Academic Learning Packets

Drugs, Alcohol and Sex Education

1997 Edition
Contents and Article Summaries

1. Very few who try to quit smoking actually make it U.S. study says

This article notes that about 34% of the nation's adult 46 million smokers try to quit each year. Only eight percent, or about one million adults, actually succeed. The information in this article should help to discourage young people from starting to smoke since the study cited shows the difficulty that adults face when trying to quit.

2. Officials view rise in teens' drug use as a "call to action"

About one third of American high school seniors, and 13 percent of eighth graders, have used marijuana at least once in the last year. This article points out a relationship between the use of marijuana at younger ages and addiction later.

3. Teenagers smoking more cigarettes and marijuana

More teens are smoking cigarettes and marijuana in spite of increased efforts to educate them about the perils of such activities. This article looks at some of the adverse health aspects of cigarette and marijuana use.

4. Smoking may raise risk of mutation in 'Guardian Angel' gene

This article summarizes the findings of the research on smoking and genetic problems. Specifically, one gene fights to prevent cancers in the body and this is the gene that is damaged by smoking. The gene is called P53 and its job is to suppress tumors. When damaged, tumors go unchecked.

5. Heart damage a result of second hand smoke

It is pointed out in this article that nonsmokers are more susceptible to heart damage from secondhand smoke than are smokers. Current findings indicate that even small amounts of secondhand smoke endanger nonsmokers. Government restrictions on smoking have helped people to quit.

6. Marijuana effects found to be more serious

Emergency room statistics in hospitals as related to teens and marijuana use are provided in this article. It has been found that more teens end up in emergency rooms for using marijuana than for cocaine and heroin combined.
7. Tobacco advertisers under fire

An anti-smoking group in Minnesota put up billboards advertising a new cigarette. The point of their campaign was to see who would call the 800 number advertised. Their ad used a skeleton and a bogus cigarette - named the Young Rebels. They found that most of the callers were teens. The group condemned cigarette manufacturers for targeting teens in ads.

8. Ike Turner finally gets his act together

Ike Turner, blues singer and former husband of Tina Turner, finally got out of jail. He went through some bad times with his divorce from Tina. He fell to using drugs and became addicted. But now he is out of jail and involved in his music again. He said jail was a blessing because it got him off of drugs.

9. AIDS and the homeless

The homeless are a diverse population with different rates of AIDS infection. Some shelters house more homeless people with AIDS than others. Statistics gathered by the shelters help care providers design services to help AIDS victims get the information and help they need.

10. Athletes and drugs

Although China has emerged as a sporting superpower in recent years, drug use has overshadowed its fame. According to this article, eleven Chinese athletes recently tested positive for drugs. China blames coaches and trainers employed from former East Germany for the problems.

11. Pregnancies and premature babies

This article points out that spacing pregnancies too close together increases the risk of prematurity and may help to explain the relatively high death rate of black newborns. The article recommends that women wait at least nine months between pregnancies so they can build up the nutritional reserves necessary for a growing fetus.

12. Controlling tobacco purchases

Woodridge, Illinois, a suburb near Chicago, has one of the nation's toughest tobacco-control ordinances in the country. Enforced with undercover "sting" operations using teen-age decoys and $25 fines for minors caught with tobacco, the new law is credited with cutting teen smoking rates to a fraction of national levels. The article states that about 200 local and state governments have passed or are considering passing similar laws.
13. Marijuana stops a hero

This article highlights conflicting circumstances surrounding a sixteen year old boy who saved three people from a burning house. After his act of bravery, he was invited to Washington to receive a hero's medal. He requested to meet Mayor Barry while there. However, the justice department is now reconsidering allowing the hero to take the trip at all. Apparently his arrest for possession of marijuana may ruin his chances to meet the President and Mayor Barry. An insurance agent for the fire victims is now trying to help the hero get his award.

14. Zima the mysterious drink

Youth officials in Maryland and nine other states are complaining to the Coors Brewing Company about its' new colorless drink, which tastes like soda pop and has inspired rumors that it cannot be detected on breath-testing equipment. Coors said the alcohol in the new drink is detectable and that because it is so new, there are many misconceptions and inaccuracies about it.

15. Smoking in the workplace

This article shows the politics behind a proposition in California to further restrict smoking in the workplace. According to the article, California voters were mislead into believing the measure was tougher than it really was and furthermore, they did not realize it was a tobacco-backed measure. Sponsors of the bill realized that when people found out that cigarette companies sponsored the measure, it would be the kiss of death.

16. More unmarried teens having children

According to this article, more unmarried teens are having children. Almost 80% of unmarried women who have a child before finishing high school live in poverty. Teen pregnancy costs the government more than $34 billion a year in welfare payments. The persistence of the problem is a sorry reflection of the social forces at large for the past 20 years: poverty and broken families, "anything goes" moral standards, and a mass culture that treats sex as a glittering consumer item instead of a serious personal resonsibility are but a few of the causes.

17. Teen-age steroid use

Teen-age steroid use is part of a larger problem of drug use and abuse according to this article. Teens who are willing to take a risk with steroids are often of the same personality type to take other drugs. This article stresses the need for steroid-prevention programs. "Teens need to know that steroids can do such things as make breasts grow in males and shrink in females."
18. Teens become moms

This article examines why teens become pregnant and the difficulty they have in coping with their new role in life - especially meeting economic responsibilities. The pros and cons of welfare is also discussed as it relates to those individuals who begin families as teenagers.

19. Teen smoking rate climbs

Teen-age smoking rates appear to be on the rise even as more and more adults give up cigarettes. The role of advertising and other reasons why teens take up the habit are discussed in this timely article.

20. AIDS testing for pregnant women

Explored in this article is the issue of mass testing of pregnant women for AIDS. A recent medical discovery, the drug AZT, cuts by two-thirds the chance an infected mother will pass to her child the HIV virus that causes AIDS. AZT therapy costs the average pregnant woman about $1,000 and the average hospital bill for a baby born with AIDS is about $35,000 a year for the eight to ten years the child lives.
A Note To The Teacher: Use of Academic Learning Packets:

The learning packets included in this notebook deal with a number of contemporary issues facing young people today. Teachers are urged to read all articles before distributing them to students. This preview will allow you to make certain the material is appropriate for the group you are teaching. Since topics include alcohol, tobacco, drugs and sex, you may want administrative approval prior to using the packets in a classroom setting. Teachers will find that the enclosed articles are excellent for opening discussion on important subjects that otherwise might be overlooked.

Academic Learning Packets are designed by educators to make your professional life easier. Immediately! These packets can be used to “fill some empty time,” or to enhance instruction. They are built around current, interesting, and newsworthy topics. And their use in your classroom is limitless. Here are a few recommendations:

1. **Curriculum Enhancement.** Information in the articles is usually too current to be found in most text books. If you find student interest in a particular topic, you might consider having all students read an article and then use the given questions as an aspect of a chapter or unit test. Questions can also be used to generate classroom discussions. Students will find the puzzles to be an interesting way to assess what they have learned.

2. **Group Work.** If you want students to work together on a project, the articles and questions can be used as a starting point. You can divide your class into groups of three or four and give each group a different article to study. The groups can complete the questions or puzzles together and then report back to the whole class on what they have learned. This can be an excellent way to promote cooperative learning in your classroom.

3. **Testing Situations.** Select an article and a puzzle and make several copies. If a student finishes a test early, give him or her the article and puzzle to work on while others are still taking the test. This can count as extra-credit or simply be used as an enrichment experience. If a student was absent when a test was given, he or she can be sent to a study hall or the library with an Academic Learning Packet when you hand back the exams to the rest of the class for review.

4. **Substitute Plans.** Photocopy the article summary pages and take them home with you. Put the Academic Learning Packet Notebook with your substitute folder in your desk or in the school’s office. If you are suddenly ill and have no viable lesson plans,
skim the summary pages to select an article which might be appropriate. When you call in sick, give instructions for your substitute to copy and use the selected article, questions and/or puzzles.

5. **Study Hall Monitor or Homeroom Teacher.** When students come to study hall or homeroom with “nothing to do,” an Academic Learning Packet can provide a meaningful activity.

6. **Discipline Uses.** Students assigned to detention or suspension rooms can complete Academic Learning Packets during their assigned time. This not only helps to make better use of a student’s time while detained, but also provides a meaningful activity for students to focus on while being held out of class or after school.

7. **Extra-Credit Assignments.** Academic Learning Packets are an excellent way to control the nature of extra-credit assignments. There will no longer be a need for accepting reports plagiarized from the encyclopedia, or copied word-for-word from a newspaper.
Chicago Tribune (Atlanta) - Only about eight percent of American adults who try to quit smoking actually succeed, the government reported recently.

“That shows you exactly how addictive smoking is,” said Michael Eriksen, director of the Office on Smoking and Health at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). “Despite what the tobacco companies are saying, smokers know they are addicted.”

The figures were based on a recent survey by the CDC of nearly 21,000 adults selected at random and questioned in person. The participants identified themselves as daily smokers, occasional smokers, former smokers or nonsmokers. The CDC let those surveyed classify themselves, without defining all categories.

Thirty-four percent of the nation’s 46 million smokers try to quit each year, and many find the habit harder to kick than they imagined, the CDC said.

Of those who try to quit, just eight percent, or about one million people, succeed, whether they try nicotine patches, counseling, hypnosis or the cold-turkey method, the agency said.

“Seventy percent, the vast majority of smokers, want to stop smoking completely,” Eriksen said.

The proliferation of restrictions on smoking at work and in public - such as the one recently passed by New York’s City Council - can help people kick the habit, Eirksen said. People forced to go without for an eight-hour work day often decide to give up smoking altogether.

“When you have a high interest in quitting and additional motivation such as restrictions, the two come together,” he said.

