance Abuse*, 4: 165-177.
- Partanen, J. (1987). Alcohol in the Soviet Union. Serious drinking, serious alcohol policy. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 14: 507-538.
- Partanen, J. (1990). Alcohol in culture and social life. *Alcologia*, 2: 23-32.
- Partanen, J. (1991). *Sociability and Intoxication. Alcohol and Drinking in Kenya, Africa and the Modern World*. Helsinki: Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies.
- Partanen, J. (1993). Failures in alcohol policy: Lessons from Russia, Kenya, Truk and history. *Addiction*, 88(supplement): 129S-134S.
- Partanen, J. (ed.) (1980). Finnish Intoxication on the Screen. *Reports of the Social Research Institute of Alcohol Studies 143, Helsinki*.
- Partanen, J. and Montonen, M. (1988). *Alcohol and the Mass Media*. Copenhagen: World Health Organisation, Regional Office for Europe - EURO Reports and Studies no. 88.
- Pascarosa, P. and Futterman, S. (1976). Ethnopsychedellic therapy for alcoholics: Observations of the Peyote Ritual of the Native American Church. *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 8: 215-221.
- Paton, A. (1996). Thoughts on 'alcohol problems into the next century'. *Alcoholism & Alcoholism*. 31(3). 231-234.
- Paton, D. (1992). The legend of drunken Scotland. In M.A. Plant., B. Ritson and R. Robertson (eds.), *Alcohol and Drugs: The Scottish Experience*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Patrick, C.H. (1952). *Alcohol, Culture and Society*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.

- Pattison, E.M. and Kaufman, E. (eds.) (1982). *Encyclopaedic Handbook of Alcoholism*. New York: Gardner Press.
- Paulin, T. (1984). Drink and poetry - A symposium. *Poetry Review*, 73(4): 14.
- Peace, A. (1992). No fishing without drinking: The construction of social identity in rural Ireland. In D. Gefou-Madianou (ed.), *Alcohol, Gender and Culture*. London: Routledge.
- Peckham, M. (1967). *Man's Rage for Chaos: Biology, behavior and the arts*. New York: Schocken.
- Pedersen, W. (1990). Drinking games adolescents play. *British Journal of Addiction*, 85: 1483-1490.
- Peele, S. (1993). The conflict between public health goals and the temperance mentality. *American Journal of Public Health*, 83(6); 805-810.
- Peele, S. (1997). Utilizing culture and behaviour in epidemiological models of alcohol consumption and consequences for western nations. *Alcoholism & Alcoholism*, 32(1): 51-64.
- Peele, S. (1998). Gateway to nowhere: how alcohol came to be scapegoated for drug abuse. *Addiction Research*, 5;419-426.
- Peltonen, M. (1991). Language or culture? The 1948 dispute on the poor ability of Finns to carry Liquor. *Alkoholipolitiikka*, 56 (1): 8-22.
- Peltoniemi, T. (1980). Antropologia ja alkoholitutkimus. *Suomen Antropologi*, 2: 77-82.
- Pennati, J.H. (1991). In contact with another culture: A report on a study trip to Malmo. *Alcologia*, 3: 53-61.
- Péquignot, G., Croisignani, P., Terracini, B., Ascunce, B., Zubiri, A., Raymond, L., Estève, J. and Tuyns, A.J. (1988). A comparative study of smoking, drinking and dietary habits in population samples in France, Italy, Spain and Switzerland. 3. Consumption of alcohol. *Revue de Epidemiologie et Santé Publique*, 36 (3): 177-185.
- Perdue, L. (1992). *The French Paradox and Beyond: Live longer with wine and the Mediterranean lifestyle*. Sonoma, Calif.: Renaissance Publishing.
- Pernanen, K. (1974). Validity of survey data on alcohol use. In R.J. Giddins, et al. (eds.), *Research Advances in Alcohol and Drug Problems*. New York: Wiley Medical.
- Pernanen, K. (1991). *Alcohol in Human Violence*. London and New York: Guildford Press.
- Pernanen, K. and Carsjo, K. (1989). Public drinking in a Swedish and a Canadian city: Visiting patterns and consumption. *Alkoholipolitiikka*, 6: 130-143.
- Perry, C.L., Grant, M., Ernberg, G., Florenzo, R.U., et al. (1989). WHO collaborative study of alcohol education and young people: Outcomes of a four-country pilot study. *International Journal of The Addictions*, 24: 1145-1171.
- Persson, E., Hanson, B.S. and Råstam, A-S. (1994). Alcohol habits among teenagers in Sweden: Factors of importance. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 55: 719-725.
- Peruga, A., et al. (1990). The association between alcohol consumption and health services utilization. *Gasetta Sanitaria*, 4 (18): 93-99.
- Petersen, E., Anderen, J.G., et al. (1989). *De Krisebevidste og Offervillige Danskere*. Aarhus: Psykologiske Institut.

- Petersen, E., Sabroe, K-E and Kristensen, O.S. (1987). *Danskernes Tilværelse Under Krisen. Bd I. Studier i Krisens psykologiske Virkninger*. Århus: Aarhus Universitetsforlag.
- Petersen, E., Sabroe, K-E and Sommerlund, Bl (1987). *Danskernes Tilværelse Under Krisen. Bd II. Studier i den Politisk-Psykologiske Udvikling 1982-86*. Århus: Aarhus Universitetsforlag.
- Pihl, R.O. (1983). Alcohol and aggression: a psychological perspective. In Gottheil, E., et al. (eds.), *Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Aggression*. Massachusetts: Charles C. Thomas.
- Pihl, R.O., Peterson, J.B. and Lau, M.A. (1993). A biosocial model of the alcohol-aggression relationship. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, Supplement No. 11: 128-139.
- Pihl, R.O., Zacchia, C. and Zeichner, A. (1982). Predicting levels of aggression after alcohol intake in men social drinkers: A preliminary investigation. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 43: 599-602.
- Pinney, T. (1989). *A History of Wine in America: From the Beginnings to Prohibition*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Pinson, A. (1980). The New England Rum Era: Drinking Styles and Social Change in Newport, Rhode Island, 1720-1770. *Working Papers on Alcohol and Human Behavior* 8, Brown University.
- Pinson, A. (1985a). The institution of friendship and drinking patterns in Iceland. *Anthropological Quarterly*, 58 (2): 75-82.
- Pinson, A. (1985b). Temperance, prohibition and politics in nineteenth-century Iceland. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 12: 249-266.
- Piper, J. (1940). Fully licensed: the gin palace. *The Architectural Review*, March: 87-100.
- Pisani, P.L. (1991). Historical aspects of the vine and wine in Italy. *Alcologia*, 3: 21-29.
- Pittman, D.J. (1967). International overview: Social and cultural factors in drinking patterns, pathological and nonpathological. In D.J. Pittman (ed.), *Alcoholism*. New York: Harper and Row.
- Pittman, D.J. and Snyder, C.R. (eds.) (1962). *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Pittman, D.J. and White, H.R. (eds.) (1991). *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Re-examined*. New Brunswick: Rutgers Centre of Alcohol Studies.
- Plant, M.A. (1979a). *Drinking Careers: Occupations, Drinking Habits and Drinking Problems*. London: Tavistock.
- Plant, M.A. (1979b). Occupations, drinking patterns and alcohol-related problems: Conclusions from a follow-up study. *British Journal of Addiction*, 74: 267-273.
- Plant, M.A. (1990). The USSR: Relevance for research and policy. In M. Plant, et al. (eds.), *Alcohol and Drugs: Research and Policy*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Plant, M.A. (ed.) (1982). *Drinking and Problem Drinking*. London: Junction Books: Fourth Estate.
- Plant, M.A. (ed.) (1989). *Alcohol-related problems in high-risk groups*. Copenhagen: World Health Organisation.
- Plant, M.A. and Foster, J. (1991). Teenagers and alcohol: Results of a Scottish national survey. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 28 (2): 203-210.

- Plant, M.A. and Pirie, F. (1979). Self-reported alcohol consumption and alcohol-related problems: a study in four Scottish towns. *Social Psychiatry*, 14: 65-73.
- Plant, M.A. and Plant, M.L. (1992). *Risk Takers: Alcohol, Drugs, Sex and Youth*. London: Tavistock.
- Plant, M.A., Bagnall, G. and Fister, J. (1990). Teenage heavy drinkers: Alcohol-related knowledge, beliefs, experiences, motivation and the social context of drinking. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 25 (6): 691-698.
- Plant, M.A., Bagnall, G., Foster, J. and Sales, J. (1990). Young people and drinking: results of an English National Survey. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 25 (6): 685-690.
- Plant, M.A., Grant, M. and Williams, A. (eds.) (1983). *Economics and Alcohol*. London: Croom Helm.
- Plant, M.A., Kreitman, N., Miller, T-I, and Duffy, J. (1977). Observing public drinking. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 38: 867-880.
- Plant, M.A., Peck, D.F. and Samuel, E. (1985). *Alcohol, Drugs and School Leavers*. London: Tavistock.
- Plant, M.A., Ritson, B. and Robertson, R. (eds.) (1992). *Alcohol and Drugs: The Scottish Experience*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Plant, M.L. (1985). *Women, Drinking and Pregnancy*. London: Tavistock.
- Plant, M.L. (1989). The epidemiology of alcohol use and misuse. In M. Plant (ed.), *Alcohol-related problems in high-risk groups*. Copenhagen: World Health Organisation.
- Plant, M.L. (1990). *Women and Alcohol: A review of International Literature on the use of Alcohol by Females*. Geneva: World Health Organisation.
- Plaut, T.F.A. (1967). *Alcohol Problems: A Report to the Nation*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Playfair, G.L. (1987). *The Haunted Pub Guide*. Pool: Javelin Books.
- Pohrecky, L.A. and Brick, J. (eds.) (1983). *Stress and Alcohol Use: Proceedings of the First International Symposium on Stress and Alcohol Use, Held 9/11, 1982 at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, USA*. Oxford: Elsevier Biomedical.
- Poldrugo, F. and Urizzi, R. (1989). Alcohol drinking patterns in a community in Northern Italy. *Proceedings of the 35th International Conference on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (ICAA) Oslo Aug 1988*.
- Poldrugo, F., Salvo, P., Spouza, S. and Bertoluce, D. (1988). Alcohol-related morbidity in Northern Italy: A comparison with trends in the United States. *Proceedings of the 35th International Congress on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (ICAA), Oslo*.
- Pope, P. (1989). Historical archaeology and the demand for alcohol in 17th century Newfoundland. *Acadiensis*, 19(1): 72-90.
- Popham, R.E. (1978). The social history of the tavern. In Y. Israel., et al. (eds.), *Research Advances in Alcohol and Drug Problems: Volume 8*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Popham, R.E. and Yawney, C.D. (1967). *Culture and Alcohol Use: A Bibliography of Anthropological Sources (2nd Edition)*. Addiction Research Foundation Bibliographic Series 1, Toronto.

