

**CURRENT LITERATURE ON
DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE**

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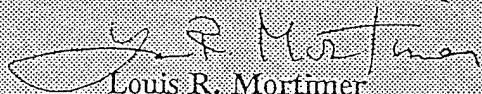
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PREFACE

This annotated bibliography, updated monthly, provides worldwide coverage of research and statistics on drug and alcohol abuse. English- and foreign-language literature, primarily books and journals published since January 1991 is screened. Research focuses on topics such as usage patterns, new theories on patterns of abuse, signs and symptoms of addiction, legal penalties, genetics and heredity, prevention strategies and techniques, and codependency. The entries are arranged alphabetically by author. Each entry contains keywords.

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Aguilar, Teresita E., and Munson, Wayne W. "Leisure Education and Counseling as Intervention Components in Drug and Alcohol Treatment for Adolescents." Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, (Lansing, Michigan), vol. 37, no. 3, 1992, 23-34. [Call Number: HV5128.U5J68]

This paper presented several arguments for the recognition of leisure as a viable issue for substance abuse prevention and intervention programs. Leisure education and counseling was promoted as an integral component to substance abuse programs for adolescents. Four areas for program development were discussed in the paper: theoretical basis, program content, program format, and duration of the program. The proposed leisure interventions should be considered in a comprehensive prevention/intervention effort.

Keyword(s): counseling; treatment; alcoholism; adolescents

Bechtel, Lori J., and Swisher, John D. "An Analysis of the Relationships Among Selected Attitudinal, Demographic, and Behavioral Variables and the Self-Reported Alcohol Use Behaviors of Pennsylvania Adolescents." Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, (Lansing, Michigan), vol. 37, no. 2, 1992, 83-93. [Call Number: HV5128.U5J68]

Research shows that the behavior of adolescents, where alcohol use is concerned, is best explained on a multifactorial basis. Data were analysed using the multiple correlation-regression procedure. Variables included: behavioral intention; attitude toward school; school misconduct; grade average; and grade level. Behavioral intention and school misconduct were positively related with alcohol use. Time spent on religious activities was negatively correlated with alcohol use.

Keyword(s): methodology; alcoholism; adolescents

Beck, Kenneth H., and Zannis, Marie. "Patterns of Alcohol Consumption Among Suburban Adolescent Black High School Students." Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, (Lansing, Michigan), vol. 37, no. 2, 1992, 1-13. [Call Number: HV5128.U5J68]

A survey was conducted to uncover the social context of youth drinking among African-American high school students. Results showed that they drink less frequently, drink smaller quantities when they do drink, and are more likely not to drink at all than Caucasians of this age group. The frequency and amount comparisons of the African-American and Caucasian adolescents showed lower involvement among African-American than among Caucasians at each age group. On current usage and quantity of beer, wine, and liquor drunk per occasion, African-Americans consistently drank less than Caucasians. The one area where African-Americans showed somewhat higher levels of involvement was daily or near daily drunkenness and drunk driving.

Keyword(s): African-Americans; students; alcohol; consumption

Botvin, Gilbert J., Baker, Eli, Goldberg, Catherine J., Dusenbury, Linda, and Botvin, Elizabeth M. "Correlates and Predictors of Smoking Among Black Adolescents." Addictive Behaviors. An International Journal, (Elmsford, N.Y.), vol. 17, no. 2, 1992, 97-103. [Call Number: RC565.A33]

Results indicate that social environmental factors, such as the smoking status of friends and siblings, and individual factors, such as refusal assertiveness, general assertiveness, and age are predictive of current smoking. Similarly, the smoking status of friends, attitudes concerning the harmful effects of smoking, and low self-esteem concerning school are predictive of behavioral intentions to smoke in the future.