The survey found that the percentage of adults who smoke has held steady, around 25 percent during the 1990s, after dropping from 42.4 percent from 1965 to 1990.

There was an almost nine percent drop among women,” Eriksen said. “We are encouraged, for whatever reason, that...
women appear to be finally getting the message that smoking is inconsistent last year in the number of people who smoke every day, the CDC said.

“That change has occurred primarily with good health.”

Kicking the habit is “absolutely worth it,” said John Bloom, spokesman for the Washington-based Coalition on Smoking or Health. “Quitting smoking, we hope, should be at the top of every smoker’s list of goals.”

“While in the past we would have encouraged switching to low-tar cigarettes or cutting down the number of cigarettes that you smoke, we are not recommending that now,” Eriksen said.

Low-tar cigarettes provide no health benefits and smokers who try to quit by cutting down on smoking usually go back to their old habits, he said.

“People need to make up their mind that they are not going to be a smoker in the future. Their vision of themselves should be of a nonsmoker and they should work to achieve that,” he said.

The report also broke down the percentages of people who smoke among different gender and racial categories.

Low-tar cigarettes provide no health benefits and smokers who try to quit by cutting down on smoking usually go back to their old habits.

Among men, 27.7 percent smoked in 1993, while 22.5 percent of American women smoked.

Among racial groups, the highest percentage of smokers was recorded among American Indians and Alaska natives - 38.7 percent - while 26 percent of African-Americans smoked, 25.4 percent of whites, 20.4 percent of Hispanics and 18.2 percent of Asians and Pacific Islanders.

The CDC recently reported a ten percent increase last year in the number of high school seniors who smoke.
Questions 1

Name ____________________

1. What percent of smokers try to quit their habit every year? About how many succeed?

2. What are some of the techniques people use to try to quit smoking?

3. What two things work to help smokers quit smoking if they want to kick their habit?

4. What group of people has demonstrated the most success recently in their effort to stop smoking? Why do you think this is?

5. Who is Michale Eriksen and why does he no longer recommend people switch to low-tar cigarettes?

6. Summarize the breakdown of percentages of people who smoke by gender and race categories.
Crossword #1

Across:
3. The “D” in CDC stands for this
4. This group has the most smokers based upon gender
6. This racial category had the smallest percentage of smokers
9. This is one technique some use to quit smoking according to the article
12. He is the director of the Office on Smoking at the CDC
14. A steady 25% of adults did this during the 1990s
15. Only about 8% who try to quit it actually succeed
16. This group appears to be finally getting the message that smoking is harmful
18. Low-tar ______ provide no health benefits
19. Kicking the habit

Down:
1. Eriksen said 70% of smokers want to do this
2. The CDC did not define these in the survey
5. The Coalition on Smoking or Health is based here
6. Natives of this state have the highest percentage of smokers
7. He is spokesman for the coalition on Smoking or Health
8. New York City recently passed one
10. More and more cities and states are passing laws making it harder to smoke at _______
11. This high school group had a ten percent increase in the number of smokers
13. This is the method used by the CDC to select those people involved in the study
17. These patches help some people kick the habit
Use the clues below to discover words in the above puzzle. Circle the words.

1. New York City recently passed one
2. The CDC did not define these in the survey
3. He is spokesman for the coalition on Smoking or Health
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18. This is one technique some use to quit smoking according to the article
19. Kicking the habit
20. Low-tar _______ provide no health benefits

The Advantage Press, Inc. ©1997   Drugs, Alcohol & Sex Education #1
1. What percent of smokers try to quit their habit every year? About how many succeed?

34 percent of the nation's 46 million smokers try to quit each year. Only eight percent, or about one million people, succeed.

2. What are some of the techniques people use to try to quit smoking?

People try many different techniques to try to stop smoking - including nicotine patches, counseling, hypnosis, and cold-turkey.

3. What two things work to help smokers quit smoking if they want to kick their habit?

Increased restriction on smoking at work along with a real interest in stopping smoking work together to help smokers kick the habit.

4. What group of people has demonstrated the most success recently in their effort to stop smoking? Why do you think this is?

The group that has demonstrated the most success at stopping the smoking habit include women.

5. Who is Michale Eriksen and why does he no longer recommend people switch to low-tar cigarettes?

Eriksen, who is the director of Smoking and Health at the CDC, says low-tar cigarettes provide no health benefits and smokers who try to cut down on smoking usually go back to their old habits.

6. Summarize the breakdown of percentages of people who smoke by gender and race categories.

27.7 men smoke while 22.5 women smoke. The highest racial group is American Indians and Alaska natives with 38.7 percent. 25.4 percent of African Americans smoke while 20.4 percent of Hispanics.
Officials view rise in teens' drug use as a "call to action"

Chicago Tribune (Washington) - In a disturbing trend over the past six years, more high school students are using drugs and fewer consider drug use harmful, according to a study recently released.

Almost a third of American high school seniors - and 13 percent of eighth graders - have used marijuana at least once in the last year, federal officials said, citing overall drug rates that are higher than in the 1970s and early 1980s.

More high school students are using drugs and fewer consider drug use harmful.

As drug use climbs, the number of teenagers expressing disapproval of drugs and concern about negative health effects from drug use have gone down, according to the federally funded study by the University of Michigan.

More high school students are using drugs and fewer consider drug use harmful.

Dr. Lloyd D. Johnston, the survey’s chief investigator, said the increases stemmed from several causes, including what he called the glamorization of drug use in movies and song lyrics.

Almost a third of American high school seniors (and 13 percent of eighth graders) have used marijuana at least once in the last year.

A separate study released recently by Columbia University’s Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse suggests that more young marijuana smokers now means more hard drug users and addicts later.

More young marijuana smokers now means more hard drug users and addicts later.

“This signals a significant increase in cocaine use in the future,” said Joseph Califano, president of Columbia’s center and former secretary of health, education and welfare in the Carter administration.

Using the Michigan study and his center’s own report, Califano estimated that of the 1.8 million students who reported marijuana use in 1994, 822,000 will use cocaine and 58,000 will become cocaine addicts and regular users. More than a million will become regular users of at least one illicit drug, including heroin, cocaine, LSD and marijuana.

“This is a serious, serious problem,” Califano said.

More young marijuana smokers now means more hard drug users and addicts later.
Department of Health and Human Services Secretary, Donna Shalala, said the survey’s results are a “call to action” to counteract the growing perception that drugs, especially marijuana and alcohol, aren’t so bad.

“Young people who use drugs risk throwing away their future. The solution is not here in Washington, it is in our homes and our communities.”

“We need anti-drug messages that are every bit as persuasive and strong as the pop culture messages,” Shalala said. “Young people who use drugs risk throwing away their future. The solution is not here in Washington, it is in our homes and our communities.”

Califano said anti-drug messages must be repeated frequently by the media, parents, teachers and others to ensure that the dangers of drug use are known to successive generations of teens.

In 1993, 72.5 percent of high school seniors thought regular marijuana use posed a “great risk” to health, the Michigan study found. In 1994, the number dropped to 65 percent.

The percentage of seniors who believe having five or more drinks once or twice a weekend poses “great risk” also has fallen, by 1.8 points to 46.5 percent. In 1991, 62.5 percent of seniors thought cocaine posed a great health risk to experimenters, but only 54.4 percent said the same in 1994.

“Young people who use drugs risk throwing away their future. The solution is not here in Washington, it is in our homes and our communities.”

Michigan’s Monitoring the Future Survey, conducted by the university’s Institute for Social Research, shows that about 45 percent of high school seniors have used an illicit drug at some point.

Annual marijuana use rose 3.8 points to 13 percent of all eighth graders between 1993 and 1994, and by 4.7 points among high school seniors.
Questions 2

1. What is happening with American high school students and drug use in the United States?

2. What does Dr. Johnston see as the main causes of the increase in drug use among teens?

3. What does Joseph Califano see as the dangers of drug use in the future?

4. What has happened to the number of students who see drug use as a health risk over the past few years? Why do you think this is so?

5. What did the study find about students and consumption of alcohol?

6. Use of what drug showed the greatest decline in concern by the high school student for "health risk" between 1991 and 1994? Why do you think this is?
Crossword #2

Across:
5. The studies mentioned in the article studied drug use among this group
7. Dr Johnston feels that movies may do this for drug use
8. Califano says more than _____ will become regular users of at least one illicit drug
11. He was the chief investigator for the survey
13. Michigan’s survey found that 45 percent of high school seniors have used this at some point
14. Fewer high school students consider drug use _____ according to the study
17. One of the illicit drugs Califano is concerned about
18. She is the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Resources
19. Johnston is concerned about what they say about drugs
20. Califano used to work for this president

Down:
1. Shalala says young drug users are throwing this away
2. This university published the study about teen drug use
3. He is president of Columbia’s Center on Addiction
4. One of the illegal drugs mentioned in the article
6. The survey found that fewer students saw drug use as well as use of _____ as a great risk to health
9. This university published a study suggesting more hard drug users in the future
10. Califano suggested a relationship between those who use marijuana now and this drug later
12. Califano calls for anti-drug messages to be repeated frequently by this group
15. Shalala said the solution to the drug problem is not in Washington but in our ________
16. About a third of American high school seniors have used it at least once
Use the clues below to discover words in the above puzzle. Circle the words.

1. Califano suggested a relationship between those who use marijuana now and this drug later
2. He is president of Columbia’s Center on Addiction
3. The studies mentioned in the article studied drug use among this group
4. He was the chief investigator for the survey
5. One of the illicit drugs Califano is concerned about
6. Califano says more than ______ will become regular users of at least one illicit drug
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11. Fewer high school students consider drug use _____ according to the study
12. Califano used to work for this president
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16. Johnston is concerned about what they say about drugs
17. This university published the study about teen drug use
18. Michigan’s survey found that 45 percent of high school seniors have used this at some point
19. This university published a study suggesting more hard drug users in the future
20. She is the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Resources
Answers 2

1. What is happening with American high school students and drug use in the United States?

Over the past six years more high school students are using drugs and fewer consider drug use harmful. Almost a third of American high school seniors have used marijuana at least once in the last year.

