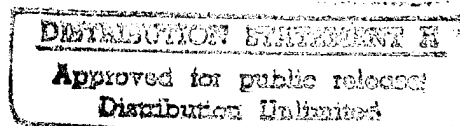


**CURRENT LITERATURE ON
DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE**



**An annotated bibliography submitted to
The U.S. Army Drug and Alcohol Operations Agency**

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This series of bibliographic databases provides 618 entries consisting of worldwide coverage of research and statistics on drug and alcohol abuse from English- and foreign-language literature published between 1989 and 1993. Full bibliographic citations, analytical abstracts, and keywords are provided.

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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 1989, 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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Allen, William A., Piccone, Nicholas L., and D'Amada, Christopher. How Drugs Can Affect Your Life. The Effects of Drugs on Safety and Well-Being With Special Emphasis on Prevention of Drug Use. (Springfield, Illinois), Charles C. Thomas Publisher, 1991.

The authors examine the history of drugs, tobacco, and alcohol and the damage these substances inflict on mind and body. In addition, the authors review life-style changes, fetal alcohol syndrome, drugs and sexuality, drugs and driving, the law and its impact, drug overdoses, and hazardous, life-threatening drug 'highs' as compared to exhilarating natural 'highs.' The intent of the book is not to dissuade an individual from experimenting with a drug but rather to prevent drug misuse and abuse. By compiling in one publication information from a variety of sources, the authors' aim to help youths resist arguments for drug use by presenting convincing points against the use of drugs.

Keyword(s): substances of abuse; prevention; control

Begun, Audrey, and Zweben, Allen. "Assessment and Treatment Implications of Adjustment and Coping Capacities in Children Living with Alcoholic Parents." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton), vol. 7, no. 2, 1990, 23-40. [Call Number: none]

Article examines the various models of adjustment and coping strategies in children and relates them to the general population of children living with an alcoholic parent. A specific number of variables are examined for their possible role in the development of these individuals, as are a range of factors which may mediate the processes of adaptation, adjustment, and coping. Authors believe greater emphasis must be directed to specific developmental factors affected by parental alcoholism, such as low self-esteem, poor peer relations, depression, learning difficulties, and social withdrawal. Other systems, such as schools, are encouraged to take active efforts in the intervention process. Implications for intervention are offered.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; children; treatment

"Fortsatt strid om alkoholpolitiken (Continuing strides in alcohol policy)" Sverige-Nytt, (Stockholm), February 7, 1992, 2. [Call Number: AP48.S83]

Swedish Parliamentary motions on alcohol policy are split. Various moderate members of Parliament will decide on alcohol possession policies although some parties favor retaining a restrictive alcohol policy--in response to Sweden's future membership in the EC. The Social Democrats' proposal for health care asks for a more active alcohol policy and warns the government against burying the question in a commission for alcohol policy. The opposite attitude is shown in a single motion seeking to lower the age limit for buying alcohol in the System--the alcohol stores--from 20 to 18 years of age. The new democrats and a growing number of older and younger moderates have also put forward a motion to have the System open on Saturdays and Sundays. Whether Parliament will consider these questions is yet uncertain.

Keyword(s): Sweden; alcohol policy

Giordano, Peter. "Drug Testing and the Drug-Free Workplace: A Bibliographic Guide and Reader." CRS Report 90-6L, (Washington, D.C.), January 1990, . [Call Number: none]

This bibliographic guide has been designed for members of Congress and their staffs to help in their efforts to control and monitor the growing amount of information on drug testing available from the Congressional Research Service and the Library of Congress. Part one presents a selected group of articles and editorials on drug testing drawn from the CRS Main Reference files. Part two is a list of related CRS reports. Part three is a short bibliography of current articles in the CRS Public Policy Literature file. Part four describes the information resources available through the Library's automated catalogs.