Keyword(s): smoking; adolescents; African-Americans

Charuvastra, V. Charles, Dalali, Isobel Day, Cassuci, Michael, and Ling, Walter. "Outcome Study: Comparison of Short-Term Versus Long-Term Treatment in a Residential Community." The International Journal of the Addictions, (New York), vol. 27, no. 1, 1992, 15-23. [Call Number: RC566.A1I5]

Results indicate that treatment for drug addicts in long-term residential communities are more effective than short-term treatments.

Keyword(s): treatment; residential community; drug abuse

"Die knallen sich einfach weg [They just blow themselves away]"
Der Spiegel, (Hamburg) vol. 46, no. 48, November 23, 1992,
74, 76, 79, 81, 83, 86-87. [Call Number: AP30.S55]

Drug addiction among young people in Germany is a problem that is steadily growing more serious, but alcoholism in childhood is already a far more serious problem that is rapidly becoming more common. An estimated 500,000 young people (ages 12 to 21), or about 8 percent of this age group, consume large enough amounts of alcohol that their health is endangered. No complete statistics for all of Germany are available, but experts are guessing that probably ten times as many young people die each year from alcohol than from drug abuse. Deaths from traffic accidents caused by drunkenness are not included in this estimate. The consumption of alcohol by young people is made easy in Germany by the country's relaxed attitudes toward alcohol. Although alcoholism is a problem in Germany, excessive consumption of alcohol, even by youths, is tolerated and even smiled at. Experts believe that easy access to alcohol and the increasing demands for high performance placed on young people are the main causes of the growing numbers of young alcoholics. Unlike the United States, there are few facilities to care for young people addicted to alcohol. Parents and teachers are also so poorly informed about this problem that they do not recognize it until a child has perhaps drunk prodigious quantities of spirits for several years. Experts recommend that programs with long-term care be quickly established.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; children; Germany

Eikenaar, Albert. "Herr Henks Gewerbe [Mr. Henk's business]" Der Stern, (Hamburg) vol. 46, no. 13, March 19, 1992, 226.
[Call Number: AP30.S675]

The sale of hashish is against the law in the Netherlands, but since 1976 it has not been enforced. As a result, there are about 2,000 so-called "hashish cafes" in the country, 300 in Amsterdam alone. Owners of these cafes are subject to some restrictions. They may not advertise their wares, sell them to those under sixteen years of age, or

sell "hard drugs." The article reports on Henk de Vries, who owns six of these cafes, and who spent three years in a German prison for drug smuggling in that country. He recently visited Germany to look for suitable locations for hashish cafes there, because he thinks it is only a matter of time until Germany adopts some same policy toward hashish sales as the Netherlands. Dutch officials are happy with their policy. The number of consumers of hashish has fallen by 50 percent since the permissive policy was introduced.

Keyword(s): Netherlands; hashish; Germany

"Eldorado der Erpressung [An Eldorado of extortion]" Der Spiegel, (Hamburg) vol. 46, no. 48, November 23, 1992, 112, 114, 117. [Call Number: AP30.S55]

The consumption of drugs in Germany's jails and prisons is becoming a serious problem. The increased consumption of illegal drugs in recent years has meant that in some German prisons more than half the inmates are incarcerated for drug offenses. As a result, drugs have become an important part of prison life. Addicts arrange for easy access to drugs by means of bribery and extortion. Family members bring drugs in during visits, officials are bribed to smuggle drugs in to inmates, and some inmates who work outside the institutions during the day must bring drugs in or face physical harm. Because a drug habit in prison can cost five times what it does on the outside, there is intense pressure within prisons to deal in drugs and to shake other prisoners down. Prisoners are threatened with "overdoses" of drugs if they do not participate in the rampant drug trade that dominates daily life in some prisons. The large number of HIV-positive prisoners (an estimated 20 percent in one Berlin prison) has led to threats of the deliberate infecting of inmates with this disease. Inmates have also become infected because dozens of inmates will sometimes use the same needle. This fact has led to recommendations that prisoners at least be provided with clean needles for their drug habits.