- Popham, R.E., Schmidt, W. and De Lint, J. (1972). The effects of legal restraint on drinking. In B. Kissin and H. Begleiter, *The Biology of Alcoholism, Vol. 4*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Porter, R. (1985). The drinking man's disease: the pre-history of alcoholism in Georgian Britain. *British Journal of Addiction*, 80: 385-396.
- Potts, L.R. (1982). *Cultural Codes and Social Discourse: A Phenomenological Perspective on Ethnic Drinking and Urban Identity (PhD Thesis)*. Austin: University of Texas.
- Powell, M. (1987). Alcohol data in the European Community. *British Journal of Addiction*, 82: 559-566.
- Power, C. (1987). Drinking patterns of young adults: who drinks heavily? *Mersyside, Lancashire and Cheshire Council on Alcoholism: Abstracts of the 7th International Conference on Alcohol-Related Problems, Liverpool*.
- Power, C. and Estaugh, V. (1990). The role of family formation and dissolution in shaping drinking behaviour in early adulthood. *British Journal of Addiction*, 85 (4): 52-530.
- Powles, J.W., Macaskill, G., Hopper, J.L. and Ktenas, D. (1991). Differences in drinking patterns associated with migration from a Greek island to Melbourne, Australia: A study of sibships. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 52: 224-231.
- Prescott, J. (1990). Kava use in Australia. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 9: 325-328.
- Prestan, S.A. (1975). El Uso de la Chicha y la Sociedad Kuna. *Instituto Indigenista Interamericano Ediciones Especiales 72, México*.
- Prestwich, P. (1988). *Drink and the Politics of Social Reform: Anti-Alcoholism in France Since 1870*. Palo Alto: The Society for the Promotion of Science and Friendship.
- Prevost, R., Gagne, S. and Phaneuf, M. (1989). *L'Histoire de L'alcool au Québec - The History of Alcohol Consumption in Quebec*. Stanké: [n.p.].
- Price, J. (1987). The Queensland "drinker" and the bad old, new Australia. *Medical Journal of Australia*, 147: 430-432.
- Price, J.A. (1975). An applied analysis of North American Indian drinking patterns. *Human Organization*, 34: 17-26.
- Produktschap voor Gedistilleerde Dranken (1994). *World Drink Trends. International Beverage Alcohol Consumption and Production Trends*. Henley-on-Thames: NTC Publications.
- Protz, R. (1987). *The Great British Beer Book*. London: Impact Books.
- Protz, R. and Sykes, H. (1992). *The Village Pub*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson.
- Prus, R. (1983). Drinking as activity: An interactionist analysis. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 44: 461-475.
- Pujol, C. (1989). *De la Taverne au Bar à Vins: Les Cafés à Paris: Analyse Géographique de la Ville Selon ses débits de Boissons*. Lille: A.N.R.T. Université de Lille III.
- Pulkinnen, L. and Pitkanen, T. (1993). Continuities in aggressive behavior from childhood to adulthood. *Aggressive Behavior*, 19: 249-263.
- Purcell, N. (1985). Wine and wealth in ancient Italy. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 75: 1-19.
- Purcell, N. (1994). Women and wine in ancient Rome. In M. McDonald (ed.), *Gender, Drink and Drugs*. Oxford: Berg.

- Pyörälä, E. (1988a). Alcohol consumption and poor relief in early 20th century Helsinki. *Alkoholpolitiikka*, 53: 304-311.
- Pyörälä, E. (1988b). Spain, a wine country in the throes of change. *Alkoholpolitiikka*, 53: 36-43.
- Pyörälä, E. (1990). Trends in alcohol consumption in Spain, Portugal, France and Italy from the 1950s until the 1980s. *British Journal of Addiction*, 85: 469-477.
- Pyörälä, E. (1991). Finnish and Spanish drunkenness among college students. *Alkoholpolitiikka*, 56 (2): 71-79.
- Pyörälä, E. and Simpura, J. (1986). Alcohol and the revolution in culture, way of life and the economy in Spain. *Alkoholpolitiikka*, 51 (3): 129-137.
- Rae, S. (1993). *The Faber Book of Drink, Drinkers and Drinking*. London and Boston: Faber.
- Rahkonen, O. and Ahlström-Laakso, S. (1989). Trends in drinking habits among Finnish youth from 1973-1987. *British Journal of Addiction*, 84 (9): 1075-1083.
- Rahkonen, O., Ahlström-Laakso, S. and Karvonen, S. (1993). Drinking, self-reported health and strenuous life-style among young people in Finland. *Addiction Research*, 1: 169-176.
- Rahkonen, O., Ahlström-Laakso, S. and Karvonen, S. (1992). Drinking, health and a strenuous lifestyle among young people. *Alkoholpolitiikka*, 57 (3): 169-178.
- Rambaldi, A., et al. (1996). Prevalence of alcohol problems in general practice: An experience from southern Italy. *Alcoholism & Alcoholism*. 31(2): 191-196.
- Ramsay, M. (1990). *Lagerland Lost? An Experiment in Keeping Drinkers off the Streets in Central Coventry and Elsewhere*. London: Home Office.
- Rao, S.V.A.S. and Rao, C.R.P. (1977). Drinking in the Tribal World: A cross-cultural study in "cultural theme" approach. *Man in India*, 57: 97-120.
- Rasmussen, O. (1992). Alcohol, drugs and other special problems in Denmark. In J. Simpura and C. Tigerstedt (eds.), *Social Problems around the Baltic Sea: Report from the Baltica Study*. Helsinki: Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research.
- Read, K.E. (1980). *Other Voices: The Style of a Male Homosexual Tavern*. Novato, CA: Chandler and Sharp.
- Reader, D.H. and May, J. (1971). *Drinking Patterns in Rhodesia: Highfield African Township (Occasional Paper No. 5)*. Salisbury: University of Rhodesia, Institute for Social Research.
- Reark Research (1991). *A Study of Attitudes Towards Alcohol Consumption, Labelling and Advertising*. Canberra: Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing and Community Services.
- Reed, T.E. (1978). Racial comparisons of alcohol metabolism: Background, problems and results. *Alcoholism (NY)*, 2: 83-88.
- Reed, T.E., et al. (1976). Alcohol and acetaldehyde metabolism in Caucasians, Chinese and Amerinds. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 115: 851-855.
- Reed, T.E., Kalant, H. and Gibbins, R.J. (1973). Ethnic and sex differences in responses to alcohol. *Behavior Genetics*, 3: 413-417.
- Reed-Danahay, D. (1996). Champagne and chocolate: 'Taste' and inversion in a French wedding ritual. *American Anthropology*. 98(4): 750-761.

- Rehfishch, F. (1987). Competitive beer drinking among the Mambila. In M. Douglas (ed.), *Constructive Drinking: Perspectives on Drink from Anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Reichel-Dolmatoff, G. and Reichel-Dolmatoff, A. (1961). *The People of Aritama*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Reid, C. (1986). *Soviet Social Reform in the 1980s: the anti-alcohol campaign as antidote for a flagging economy*. Ottawa: Department of National Defense.
- Reissig, M. (1990). Youths and drinking - drinking behaviour of young people. *Artzliche Jugendkunde*, 81 (2): 117-127.
- Renaud, S., de Lorgeril, M. (1992). Wine, alcohol, platelets and the French paradox for coronary heart disease. *Lancet*, 339: 1523-1526.
- Rialand, M-R. and Kerblay, B. (1989). *L'Alcool et les Russes*. Paris: Institut d'Études Slaves.
- Richards, C.M. (1964). City taverns. *Human Organization*, 22: 260-268.
- Richards, N.D. (1991). 'Medium red with fresh fruity nose ..': Doctors and viniculture in 19th century Australia. *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 84: 678-681.
- Richards, T.M. and Curl, J.S. (1973). *City of London Pubs: A Practical and Historical Guide*. Newton Abbot: David & Charles.
- Richardson, A.E. (1934). *The Old Inns of England*. London: B. T. Batsford.
- Richardson, A.E. and Eberlain, H.D. (1925). *The English Inn Past and Present: A Review of its History and Social Life*. London: B. T. Batsford.
- Richardson, J. (1991). A wider view of alcohol consumption in Australia: The economic cost and policy implications. *Medical Journal of Australia*, 154: 842-844.
- Richmond, R. (1994). Cross-national studies; problems in standardizing methodologies: Comments on the WHO report "Brief interventions for alcohol problems", a summary and some international comments. *Addiction*, 89: 662-664.
- Ridlon, F.V. (1988). *A Fallen Angel: The Status Insularity of the Female Alcoholic*. Lewisburg: Bucknell University Press.
- Rimm, E.B., et al. (1996). Review of moderate alcohol consumption and reduced risk of coronary heart disease: is the effect due to beer, wine or spirit? *British Medical Journal*. 312; 731-736.
- Rio, C.D.del, Alvarez, F.J. and Queipo, D. (1989). Patterns of alcohol use among university students in Spain. *Alcohol & Alcoholism*, 24: 465-471.
- Rios, M.D.de (1972). *Visionary Vine: Psychedelic Healing in the Peruvian Amazon*. San Francisco: Chandler.
- Rios, M.D.De. and Feldman, D.J. (1977). Southern Californian Mexican American drinking patterns: Some preliminary observations. *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 9: 151-158.
- Ripley, M., Thurman, C., Hampson, T., et al. (1992). *Choice: Consumers' Views of Pub-Going*. London: The Brewers' Society.
- Ritchie, J.E. (1963). *The Making of a Maori: A case study of a changing community*. Wellington: A.H. and A.W. Reed.
- Ritson, B. (1994). Preventive strategies for alcohol-related problems. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 24(4): 715-716.