2. What does Dr. Johnston see as the main causes of the increase in drug use among teens?

He says the increases stemmed from several causes, including what he called the glamorization of drug use in movies and in song lyrics.

3. What does Joseph Califano see as the dangers of drug use in the future?

His work shows that of the 1.8 million students who reported marijuana use in 1994, 822,000 will use cocaine and 58,000 will become cocaine addicts and regular users.

4. What has happened to the number of students who see drug use as a health risk over the past few years? Why do you think this is so?

In 1993 72.5 percent of high school seniors thought regular marijuana use posed a "great risk" to health, in 1994 this number dropped to 65 percent.

5. What did the study find about students and consumption of alcohol?

In 1993 more students thought having five or more drinks once or twice a weekend posed a health risk than students in 1994.

6. Use of what drug showed the greatest decline in concern by the high school student for "health risk" between 1991 and 1994? Why do you think this is?

Cocaine. In 1991 62.5 percent of seniors thought it posed a great health risk, but only 54.4 percent said the same in 1994.
Teenagers smoking more cigarettes and marijuana

Washington Post— Despite decades of efforts by anti-smoking groups, policymakers and even tobacco companies to curb teenage cigarette consumption, new government studies show that teenage students are lighting up in growing numbers. Smoking among eighth-graders surged 30 percent between 1991 and 1994.

According to the University of Michigan’s annual “Monitoring the Future” survey, 18.6 percent of 13- and 14-year-olds surveyed in 1994 said that they had smoked in the previous 30 days, as opposed to 14.3 percent in 1991. After several flat years, the smoking rate among high school seniors began rising in 1992, from 27.8 percent in that year to 31.2 percent in 1994.

More teenagers are also smoking marijuana, the survey showed. Among 1994 high school seniors, 30.7 percent said that they had tried marijuana in the past year. That figure is lower than surveys conducted between 1975 and 1985, but constitutes a significant rise from the 21.9 percent figure in 1992. Marijuana use among eighth-graders has doubled since 1991, according to the federally sponsored research that polls some 50,000 students annually in about 420 public and private schools across the country.

Donna E. Shalala, secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, said recently that she was “deeply troubled” by the marijuana statistics in a statement to the first National Conference on Marijuana Use, where the figures were announced. “At the core of our agenda must be a clear and consistent message — marijuana is illegal, dangerous, unhealthy and wrong,” Shalala said.

The drug has been linked to pulmonary problems, and some researchers believe it to be addictive. Another study cited at the conference indicated that prenatal exposure to marijuana impairs cognitive skills of children. Canadian researcher Peter Fried found that children of mothers who smoked marijuana and tobacco during pregnancy showed impaired “executive function” — defined as the ability to plan ahead and make decisions — from age 9 to 12.

“At the core of our agenda must be a clear and consistent message — marijuana is illegal, dangerous, unhealthy and wrong.”

While acknowledging the seriousness of the marijuana statistics, the lead re-
searcher on the Michigan study said that the tobacco statistics should serve as a wake-up call. “Cigarettes will kill far more of today’s children than all other drugs combined,” including alcohol, said Lloyd D. Johnston, who headed the study for the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

The “disturbing” new figures show, “We’re not only not making progress on getting smoking down among our children — we’re beginning to lose the battle” — and the health implications for an increase in teenage smoking are grim, Johnston said. “This is extremely bad news for the health and longevity of the next generation.”

“Cigarettes will kill far more of today’s children than all other drugs combined.”

Teenagers begin smoking with a poor appreciation of the risks and of the addictive nature of nicotine, Johnston said. The percentage of teenagers who say they disapprove of smoking one or more packs a day has dropped several percentage points since 1992, and the percentage of students who believe smoking carries a “great risk” has also dipped.

More than half of high school seniors who smoke at least a half pack each day said that they had already tried unsuccessfully to quit smoking — some of them repeatedly. Researchers found that the rising rates cut across class and racial lines.

The Michigan study has polled high school seniors annually since 1975 and has polled eighth- and tenth-grade students for four years beginning in 1991. The figures are significantly higher than those produced by other federal studies, including surveys conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta. Johnston said the results might be attributed to the high degree of privacy and confidentiality afforded survey subjects in the Michigan study.

The new figures come at a time when the Food and Drug Administration is citing teenage smoking as the rationale for potential regulatory action on tobacco products. In an article published in today’s edition of the New England Journal of Medicine, FDA Commissioner David A. Kessler, who has called smoking a “pediatric disease” because most smokers begin in their teens, wrote that a ban on all tobacco products was “not feasible.”

Kessler concluded that “A comprehensive and effective policy is needed to prevent future generations of young people from becoming addicted to nicotine in tobacco.

By altering the smoking habits of young people, we could radically reduce the incidence of smoking-related death and disease, and the next generation would see nicotine addiction go the way of small-
pox and poliomyelitis.”

The FDA efforts would likely focus on anti-tobacco education programs, as well as measures to curb youth access and restrict tobacco advertising.

Walker Merryman, a spokesman for the Tobacco Institute, said in an interview recently that the increase in cigarette smoking among young people was a cause for concern. The Institute and the industry it serves have long said that they oppose underage smoking — though industry funding for anti-smoking programs is dwarfed by the companies’ overall advertising budgets.

Merryman said the rise both in tobacco and drug use suggests “there is something much broader socially, going on in this teenage culture.”

Johnston, however, said that the link between cigarette smoking and marijuana smoking is stronger than simply serving as signs of some common sociological problem. Tobacco use among teenagers has been correlated with several “problem behaviors,” from drinking and drug use to sexual activity and even suicide.
Questions 3

1. What do government studies show about teenagers and smoking between the years 1991 and 1994?

2. What did the University of Michigan's survey show about teenage use of marijuana?

3. Who is Donna Shalala and what is her position on the use of marijuana?

4. What medical problems have been shown to be associated with marijuana use?

5. Who is Lloyd Johnston and what is he most concerned about with the study?

6. Who is David Kessler and what is his opinion about the need for a policy to prevent teens from smoking?
Crossword #3

Across:
3. He headed the University Michigan study for the National Institute on Drug Abuse
5. Smoking among students in this grade surged 30% between 1991 and 1994
9. Some researchers believe marijuana to be this
12. Prenatal use of marijuana impairs these skills of children
15. He is a spokesman for the Tobacco Institute
17. The survey showed that more teens are smoking this as well as cigarettes
18. Lloyd Johnston said these will kill more children than all other drugs combined
19. Johnston said his numbers might be higher than results of other surveys because his testing gives more of this
20. The Tobacco Institute said they do not approve of this type of smoking

Down:
1. He is head of the Food and Drug Administration
2. Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services
4. Use of this has been correlated with other problem behaviors like drinking and sexual activity
6. A Canadian researcher who found children of mothers who smoked marijuana had impaired executive function
7. More than half of high school seniors who smoke said they have tried to do this
8. This university conducted the survey about smoking and teenagers
10. The FDA will likely focus their anti-smoking efforts on these type of programs
11. Kessler said that smoking is this type of disease
13. Johnston said teens begin smoking with a poor appreciation of the risk of this addiction
14. Marijuana use has been linked to problems with this
16. Fried found that this function - defined as the ability to plan ahead - was impaired in some children

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Wordsearch #3

Use the clues below to discover words in the above puzzle. Circle the words.

1. Fried found that this function - defined as the ability to plan ahead - was impaired in some children
2. Use of this has been correlated with other problem behaviors like drinking and sexual activity
3. Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services
4. Some researchers believe marijuana to be this
5. He is a spokesman for the Tobacco Institute
6. The FDA will likely focus their anti-smoking efforts on these type of programs
7. Johnston said teens begin smoking with a poor appreciation of the risk of this addiction
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11. Lloyd Johnston said these will kill more children than all other drugs combined
12. Smoking among students in this grade surged 30% between 1991 and 1994
13. The Tobacco Institute said they do not approve of this type of smoking
14. More than half of high school seniors who smoke said they have tried to do this
15. Johnston said his numbers might be higher than results of other surveys because his testing gives more of this
16. This university conducted the survey about smoking and teenagers
17. Kessler said that smoking is this type of disease
18. Marijuana use has been linked to problems with this
19. He headed the University Michigan study for the National Institute on Drug Abuse
20. A Canadian researcher who found children of mothers who smoked marijuana had impaired executive function

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1. What do government studies show about teenagers and smoking between the years 1991 and 1994?

Government studies show that more and more teenage students are smoking. Smoking among eighth-graders surged 30 percent during those years.

2. What did the University of Michigan's survey show about teenage use of marijuana?

The survey showed more teenagers are also smoking marijuana. 30.7 percent said they had tried marijuana in the past year compared to 21.9 percent in 1992. Marijuana use among eighth graders more than doubled since 1991.

3. Who is Donna Shalala and what is her position on the use of marijuana?

She is the secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services and she is deeply troubled by the statistics because marijuana is illegal, dangerous, unhealthy, and wrong.

4. What medical problems have been shown to be associated with marijuana use?

The drug has been linked to pulmonary problems and some researchers believe it to be addictive. Prenatal exposure impairs cognitive skills of children.

5. Who is Lloyd Johnston and what is he most concerned about with the study?

Lloyd Johnston was the lead researcher on the Michigan study. He is most concerned about the number of students using tobacco. He said cigarettes will kill far more of today's children than all other drugs combined.