Keyword(s): drug abuse; drug testing; workplace; bibliography

Glenn, Susan W., and Parsons, Oscar A. "Effects of Alcoholism and Instructional Conditions on Speed/Accuracy Tradeoffs." Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, (Baltimore), vol. 15, no. 4, 1991, 612-619. [Call Number: RC565.A4456]

This paper examines the issues of speed and accuracy of neuropsychological performance by measuring the variables independently in separate tasks and measuring overall performance as the changing relationships between speed and accuracy under differing experimental conditions.

Keyword(s): alcohol; females; neuropsychological performance

Gold, Mark S. The Good News About Drugs and Alcohol. Curing, Treating, and Preventing Substance Abuse in the New Age of Biopsychiatry. (New York), Villard Books, 1991.

The author provides a blueprint for how America can win the war against substance abuse through education, prevention, treatment, and medical research. The author provides information on the extent and nature of the drug and alcohol problem in our culture and the treatment approaches taken by traditional psychiatry and medicine, along with the latest research on the biological and psychological effects of cocaine, alcohol, marijuana, and crack. The author also provides an outline and details state-of-the-art biopsychiatric treatment and prevention techniques that he believes will serve as new and powerful weapons in the war on drugs and alcohol.

Keyword(s): substance abuse; treatment; biopsychiatry

Gressle, Sharon S. "Drug Testing in the Workplace: Federal Programs." CRS Issue Brief IB87174, (Washington, D.C.), October 23, 1991, . [Call Number: none]

Author discusses the issues of drug testing and the desire to achieve a drug-free federal workplace.

Keyword(s): drug testing; workplace; federal policy

Gruenewald, Paul J. "Loss of Control Drinking Among First Offender Drunk Drivers." Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, (Baltimore), vol. 15, no. 4, 1991, 634-639. [Call Number: RC565.A4456]

This paper provides a technique by which a behavioral measure of loss of control drinking can be directly established on the basis of self-reports of alcohol consumption.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; first offenders; drunk driving

Hogan, Harry. "Drug Control." CRS Issue Brief IB87013, (Washington, D.C.), March 4, 1992, . [Call Number: none]

A large part of the responsibility for controlling substance abuse in the United States has been assumed by the federal government in the last several years. The major issue is whether this policy of prevention through restrictive and even prohibitory controls is the best one possible. If it is, the major policy questions are: is the drug problem accorded an appropriate position on the list of national priorities; are the right strategies being pursued for carrying out the policy; are these strategies being properly implemented; if not, how can they be improved; and do the strategies conflict with other national or public interests.

Keyword(s): substances of abuse; reduction; United States; drug control

Hogan, Harry. "Drug Control: Legislation in the 101 Congress." CRS Issue Brief IB90095, (Washington, D.C.), November 29, 1990, . [Call Number: none]

This issue brief lists and summarizes major drug control legislation considered or introduced in the 101st Congress.

Keyword(s): drugs control policy; United States; Congress; legislation

Hogan, Harry. "Drug Legalization: Pro and Con." CRS Report 88-500GOV, (Washington, D.C.), July 22, 1989, . [Call Number: none]

Concern and frustration over the continuing national drug problem have generated a revival of calls to eliminate some or all of the federal and state restrictions on selected drugs subject to widespread abuse. Proponents of such a course take widely differing approaches in arguing their cases, but they all have in common the notion that the corrupting effects of the illicit drug industry are so threatening to society, in the United States as well as in the principal producing and transiting countries, that something must be done to "take the profit out of drugs." Opponents hold generally that legalization would lead to increased use accompanied by a further erosion of the values upon which the strength of the Nation depends. The author examines these issues.

Keyword(s): narcotics; legalization; restrictions

Hogan, Harry. "National Drug Control Strategy, 1989: Background and Policy Questions." CRS Report 89-567GOV, (Washington, D.C.), September 29, 1989), . [Call Number: none]

A comprehensive strategy for the reduction of drug use and abuse and trafficking in the United States was implemented by the new Office of National Drug Control Policy on September 5, 1989. The major feature of the plan is to increase support for reduction in demand through treatment and prevention. Additional recommendations emphasize "street level" enforcement as being as necessary in the long run as large-scale seizures and "busts." Article contains a number of recommendations designed to deter use and to change attitudes. The strategy calls upon states to adopt "user accountability" provisions of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.