- Ritson, B. (ed.) (1985). *Community Response to Alcohol-Related Problems: Review of an International Study*. Geneva: World Health Organisation.
- Robbins, C. (1989). Sex differences in psychosocial consequences of alcohol and drug abuse. *Journal of health and social behavior*, 30: 117-130.
- Robbins, M.C. (1977). Problem-drinking and the integration of alcohol in rural Buganda. *Medical Anthropology*, 1(3): 1-24.
- Robbins, M.C. (1980). An optimization analysis of alcohol use in rural Buganda. *Human Organization*, 39(3): 261-262.
- Robbins, R.H. (1973). Alcohol and the identity struggle: Some effects of economic change on interpersonal relations. *American Anthropologist*, 75: 99-122.
- Roberts, J.S. (1984). *Drink, Temperance and the Working Class in Nineteenth Century Germany*. Boston: Allen and Unwin.
- Roberts, J.S. (1991). The tavern and politics in the German labor movement, c. 1870-1914. In S. Barrows and R. Room (eds.), *Drinking: Behavior and Belief in Modern History*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Robertson, I. (1984). Does moderate drinking cause mental impairment? *British Medical Journal*, 289: 711-712.
- Robertson, I., et al. (1984). *Psychology and Problem Drinking*. Leicester: British Psychological Society.
- Robertson, J. (1987). Drinking habits and alcohol-related consequences among very young married couples and single people: new survey results. *Mersyside, Lancashire and Cheshire Council on Alcoholism: Abstracts of the 7th International Conference on Alcohol-Related Problems, Liverpool*.
- Robinson, D. (ed.) (1979). *Alcohol Problems, Review, Research and Recommendations*. London: Macmillan.
- Robinson, J. (1988). Social power of positive drinking. *The Times*, 29 April: 19.
- Robson, P. (1989). Psychological profile of social drinkers. *British Journal of Addiction*, 84 (11): 1329-1336.
- Rodriguez, M.A. and Anglin, M.D. (1988). The epidemiology of alcohol in Spain. *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 34(2): 102-111.
- Roebuck, J.B. and Krese, W. (1976). *The Rendezvous: A Case Study of an After Hours Club*. New York: Free Press.
- Rohsenow, D.J. and Bachorowski, J. (1984). Effects of alcohol and expectancies on verbal aggression in men and women. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 93, 4: 418-432.
- Roizen, R. (1987). The great controlled drinking controversy. In M. Galanter (ed.), *Recent Developments in Alcoholism, Vol 5*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Roman, P.M. (1979). *Women and Alcohol Use: A review of the Research Literature*. Rockville: United States Department of Health and Human Services.
- Roman, P.M. (1984). The orientations of sociology toward alcohol and society. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 14: 1-6.
- Roman, P.M. (ed) (1991). *The Development of Sociological Perspectives on Use and Abuse*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.

- Romanova, O.L. and Petrakova, T.I. (1992). Social-psychological mechanisms of children's introduction to the tradition of drinking alcohol. *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 5: 22-25.
- Romney, K. and Romney, R. (1963). The Mixtecan of Juxtlahuaca. In B.B. Whiting (ed.), *Six Cultures: Studies of Child Rearing*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Roohanna, R. (1986). A pilot study of alcohol drinkers in Ahwaz, Iran. *International Journal of Addiction*, 21: 399-410.
- Room, R. (1975). Normative perspectives on alcohol use and problems. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 5(4): 358-368.
- Room, R. (1976). Ambivalence as a sociological explanation: The case of cultural explanation of alcohol problems. *American Sociological Review*, 41: 1047-1065.
- Room, R. (1979). Priorities in social science research on alcohol. In M. Keller (ed.), *Research Priorities on Alcohol*. New Brunswick, NJ: Journal of Studies of Alcohol Supplement 8.
- Room, R. (1983a). Alcohol and Ethnography: a case of "problem deflation"? *Current Anthropology*, 25, 2: 169-191.
- Room, R. (1983b). Alcohol and crime: Behavioral aspects. In S.H. Kadish (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Crime and Justice*. New York: Free Press.
- Room, R. (1984). How good an excuse is drunkenness? (*Unpublished manuscript cited in Critchlow, B., 1984*).
- Room, R. (1992). The Impossible Dream? Routes to reducing alcohol problems in a temperance culture. *Journal of Substance Abuse*, 4: 91-106.
- Room, R. and Collins, G. (eds.) (1983). *Drinking and Disinhibition: Nature and meaning of the link. NIAAA Research Monograph No. 12*. Washington: United States Government Printing Office.
- Rooney, J.F. (1991). Patterns of alcohol use in Spanish Society. In Pittman, D.J. and White, H.R. (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined*. New Brunswick: Rutgers Center for Alcohol Studies.
- Rootman, I and Moser, J. (1984). *Guidelines for Investigating Alcohol Problems and Developing Appropriate Responses*. Geneva: World Health Organisation.
- Rorabaugh, W.J. (1979). *The Alcoholic Republic: An American Tradition*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
- Rosenbluth, J., Nathan, P.E. and Lawson, D.M. (1978). Environmental influences on drinking by college students in a college pub; behavioral observation in the natural environment. *Addictive Behavior*, 3: 117-121.
- Roslund, B. and Larson, C. (1979). Crimes of violence and alcohol abuse in Sweden. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 14: 1103.
- Rossi, D. (1991). The recent evolution of alcoholic beverage consumption: Italy and Europe compared. *Alcologia*, 3: 155-158.
- Rossi, D. (1992). Alcohol consumption of the young and territorial factors: Some outlines of analysis. *Alcologia*, 4 (1): 47-51.
- Rossov, I. (1993). Suicide, alcohol and divorce: Aspects of gender and family integration. *Addiction*, 88(12): 1659-1665.

- Roy, J.K. (1978). Alcoholic beverages in tribal India and their nutritional role. *Man in India*, 58: 298-326.
- Royal College of General Practitioners (1986). Alcohol - a balanced view. *Report from General Practice 24*.
- Royal College of Psychiatrists. (1979). *Alcohol and Alcoholism*. London: Tavistock.
- Royal College of Psychiatrists. (1981). *Alcohol: Our Favourite drug*. London: Tavistock.
- Royce, J.E. (1981). *Alcohol Problems and Alcoholism*. New York: Free Press.
- Royce, J.E. (1985). Sin or solace? Religious views on alcohol and alcoholism. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 15: 51-62.
- Rubington, E. (1971). The language of 'drunks'. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 32: 721-740.
- Rudgley, R. (1993). *The Alchemy of Culture: Intoxicants in Society*. London: British Museum Press.
- Sabroe, K-E. (1989). *Alcohol and Work*. Aarhus: Institute of Psychology, mimeo 16 s.
- Sabroe, K-E. (1990). *Reasons for Drinking/not Drinking Alcohol*. Aarhus: Institute of Psychology, mimeo 17 p.
- Sabroe, K-E. (1991a). Alkohol, lav pris, let tilgang - øget forbrug? (Alcohol, low price, availability - increased consumption?). *Nordisk Alkohol Tidsskrift*, 1(2).
- Sabroe, K-E. (1991b). Ikke Ideel Forskning, Men!. *Nordisk Alkohol Tidsskrift*, 8: 299-301.
- Sabroe, K-E. (1993). Alcohol in Society: The Case of Denmark. In The Amsterdam Group, *Alcoholic Beverages and European Society - Annex 1, The Historical, Cultural and Social Roles of Alcoholic Beverages*. [No place]: The Amsterdam Group.
- Sackett, L. (1988). Resisting arrests: Drinking, development and discipline in a desert context. *Social Analysis*, 24: 66-77.
- Sadava, S.W. (1985). Problem behavior theory and consumption and consequences of alcohol use. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 46: 393-397.
- Sadoun, R., Lolli, G. and Silverman, M. (1965). *Drinking in French Culture*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Saignes, T. (1989). Borracheras Andinas: Por qué los Indios ebrios hablan en Español? *Revista Andina*, .
- Saignes, T. and Salazar-Soler, C. (1993). *Borrachera y Memoria: La experiencia de lo Sagrado en los Andes*. Hisbol, La Paz: Instituto Francés de Estudios Andinos [Lima].
- Salomonsson, A. (1985). Beer brewing as an ethnological catalyst. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 17: 125-128.
- Saltz, R.F. (1993). The introduction of dram shop legislation in the United States and the advent of server training. *Addiction*, 8(Supplement): 95S-103S.
- Salvagnini, M. (1986). The drinking habits of a student population in Southern Italy. In A. Tongue and E. Tongue (eds.), *Proceedings of the 31st International Institute on the Prevention and Treatment of Alcoholism. Vol. 1 Rome, 2-7 June 1985*. Lausanne: International Council on Alcohol and Addictions.

- Salvatore, S. (1979). Intergenerational shifts in drinking patterns, opinions, behaviors and personality traits of Italian Americans. *Working Papers on Alcohol and Human Behavior* 6, Brown University, Rhode Island.
- Samarasinghe, D.S. (1990). The Buddhist, Hindu and Islamic influence on alcohol. In J. Maala., M. Lindblad and C. Tigerstedt (eds.), *Alcohol in Developing Countries*. Helsinki: Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research.
- Sambrook, P. (1991). Home-brewing on a grand scale. *Folk Life*, 29: 19-28.
- Samuels, F.G. (1976). *The Negro Tavern: A Microcosm of Slum Life*. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates.
- Sangree, W.H. (1962). The Social Functions of Beer Drinking in Bantu Tiriki. In D.J. Pittman and C.R. Snyder (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Sargent, M. (1976). Theory in alcohol studies. In M.W. Everett., J.O. Waddell and D.B. Heath (eds.), *Cross-Cultural Approaches to the Study of Alcohol: An Interdisciplinary Perspective*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Sargent, M. (1979). *Drinking and Alcoholism in Australia: A Power Relations Theory*. Melbourne: Longman Cheshire.
- Sarvela, P.D. and McClendon, E.J. (1987). Early adolescent alcohol abuse in rural northern Michigan. *Community Mental Health Journal*, 23 (3): 183-191.
- Satyanarayana, R. and Prasad Rao, C.R. (1977). Drinking in the tribal world: A cross-cultural study in "culture-theme" approach. *Man in India*, 57(2): 97-120.
- Saunders, B. (1993). Guarding the guardians: Influencing the regulation of alcohol promotions in Australia. *Addiction*, 88(Supplement): 43S-51S.
- Savater, F. (1983). Elogio de la taberna. In , *Sobras Completas*. Madrid: Ediciones Literarias.
- Savishinsky, J.S. (1977). A thematic analysis of drinking behavior in a Hare Indian community. *Papers in Anthropology*, 18 (2): 43-59.
- Scardaville, M.C. (1980). Alcohol abuse and tavern reform in late colonial Mexico City. *Hispanic American Historical Review*, 60(4): 643-671.
- Schaefer, J.M. (1976). Drunkenness and culture stress. In M.W. Everett., J.O. Waddell and D.B. Heath (eds.), *Cross-Cultural Approaches to the Study of Alcohol: An Interdisciplinary Perspective*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Schaefer, J.M. (1978). Alcohol metabolism and sensitivity reactions among the Reddis of south India. *Alcoholism (NY)*, 2: 61-70.
- Schaefer, J.M. (1979). Ethnic differences in response to alcoholism. In R. Pickens and L. Heston (eds.), *Psychiatric Factors in Drug Abuse*. New York: Grune and Stratton.
- Schaefer, J.M. (1981). Firewater myths revisited: Review of findings and some new directions. In D.B. Heath., J.O. Waddell and M.L. Topper (eds.), *Cultural Factors in Alcohol Research and Treatment of Drinking Problems*. New Brunswick, NJ: Journal of Alcohol Studies Supplement 9.
- Shaper, A.G. (1995). *Alcohol and coronary heart disease*. *European Heart Journal*. 16; 1760-1764.
- Sharkey, J., Brennan, D. and Curran, P. (1996). The pattern of alcohol consumption of a general hospital population in north Belfast. *Alcoholism & Alcoholism*. 31(3): 279-285.