Keyword(s): drug abuse in prison; Germany

Gunther, V., Gritsch, S., and Meise, U. "Smoking Cessation--Gradual or Sudden Stopping?" Drug and Alcohol Dependence, (Limerick, Ireland), vol. 29, no. 3, 1992, 231-36. [Call Number: RC566.A1D66]

Results show that patients with slow reduction in nicotine use smoked significantly less cigarettes per day than those who underwent sudden withdrawal. Those who ceased abruptly reached the same level of smoking as before the therapy. It seems that with slow withdrawal the smoker learns to be more flexible with regard to smoking behavior and the techniques of self-control and they subsequently use them in case of relapse.

Keyword(s): smoking; cessation; methodology

Hardy, Dana M., and Johnson, Mark E. "Influence of Therapist Gender and Client Gender, Socioeconomic Status and Alcoholic Status on Clinical Judgments." Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, (Lansing, Michigan), vol. 37, no. 2, 1992, 94-102. [Call Number: HV5128.U5J68]

The authors examine the main effects and interaction of therapist gender--client gender, alcoholic status--and socioeconomic status on therapists' clinical judgments. Alcoholic clients were perceived as less attractive, less appropriate for therapy at a community mental health center, less likely to be wanted as part of the therapist's caseload, less motivated to change, and less likely to make progress in therapy than the nonalcoholic client. Much of this negative bias may be accounted for by moralistic attitudes held about the alcoholic.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; prevention; therapist

Hausmann, Hartmut. "Schwieriger Kampf gegen internationale Geldwaesche [Difficult battle against international money laundering]" Das Parlament, (Bonn) vol. 42, no. 42, October 9, 1992, 17. [Call Number: D839.P32]

Until recently, Germany was regarded as a paradise for drug lords because they found it so easy to launder their money there. On September 22, 1992, however, a new law that makes it much more difficult to hide illegally gained

money went into effect. The law was drafted to fight organized crime. There is now a ten-man team at the Federal Crime Agency in Wiesbaden for detecting illegal financial transactions. The team is dependent on tips from other countries and Interpol, however. Next year another law is to be drafted that will oblige German banks to inform the agency of dubious transactions. The German fight against drug lords is also hindered by Germany's pronounced federalism. Police work is centered on the country's sixteen provinces. This means that units to detect money laundering must be established in each of them.

Keyword(s): drug money; Germany

Johnson, Ronald S., Tobin, Jack W., and Cellucci, Tony. "Personality Characteristics of Cocaine and Alcohol Abusers: More Alike Than Different." Addictive Behaviors. An International Journal, (Elmsford, N.Y.), vol. 37, no. 2, 1992, 159-66. [Call Number: RC565.A33]

This study provided information on the personality characteristics of individuals dependent on cocaine and on determining if there are distinctive MMPI code types associated with cocaine abuse. Analysis revealed more similarities than differences between alcohol abusers and cocaine users.

Keyword(s): cocaine; alcohol abusers; methodology; personality traits

Kaufman, Edward, and Kaufman, Pauline. Family Therapy of Drug and Alcohol Abuse. (Boston), Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1992. [Call Number: RC564.F36 1992]

The authors examine the role of family therapy in a substance-abuse treatment program. Several workable systems of family therapy for substance abusers are presented. The authors believe that in meeting the needs of the family as an entity, the spouse subsystem, the sibling subsystem, and the individual needs of each person in the family must be considered. These three areas must interlock and work in harmony. Teaching and demonstrating effective parenting is an important aspect of treatment.

Part of family therapy is the problem-solving process that occurs. Although family therapy is not a social panacea, it can help families have a rich life and a positive impact on their offspring as well as on the communities of which they are part.