Keyword(s): drugs of abuse; drug policy; control strategy; United States

Hogan, Harry. "National Drug Control Strategy, 1990: Discussion of Selected Priority Highlights." CRS Report 90-122GOV, (Washington, D.C.), March 1, 1990, . [Call Number: none]

This article is a companion to CRS Report 89-567GOV, written and issued in September 1989. It is limited generally to a discussion of the 1990 Strategy priority "highlights " about which significant policy questions might be raised and the implications of which were not explored in the earlier CRS report. Even though no new questions are suggested, relevant new or additional background information is provided.

Keyword(s): drug abuse; control strategy; priorities

Holder, Harold D., and Blose, James O. "Typical Patterns and Cost of Alcoholism Treatment Across a Variety of Populations and Providers." Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, (Baltimore), vol. 15, no. 2, 1991, 190-95. [Call Number: RC565.A4456]

This article presents data on the utilization of alcoholism treatment services in three populations of insurance enrollees. The average age of the treated alcoholics in the three groups ranged from 37 to 51. Between two-thirds and three-quarters of the alcoholics were male. Inpatient treatment services were more frequently used than out-patient. Total alcoholism treatment costs averaged \$4,665 per person (in December 1985 dollars). The influence of insurance plan coverage and other factors on utilization patterns is discussed.

Keyword(s): alcoholics; treatment; expenses

"Inrikes (Domestic) column" Sverige-Nytt, (Stockholm), February 14, 1992, 4. [Call Number: AP48.S83]

Drug use among students in class nine (18-year-olds) has strongly diminished in the past 20 years, according to a study that by the Central Association for Alcohol- and Drug Education, CAN (Centralforbundet for alkohol- och narkotikaupplysning). The study notes that one-third of the students has drunk moonshine and that boys and girls equally consume tobacco. However, girls do not use chewing tobacco; they only smoke tobacco.

Keyword(s): Sweden; drug abuse; school age

Liebelt, Robert A. Straight Talk About Alcoholism. A Doctor Explains Its Causes, Its Effects, And What You Can Do About It. (New York, NY), Pharos Books, 1992.

The book discusses and explains alcoholism from an authoritative medical viewpoint, describing the natural course of the disease, its varied symptoms, treatment, and what is known about its causation.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; causes; methodology; prevention; effects

Nagoshi, Craig T., Wilson, James R., and Rodriguez, Lawrence. "Impulsivity, Sensation Seeking, and Behavioral and Emotional Responses to Alcohol." Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, (Baltimore), vol. 15, no. 4, 1991, 661-67. [Call Number: RC565.A4456]

The present study correlated subjects' scores on the Eysenck Impulsivity-Venturesomeness-Empathy (IVE) scale with their responses to alcohol on a variety of behaviors. The major finding of the study was that impulsivity was a significant predictor of alcohol use problems, especially for males, and that this effect was indirectly mediated by measured responses to alcohol only in males.

Keyword(s): alcoholics; personality; behavior

Newfield, Neal A., Kuehl, Bruce P., Joanning, Harvey P., and Quinn, William H. "A Mini Ethnography of the Family Therapy of Adolescent Drug Abuse: The Ambiguous Experience." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton), vol. 7, no. 2, 1990, 57-79. [Call Number: none]

The aim of the article is to provide feedback to therapists and others involved with therapy regarding clients' experiences of family therapy through the analysis of ethnographic interviews conducted with the clients. This study is not, however, concerned with documenting or analyzing the broad range of lifestyles of a group of people. As such this is a mini-ethnography.