- Shinar, D. (1995). Drinking and driving of pub patrons in Israel. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 27(1): 65-71.
- Schioler, P. (1991a). *Alcohol-Related Problems for Primary Health Care Workers*. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe.
- Schioler, P. (1991b). *Report on a Feasibility Analysis for a 12 Nation Study on Different Aspects of Cultural Immunity to Alcohol-Related Problems*. Luxembourg: European Commission [CEC, DG5].
- Schiøler, P. (1995). Denmark. In D.B. Heath (ed.), *International Handbook on Alcohol and Culture*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood.
- Schivelbusch, W. (1992). *Tastes of Paradise: A Social History of Spices, Stimulants and Intoxicants*. New York: Pantheon Books.
- Schmidt, D. (1991). Use of Intoxicants in Denmark. *National Board of Health, Copenhagen*.
- Schmidt, J. and Popham, R.E. (1978). The single distribution theory of alcohol consumption: A rejoinder to the critique of Parker and Harman. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 39: 400-419.
- Schmutte, G.T, Leonard, K.E., and Taylor, S.P. (1979). Alcohol and expectations of attack. *Psychological Reports*, 45: 163-167.
- Schoenstein, R. (1974). *The Booze Book: the joy of drink; stories, poems, ballads*. Chicago: Playboy Press.
- Schramm, C.J. et al. (1978). *Workers who Drink*. Lexington MA: Lexington Books.
- Schwartz, N.B. (1978). Drinking patterns, drunks and maturity in a Petén town (Guatemala). *Sociologus (n.s)*, 28: 35-53.
- Schwartz, T. and Romanucci-Ross, L. (1974). Drinking and inebriate behavior in the Admiralty Islands. *Ethos*, 2: 213-231.
- Schwarz, R.M. (1982). Sensation-seeking and anxiety as factors in social drinking by men. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 43: 1108-1114.
- Sclare, A.B. (1975). Drinking habits in Scotland. *International Journal Of Offender Therapy And Comparative Criminology*, 19: 241-249.
- Scott, J.P. (1992). Aggression: functions and control in social systems. *Aggressive Behaviour*, 18: 1-20.
- Segal, B.M. (1986). The Soviet heavy-drinking culture and the American heavy-drinking subculture. In T.F. Babor (ed.), *Alcohol and Culture: Comparative Perspectives from Europe and America*. New York: New York Academy of Sciences.
- Segal, B.M. (1987). *Russian Drinking: Use and Abuse of Alcohol in Pre-revolutionary Russia*. New Brunswick: Rutgers Centre of Alcohol Studies.
- Segal, B.M. (1990). *The Drunken Society: alcohol abuse and alcoholism in the Soviet Union - a comparative study*. New York: Hippocrene Books.
- Segal, B.M. (1991). *Homelessness and Drinking: A Study of a Street Population*. New York: Haworth Press.
- Seller, S. (1984). Attributes of alcohol in the New Testament. *Drinking and Drug Practices Surveyor*, 19: 18-22.

- Selvanathan, E.A. (1991). Cross-country alcohol comparison: An application of the Rotterdam demand system. *Economics*, 23: 1613-1622.
- Seppa, K., Sillanaukee, P (1992). Heavy drinking among middle-aged women. *Alkoholipolitiikka*, 57 (6): 394-399.
- Seps, D. (1992). Alcohol problems in the Latvian cultural and political context. In J. Simpura and C. Tigerstedt (eds.), *Social Problems around the Baltic Sea: Report from the Baltica Study*. Helsinki: Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research.
- Serjeant, R. (1964). *A Man May Drink: Aspects of a Pleasure*. London: Putnam.
- Shadwell, T (1675). *The Delights of the Bottle; or, The Town-Galants Declaration for Women and Wine - A Ballad*. London: Rawl.
- Shakmatov, V.P. (1987). *P'ianstvo, Prestupnost', Ootvetstvenost' (Drunkenness, Criminality, Responsibility)*. Moscow: Krasnoiarsk Book Publishers.
- Sher, K.J. (1985). Subjective effects of alcohol: the influence of setting and individual differences in alcohol expectancies. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 46: 137-146.
- Sherman, M.L. (1985). We can share the women, we can share the wine: The regulation of alcohol advertising on television. *Southern California Law Review*, 58(4): 1107-1145.
- Shiman, L.L. (1986). *Crusade Against Drink in Victorian England*. Basingstoke: Macmillan.
- Shokuhin, S. Shibun-sha. (1989). *The Japanese Liquor Market*. Tokyo: Ishii Tsutomu.
- Shore, J.H. (1989). Transcultural research ran amok or Arctic Hysteria. *American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research*, 2(3): 46-50.
- Shore, R.S. and Luce, J.M. (1976). *To Your Health: The Pleasures, Problems and Politics of Alcohol*. New York: Seabury Press.
- Shukla, B.R.K. (1978). Religious and convivial use of intoxicants in a North Indian village. *Eastern Anthropologist*, 31: 511-520.
- Shukla, B.R.K. (1987). *Drinks and drugs in a North Indian village: An anthropological study*. Lucknow: Ethnographic and folk culture society.
- Sigelman, C., et al. (1992). Views of problem drinking among native American, Hispanic and Anglo children. *Child Psychiatry and Human Development*, 22 (4): 265-276.
- Signorielli, N. (1987). Drinking, sex and violence on television: The cultural indicators perspective. *Journal of Drug Education*, 17(3): 245-260.
- Silbert, F. (1983). The United States and alcohol consumption. *Histoire*, 59: 88-90.
- Simboli, B.J. (1985). Acculturated Italian-American drinking behavior. In L.A. Bennett and G.M. Ames (eds.), *The American Experience with Alcohol: Contrasting Cultural Perspectives*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Simmons, O.G. (1962). Ambivalence and the learning of drinking behavior in a Peruvian Community. In D.J. Pittman and C.R. Snyder (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Simmons, O.G. (1968). The sociocultural integration of alcohol use: A Peruvian study. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 29: 152-171.
- Simpura, J. (1981). Drinking habits in Finland and Scotland. *International Journal of Addictions*, 16: 1129-1141.

- Simpura, J. (1983). *Drinking Contexts and Social Meanings of Drinking. A Study of Finnish Drinking Occasions*. Helsinki: Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies.
- Simpura, J. (1987b). Components of changes in alcohol consumption. In J. Simpura (ed), *Drinking Habits in Finland: Results from interview surveys, 1968, 1976 and 1984*. Helsinki: Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies.
- Simpura, J. (1988). Trends in drinking habits in the Nordic countries since the mid-1970s. *Alkoholpolitiikka*, 53: 283-293.
- Simpura, J. (1989a). Drinking habits in the Nordic countries in the 1980s. A comparison of survey results. In International Congress on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, 35th, Oslo 1988, *Proceedings, Vol 4: papers*. Oslo: National Directorate for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Problems.
- Simpura, J. (1989b). Drinking in pubs and restaurants in Finland in the year 1984. *Alkoholpolitiikka*, 54 (2): 50-56.
- Simpura, J. (1989c). Finnish boozing today. *Alkoholpolitiikka*, 54 (3): 100-111.
- Simpura, J. (1990). Drinking: an ignored leisure activity. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 17 (3): 200-211.
- Simpura, J. (1991). Studying norms and contexts of drinking. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 18 (3): 477-498.
- Simpura, J. (1995). Alcohol in eastern Europe: market prospects, prevention puzzles. *Addiction*. 90; 467-470.
- Simpura, J. (1997). Alcohol and European transformation. *Addiction*. 92(Supplement 1): 33-41.
- Simpura, J. (ed) (1987a). *Drinking Habits in Finland: Results from interview surveys, 1968, 1976 and 1984*. Helsinki: Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies.
- Simpura, J. (ed.) (1979). *Suomalaisten juomatavat vuosina 1969 ja 1976; juomiskertojen lukumäärä ja ominaisuudet. (Finnish drinking habits in 1969 and 1976; the number and attributes of drinking occasions)*. Helsinki: Social Research Institute of Alcohol Studies - Report No. 126.
- Simpura, J., Fahrenkrug, H., Hyttinen, M. and Thorsen, T. (1990). Drinking, everyday life situations and cultural norms in Denmark, Finland and West Germany: an experiment with non-active role playing. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 20: 403-416.
- Singer, K. (1972). Drinking patterns and alcoholism in the Chinese. *British Journal of Addictions*, 67: 3-14.
- Singer, M. (1980). The function of sobriety among Black Hebrews. *Journal of Operational Psychiatry*, 11, 2: 162-168.
- Singer, M. (1986). Toward a political economy of alcoholism: The missing link in the anthropology of drinking: Special issue: Toward a critical medical anthropology. *Social Science and Medicine*, 23(2): 113-130.
- Single, E. (1982). Intercorporate connections of the alcohol industry in Canada. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 11: 545-567.
- Single, E. (1987). The control of public drinking: The impact of the environment on alcohol problems. In D. Holder (ed.), *Control Issues in Alcohol Abuse Prevention: Strategies for States and Communities, Supplement No.1*. Greenwich, Conn: JAI Press.

- Single, E. (1990). *The Development of Alcohol Policies in Federal Countries*. Geneva: World Health Organization.
- Single, E. and Storm, T. (1985). *Public Drinking and Public Policy*. Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation.
- Single, E. and Wortley, S. (1993). Drinking in various settings as it relates to demographic variables and level of consumption: Findings from a national survey in Canada. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 54: 590-599.
- Single, E., Morgan, P. and Lint, J.de (1981). *Alcohol, Society and the State, Vol. 2: The Social History of Control Policy in Seven Countries*. Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation.
- Siverts, H. (ed.) (1972). *Drinking Patterns in Highland Chiapas*. Bergen: Universitetsforlaget.
- Sjöberg, L. (1991). Alkoholens Risker - Upplevda Och Verkliga. *Nordisk Alkohol Tidsskrift*, 8: 253-267.
- Skog, O.J. (1980). Social issues and the distribution of alcohol consumption. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 10: 71-92.
- Skog, O.J. (1982). *Estimating Magnitudes and Trends of Alcohol-Related Problems: A Critical Appraisal*. Oslo: National Institute for Alcohol Research.
- Skog, O.J. (1985). The Collectivity of Drinking Cultures. *British Journal of Addiction*, 80: 83-99.
- Skog, O.J. (1986). The long waves of alcohol consumption: A social network perspective. *Social Networks*, 8: 1-32.
- Skog, O.J. (1990a). Alcohol in a social network perspective: Implications for epidemiology. *Alcologia*, 2: 13-21.
- Skog, O.J. (1990b). Future trends in alcohol consumption and alcohol-related problems: Anticipations in light of the efforts at harmonization in the European community. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 17: 575-593.
- Skog, O.J. (1991). Drinking and the distribution of alcohol consumption. In D.J. Pittman and H.R. White (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined*. New Brunswick, NJ.: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- Smart, R.G. (1976). *The New Drinkers: Teenage use and abuse of alcohol*. Addiction Research Foundation: Toronto.
- Smart, R.G. (1988). Does alcohol advertising affect overall consumption? A review of empirical studies. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 49(4): 314-323.
- Smart, R.G. (1989). Is the postwar drinking binge ending? Cross-national trends in per capita alcohol consumption. *British Journal of the Addictions*, 84: 743-748.
- Smart, R.G. (1991). World trends in alcohol consumption. *World Health Forum, Geneva*, 12: 99-103.
- Smart, R.G. and Medina Mora, M-A. (1986). Alcohol-control policies in Latin America and other countries. In T. Babor (ed.), *Alcohol and Culture: Comparative Perspectives from Europe and America*. New York: New York Academy of Sciences.
- Smart, R.G. and Patterson, S.D. (1990). Comparison of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drug use among students and delinquents in the Bahamas. *Bulletin of the Pan American Health Organization*, 24 (1): 39-45.