Keyword(s): family; drug abuse; alcoholism; prevention

Kilbey, M. Marlyne, Breslau, Naomi, and Andreski, Patricia. "Cocaine Use and Dependence in Young Adults: Associated Psychiatric Disorders and Personality Traits." Drug and Alcohol Dependence, (Limerick, Ireland), vol. 29, no. 3, 1992, 283-90. [Call Number: RC566.A1D66]

The major findings of this study of cocaine use in young adults were: Lifetime prevalence of cocaine use more than 5 times was 12.3 percent. Lifetime rate of DSM-III-R Cocaine Dependence was 3.4 percent, with a one year Cocaine Dependence rate of 1.1 percent. Lifetime Cocaine Dependence was more common in males, whites, and the less educated. Lifetime use of cocaine more than 5 times was associated with increased prevalence of Any Substance Use Disorder. Cocaine use was related to increased neuroticism, psychoticism, and negative affect.

Keyword(s): cocaine; dependence; personality traits; psychiatric disorders

Klein, Hugh. "College Students' Attitudes Toward the Use of Alcoholic Beverages." Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, (Lansing, Michigan), vol. 37, no. 3, 1992, 35-52. [Call Number: HV5128.U5J68]

This study investigates the relationship between the endorsement of various beliefs about drinking and alcohol consumption and alcohol problem rates among students sampled. Results show that women sampled typically advocated responsible drinking practices, while the men were more apt to adhere to potentially damaging beliefs about drinking. Significant differences were noted between fraternity and sorority members and nonmembers. Greek students drank significantly greater amounts of alcohol and incurred more alcohol-related problems than did non-Greek peers. Most impressive, however, are results

that show that alcohol consumption and alcohol problem rates might be predictable and perhaps alterable if we know what students think about drinking and drunkenness first.

Keyword(s): college students; attitudes; alcohol

Klein, Hugh. "Self-Reported Reasons for Why College Students Drink." Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, (Lansing, Michigan), vol. 37, no. 2, 1992, 14-28. [Call Number: HV5128.U5J68]

Research shows that there is a strong association between adherence to most reasons for drinking and increased alcohol consumption (especially beer) as well as problems resulting from alcohol use. Results suggest that moderate drinking college students do not usually have a particular reason for their use of alcoholic beverages; they tend to drink when, in their perspective, the social setting warrants it, but typically not with any "goal" or reason in mind. Conversely, those students who drink most heavily and/or problematically tend to have rather well-defined rationales for their use of alcoholic beverages.

Keyword(s): college students; alcoholism; methodology

Markowitz, Paula, and Craig, Robert J. "Conscious and Unconscious Perceptions of Self in Children of Alcoholics." The International Journal of the Addictions, (New York), vol. 27, no. 10, 1992, 1187-96. [Call Number: RC566.A1I5]

Children of alcoholics (COAs) have been described as outwardly appearing happy, competent, and well-adjusted, but beneath this veneer they harbor unconscious negative self-perceptions and low self-esteem. However, it was found that the conscious self-concepts of COAs actually were higher than those of other groups. These findings appear surprising and somewhat contradictory, but it seems that if one parent is able to provide a stable and nurturing relationship with the child, despite the presence of familial alcoholism in their spouse, then a positive self-concept is possible. This extremely positive

self-image may be a protective shield to defend against intense stress and intolerable feelings.

Keyword(s): perception; children; alcoholics

"Neue Drogenpolitik [A new drug policy]" Der Spiegel, (Hamburg) vol. 46, no. 45, November 2, 1992, 200. [Call Number: AP30.S55]

The Social Democratic Party of Switzerland has made the radical proposal that drugs such as heroin, cocaine, and hashish be legalized. The party hopes by this means to gain control of the illegal drug trade and reduce the number of crimes committed by addicts to obtain money to pay for their drug consumption. The article mentions that in the central parts of some Swiss cities social conditions caused by illegal drugs now prevail that resemble those of some American inner cities. The party recommends that the state take over the manufacture and sale of some now illegal drugs. Party members are preparing to gather the 100,000 signatures needed for a nation-wide referendum on the issue in the coming year.