Keyword(s): adolescents; drug abuse; ethnography; therapy

Perl, Raphael F. "Drug Control: International Policy and Options." CRS Issue Brief IB88093, (Washington, D.C.), February 27, 1992, . [Call Number: none]

The author examines the mix of competing domestic and international pressures and priorities which have produced an ongoing series of disputes within and between the legislative and executive branches of the government concerning US international drug policy. The 1988 Drug Act has called for a reevaluation of that policy with a view towards formulating a more comprehensive approach. New to the US strategy is an Andean initiative calling for increased economic, military, and law enforcement assistance to Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. The author also examines the policy options addressed in this brief.

Keyword(s): drug control policy; United States; Andean initiative

Perl, Raphael F. "Congress and International Narcotics Control." CRS Report 89-575F, (Washington, D.C.), October 16, 1989, . [Call Number: none]

An examination of the congressional role in foreign narcotics policy of 1989 as reflected in five major themes: continuing focus on supply reduction in international policy; reducing fragmentation of executive branch policymaking; using bilateralism but seeking multilateralism to reduce supply; using sanctions but seeking positive incentives to reduce supply; and using the military to implement policy.

Keyword(s): substances of abuse; narcotics control; Congress

Perl, Raphael F. "The Andean Drug Initiative: Background and Issues for Congress." CRS Report 92-172F, (Washington, D.C.), February 13, 1992, . [Call Number: none]

An examination of President Bush's drug control strategy for reducing the supply and demand of illicit drugs entering the United States. The president's 1989 national drug control strategy contains a number of ongoing international elements which differed from those of

preceding years. The Andean Initiative, estimated to cost \$2.2 billion for fiscal years 1990-1994, is designed to help the major coca growing/processing/shipping nations of Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru reduce illicit drug activities. The U.S. strategy includes enhanced economic, military, and law enforcement assistance as well as preferential trade treatment for these countries. This report examines these issues and was prepared at the request of the Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice of the House Judiciary Committee.

Keyword(s): narcotics; Congress; United States; Andean Drug Initiative

Rogers, Ronald L., and McMillin, Chandler Scott. Freeing Someone you Love From Alcohol and Other Drugs. (New York), Body Press/Perigee Books, 1992.

Based on the Chronic Disease Model, this realistic handbook offers a step-by-step plan for recovery from alcohol and other drug addictions with: 10 steps for prevention; 20 tasks for recovery; and 12 ways to prevent relapse. The authors provide the reader with options, directions, and confidence to change one's own life and that of others addicted to alcohol and drugs. The authors provide a program of intervention and treatment for recovery and survival.

Keyword(s): alcohol; drugs; treatment

Tate, Douglas L., and Charette, Lina. "Personality, Alcohol Consumption, and Menstrual Distress in Young Women." Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, (Baltimore), vol. 15, no. 4, 1991, 647-52. [Call Number: RC565.A4456]

This study examined the relationship between personality factors, alcohol consumption, and menstrual distress symptoms in nonalcoholic drinking young women. Results revealed that the women who drank more tended to be significantly more extroverted, spontaneous, carefree, and open to change. By contrast, women who reported greater over-all menstrual distress tended to be less capable, secure, and well adjusted and reported a greater number of

emotional and psychological problems. No correlation was found to exist between alcohol consumption and menstrual distress.

Keyword(s): alcohol; women; menstrual distress

Teasley, David. "Drug-Related Homicides in the United States: Statistics From 1980-1990." CRS Report 91-909GOV, (Washington, D.C.), December 23, 1991, . [Call Number: none]

Report provides graphs and tables based on murder-circumstance data as reported by the Uniform Reporting Program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. Statistics on drug-related homicides consist of two categories: felony narcotics murders and murders committed during brawls where the offender was under the influence of narcotics. Felony narcotics murders are those committed in connection with drug abuse violations, such as the buying and selling of narcotics drugs. Data are provided for both victims and offenders by age, sex, and race, and cover the years from 1980 through 1990.

Keyword(s): homicides; drug activity; statistics

Vogel-Sprott, Muriel. Alcohol Tolerance and Social Drinking. Learning the Consequences. (New York), The Guilford Press, 1992.