- Smart, R.J. and Cutler, R.E. (1976). The alcohol advertising ban in British Columbia: problems and effects on beverage consumption. *British Journal of Addiction*, 71: 13-21.
- Smith, A. (1991). The issue of alcohol as a theme in evangelical ethics. *Zeitschrift Fur Evangelische Ethik*, 35(2): 139-148.
- Smith, D. (1986). Drinking and imprisonment in late Victorian and Edwardian Scotland. *Histoire Sociale*, 19(37): 161-176.
- Smith, D.E. and Pike, L.B. (1994). Relationship between Jamaican adolescents' drinking partners and self-image: A cross-cultural study. *Adolescence*, 29: 429-437.
- Smith, D.I. and Burvill, P.W. (1987). Effect on juvenile crime of lowering the drinking age in three Australian states. *British Journal of Addiction*, 82: 181-188.
- Smith, M.J., Abbey, A. and Scott, R.O. (1993). Reasons for drinking alcohol: Their relationship to psychosocial variables and alcohol consumption. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 28(9): 881-908.
- Snow, G.E. (1991). Socialism, alcoholism and the Russian working classes before 1917. In S. Barrows and R. Room (eds.), *Drinking: Behavior and Belief in Modern History*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Snyder, C.R. (1958). *Alcohol and the Jews: A Cultural Study of Drinking and Sobriety*. Yale Center of Studies on Alcohol.
- Snyder, C.R. (1962). Culture and Jewish sobriety: the ingroup-outgroup factor. In D.J. Pittman and C.R. Snyder (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Snyder, C.R. (1978). *Alcohol and the Jews: A Cultural Study of Drinking and Sobriety*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press.
- Snyder, C.R. (1982). Alcoholism among Jews in Israel: A pilot study, research rationale and a look at the ethnic factor. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 43: 623-654.
- Sorensen, A.A. and Cutter, H.S.G. (1982). Mystical experience, drinking behavior and the reasons for drinking. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 43: 588-592.
- Sournica, J.C. (1990). *History of Alcoholism*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- Sparrow, M., Brazeau, R., Collins, H. and Morrison, R.A. (1989). *Alcoholic Beverage Taxation and Control Policies: International Survey*. Ottawa: Brewers Association of Canada.
- Spathopoulos, E. and Bertram, S. (1991). *Drug and Alcohol Research Among Non-English Speaking Background Communities in Australia: Literature Review*. Sydney: Drug and Alcohol Multicultural Education Centre.
- Spiegler, D., Tate, D., Aitken, S. and Christian, C. (eds.) (1989). *Alcohol Use Among U.S. Ethnic Minorities. NIAAA Research Monograph No 18*. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office.
- Spiller, B. (1972). *Victorian Public Houses*. Newton Abbot: David & Charles.
- Spode, H. (1991). *Alkohol und Zivilisation: Berausung, Ernüchterung und Tischsitten in Deutschland bis zum Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts*. Berlin: Tara-Verlag Hartmut Hensel.
- Spode, H. (1993). Historische Alkoholforschung - Trends und Perspektiven: Zum Zweiten Internationalen Kongress über Sozialgeschichte des Alkohols. *Internationale*

- Wissenschaftliche Korrespondenz zur Geschichte der Deutschen Arbeiterbewegung*, 29(2): 209-213.
- Spradley, J.P. (1970). *You Owe Yourself a Drunk: An Ethnography of Urban Nomads*. New York: Little, Brown and Co.
- Spradley, J.P. and Mann, B.J. (1975). *The Cocktail Waitress: Woman's Work in a Man's World*. New York: Wiley.
- Spring, J.A. and Buss, D.H. (1977). Three centuries of alcohol in the British diet. *Nature*, 270: 567-572.
- Stammer, M.E. (1991). *Women and Alcohol: The Journey Back*. New York: Gardner Press.
- Standing Conference On Crime Prevention. (1986). *Report of the Working Group on the Prevention of Violence Associated with Licensed Premises*. London: The Home Office.
- Standing Conference On Crime Prevention. (1987). *Report of the Working Group on Young People and Alcohol*. London: The Home Office.
- Stanislawski, D. (1975). Dionysus westward: Early religion and the economic geography of wine. *Geographical Review*, 65: 427-441.
- Steckley, G.F. (1980). The wine economy of Tenerife in the seventeenth century: Anglo-Spanish partnership in a luxury trade. *Economic History Review*, 33: 335-350.
- Steele, C.M. and Southwick, L. (1985). Alcohol and social behavior 1: the psychology of drunken excess. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 48, 1: 18-34.
- Stein, H.F. (1990). In what systems do alcohol/chemical addictions make sense? Clinical ideologies and practices as cultural metaphors. *Social Science and Medicine*, 30(9): 987-1000.
- Steinkraus, K.H. (1979). Nutritionally significant indigenous foods involving alcoholic fermentation. In C. Gastineau., W. Darby and T. Turner (eds.), *Fermented Food Beverages in Nutrition*. New York: Academic Press.
- Stevens, S.M. (1981). Alcohol and world view: A study of the Passsamaquoddy alcohol use. In D.B. Heath., J.O. Waddell and M.L. Topper (eds.), *Cultural Factors in Alcohol Research and Treatment of Drinking Problems*. New Brunswick, NJ: Journal of Alcohol Studies Supplement 9.
- Stewart, J. (1989). *Drinkers, Drummers and Decent Folk: Ethnographic Narratives of Village Trinidad*. Albany: SUNY Press.
- Stewart, M. (1992). I can't drink beer, I've just drunk water: Alcohol, bodily substance and commensality among Hungarian Rom. In D. Gefou-Madianou (ed.), *Alcohol, Gender and Culture*. London: Routledge.
- Stimmel, B. (ed.) (1984). *Cultural and Sociological Aspects of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse*. New York: Haworth.
- Stivers, R. (1976). *A Hair of the Dog: Irish Drinking and American Stereotypes*. Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania University Press.
- Stivers, R. (1978). Irish ethnicity and alcohol use. *Medical Anthropology*, 2(4): 121-135.
- Stockwell, T. (1997). Liquor outlets and prevention policy: The need for light in dark corners. *Addiction*. 92(8). 925-930.

- Stockwell, T.R. (ed.) (1993). *An Examination of the Appropriateness and Efficacy of Liquor Licensing Laws Across Australia. Report No. 5 of the National Symposium on Alcohol Misuse and Violence 1-3 December 1993*. Canberra: Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Services.
- Stockwell, T.R., Somerford, P. and Lang, E. (1991). The measurement of harmful outcomes following drinking on licensed premises. *Drug Alcohol Review*, 10: 99-106.
- Stockwell, T.R., Somerford, P. and Lang, E. (1992). The relationship between license type and alcohol-related problems attributed to licensed premises in Perth, Western Australia. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 53: 495-498.
- Stone, G. (1962). Drinking styles and status arrangements. In D.J. Pittman and C.R. Snyder (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns*. New York: Wiley.
- Storm, T. and Cutler, R.E. (1981). Observations of drinking in natural settings: Vancouver beer parlours and cocktail lounges. *Journal of studies on Alcohol*, 42: 972-997.
- Strate, L. (1991). The cultural meaning of beer commercials. *Advances in Consumer Research*, 18: 115-119.
- Stratton, R., Zeiner, A. and Paredes, A. (1978). Tribal affiliations and prevalence of alcohol problems. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 39: 1116-1177.
- Straus, R. (1976). Problem drinking in the perspective of social change. In W.J. Filstead., J.J. Rossi and M. Keller (eds.), *Alcohol and Alcohol Problems: New Thinking and New Directions*. Cambridge, MA: Ballinger.
- Straus, R. (1982). The social costs of alcohol in the perspective of change, 1945-1980. In E.L. Gomberg., H.R. White and J.A. Carpenter (eds.), *Alcohol, Science and Society Revisited*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- Stull, D.D. (1975). Hologeistic studies of drinking: A critique. *Drinking and Drug Practices Surveyor*, 10: 4-10.
- Sue, D. (1987). Use and abuse of alcohol by Asian Americans. *Journal of Psychactive Drugs*, 19: 57-66.
- Sue, S., Kitano, H.H.L., Hatanako, H. and Yeung, W-T. (1985). Alcohol consumption among Chinese in the United States. In L.A. Bennett and G.M. Ames (eds.), *The American Experience with Alcohol: Contrasting Cultural Perspectives*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Sue, S., Zane, N. and Iti, J. (1979). Alcohol drinking patterns among Asian and Caucasian Americans. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 10: 41-56.
- Sugden, B.H. (1972). The British pub: Its history, current developments and future trends. *Era*, 25: 14-15.
- Sulkunen, I. (1985). Temperance as a civic religion: The cultural foundation of the Finnish working class temperance ideology. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 12: 267-285.
- Sulkunen, P. (1976). Drinking patterns and the level of alcohol consumption: an international overview. In R.J. Giddins, et al. (eds.), *Research Advances in Alcohol and Drug Problems, Volume 3*. New York: Wiley Medical.
- Sulkunen, P. (1983). Alcohol consumption and the transformation of living conditions. A comparative study. In R.J. Gibbins et al (Eds.), *Research Advances in Alcohol and Drug Problems, Vol 8*. New York: Plenum.
- Sulkunen, P. (1985a). *Lähiöravintola (The Local Pub)*. Helsinki: Otava.