6. Who is David Kessler and what is his opinion about the need for a policy to prevent teens from smoking?

Kessler is the Commissioner of the FDA. He believes that an effective policy today will prevent future generations of young people from becoming addictive to nicotine and therefore, reduce smoking-related diseases in the next generation.
Smoking may raise risk of mutation in 'Guardian Angel' gene

That is the conclusion of a study of people with mouth and throat cancer, which found an unusual frequency of mutations in p53, the crucial “guardian angel” gene, in smokers.

Mutations in p53 are common in many cancers, including those of the colon, lung, breast, bladder and skin. The new research suggests that tobacco smoke, especially when accompanied by alcohol, markedly raises the risk of p53 mutations in the cells between the lip and the larynx.

The new research suggests that tobacco smoke, especially when accompanied by alcohol, markedly raises the risk of p53 mutations in the cells between the lip and the larynx.

About 50,000 cases of these “head and neck” cancers (as they are called in medicine) occur in the United States each year. About 85 percent of the sufferers have been long-term smokers, and about 40 percent are also heavy drinkers. The average survival is about two years.

In the study, published in a recent issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, David Sidransky and his colleagues at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine studied tissue specimens of 129 patients with head and neck cancers. People who had smoked the equivalent of a pack of cigarettes a day for 20 years were considered smokers, and those who had at least one drink a day for the same period were considered drinkers.

When the p53 gene is damaged, this “guardian angel” function is lost.

In the entire group, 42 percent of the tumors had at least one mutation in the p53 gene. This frequency, however, was not uniformly distributed in the group. About 58 percent of the tumors from the smokers-and-drinkers had mutations of the gene, compared with 33 percent of the tumors from smokers who did not drink, and 17 percent from patients with neither habit.

P53 is a “tumor suppressor” gene, whose loss (either through mutation or by physical excision from a cell) greatly increases the risk of cancer.

P53 is a “tumor suppressor” gene, whose loss greatly increases the risk of cancer.

The gene makes a protein that is capable of preventing a cell from dividing if its DNA — the storehouse of genetic infor-
mation — is damaged. That action keeps a cell from passing the uncorrected mistakes to its “daughter” cells, an event that otherwise would rapidly lead to a fatal accumulation of errors.

When the p53 gene is damaged, this “guardian angel” function is lost. Errors accumulate and are passed on. Some of them permit uncontrolled growth; that is, cancer.

Because of these mechanisms, it is not surprising that many cancers show mutations of the p53 gene. Cigarette smoke, however, may have a particular tendency to damage that gene, Sidransky said. For example, betel nut chewers, whose mouths and throats are bathed in carcinogenic juices, have a high rate of head and neck cancers but a much lower frequency of p53 mutations in their tumors. Another piece of evidence for tobacco smoke’s possible “targeting” of p53 comes from differences in the precise location of the mutations. The five non-smoking, nondrinking patients in the Sidransky study who had p53 mutations in their tumors had them in a particular “hot spot,” a stretch of the DNA strand known to be slightly unstable. Mutations can occur there without the help of carcinogens such as tobacco smoke.

Cigarette smoke may have a particular tendency to damage the p53 gene.

Among smokers, however, mutations occurred at the hot spot only about one-quarter of the time. One explanation for this is that specific carcinogens in smoke could “target” other sites in the p53 gene, including DNA stretches that are usually more stable than the hot spot.
Questions 4

1. What is the "Guardian Angel" gene?

2. What is the relationship between the p53 gene and smoking?

3. Why should smokers be concerned with "head and neck" cancers?

4. How does the p53 gene work?

5. Why were betel nut chewers compared to smokers in this study?

6. What other substance, when combined with cigarette smoke, raises the risk of p53 mutations and cancer? Why should this be of concern to most smokers?
Crossword #4

Across:
2.  Another term for “cancer-causing”
3.  Mutations in the p53 gene are common in this type of cancer
6.  p53 is a ______ supressor gene
9.  Most of the patients with p53 mutations belong to this group
10. The p53 gene makes one of these that is capable of preventing a cell from dividing
13. He directed the study of people with mouth and throat cancer
15. These are common in p53 with many cancers
17. This part of the DNA strand is called a “hot spot”
18. When tobacco smoke is accompanied with this there is greater risk of gene mutation
19. Smoke from this raises the risk of p53 mutations

Down:
1.  The average number of years one with one of the head and neck cancers can expect to live
2.  When the p53 gene is lost or mutated your risk for this is greatly increased
4.  The p53 gene has been called the _____ angel gene
5.  If cell growth is ______ that is called cancer
7.  Sidransky works at this university
8.  What Sidransky studied from his 129 patients
11. Cells between this and the lips are the ones in danger of mutation with smokers
12. A nut that some chew - they have a high rate of head and neck cancers
14. The storehouse of genetic information
16. The John Hopkins study defined smokers as those who smoked for this number of years

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Wordsearch #4

Use the clues below to discover words in the above puzzle. Circle the words.

1. A nut that some chew - they have a high rate of head and neck cancers
2. The John Hopkins study defined smokers as those who smoked for this number of years
3. When tobacco smoke is accompanied with this there is greater risk of gene mutation
4. What Sidransky studied from his 129 patients
5. If cell growth is ______ that is called cancer
6. The p53 gene makes one of these that is capable of preventing a cell from dividing
7. Smoke from this raises the risk of p53 mutations
8. He directed the study of people with mouth and throat cancer
9. This part of the DNA strand is called a “hot spot”
10. Sidransky works at this university
11. These are common in p53 with many cancers
12. The p53 gene has been called the ____ angel gene
13. Most of the patients with p53 mutations belong to this group
14. p53 is a ______ supressor gene
15. Another term for “cancer-causing”
16. The average number of years one with one of the head and neck cancers can expect to live
17. Mutations in the p53 gene are common in this type of cancer
18. The storehouse of genetic information
19. Cells between this and the lips are the ones in danger of mutation with smokers
20. When the p53 gene is lost or mutated your risk for this is greatly increased
1. What is the "Guardian Angel" gene?
The guardian angel gene is the p53 gene. This gene is responsible for suppressing tumors in the body.

2. What is the relationship between the p53 gene and smoking?
Researchers have discovered that mutations in p53 are common in many cancers and that tobacco smoke raises the risk of p53 mutations.

3. Why should smokers be concerned with "head and neck" cancers?
About 50,000 cases of head and neck cancers occur in the United States each year and about 85 percent of the people effected have been long term smokers.

4. How does the p53 gene work?
The p53 gene makes a protein that prevents a cell from dividing if its DNA is damaged. This prevents cancer cells from spreading.

5. Why were betel nut chewers compared to smokers in this study?
The study looked at smokers and betel nut chewers because the nut chewers, whose mouths and throats are bathed in carcinogenic juices, also have a high rate of cancers.

6. What other substance, when combined with cigarette smoke, raises the risk of p53 mutations and cancer? Why should this be of concern to most smokers?
Alcohol, when combined with cigarette smoke, raises the risk of cancer.
Heart damage a result of second hand smoke

CHICAGO (AP) — Nonsmokers are much more susceptible to heart damage from secondhand smoke than are smokers because their bodies haven’t built up defenses against the onslaught of tobacco poisons, researchers say.

Even small amounts of second hand smoke can endanger nonsmokers.

“The cardiovascular system adapts to insults,” said Stanton A. Glantz, a professor of medicine at the University of California at San Francisco and an antismoking activist.

The conclusion is not new but was drawn from the most complete review to date of studies on how secondhand smoke affects the heart and blood vessels.

It also heightens the debate over secondhand smoke, indicating that even small amounts can endanger nonsmokers. The tobacco industry claims that the link between secondhand smoke and heart disease is unproven and that, in any case, nonsmokers breathe in very little cigarette smoke.

“When you take a nonsmoker who doesn’t have all this garbage in their body, and you put a little bit of it in, you get a big effect,” Glantz said.

“Smokers are chronically poisoning themselves with cigarette smoke. ... The smoker’s cardiovascular system has done what it can to adapt — adding a little more doesn’t make much difference,” he said.

Glantz and Dr. William W. Parmley, chief of cardiology at UCSF, pulled together data from more than 80 previous studies. Their review was published recently in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

“When you take a nonsmoker who doesn’t have all this garbage in their body, and you put a little bit of it in, you get a big effect.”

About 47,000 people a year die from heart disease caused by secondhand smoke, and 150,000 others suffer nonfatal heart attacks, according to an analysis prepared last year for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. An estimated 3,000 people die of lung cancer annually because of secondhand smoke, OSHA said.

Though nonsmokers in smoky surroundings may breathe only 1 percent as much smoke as people who puff on cigarettes, their elevated risk of heart disease is much greater than 1 percent of smokers’ added risk, Glantz said.
“If you smoke, it about doubles or maybe triples your risk of heart disease. A doubling of risk is a 100 percent increase. If you’re a passive smoker, then your risk of heart disease goes up about 30 percent,” he said.

“The tobacco companies are claiming that levels of secondhand smoke in workplaces are very, very low, that you have to sit at a smoky bar for a thousand years to inhale the equivalent of one cigarette,” Glantz said. “This paper shows that trying to equate passive smoking with active smoking is just meaningless.”

If you smoke, it about doubles or maybe triples your risk of heart disease.

Walker Merryman, vice president of the Tobacco Institute, said the paper “does not represent mainstream scientific opinion,” including views from government research agencies and findings from large population studies. He called Glantz “perhaps the leading anti-tobacco political activist in the United States.”

The researchers said secondhand smoke reduces the oxygen-carrying ability of blood and the heart’s ability to use the oxygen it receives.

The researchers said secondhand smoke reduces the oxygen-carrying ability of blood and the heart’s ability to use the oxygen it receives.

Aside from that, compounds in secondhand smoke latch onto so-called “bad” cholesterol and help it bind to artery walls, where it further contributes to fatty deposits, studies show.

And the nicotine in secondhand smoke interferes with enzymes that neutralize the highly reactive and destructive chemicals known as free radicals, the authors said.