The book is composed of twelve sections. The Introduction and Background sections of the book explain the reasons for an interest in the alcohol tolerance of social drinkers. These sections contain basic information about alcohol and theories of tolerance, and present a historical perspective on the view that tolerance is affected by events after drinking. The third section presents an analysis of this possibility and provides the theoretical framework for the experiments described in the next two sections. The studies demonstrate that the expected consequence of behavior under alcohol influences social drinkers' acquisition of tolerance, its transfer to new tasks, and its extinction in spite of continuing drinking occasions. Research suggests that the behavioral

tolerance of social drinkers resembles adaptive learning and may be common, normal phenomenon. The final sections discuss the implications of the findings for new research, and for social problems. Impaired driving, the role that tolerance may play in encouraging alcohol abuse, and the ramifications for treatment and prevention are discussed. An overview relates conclusions to contemporary views and issues of alcohol use and misuse. The book could serve as a useful instruction manual.

Keyword(s): alcohol; social drinking; prevention

Waldorf, Dan, Reinerman, Craig, and Murphy, Sheigla. Cocaine Changes. The Experience of Using and Quitting. (Philadelphia), Temple University Press.

This book is about heavy cocaine users who were studied between 1985 and 1987 and usually described as "snorters" who used the drug intranasally. Initially, the authors wanted to emphasize the process of cessation from cocaine abuse but then found early on that in order to understand how people stopped, they had to look at how they got started and all the processes of use and abuse. They decided to explore the natural history of cocaine use--the initiation, the uses to which the drug is put, controlled as well as uncontrolled use, cocaine in the workplace, cocaine selling, various types of problems associated with cocaine use, and motivations to stop as well as strategies for doing so. The authors sought to study cocaine users from within their culture rather than from outside it and to present their world as they see it. In general, they have tried to withhold judgments about the appropriateness or inappropriateness of drug-using behaviors so that they might reach some understanding of the cultural meaning of those behaviors for the individuals involved. The book is based on in-depth, life-history interviews of 267 current and former heavy users from northern California. Most of the information is based on the main sample, which is composed of 122 current users and 106 quitters; all tables are based on this group.

Keyword(s): cocaine; treatment; interviews

Walker, William O., III. Drug Control Policy. Essays in Historical and Comparative Perspective. (University Park, PA), The Pennsylvania State University Press, Pennsylvania, 1992.

Book provides an in-depth look at drug control policy as it has been shaped historically in the United States and other countries, most notably China and East Asia. The collection of articles provide a comparative and historical lens in which to view the current debate over drug policy in the United States.

Keyword(s): substances of abuse; control policy; United States; East Asia; China; treatment

Wilson, R. Jean. "Subtypes of DWIs and High Risk Drivers: Implications for Differential Intervention." Alcohol, Drugs, and Driving, (Los Angeles), vol. 7, no. 1, 1991, 1-12. [Call Number: none]

The aim of the study was to determine whether distinct subtypes could be identified and externally validated, the dimensions characterizing these subtypes and their overlap with subtypes identified in previous studies, and the distribution of DWI and high risk drivers across clusters. The results suggest that DWIs are not an unique subgroup of a larger population of high risk drivers; rather the two populations are highly overlapping and, to a large extent, indistinguishable. The results have important implications for future diagnosis, screening and intervention of all types of problem drivers.

Keyword(s): subtypes; methodology; drunken drivers

Woldman, William. "Narcotics Control Assistance for State and Local Governments: The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988." CRS Report 89-181GOV, (Washington, D.C.), March 16, 1989, . [Call Number: none]

Examines the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 which is administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and whose primary purpose is to assist states and local governments in carrying out specific measures which offer a high probability of improving the functioning of the criminal

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justice system, with special emphasis on a nationwide and multilevel drug control strategy. The program aims to accomplish its goals by developing programs and projects to assist multijurisdictional and multi-state organizations with drug control and to support national drug control priorities.

Keyword(s): narcotics control; government; United States; Anti-Drug Abuse Act