- Sulkunen, P. (1985b). The suburban pub in Finland: a male domain. In E. Single and T. Storm (eds.), *Public Drinking and Public Policy*. Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation.
- Sulkunen, P. (1986). Why is alcohol consumption declining in France? An analysis by socio-professional groups. *Alkoholipolitiikka*, 3 (4): 191-199.
- Sulkunen, P. (1988). A la recherche de la modernité. Boissons et buveurs en France aujourd'hui. Interprétation par un étranger. *Reports from the Social Research Institute of Alcohol Studies 178*, Helsinki.
- Sulkunen, P. (1989). Drinking in France 1965-1979. An analysis of household consumption data. *British Journal of Addiction*, 84: 61-72.
- Sulkunen, P. (1994). The conservative mind: Why does the new middle class hate alcohol control? *Addiction Research*, 1: 295-308.
- Suryani, L.K., Adnyana, T.A. and Jensen, G.D. (1990). Palm wine drinking in a Balinese village: environmental influences. *The International Journal of the Addictions*, 25 (8): 911-920.
- Suuronen, K. (1973). Traditional Festive Drinking in Finland According to an Ethnographical Questionnaire. *Social Research Institute of Alcohol Studies Report 76*, Helsinki.
- Suwaki, H. (1995). Towards a healthy balance between alcohol and society in Japan - a symbolic issue of alcoholic vending machines. *Addiction*, 90(2); 183-184.
- Sykes, R.E., Rowley, R.D. and Schaefer, J.M. (1990). Effects of group participation on drinking behaviours in public bars: An observational survey. *Journal of Social Behaviour and Personality*, 5(4): 385-402.
- Szala-Meneok, K. (1994). Christmas janneying and easter drinking: symbolic inversion, contingency and ritual time in coastal Labrador. *Arctic Anthropology*, 31(1): 103-116.
- Takei, Y., Lynch, P. and Charleston, G.M. (1988). To drink or not to drink: The Indian adolescents' choice between friends and family. *Journal of American Indian Education*, 27: 1-9.
- Takano, T., Nakamura, K. and Watanabe, M. (1996). Increased female drinking in accordance with post-industrial urbanisation in Japan. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 31(1): 41-49
- Tannahill, R. (1988). *Food In History*. London: Penguin.
- Taylor, A. (1992). *The Guinness Book of Traditional Pub Games*. Enfield: Guinness Publishing Limited.
- Taylor, S.P. and Gammon, C.B. (1975). Effects of dose and type of alcohol on human physical aggression. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 32: 169-175.
- Taylor, S.P. and Leonard, K.E. (1983). Alcohol and human physical aggression. In Green, R.G. and Donnerstein, E.J. (eds.), *Aggression: Theoretical and Empirical Reviews. Vol. 2*. New York: Academic Press.
- Taylor, W.B. (1979). *Drinking, Homicide and Rebellion in Colonial Mexican Villages*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Teahan, J.E. (1987). Alcohol expectancies, values and drinking of Irish and U.S. collegians. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 22: 621-638.
- Teahan, J.E. (1988). Alcohol expectancies of Irish and Canadian alcoholics. *The International Journal of the Addictions*, 23: 1057-1070.

- Tejera, J., et al. (1991). Alcohol intake in a small rural village. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 26 (3): 361-366.
- Temple, M. (1986). Trends in collegiate drinking in California. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 47 (4): 274-282.
- The Portman Group. (1994). *Alcohol and Young People: Learning to Cope. A conference held by the Addictions Forum in association with The Portman Group and The Alcohol Research Group, University of Edinburgh on October 7th 1992 at The Royal College of Physicians, London*. London: The Portman Group.
- Thijs, A.K.L. (1990). The mandamant from Bacchus: an Antwerp pub crawl in 1580. *Revue Belge de Philologie et D'histoire*. 68(4): 1004-1006.
- Thom.B. (1994). Women and alcohol: The emergence of a risk group. In M. McDonald (ed.), *Gender, Drink and Drugs*. Oxford: Berg.
- Thomas, A.E. (1978). Class and sociability among urban workers: A study of the bar as social club. *Medical Anthropology*, 2 (4): 9-30.
- Thomas, R.K. (1981). The history of North American Indian alcohol use as a community-based phenomenon. In D.B. Heath., J.O. Waddell and M.L. Topper (eds.), *Cultural Factors in Alcohol Research and Treatment of Drinking Problems*. New Brunswick, NJ: Journal of Alcohol Studies Supplement 9.
- Thombs, D.L. (1993). Effects of social context and gender on drinking patterns of young adults. *The Counseling Psychologist*, 40.
- Thompson, K.M. (1989). Gender and adolescent drinking problems: The effects of occupational structure. *Social Problems*, 36, 1: 30-47.
- Thorne, R. (1980). Places of refreshment in the nineteenth-century city. In A.D. King (ed.), *Buildings and Society*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.
- Thornton, M.A. (1987). Sekt versus schnapps in an Austrian village. In M. Douglas (ed.), *Constructive Drinking: Perspectives on Drink from Anthropology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Thorsen, T. (1988). Danskerne drikker mere end som så. *Alkohol - og Narkotikadebat*, 33: 16-21.
- Thorsen, T. (1990). *Hundrede års Alkoholmisbrug (One Hundred Years of Alcohol Abuse)*. København: FADL.
- Thun, M.J., et al. (1997). Alcohol consumption and mortality in middle-aged and elderly US adults. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 337; 1705-0714.
- Tigerstedt, C. (1990). The European Community and the alcohol policy dimension. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 17: 461-479.
- Tipton, K.F. and Badawy, A.A.-B. (1997). The Dublin principles of cooperation. *Alcoholism & Alcoholism*. 32(6): 637.
- Toit, B. Du (1977). *Drugs, Rituals and Altered States of Consciousness*. Rotterdam: Halkema.
- Toit, B. Du. (1991). *Cannabis, Alcohol and the South African Student: Adolescent Drug Use, 1974-1985*. Athens, Ohio: Ohio Center for International Studies.
- Tomsen, S., Homel, R. and Thommeny, J. (1989). The Causes of Public Violence: Situational Versus Other Factors. *Paper presented at the National Conference on Violence, Canberra Australia 1989*.

- Tongue, A. (1978). 5,000 years of drinking. In J. Ewing and B. Rouse (eds.), *Drinking: Alcohol in American society, issues and current research*. Chicago: Nelson Hall.
- Topper, M.L. (1974). Drinking patterns, culture change, sociability and Navajo adolescents. *Addictive Diseases*, 1: 97-116.
- Topper, M.L. (1980). Drinking as an expression of status: Navajo male adolescents. In J.O. Waddell and M.W. Everett (eds.), *Drinking Behavior among Southwestern Indians: An Anthropological Perspective*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.
- Topper, M.L. (1981). Drinker's story: An important but often forgotten source of data. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, Supplement No. 9: 73-86.
- Toren, C. (1989). Drinking cash: the purification of money through ceremonial exchange in Fiji. In J. Parry and M. Bloch (eds.), *Money and the Morality of Exchange*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Toren, C. (1994). The drinker as chief or rebel: Kava and alcohol in Fiji. In M. McDonald (ed.), *Gender, Drink and Drugs*. Oxford: Berg.
- Touhami, M. and Bouktib, M. (1990). A study on attitudes among Moroccan medical students towards the use of alcohol: Preliminary results. In J. Maula., M. Lindblad and C. Tigerstedt (eds.), *Alcohol in Developing Countries*. Helsinki: Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research.
- Towle, L.H. (1988). Japanese-American drinking: some results from the joint Japanese-U.S. alcohol epidemiology project. *Alcohol Health and Research World*, 12: 216-223.
- Traeen, B. and Nordlund, S. (1993). Visiting public drinking places in Oslo: An application of the theory of planned behavior. *Addiction*, 88(9): 1215-1224.
- Træen, B. and Rossow, I (1994). Social characteristics of urban café guests in Norway. *Addiction*, 89: 999-1006.
- Trembl, V. (1982). *Alcohol in the USSR: A Statistical Study*. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press.
- Treno, A.J., Parker, R.N. and Holder, H.D. (1993). Understanding United States alcohol consumption with social and economic factors: A multivariate time-series analysis, 1950-1986. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 54(2): 146-156.
- Trentini, G. (1989). Vino e civiltà: I mutamenti in atto (Wine and civilization: Changes in the making). *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 50(3): 558-571.
- Tropman, J.E. (1986). *Conflict in Culture: Permissions versus Controls and Alcohol Use in American Society*. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.
- Trotter, M.T. (1985). Mexican-American experience with alcohol: South Texas examples. In L.A. Bennett and G.M. Ames (eds.), *The American Experience with Alcohol: Contrasting Cultural Perspectives*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Trotter, T. (1804/1988). *An Essay, Medical, Philosophical and Chemical on Drunkenness and its Effects on the Human Body*. London: Longman(1804), Routledge (1988).
- Trowell, J. (1993). Drinking Behaviour and Women. *Proceedings of the 22nd International Medical Advisory Conference, London*.
- Trsise, C.E. (1983). *Tavern Treasures: A Book of Pub Collectables*. Poole: Blandford Press.
- Tryzno, W., Pedagogiki, M., Grvdziak-Sobczy, E., Prawn, N. and Marowski, J. (1989). The role of the family in alcohol education and alcohol abuse in Poland. *Medical Law International*, 8: 267-273.

- Tsunoda, T., et al. (1992). The effect of acculturation on drinking attitudes among Japanese in Japan and Japanese Americans in Hawaii and California. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 53: 369-377.
- Tuck, M. (1980). *Alcoholism and Social Policy: Are we on the Right Lines?*. London: HMSO.
- Tuck, M. (1989). *Drinking and Disorder: A Study of Non-Metropolitan Violence*. London: HMSO.
- Tucker, J.A., Vuchinich, R.E. and Sobell, M.B. (1982). Alcohol's effects on human emotions: A review of the stimulation/depression hypothesis. *The International Journal of the Addictions*, 17(1): 155-180.
- Turner, J.W. (1986). The water of life: kava ritual and the logic of sacrifice. *Ethnology*, 25 (3): 203-214.
- Turner, J.W. (1992). Ritual, habitus and hierarchy in Fiji. *Ethnology*, 31: 291-302.
- Turner, N.H., Ramirez, G.Y., Higginbotham, J.C., Markides, K., Wygant, A.C. and Black, S. (1994). Triethnic alcohol use and religion, family and gender. *Journal of Religion and Health*, 33(4): 341-352.
- Tyrrell, I.R. (1979). Temperance and economic change in the ante-bellum north. In J.S. Blocker, *Alcohol, Reform and Society: The Liquor Issue in Social Context*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.
- Tyrrell, I.R. (1982). Drink and Temperance in the Antebellum South: An overview and interpretation. *Journal of Southern History*, 48(4): 485-510.
- UK Server Training Group. (1993). *Promoting Responsible Retailing: UK Initiatives in Alcohol Server Training. Conference Report*. [no place]: UK Server Training Group.
- Ullman, A.D. (1958). Sociocultural backgrounds of alcoholism. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 315: 48-54.
- Urakov, I.G. and Mirošnicenko (1989). Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In M. Plant (ed.), *Alcohol-related problems in high-risk groups*. Copenhagen: World Health Organisation.
- Urbanowicz, C.F. (1975). Drinking in the Polynesian kingdom of Tonga. *Ethnohistory*, 22: 33-50.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1991). *Healthy People 2000: National health promotion and disease prevention objectives*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Vaillant, G.E. (1987). *The Natural History of Alcoholism*. Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.
- Van Gennep, A. (1960). *The Rites of Passage*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Van Reek, J., Adriaanse, H. and Knibbe, R. (1994). Alcohol consumption and correlates among children in the European community. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 29: 15-21.
- Van Reek, J., et al. (1991). Policy relevance of a survey on smoking and drinking behaviour among Dutch school children. *Health Policy*, 18 (3): 261-268.
- Van Stone, J. (1980). Drinking at Snowdrift: An Athapaskan example. In J. Hamer and J. Steinberg (eds.), *Alcohol and Native Peoples of the North*. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.