Nonsmokers who suffer heart attacks sustain far more damage to their hearts if they have been exposed to secondhand smoke, the researchers added.

A spokesman for the American Heart Association called Glantz and Parmley’s work excellent.

“The bottom line is that secondhand smoke should be eliminated from all areas occupied by nonsmokers,” said the spokesman, Aubrey E. Taylor, chairman of the physiology department at the University of South Alabama in Mobile.

The Labor Department last year moved to prohibit smoking in most workplaces. The proposed rule is being reviewed by OSHA and it’s unclear when it will be made final, said agency spokeswoman Cheryl Brolin.
Questions 5

1. Why are nonsmokers much more susceptible to heart damage from secondhand smoke than are smokers?

2. Who is Stanton Glantz and what does he say about secondhand smoke?

3. What has been the medical effect of secondhand smoke?

4. What does the tobacco industry say about secondhand smoke?

5. What does secondhand smoke do to the body that increases the possibility of heart attack?

6. What are platelets? How does smoke effect them?
Crossword #5

Across:
4. This system - in a smoker - has done what it can to adapt to smoke
7. The bodies of nonsmokers have not built up defenses against poisons from this
9. Glantz says secondhand smoke reduces the ability of the blood to carry this
13. A spokesperson for OSHA
14. Activated platelets can damage the lining of them
16. The “S” in OSHA
17. OSHA estimates 3,000 people die of this cancer because of secondhand smoke
19. A type of blood cell
20. These can cause heart attacks

Down:
1. He is the vice president of the Tobacco Institute
2. This doctor helped Dr. Glantz
3. Spokesperson for the American Heart Association
5. This substance in smoke interferes with enzymes that neutralize free radicals
6. If you smoke, it ________ your risk for heart disease
8. Compounds in secondhand smoke latch onto this
10. This type of heart attack does not result in death
11. He is professor of medicine at the University of California
12. Tobacco companies claim nonsmokers breathe in very little smoke from these
15. The term used to refer to smoke that a nonsmoker inhales
18. Nonsmokers are more susceptible to damage of this organ than are smokers
Use the clues below to discover words in the above puzzle. Circle the words.

1. This substance in smoke interferes with enzymes that neutralize free radicals
2. Tobacco companies claim nonsmokers breathe in very little smoke from these
3. This type of heart attack does not result in death
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17. This doctor helped Dr. Glantz
18. If you smoke, it __________ your risk for heart disease
19. Activated platelets can damage the lining of them
20. The “S” in OSHA
1. Why are nonsmokers much more susceptible to heart damage from secondhand smoke than are smokers?

Nonsmokers are more susceptible because their bodies have not built up defenses against the onslaught of tobacco poisons.

2. Who is Stanton Glantz and what does he say about secondhand smoke?

Stanton Glantz is a professor of medicine at the University at San Francisco. He says that smoke has a big effect on the nonsmoker. The smoker is not effected as much because his or her body has adapted to some degree.

3. What has been the medical effect of secondhand smoke?

About 47,000 people a year die from heart disease caused by secondhand smoke. 150,000 others suffer nonfatal heart attacks.

4. What does the tobacco industry say about secondhand smoke?

The tobacco companies claim that levels of secondhand smoke are very low and that you have to sit in a smoky bar for a thousand years to inhale the equivalent of one cigarette.

5. What does secondhand smoke do to the body that increases the possibility of heart attack?

Secondhand smoke reduces the oxygen-carrying ability of blood and the heart's ability to use the oxygen it receives. Thus, the heart must work harder and this makes exercise more exhausting.

6. What are platelets? How does smoke effect them?

Platelets are blood cells. Smoke can activate them and they then can damage the lining of arteries and speed the development of fatty deposits - a component of heart disease.
Marijuana effects found to be more serious

The Associated Press — Twice as many teen-agers wind up in emergency rooms for using marijuana as for heroin and cocaine combined, the government said recently.

New research also indicates women who smoke marijuana during pregnancy may jeopardize their children’s brain development — but the effects are so subtle mothers may not realize the consequences of their drug use.

Twice as many teen-agers wind up in emergency rooms for using marijuana as for heroin and cocaine combined.

The data are part of a government campaign to change marijuana’s image from that of the harmless 1960s drug to an addictive killer that American children are using more and more often.

Women who smoke marijuana during pregnancy may jeopardize their children’s brain development.

Marijuana is “a very dangerous drug that can well cause you to fight for your health and your very life in a hospital emergency room,” said Lee Brown, the White House drug policy coordinator.

Government figures show marijuana’s popularity among teens is on the rise. Use among eighth graders has doubled since 1991, and a third of high school seniors say they smoked pot at least once in 1994.

In 1993, 4,293 teens aged 12 to 17 were treated in emergency rooms after using marijuana, vs. 1,583 cases involving cocaine and 282 involving heroin, Brown said.

The federal survey of 350 hospitals doesn’t identify the teens’ diagnoses, but marijuana has been linked with everything from heartbeat fluctuations to car crashes.

New research also indicates women who smoke marijuana during pregnancy may jeopardize their children’s brain development.

But the big question is whether marijuana is really biologically damaging. About a dozen protesters at the meeting called marijuana a harmless drug that eases pain and some additional symptoms of AIDS and other fatal diseases. The Clinton administration says there’s no proof and rejects calls for more medicinal marijuana use — but the meeting was to look at the drug in healthy people.

A Canadian study also unveiled recently indicates marijuana use during pregnancy may hurt the children’s eventual intellec-
Behavioral psychologist Peter Fried followed 150 children, including 35 who were exposed to marijuana before birth, for 15 years. Up to age 3, they showed no effects from marijuana. But by age 4, the marijuana-exposed children began to show slight lapses in memory and perception skills when compared to their counterparts.

A Canadian study indicates marijuana use during pregnancy may hurt the children’s eventual intellectual functioning.

More intriguing, scientists said, are very preliminary data indicating that by ages 9 to 12, these children had significant difficulty with “executive function,” the ability to weigh complex information and reason through alternatives to a decision.

“They’re not retarded, this is a different process than intelligence,” emphasized Fried, who is associated with Carleton University in Ottawa. “These consequences are subtle. But it’s possible these children won’t achieve their full potential.”

Executive function is performed in the very front of the brain, where scientists have recently identified receptors to marijuana. When drugs bind to brain receptors, they produce sensations that lead to cravings.

Scientists have long said marijuana is addictive, but the recent announcement offered the first proof of marijuana addiction in animals, something never before done because the drug lingers so long that it’s hard to see concrete withdrawal symptoms.

Dr. Billy Martin of Virginia Commonwealth University gave mice the human equivalent of two or three joints a day over five days. He also gave them a newly discovered chemical that blocks marijuana’s brain receptors, rapidly cutting off the drug’s effects so withdrawal appeared. The mice immediately had tremors and even walked backwards.

The mouse study won’t mean a lot to public perception of marijuana’s addictiveness, Martin acknowledged. But it is vital to doctors’ quest to find treatments to ease marijuana users off the drug permanently, he said.

The recent announcement offered the first proof of marijuana addiction in animals.

The government is using the new data for its anti-marijuana campaign, which includes television ads and booklets for parents and teens documenting dangers of youth marijuana use.
Questions 6

1. What were the results of the research that examined drug use and teens in emergency rooms?

2. What do government figures show about the teen use of marijuana?

3. What did the Canadian study show about marijuana use during pregnancy?

4. What did Peter Fried find among four year olds that he studied?

5. What is executive function and what did Fried discover about it?

6. Who has studied the addictiveness of marijuana and what did he find?
Crossword #6

Across:
3. Executive function takes part in this section of the brain
8. Women who use marijuana may damage this part of their unborn child
9. The ability to weight complex information is called ________ function
13. Some claim that marijuana eases the pain of these patients
15. He studied the effects of marijuana on mice
16. Government figures show that marijuana’s ________ is on the rise
17. Children must be about this age before they demonstrate the ill effects of marijuana use by their mother
18. The White House drug policy coordinator
19. One of the behaviors of the mice which went through withdrawal from marijuana

Down:
1. They are found in the brain and can produce sensations that lead to cravings
2. Twice as many more teens end up in emergency rooms from using this than from heroin and cocaine
4. Marijuana lingers so long in the brain it is hard to see these symptoms
5. A recent study in this country focused on the use of marijuana by pregnant women
6. Children who were exposed to marijuana during their mother’s pregnancy showed lapses in this
7. Emergency rooms treated teens for this drug the least
10. Marijuana use at this grade level has doubled since 1991
11. Lee Brown says that marijuana is a very ______ drug
12. One third of the students in this group say they have smoked pot at least once
14. Fried is from this University
17. He is a behavioral psychologist
Wordsearch #6

1. Lee Brown says that marijuana is a very ______ drug
2. He is a behavioral psychologist
3. Government figures show that marijuana’s _______ is on the rise
4. Executive function takes part in this section of the brain
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1. What were the results of the research that examined drug use and teens in emergency rooms?

Twice as many teenagers wind up in emergency rooms for using marijuana as for heroin and cocaine combined.

2. What do government figures show about the teen use of marijuana?

Use among eighth graders has doubled since 1991 and a third of high school seniors say they smoke pot at least once in 1994.

3. What did the Canadian study show about marijuana use during pregnancy?

The Canadian study indicated that marijuana use during pregnancy may hurt the children's eventual cognitive functioning.

4. What did Peter Fried find among four year olds that he studied?

Four year olds who had been exposed to marijuana during their mother's pregnancy showed memory problems.

5. What is executive function and what did Fried discover about it?

Executive function is the ability to weight complex information and season through alternatives to a decision. He found children exposed to marijuana had problems in this area by the time they reached 9 - 12 years of age.