Keyword(s): proposed drug legalization; Switzerland

Pendorf, James E. "Leisure Time Use and Academic Correlates of Alcohol Abuse Among High School Students." Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, (Lansing, Michigan), vol. 37, no. 2, 1992, 103-10. [Call Number: HV5128.U5J68]

This study explores the relationship between high school student's use of alcohol, their use of leisure time, and their attitudes toward school climate. Results show that heavy alcohol use correlates with less enjoyment of school or school subjects. Heavy alcohol users have more negative feelings toward teachers and receive lower grades. The study, however, found a positive relationship between alcohol use and social and vocational activities, suggesting that heavy users of alcohol are going out, dating, and attending movies and parties more, and are job searching and working part-time more than light users. These activities are critical to healthy adolescent development. Learning social skills, self-discovery, and

entry into vocational activity, do not seem to be affected by heavy alcohol use.

Keyword(s): leisure time; alcohol abuse; teenagers

Romijn, Clemens M., Platt, Jerome J., Schippers, Gerard M., and Schapp, Cas P. "Family Therapy for Dutch Drug Users: The Relationship Between Family Functioning and Success." The International Journal of the Addictions, (New York), vol. 27, no. 1, 1992, 1-14. [Call Number: RC566.A1I5]

Results indicate that success in treatment for the drug misuser was most likely to occur in families in which the parents communicated with each other in a predominately negative way at the beginning of therapy, and when, in the course of therapy, a significant change occurred toward a more positive supportive manner of communicating.

Keyword(s): drug abuse; Netherlands; family; therapy

Schinke, Steven, Orlandi, Mario, Vaccaro, Donato, Espinoza, Renato, McAlister, Alfred, and Botvin, Gilbert. "Substance Use Among Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Adolescents." Addictive Behaviors. An International Journal, (Elmsford, N.Y.), vol. 37, no. 2, 1992, 117-24. [Call Number: RC565.A33]

The purpose of the study was to obtain, analyze, and interpret original data on substance use prevalence rates and family and school variables among Hispanic adolescents in the southwestern United States. Results indicate that ethnicity is an unreliable predictor of lifetime substance use among Hispanic and non-Hispanic white adolescents. Also, Hispanic American adolescents are not necessarily at higher risk for substance use problems than non-Hispanic white youth. Social and family background factors carry greater weight in determining risk and prevention programming than factors associated with ethnic-racial group membership.

Keyword(s): substance abuse; Hispanics; adolescents

Swadi, Harith. "Relative Risk Factors in Detecting Adolescent Drug Abuse." Drug and Alcohol Dependence, (Limerick, Ireland), vol. 29, no. 3, 1992, 253-54. [Call Number: RC566.A1D66]

This study investigates the significance of certain factors as indicators of possible drug use by an adolescent. Peer drug use, suspension at school, law infringements, truancy, conflict with parents, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking, were the relative risk factors investigated among 936 adolescents. The most predictive of those was peer drug use.

Keyword(s): adolescents; detection; drug abuse

Weber, Joseph A., and McCormick, Peggy. "Alateen Members' and Non-Members' Understanding of Alcoholism." Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, (Lansing, Michigan), vol. 37, no. 3, 1992, 74-84. [Call Number: HV5128.U5J68]

The study looked at Alateen and non-Alateen members' understanding of alcoholism. Results show that adolescents regardless of group affiliation have a similar understanding of alcoholism. Alateen members, however, understand alcoholism as a family disease, that family members are not responsible for an alcoholic's condition or behavior, and that alcoholism is treatable.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; Alateen; methodology

Weisheit, Ralph A. Domestic Marijuana. A Neglected Industry. (New York), Greenwood Press, 1992. [Call Number: HD9019.M382U68 1992]

The author examines the role of marijuana growers in a historical and national context, with special emphasis on the growers in Illinois. The book has of 10 chapters starting with a brief history of marijuana, including the legal cultivation of the hemp plant during World War II, and ending with a presentation of several policy implications raised by the study.

Keyword(s): Illinois; marijuana; cultivation