- Van-Geloooven, R.M.W., Diederiks, J.P.M., et al. (1990). Drinking situations in everyday life in the Netherlands. *Alkoholpolitik*, 7 (1): 24-35.
- Varma.V.K., Singh, A., Singh, S. and Malhotra, A. (1981). Extent and pattern of alcohol use and alcohol-related problems in north India. In D. Mohan., H.E. Sethi and E. Tongue (eds.), *Current Research in Drug Abuse in India*. New Delhi: AIIMS.
- Verkko, V. (1944). *Alkohollagsstiftningens innverkan pa brottsligheten i Finland (The influence of alcohol legislation on criminality in Finland)*. Helsinki: Söderström.
- Vernon, J. (1990). Alcohol and Crime. *Proceedings of a Conference Held 4-6 April 1989. Canberra, A.C.T, Australian Institute of Criminology*.
- Verschuren, P.M. (ed.) (1993). *Health Issues Related to Alcohol Consumption*. Washington: International Life Sciences Institute.
- Victorian Community Council Against Violence. (1990). *Violence In and Around Licensed Premises*. Melbourne: Victorian Community Council Against Violence.
- Villalbi, J.R. (1991). Prevalence and determinants of alcohol consumption among school children in Barcelona, Spain. *Journal of School Health*, 61 (3): 123-126.
- Villard, P. (1988, 1989). *Recherches sur l'Ivresse dans le Monde Grec*. Lille: A.N.R.T.
- Vines, G. (1994). I'm relaxed, you're drunk. *New Scientist*, 10th December: 35-38.
- Vogel-Sprott, M. (1992). *Alcohol Tolerance and Social Drinking: Learning the Consequences*. New York: Guildford Press.
- Vogt, I. (1984). Defining alcohol problems as a repressive mechanism: Its formative phase in imperial Germany and its strength today. *Innternational Journal of the Addictions*, 19 (5): 551-569.
- Vogt, I. (1985). Macht Alkohol gewalttätig? Über den Zusammenhang von Alkohol und Delinquenz. *Drogalkohol*, 9: 119-136.
- Vogt, I. (1989). Federal Republic of Germany. In M. Plant (ed.), *Alcohol-related problems in high risk groups*. Copenhagen: World Health Organisation.
- Vuchinich, R., et al. (1979). Alcohol, cognitive labelling and mirth. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 88: 641-651.
- Wahlberg, R.B. (1987). Campana para reducir el consumo de alcohol en Noruga. *Foro Mundial de la Salud*, 8 (1): 12-16.
- Waddell, J.O. (1973). "Drink, friend!" Social contexts of convivial drinking and drunkenness among Papago Indians in an urban setting. In M. Chafetz (ed.), *Proceedings of the First Annual Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*. Rockville, MD: United States Department of Health and Human Services.
- Waddell, J.O. (1975). For individual power and social credit: The use of alcohol among Tucson Papagos. *Human Organization*, 34: 9-15.
- Waddell, J.O. (1976a). From tank to townhouse: Probing the impact of a legal reform on the drinking styles of urban Papago Indians. *Urban Anthropology*, 5: 187-198.
- Waddell, J.O. (1976b). The role of the cactus wine ritual in the Papago Indian ecosystem. In A. Bharati (ed.), *Rituals, Cults, Shamanism: The Realm of the Extra-Human, Volume 2*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Waddell, J.O. (1979). Alcoholic intoxication as a component of the Papago Indian system of experiential reality. *Journal of Ultimate Reality and Meaning*, 2: 4ff.

- Waddell, J.O. (1980a). Drinking as a means of articulating social and cultural values: Papagos in an urban setting. In J.O. Waddell and M.W. Everett (eds.), *Drinking Behavior among Southwestern Indians: An Anthropological Perspective*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.
- Waddell, J.O. (1980b). Similarities and variations in alcohol use in four Native American societies in the Southwest. In J.O. Waddell and M.W. Everett (eds.), *Drinking Behavior among Southwestern Indians: An Anthropological Perspective*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.
- Waddell, J.O. (1980c). The use of intoxicating beverages among native peoples of the aboriginal Greater Southwest. In J.O. Waddell and M.W. Everett (eds.), *Drinking Behavior among Southwestern Indians: An Anthropological Perspective*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.
- Waddell, J.O. (1981a). Cultural relativity and alcohol use: implications for research and treatment. *Journal of studies on alcohol*, Supplement 9: 18-28.
- Waddell, J.O. (1981b). Cultural relativity and alcohol use: Implications for research and treatment. In D.B. Heath., J.O. Waddell and M.L. Topper (eds.), *Cultural Factors in Alcohol Research and Treatment of Drinking Problems*. New Brunswick, NJ: Journal of Studies on Alcohol Supplement 9.
- Waddell, J.O. (1990). Playing the paradox: Papago Indian management of reservation/off-reservation prohibition policies. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 17 (2): 271-292.
- Waddell, J.O. and Everett, M.W. (eds.) (1980). *Drinking Behavior among Southwestern Indians: An Anthropological Perspective*. Tucson: Arizona Press.
- Wafer, L. (1934). *A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America*. Oxford: The Hakluyt Society.
- Wagenaar, A.C. (1982). Aggregate beer and wine consumption: Effects of changes in the minimum legal drinking age and a mandatory beverage container deposit law in Michigan. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 43: 469-487.
- Wald, I., Morawski, J. and Moskalewicz, J. (1985). Poland. In M. Grant (ed), *Alcohol Policies*. Copenhagen: World Health Organization.
- Walker, S.J. (1993). Gender ideology and drinking norms: Content analysis of alcohol advertisements in selected magazines, 1973 to 1988. *Dissertation Abstracts International: The Humanities and Social Sciences*, 54 (3): 1101.
- Wallace, A. and Travis, G. (1993). *The Incidence/Prevalence of Alcohol Use and Violence in the Australian Community: Final Report. Report No.1 of the National Symposium on Alcohol Misuse and Violence 1-3 December 1993*. Canberra: Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Services.
- Wallace, A., et al. (1993). *Alcohol and Violence Against Women and Children in the Home: Final Report. Report No. 4 of The National Symposium on Alcohol Misuse and Violence 1-3 December 1993*. Canberra: Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Services.
- Wallack, L. (1984). Television programming, advertising and the prevention of alcohol-related problems. In D.R. Gernstein (ed.), *Toward the Prevention of Alcohol Problems: Government, Business and Community Action*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.

- Wallack, L. (1992). Warning: The alcohol industry is not your friend? *British Journal of Addiction*, 87 (Editorial): 1109-1111.
- Wallack, L., Breed, W. and Cruz, J. (1987). Alcohol on prime-time television. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 48(1): 33-39.
- Walsh, B. (1980). Drinking in Ireland: A review of trends in alcohol consumption, alcohol-related problems and policies toward alcohol. *The Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin*.
- Walsh, B. and Grant, M. (1985). *Public Health Implications of Alcohol Production and Trade*. Geneva: World Health Organisation.
- Walsh, B., et al. (1985). The alcohol trade and its effects on public health. *World Health Forum*, 6 (3): 195-121.
- Walsh, D. (1984). Les problemes medico-sociaux liés à la consommation d'alcool et leur prevention. *La Santé Publique en Europe*.
- Walsh, V.A. (1990). Drowning the shamrock: Drink, teetotalism and the Irish Catholics of gilded-age Pittsburgh. *Journal of American Ethnic History*, 10: 60-79.
- Walton, H. (1987). *An Ethnographic Study of a Moss Side Pub*. Manchester: University of Manchester.
- Ward, I., Morawski, J. and Moskalewicz, Z. (1985). Poland. In M. Grant (ed.), *Alcohol Policies*. Copenhagen: World Health Organisation.
- Ward, Y. (1993). *A Bottle in the Cupboard: Women and Alcohol*. Dublin: Attic Press.
- Washburne, C. (1961). *Primitive Drinking*. New York and New Haven: College and University Press.
- Waterson, M.J. (1983). *Advertising and Alcohol Abuse*. London: Advertising Association.
- Watson, J., et al. (1985). Alcohol use among migrant labourers in Western New York. *Journal of studies on Alcohol*, 46 (5): 403-411.
- Watts, T.D. (1991). The parameters of social thought on alcoholism. *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Dependence*, 36(2): 26-31.
- Watts, T.D. and Wright, R. (1986). *Black Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism: An Annotated Bibliography*. New York: Praeger.
- Waxer, P.H. (1992). Alcohol Consumption in television programming in three English-speaking cultures. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 27 (2): 195-200.
- Weatherspoon, A.J., et al. (1994). Alcohol consumption and use norms among Chinese Americans and Korean Americans. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 55: 203-206.
- Wechsler, H. and McFadden, M. (1979). Drinking among college students in New England: Extent, social correlates and consequences of alcohol use. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 40: 969-996.
- Weibel, O.J. (1990). American Indians and prohibition: Effect or affect? Views from the reservation and the city. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 17(2): 293-322.
- Weill, J. and LeBourhis, B. (1991). The amount of alcohol intake and some associated factors in a representative sample of 691 French boys aged 13-18. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 28: 193-187.

- Weill, J. and LeBourhis, B. (1994). Factors predictive of alcohol consumption in a representative sample of French male teenagers: A five-year prospective study. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 35: 45-50.
- Weinberg, T.S. (1994). *Gay Men, Drinking and Alcoholism*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press.
- Weismantel, M.J. (1991). Maize beer and Andean social transformations, drunken Indians, bread babies and chosen women. *Modern Language Notes (MLN)*, 106(4): 861-879.
- Weisner, T.S. (1984). 'Serious drinking', 'white man's drinking' and 'teetotalling': Drinking levels and styles in an urban American Indian population. *Journal of studies on Alcohol*, 45: 237-250.
- Weiss, S. (1991a). Adult women's drinking in Israel: A review of the literature. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 26 (3): 277-283.
- Weiss, S. (1997). Israeli Arab and Jewish youth knowledge and opinion about alcohol warning labels: pre-intervention data. *Alcoholism & Alcoholism*. 32(3): 251-257.
- Weiss, S. and Eldar, P. (1987). Alcohol and alcohol problems research 14. Israel. *British Journal of Addiction*, 82: 227-235.
- Weiss, S. and Moore, M. (1990). Cultural differences in the perception of magazine alcohol advertisements by Israeli Jewish, Moslem, Druze and Christian high school students. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 26: 209-215.
- Weiss, S. and Moore, M. (1991b). Alcohol drinking habits of Israeli Jewish, Moslem and Druze adolescents in the north of Israel in 1990. *Journal of Psychiatry and Related Sciences*, 28: 20-28.
- Weiss, S. and Moore, M. (1991c). Non-ritual alcohol drinking practices among high school students from the Kibbutz movement in Israel: Implications for prevention. *Journal of Drug Education*, 21: 247-254.
- Weiss, S. and Moore, M.. (1994). Why, where and with whom do Israeli teenagers drink? To whom do they turn for help worth alcohol problems? *Alcoholism & Alcoholism*. 29(4): 465-471.
- Weiss, S. and Moore, M.. (1995). How do Israeli adolescents of 4 religions obtain alcoholic beverages and where. *Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse*. 4(4): 79-87.
- Weiss, W. (1988). Représentations sociales de l'acool, du tabac et du cannabis chez les enfants et les adolescents. *Psychotropes*, 4(2): 35-49.
- Welte, J.W. and Miller, B.A. (1987). Alcohol use by violent and property offenders. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 19: 313-324.
- Werch, C.E. and Gorman, D.R. (1987). Relationship between self-control and alcohol consumption patterns and problems of college students. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 49: 30-37.
- West, E. (1979). *The Saloon on the Rocky Mountain Mining Frontier*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.
- West, M.O. (1997). Liquor and libido: 'Joint drinking' and the politics of sexual control in colonial Zimbabwe, 1920s-1950s. *Journal of Social History*. 30(3): 645.
- Westermeyer, J.J. (1971). Use of alcohol and opium by the Meo of Laos. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 127: 1019-1023.