6. Who has studied the addictiveness of marijuana and what did he find?

Dr. Billy Martin did research in this area. He found that marijuana lingers long in the brain but when he put mice through withdrawal they had tremors.
Tobacco advertisers under fire

Washington Post MINNEAPOLIS — For nearly two weeks, the black leather-jacketed skeleton leered out at Twin Cities (Minnesota) residents from bus stops and billboards, hawking “Young Rebels” cigarettes and appearing to be the tobacco industry’s newest and bluntest cartoon pitchman.

Nearly four hundred people responded to the skeleton’s toll-free number — 1-800-80-REBEL — leaving enthusiastic messages such as “I want the rebel!” and “Send me a carton!”

But recently a coalition of 107 local anti-smoking groups revealed “Young Rebels” was an elaborate hoax, used to demonstrate the power of cigarette advertising images. The skeleton’s cartoon image was designed as a parody of Joe Camel, the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. character long criticized as a lure for impressionable youngsters.

“We want to decrease ads aimed at young people.”

The Community Prevention Coalition of Hennepin County spent $18,000 from two federal grants to rent 10 billboards, 20 bus stop ads and 55 bus signs. Coalition members fully expected the sneering specter to outrage residents in the state that gave birth to the no-smoking section 20 years ago.

“But we logged 419 calls, and only six people complained,” said Randi Bernstein, a coalition staff member. “Most of what we heard was send ‘em to me, send ‘em to me in cartons, send me posters. It shows how people have been trained to think cigarettes go with products.”

A coalition of 107 local anti-smoking groups revealed Young Rebels was an elaborate hoax, used to demonstrate the power of cigarette advertising images.

Organizers, borrowing another tobacco industry tactic, have created a direct-mail database from the people who called their 800 number. Those who expressed excitement about Young Rebels — the coalition estimates 20 percent were under 18 — will get a packet of anti-smoking information. The 400 people who called to praise the hoax after the truth was announced will receive information enlisting them in the movement to control cigarette advertising.

“We want to decrease ads aimed at young people,” said Gretchen Griffin, the project’s coordinator. “We want to get people to go in and request ads be diminished.”

The campaign already has scored one success. Larry Schmauss, manager of a Tom Thumb convenience store in south Minneapolis, removed cigarettes from a
counter display and took down much of his store’s cigarette advertising after teenagers came in to request Young Rebels.

“They thought the cigarettes were real and they were disappointed when they couldn’t buy them,” said Schmauss, who lost the 20 percent discount that cigarette companies offer for prominent store placement of their brands.

Research shows over and over again that the main reasons kids start smoking is peer pressure and family example.

An R.J. Reynolds spokeswoman dismissed the Young Rebels campaign as proving nothing more than the visual power of skeletons and black leather.

“This is bogus,” said Peggy Carter, R.J. Reynolds’s manager of media relations. “The people who put this ‘test’ together employed no scientific re-searchers. It’s troubling when you tell me they identified ‘youth’ only by the sounds of their voices on an answering machine.”

If coalition members want to keep children from smoking, Carter said, targeting ad campaigns is the wrong place to start. Joe Camel only causes existing smokers to switch brands, she said, citing a 1991 Gallup Poll in which just one percent of smokers said ads made them start.

“It’s befuddling why a group with their resources — $18,000, that’s a lot of money — did this, when research shows over and over again that the main reasons kids start smoking is peer pressure and the example set by their parents or older brothers and sisters,” Carter said.

Griffin, however, noted the tobacco industry spends $4 billion a year on advertising. “That’s nearly $8,000 a minute, so we spent about two and a half minutes’ worth by their standard,” she said.

Griffin contended that large scale advertising and the burgeoning tobacco products market have fueled demand among young users. One survey Griffin cited said Camel has increased its share of 12- to 17-year-old smokers from one percent.

The tobacco industry spends $4 billion a year on advertising. That’s nearly $8,000 a minute.

Originally, coalition members planned a more conventional awareness campaign aimed at Joe. But a brash group of ad industry volunteers argued for a more outrageous approach. “We looked at what they wanted to say — cartoons and ads make kids smoke — and we said why not beat them at their own game?” recalled Dan Mackaman, a copywriter with the Minneapolis-based agency Case Foley Sackett. The five-member ad team used an 800 number to mask the project’s local nature, and hit upon a master stroke by putting another bit of reality into the bogus ads.
“A lot of people called in and suspected it was an anti-smoking campaign, but they were convinced when they saw the surgeon general’s warning in the corner,” Griffin said.

Naming “Young Rebels” proved more difficult, recalled Scott Kirkpatrick, a copywriter with Minneapolis’s Sietsma, Engel & Partners. “Things like Louie the Zebra were too obvious; at one point, we called the product Nico-Teens, which was just too cute,” he said. “We eventually decided to push it all the way. We thought a skeleton would be incredibly upsetting to parents.”

“But in the end, we duplicated Camel’s response — we got a lot of interest from young people and very few complaints,” Mackaman added.

The ad volunteers were so worried about how their careers might be hurt by attacking tobacco that they did not initially reveal their identities. “We thought a lot of people in the industry would see right through it, but we wound up getting a lot of compliments,” Mackaman said.
Questions 7

Name________________

1. Who was responsible for the billboards advertising Young Rebel cigarettes?

2. What was the purpose of the Young Rebel advertisements?

3. What were the results of the billboards?

4. What did one owner of a convenience store do because of the billboards?

5. What did the tobacco companies say about the campaign?

6. What do you think the billboard campaign showed about teens and tobacco and advertising?
Across:
1. The number of people who complained about the billboards
4. The coalition designed a phony ad for this product
7. According to R. J. Reynolds pressure from this group explains why kids start smoking
10. Coordinator of the project involving Young Rebels
14. Schmauss removed this after teens came in to his store requesting Young Rebels
15. This poll said only one percent of smokers said ads made them start
17. The Young Rebels was designed to be a parody of this character
19. Store owners who take down cigarette advertisements lose this from the industry

Down:
1. It leered out at Twin Cities residents from billboards
2. Spokeswoman for R. J. Reynolds
3. Anti-smoking people from this county rented billboards
5. Teens who called in for information about the bogus ads got this in the mail
6. The Community Prevention Coalition wants to decrease cigarette ads aimed at this group of people
8. A staff member of Community Prevention Coalition
9. The fake ads took place in this state
11. The coalition rejected this name for the bogus cigarettes as “too cute”
12. The skeleton’s cartoon visage was designed to be one of these
13. He is an advertising person who helped design the Young Rebels ad
16. A skeleton was chosen to be part of the ad to upset this group
18. Smoking groups revealed Young Rebels was one
Use the clues below to discover words in the above puzzle. Circle the words.

1. Anti-smoking people from this county rented billboards
2. A staff member of Community Prevention Coalition
3. It leered out at Twin Cities residents from billboards
4. Teens who called in for information about the bogus ads got this in the mail
5. Store owners who take down cigarette advertisements lose this from the industry
6. Schmauss removed this after teens came in to his store requesting Young Rebels
7. The coalition designed a phony ad for this product
8. The fake ads took place in this state
9. Smoking groups revealed Young Rebels was one
10. The skeleton’s cartoon visage was designed to be one of these
11. A skeleton was chosen to be part of the ad to upset this group
12. Coordinator of the project involving Young Rebels
13. Spokeswoman for R. J. Reynolds
14. The Young Rebels was designed to be a parody of this character
15. The Community Prevention Coalition wants to decrease cigarette ads aimed at this group of people
16. This poll said only one percent of smokers said ads made them start
17. According to R. J. Reynolds pressure from this group explains why kids start smoking
18. The coalition rejected this name for the bogus cigarettes as “too cute”
19. He is an advertising person who helped design the Young Rebels ad
20. The number of people who complained about the billboards
1. Who was responsible for the billboards advertising Young Rebel cigarettes?

A coalition of 107 local anti-smoking groups in Minnesota.

2. What was the purpose of the Young Rebel advertisements?

The anti-smoking groups wanted to draw attention to the fact that tobacco companies are targeting young people with their ads and that teens are very susceptible to this type of advertising.

3. What were the results of the billboards?

419 people called about the ads. Most wanted to buy the cigarettes. About 20% of the callers were teens.

4. What did one owner of a convenience store do because of the billboards?

Larry Schmauss took down all of his store's advertising for cigarettes.

5. What did the tobacco companies say about the campaign?

The tobacco companies claimed the study was not done scientifically and that they miss the point with advertising because most teens start smoking because of peer pressure.

6. What do you think the billboard campaign showed about teens and tobacco and advertising?

Answers will vary.
Ike Turner finally gets his act together

AMSTERDAM, (Reuters) - Ike Turner feels good. He’s out of jail, off drugs, recently remarried and back on stage making music after an absence of almost 20 years. The six figure sum he earned from a rap version of one of his old tunes has also helped keep a smile on his face.

“It just all worked out fine for me, man. I’ve got my head clean, I’ve got my life back together, I’ve got my show back together. My whole life is great now,” he said in an interview.

I’ve got my head clean, I’ve got my life back together, I’ve got my show back together. My whole life is great now.

Turner, 63, sank into obscurity after splitting in 1976 from his wife Tina who went on to become a pop superstar. A few years ago he suddenly acquired unwelcome notoriety after being portrayed as a wife-beating monster in the film of Tina’s life story “What’s Love Got To Do With It.”

Interviewed before a concert in Amsterdam, Ike sidestepped questions about how he was represented in the film, saying he had only seen excerpts on television. “What I saw was really a lie,” he said, making clear that was all he was prepared to say on the subject.

On other occasions, however, he has admitted hitting Tina but said this was wildly exaggerated in the film.

Ike Turner reckons he was just six or seven when he was bitten by the music bug while watching blues pianist Pinetop Perkins play in his home town of Clarksdale, Mississippi.

“That’s the first time I ever saw a piano. And this guy was really playing that piano, man. It excited me,” he said. Turner persuaded his mother to let him take formal piano lessons while Perkins agreed to teach him to play boogie woogie. He also befriended blues guitarist Robert Nighthawk, slipping out of the house late at night to play music with him.

Turner became a key figure in the Memphis blues scene, playing on early recordings by artists such as Howlin’ Wolf and B.B. King.

Turner played in a big band at school, but it eventually split into two smaller units: “Some of us liked
to play jazz and some of us liked to play whatever was on the juke box,” he says. Turner emerged as leader of the juke box group, the Kings of Rhythm, which quickly became popular in and around Clarksdale.

Out of school but still in his teens, Turner took the band north to Memphis, Tennessee, in 1951 where radio engineer Sam Phillips had set up a makeshift recording studio. The Kings of Rhythm cut a jumping blues shuffle called “Rocket 88” which soon topped the rhythm and blues charts.

Widely regarded as the first rock and roll record, “Rocket 88” was credited to singer Jackie Brenston but also helped establish the young bandleader’s reputation. Turner became a key figure in the Memphis blues scene, playing on early recordings by artists such as Howlin’ Wolf and B.B. King and working as a talent scout for Modern Records. He also recalls helping a young white truck driver and blues fan called Elvis Presley sneak into the area’s black clubs.

From Memphis, the offer of regular club work took the Kings of Rhythm further north to St Louis. Turner had switched from piano to guitar, developing a tough, rapid-fire solo style. The band drew big crowds in St Louis and during a show there in 1956 Turner let a starstruck aspiring young singer called Annie Mae Bullock sing a number while he played piano.

“That’s when I realised she could sing...she had a voice,” he says of that first meeting with his future wife and co-performer, better known under her stage name of Tina Turner.

Turner turned to cocaine, got hooked, became increasingly reclusive and was finally jailed for possession of drugs.

Tina first recorded in 1960 when a male singer booked for a session failed to show up and Tina lent her own explosive voice to Turner’s “Fool in Love” which broke into the top 30. Ike and Tina went on to score a string of rhythm and blues and soul hits and built a red-hot stage show around the raunchy Tina and her equally dynamic backup singers, the Ikettes. By 1976, three years after their last hit “Nutbush City Limits,” the marriage had gone sour and they were divorced.

Turner lost all confidence as a performer without Tina to absorb the glare of the spotlight. “When Tina and I broke up I got to be very insecure. I was afraid of rejection, thinking the public wouldn’t accept me...without Tina,” he says. He turned to cocaine, got hooked, be-
came increasingly reclusive and was finally jailed for possession of drugs. But he had a lucky break in 1993 when rap trio Salt-n-Pepa covered “I’m Blue,” a song Ike wrote for the Ikettes in 1962. Renamed “Shoop,” the song became a big hit, winning massive radio play and Ike pocketed almost $300,000 in royalties.

“If I hadn’t done that man, I probably would still be out there with a bag of cocaine somewhere.”

Turner has high hopes for his forthcoming biography “Taking Back my Name” which includes his account of the years with Tina. He has performed recently in the United States, Japan and Europe and is putting out feelers for a record deal. He currently leads an eight-piece band and a troupe of five Ikettes, including his young wife Jeanette. Turner says his time in jail proved to be a blessing in disguise, helping him kick his drug addiction. “If I hadn’t done that man, I probably would still be out there with a bag of cocaine somewhere.”
Questions 8

1. What four things helped to make Ike Turner feel good?

2. What two things made Ike Turner rather notorious?

3. Describe what made Ike interested in music?

4. What split up Ike's high school band?

5. Why did Ike become involved with drugs?

6. Why does Turner say that his stay in jail was a blessing?
Crossword #8

Name ____________________

Across:
3. The real name of Ike Turner’s wife
4. He recently got let out of jail
6. Ike lost this after his divorce
8. Famous blues guitarist
11. Turner became this after his divorce
16. Ike’s famous wife
17. Ike says jail helped him kick this
18. The city where Ike cut his first record
19. She is Ike’s new wife
20. This pianist got Ike interested in music

Down:
1. Type of music Ike Turner became famous for
2. ______ 88 was called the first rock and roll record
5. The term given to money received by a song-writer
7. Turner was jailed for possession of this
9. Ike recently had a concert in this city
10. Turner said his time in jail was this in disguise
12. Ike turned to this because he was afraid of rejection
13. Ike’s first group was named Kings of _____
14. Ike’s home town
15. The new name of the song “I’m Blue” when sung by Salt-n-Pepper
Use the clues below to discover words in the above puzzle. Circle the words.

1. The city where Ike cut his first record
2. She is Ike’s new wife
3. Turner became this after his divorce
4. This pianist got Ike interested in music
5. Ike’s famous wife
6. Ike’s home town
7. The term given to money recieved by a song-writer
8. He recently got let out of jail
9. _______ 88 was called the first rock and roll record
10. Ike turned to this because he was afraid of rejection
11. Turner said his time in jail was this in disguise
12. Turner was jailed for possession of this
13. Type of music Ike Turner became famous for
14. Ike says jail helped him kick this
15. Famous blues guitarist
16. Ike’s first group was named Kings of ______
17. Ike lost this after his divorce
18. The new name of the song “I’m Blue” when sung by Salt-n-Pepper
19. The real name of Ike Turner’s wife
20. Ike recently had a concert in this city
1. What four things helped to make Ike Turner feel good?

He is out of jail, off of drugs, remarried, and back on stage singing again.

2. What two things made Ike Turner rather notorious?

His first wife, Tina and the movie about her where Ike was shown as a wife-beater.

3. Describe what made Ike interested in music?

When he was only six he watched a blues pianist - Pinetop Perkins - play the piano. This got him started.

4. What split up Ike's high school band?

Some in the band wanted to play jazz and others liked to play what was on the juke box. The result was the band split into two goups.

5. Why did Ike become involved with drugs?

After his divorce he lost his self-confidence. He was afraid of rejection by the audience so he turned to cocaine. He became addicted.

6. Why does Turner say that his stay in jail was a blessing?

He said the jail term helped to get him off of drugs. If he had not done that he would not be involve with music again.
AIDS and the Homeless

ATLANTA (AP) — Caseworker Maestro Evans never knows from day to day what topic his support group for the homeless with AIDS will discuss. He might start out talking about how to organize a burial but end up advising a client how to talk to a new boyfriend about AIDS.

It’s all part of the education he offers — information that his clients don’t get on the street.

“You have to be flexible to go where the group is. We get a wide range of people,” said Evans, a counselor from AID Atlanta who helps run the daily Home Street Home program for the homeless.

_Little is known about the homeless and AIDS. Early studies looked at individual cities but their results can’t be generalized._

With clients ranging from college graduates who know how the AIDS virus works to those who may not care about safe sex practices, “you have to be able to size up people real quick” to get across a prevention message, he said.

Evans’ clients, who are already infected with HIV, gather at a church to learn about preventing the spread of AIDS through dirty needles or unprotected sex, to get counseling on how to cope with their illness and the death of friends and to study how to design living wills.

What he can’t tell them is how many of the city’s 10,000 or so homeless — or any city’s homeless population — are infected by the AIDS virus.

Little is known about the homeless and AIDS. Early studies looked at individual cities but their results can’t be generalized. The now-defunct National Commission on AIDS once estimated that about 15 percent of the nation’s homeless are infected.

So the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention set out in 1989 to survey 14 cities, trying to learn how widespread the AIDS epidemic was among those seeking help at homeless and runaway shelters.

_The survey revealed that one in five adults and one in ten youths put themselves at risk of AIDS._

The results, published in a recent issue of the journal AIDS, ranged from infection rates as high as one in five at one shelter and as low as one in 100 at another.

Among the 11 adult shelters surveyed annually from 1989 through
1992, Denver had the lowest rate, 1 percent, while Miami had the highest, 21 percent. The average was 3.4 percent. Atlanta’s rate was 9 percent.

At five shelters for runaway youths, the rate ranged from 0 percent in Dallas to 7.3 percent in San Francisco — an average of 2.3 percent.

Of those not infected, the survey revealed that one in five adults and one in 10 youths put themselves at risk of AIDS through such behavior as intravenous drug use or unprotected sex between men.

“It’s an important study because we need — in order to design services — to know where they are, how many there are and how to best make services available to them,” said the Rev. Margaret Reinfeld, director of social and behavioral research for the American Foundation for AIDS Research.

“While the numbers may be small, it’s a critical group of folks,” who are also at risk of another communicable disease — tuberculosis — posing a great health threat to the public, she added.

The study’s lead author, Dr. David Allen of the CDC’s Division of HIV-AIDS, says his findings indicate that shelters need to tailor AIDS prevention and related services to the people they serve.

“The homeless are a diverse population, and very different in different cities,” Allen said. “We generally think of the homeless in one way, but this really tells us that the homeless are comprised of different populations, with different rates of infection.”
Questions 9

1. What is Maestro Evans' job?

2. List some of the topics that are talked about at Evans' sessions.

3. Who attends the sessions that Maestro Evans organizes?

4. According to the National Commission on AIDS how many homeless people are infected with the AIDS virus?

5. What did the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention find about the homeless and AIDS?

6. Who did Dr. David Allen and what does he say about AIDS and the homeless?
Crossword #9

Name ________________

Across:
2. AIDS can be acquired by one if he or she has _____ sex
3. Evans’ clients gather here for their meetings
8. He is author of a study about AIDS and the homeless
11. This group of youths had a high AIDS infection rate in San Francisco
12. This city had the lowest rate of AIDS infection at the adult homeless shelters
13. AIDS is spread by one of these
14. To come into contact with or to “catch”
16. Homeless people are also at risk for catching this disease
17. Dr. Allen found that the AIDS infection rate among the homeless were very _____
18. The “D” in CDC

Down:
1. This is usually the result of AIDS
3. This term refers to diseases that are contagious like tuberculosos and AIDS
4. A reverend who is director of social and behavioral research for AIDS research
5. Home Street Home is found in this city
6. This type of drug use can put one at risk of getting AIDS
7. He is a counselor from AID Atlanta
9. This city had the highest rate of AIDS infections at the homeless shelters
10. Caseworker Evans wants to get across this message
12. No longer in existence
15. The Home Street Home program is for this group of people
Wordsearch #9

Name ____________________

Use the clues below to discover words in the above puzzle. Circle the words.