- Westermeyer, J.J. (1974). "The drunken Indian": myths and realities. *Psychiatric Annals*, 4(11): 29ff.
- Westermeyer, J.J. (1984). The role of ethnicity in substance abuse. *Advances in Alcohol and Substance Abuse*, 4(1): 9-18.
- Westermeyer, J.J. (1985). Hmong drinking practices in the United States: The influence of migration. In L.A. Bennett and G.M. Ames (eds.), *The American Experience with Alcohol: Contrasting Cultural Perspectives*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Westermeyer, J.J. (1987). Cultural patterns of drug and alcohol use: An analysis of host and agent in the cultural environment. *Bulletin on Narcotics*, 39(2): 11-27.
- White, H., Brick, J. and Hansell, S. (1993). A longitudinal investigation of alcohol use and aggression in adolescence. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, Special issue on alcohol and aggression..
- White, H.R., Bates, M.E. and Johnson, V. (1991). Learning to Drink: Familial, peer and media influences. In Pittman, D.J. and White, H.R. (eds.), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined*. New Brunswick: Rutgers Center for Alcohol Studies.
- White, I.R. and McKee, M.. Festive cheer for all?: headaches for alcohol policymakers. *British Medical Journal*. 315(7123).
- White, J.M. (1993). *Alcohol-Related Violence: Exploring the Relationship. Report No. 7 of the National Symposium on Alcohol Misuse and Violence 1-3 December 1993*. Canberra: Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Services.
- Whitehead, P.C. and Layne, N. (1987). Young female Canadian drinkers: Employment, marital status and heavy drinking. *British Journal of Addiction*, 82 (2): 169-174.
- Whittaker, J.O. (1962). Alcohol and the Standing Rock Sioux tribe. I. The pattern of drinking. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 23: 468-479.
- Whittaker, J.O. (1963). Alcohol and the Standing Rock Sioux tribe. II. Psychodynamic and cultural factors in drinking. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 24: 80-90.
- Whittaker, J.O. (1982). Alcohol and the Standing Rock Sioux tribe: A twenty year follow-up study. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 43(3): 191-200.
- Wieser, S. (1973). *Das Trinkverhalten der Deutschen*. Herford: Nicolai.
- Wilhelm, D.Z. (1984). A cross-cultural analysis of drinking behaviour within the context of international business. *Studies in Third World Societies*, 28: 73-88.
- Wilkinson, W.V. (1986). Alcohol drinking patterns in a South Texas Mexican American community. *Dissertation Abstracts International: The Humanities and Social Sciences*, 46 (9): 2823-A.
- Wilks, J. (1989). Drinking patterns of Australian tertiary youth. *Australian Drug and Alcohol Review*, 8: 55-68.
- Wilks, J. (1992). Drinking habits of central Queensland adolescents: Local research for local needs. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 11(2): 187-191.
- Wilks, J. and Callan, V.J. (1984a). Alcohol-related attitudes and stereotypes: Teenagers in Australia, Papua New Guinea and the U.S. *Journal of drug education*, 14 (2): 119-132.
- Wilks, J. and Callan, V.J. (1984b). Drinking habits and alcohol-related beliefs of Australian, Papua New Guinean and American youth. *British Journal of Addiction*, 79: 419-424.

- Wilks, J., Callan, V.J. and Forsyth, S.J. (1985). Cross-cultural perspectives on teenage attitudes to alcohol. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 20: 547-561.
- Williams, M. (1985). Alcohol and ethnic minorities: Asian/ Pacific Americans - an update. *Alcohol and Health Research World*, 9(2): 64-66.
- Williams, P. and Strauss, R. (1950). Drinking patterns of Italians in New Haven. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 11: 51-91.
- Williams, S.E. (1980). The use of beverage alcohol as medicine, 1790-1860. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 41: 543-566.
- Wilsnack, S.C., Wilsnack, R.W. and Klassen, A.D. (1986). Women's drinking and drinking problems: Patterns from a 1981 national survey. *American Journal of Public Health*, 74: 1232-1238.
- Wilson, G.B. (1940). *Alcohol and the Nation: A Contribution to the Study of the Liquor Problem In the United Kingdom from 1800 to 1935*. London: Nicholson & Watson.
- Wilson, G.T., Brick, J., Adler, J., Cocco, K. and Breslin, C. (1989). Alcohol and anxiety reduction in female social drinkers. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 50, 3: 226-235.
- Wilson, P (1980). *Drinking in England and Wales*. London: HMSO.
- Windle, M. and Barnes, G.M. (1988). Similarities and differences in correlates of alcohol consumption and problem behaviors among male and female adolescents. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 23, 7: 707-728.
- Winton, M., et al. (1986). Effects of unemployment on drinking behaviour: a review of the relevant evidence. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 21: 1261-1283.
- Wiseman, J.P. (1981). Sober comportment: patterns and perspectives on alcohol addiction. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 42: 106-126.
- Witt, C. (1996). Drinking and death in iron-age Europe: Mediterranean imports and early Celtic style. *American Journal of Archaeology*. 100(2): 389.
- Wittchen, H.-U. and Bronisch, T. (1992). Alcohol use, abuse and dependency in West Germany: Lifetime and six-month prevalence in the Munich follow-up study. In J.E. Helzer and G.J. Canino (eds.), *Alcoholism in North America, Europe and Asia*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
- Wodak, A. (1991). A wider view of alcohol consumption in Australia: The social cost. *Medical Journal of Australia*, 154: 838-839.
- Wolcott, H.F. (1974). *African Beer Gardens of Bulawayo: Integrated Drinking in a Segregated Society*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies Monograph 10.
- Wolff, P.H. (1972). Ethnic differences in alcohol sensitivity. *Science*, 175: 449-450.
- Wong, M.T.H. (1992). Female Chinese problem drinkers. *British Journal of Addiction*, 87: 1205-1206.
- World Health Organization (1980). *Problems Related to Alcohol Consumption: Report of a WHO Expert Committee [Meeting Held in Geneva from 20 to 26 November 1979]*. Geneva: World Health Organization, Expert Committee on Problems Related to Alcohol Consumption.
- World Health Organization (1982). *La consommation d'alcool et les problemes liés à l'alcool: Exemples illustrant l'élaboration de politiques nationales*. Geneva: World Health Organization.

- World Health Organization (1990). *Alcohol Policies: Perspectives from the USSR and Some Other Countries*. Copenhagen: World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe.
- World Health Organization (1991a). *Inter-Regional Meeting on Alcohol-Related Problems, Tokyo, 2-8 April 1991: Report*. Geneva: World Health Organization, Programme on Substance Abuse.
- World Health Organization (1991b). *Working Group on Intervention Strategies for the Prevention of Alcohol Abuse: Report of a WHO meeting*. Geneva: World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe.
- World Health Organization (1992). *A European Alcohol Action Plan*. Geneva: World Health Organization, Regional Committee For Europe.
- World Health Organization (1994). *Alcohol Policy and the Public Good*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Wright, D. and Chorniawry, C. (1985). Women and drink in Edwardian England. *Historical Papers / Communications Historique*, 3: 117-131.
- Wyllie, A. and Casswell, S. (1988). *Drinking In New Zealand: A Survey 1988*. Auckland: University of Auckland.
- Xiao, J. (1993). On the role played by Chinese medical liquor in keeping good health. *Collegium Antropologicum*, 17(2): 2319-231.
- Yamamuro, B. (1954). Notes on drinking in Japan. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 15: 491-498.
- Yanez, J.L., Del Rio, M.C. and Alvarez, F.J. (1993). Alcohol-related mortality in Spain. *Alcoholism, Clinical and Experimental Research*, 17: 746-763.
- Yates, F., et al. (1984). *Drinking in Two North-East Towns: A Survey of the Natural Setting for Prevention*. Newcastle: Centre for Alcohol and Drug Studies.
- Yawney, C.D. and Popham, R.E. (eds.) (1976). Drinkers and alcoholics in ancient Rome. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 37: 1718-1741.
- Yawney, C.D. and Popham, R.E. (eds.) (1977). Symbolism of drinking: A culture-historical approach. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 38: 849-866.
- Yguel, J. (1990). Consumption of alcoholic drinks in three different parts of Cameroon. In J. Maula, M. Lindblad and C. Tigerstedt (eds.), *Alcohol in Developing Countries*. Helsinki: Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research.
- Ylalahti, E.L. (1981). Changes in Women's alcohol use in 1970's Finland. *Alkoholipolitiikka*, 46 (1): 3-16.
- Youcha, G. (1978). *A Dangerous Pleasure*. New York: Hawthorn Books.
- Young, J. (1979). *A Short History of Ale*. Newton Abbot: David & Charles.
- Young, R.M. and Oei, T.P.S. (1993). Grape expectations: The role of alcohol expectancies in the understanding and treatment of problem drinking. *International Journal of Psychology*, 28: 337-354.
- Young, S., et al. (1993). *Cross-Cultural Analysis of the Relationship between Alcohol and Violence. Report No. 3 of the National Symposium on Alcohol Misuse and Violence 1-3 December 1993*. Canberra: Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Services.

- Zagar, R., et al. (1990). Homicidal adolescents: A replication. *Psychological Reports*, 67: 1235-1242.
- Zanker, P. (1989). *Die Trunkene Alte. Des Lachen der Verhötten*. Frankfurt.
- Zeichner, A. and Pihl, R.O. (1979). Effects of alcohol and behavior contingencies on human physical aggression. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 88: 153-160.
- Zeichner, A. and Pihl, R.O. (1980). Effects of alcohol and instigator intent on human aggression. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 41: 265-276.
- Zielinski, J. (1969). The anti-alcoholism campaign in Poland. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 30: 173-177.