1. This term refers to diseases that are contagious like tuberculosis and AIDS
2. To come into contact with or to “catch”
3. Homeless people are also at risk for catching this disease
4. This is usually the result of AIDS
5. He is author of a study about AIDS and the homeless
6. This city had the lowest rate of AIDS infection at the adult homeless shelters
7. AIDS can be acquired by one if he or she has ______ sex
8. This type of drug use can put one at risk of getting AIDS
9. Caseworker Evans wants to get across this message
10. A reverend who is director of social and behavioral research for AIDS research
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20. The Home Street Home program is for this group of people

The Advantage Press, Inc. ©1997   Drugs, Alcohol & Sex Education #9
1. **What is Maestro Evans' job?**

   He is a caseworker who works with homeless people who have AIDS.

2. **List some of the topics that are talked about at Evans' sessions.**

   His group talks about a variety of AIDS related subjects including how to arrange a funeral and how to tell your boyfriend you have AIDS.

3. **Who attends the sessions that Maestro Evans organizes?**

   His clients range from college graduates who know how the AIDS virus works to those who may not care about safe sex practices.

4. **According to the the National Commission on AIDS how many homeless people are infected with the AIDS virus?**

   The Commission estimated that about 15 percent of the nation's homeless are infected with the virus.

5. **What did the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention find about the homeless and AIDS?**

   The CDC found that of the adults in homeless shelters anywhere from one to twenty-one percent were infected with the virus. Of those in shelters for runaway youths, the rate ranged from zero to a little over seven percent.

6. **Who is Dr. David Allen and what does he say about AIDS and the homeless?**

   Dr. Allen is the lead author of the CDC study. He believes the shelters should tailor AIDS prevention and related services to the homeless.

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The Advantage Press, Inc. ©1997   Drugs, Alcohol & Sex Education #9
ATLANTA (AP) — A top Chinese sports official has acknowledged that some officials may have provided drugs to the eleven Chinese athletes who recently tested positive for performance-enhancing substances.

“For me, I feel there should be some officials involved,” said Wei Jizhong, secretary general of the Chinese national Olympic committee.

Wei said he could understand why many people around the world were expressing doubts about the credibility of Chinese sports.

Wei said his committee has ordered China’s national sports federations to investigate whether any officials were linked to the positive tests involving 11 Chinese athletes at the Asian Games in Japan recently.

“This is not an easy task,” he said recently. “We need evidence. If there is, we should punish the other officials involved in this case.”

Seven swimmers — including women’s world champions Yang Aihua and Lu Bin — tested positive in Japan, as well as two canoeists, one cyclist and one hurdler.

All eleven have been suspended by their national and international federations. Wei said they all denied the “use or intentional use” of illegal drugs, suggesting they may have taken the substances unwittingly.

Wei said that coaches or doctors may be responsible for the positive cases. But he said he did not believe the national federations were involved.

Manfred Donike, a top German anti-doping official, recently said that the seven positive tests by Chinese swimmers were evidence of a systematic doping campaign in the sport.

Rumors and allegations of widespread drug use have abounded ever since China emerged as a sporting superpower in recent years.

Wei did not rule out this possibility.

“Without evidence, I cannot say yes or no,” he said. “For this, we will continue our investigation.”

Rumors and allegations of widespread drug use have abounded ever since China emerged as a sporting superpower in recent years, particularly in women’s swimming and track and field.

Wei said that more than forty Chinese athletes have tested positive for drugs in the past two years.

He said China would take several steps
to combat the drug problem: set up a permanent agency to work full-time on all anti-doping activities, increase the number of tests in and out of competition, focus on educating athletes and coaches, and improve the work of its drug-testing laboratory in Beijing.

Wei said he could understand why many people around the world were expressing doubts about the credibility of Chinese sports.

“We also have doubts,” he said. “We have seven (positive) swimmers. Why? We have to work together and find out and combat all kinds of use of doping.”

But Wei said it was unfair to discredit all Chinese competitors.

“It doesn’t mean all Chinese athletes use drugs,” he said. “Only a tiny minority perhaps use drugs.”

The International Olympic Committee’s top anti-doping official blamed coaches and trainers from former East Germany for the rash of positive tests in China.

“It doesn’t mean all Chinese athletes use drugs,” Wei said. “Only a tiny minority perhaps use drugs.”

“It’s a problem of trainers from GDR (East Germany) starting to use their habits with the Chinese,” said Prince Alexandre de Merode, chairman of the International Olympic Committee medical commission.

“We know what happened in the GDR, and when we see trainers from GDR acting in a country where you find the same problem, it’s easy to suspect these people. The Chinese need to make an inquiry into this.”

But de Merode’s theory was denied by Wei, who maintained that all German coaches left China after the 1988 Seoul Olympics.
Questions 10

Name__________________

1. Who is Wei Jizhong?

2. What did Wei Jizhong recently direct the sports federations to do?

3. What group of Chinese athletes recently tested positive to drug use? Name a couple of them.

4. Who is Manfred Donike and what does he think is happening with Chinese athletes?

5. Why have there been rumors about Chinese athletes using performance-enhancing drugs?

6. In what other country did athletes use performance-enhancing drugs? What is Prince Alexandre de Merode theory about drug use in China?
Across:
1. He is the secretary general of the Chinese Olympic Committee
4. Most of the drug-using athletes were involved in this sport
5. One of the steps that China will take to prevent this problem will be to increase the number of these
6. The location of China’s drug testing laboratory
8. These initials stand for what was once East Germany
13. She was a world champion swimmer from China
14. Wei thinks all German coaches left China after the Olympics that were held in this city
15. Number of Chinese athletes testing positive for drug use
18. Wei said it was unfair to discredit all of them
19. Athletes from this country have been accused of using drugs

Down:
2. The term used when a person or a group is looking into something to discover more about it
3. He is a top German anti-doping official
7. Prince Alexandre de Merode said the Chinese need to do this
9. This German group was blamed by the International Olympic Committee’s top official for China’s problem
10. This is what happened to those athletes who were found to be using drugs
11. These games were held in Japan recently
12. The “O” in IOC
16. More than _____ Chinese athletes have tested positive for drugs in the past two years
17. The site of the 1996 Olympic games
18. One Chinese athlete from this sport was also tested positive for drug use
1. One of the steps that China will take to prevent this problem will be to increase the number of these
2. Athletes from this country have been accused of using drugs
3. Wei said it was unfair to discredit all of them
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1. Who is Wei Jizhong?

Wei Jizhong is the secretary general of the Chinese national Olympic Committee.

2. What did Wei Jizhong recently direct the sports federations to do?

Wei had his committee order China's national sports federations to investigate whether any officials were linked to the positive tests involving 11 Chinese athletes at the Asian Games.

3. What group of Chinese athletes recently tested positive to drug use? Name a couple of them.

Seven swimmers, including women's champions Yang Aihua and Lu Bin, tested positive to drug use in Japan.

4. Who is Manfred Donike and what do you think is happening with Chinese athletes?

Donike is a top German anti-doping official and he believes the positive tests by Chinese swimmers were evidence of a systematic doping campaign in the sport.

5. Why have there been rumors about Chinese athletes using performance-enhancing drugs?

Rumors of drug use have abounded about the Chinese athletes every since they have emerged as a sporting superpower in recent years.

6. In what other country did athletes use performance-enhancing drugs? What is Prince Alexandre de Merode theory about drug use in China?

Athletes from the former East Germany had used drugs a few years ago to enhance their performance in the Olympics and de Merode believes the East German coaches are working with the French.
Spacing pregnancies too close together increases the risk of prematurity and may help explain the relatively high death rate of black newborns, a study concludes.

The study says women should wait at least nine months between pregnancies so they can build up the nutritional reserves necessary for a growing fetus.

Prematurity is the major cause of infant deaths in the United States. The research suggests that black mothers’ tendency to get pregnant again quickly is one reason their infant mortality rate is twice as high as whites’.

_rawlings conducted the study with his wife Virginia, a nutritionist, and Dr. John A. Read at the Madigan Army Medical Center in Tacoma, Washington. Results were recently published in the New England Journal of Medicine.

Infant mortality has fallen dramatically for both blacks and whites in recent decades, but the gap between the races has remained stubbornly constant.

Experts once attributed this largely to poor pregnancy care for black women. While this and other effects of poverty may play a role, newer evidence suggests the reasons are more complex.

For instance, one recent study found that even the children of college-educated blacks are twice as likely as whites to die in infancy. Another found that black mothers are twice as likely as women of other races to drink, smoke and use drugs during pregnancy, and this could help explain at least some of the difference.

_Infant mortality has fallen dramatically for both blacks and whites in recent decades._

The latest study is especially noteworthy because it was conducted at an Army hospital, where there are very few poor patients. All the mothers receive high-quality prenatal care, and black families have about the same income as whites.
Despite these equal circumstances, seven percent of the black mothers in the study delivered premature babies, compared with three percent of whites.

The researchers said if the black women had waited nine months between pregnancies, their birth outcomes would have been just as good as the whites’. The researchers studied 1,922 women who had each delivered at least two babies at the hospitals during a 10-year period.

They found that black women with less than nine months between pregnancies tripled their risk of delivering premature and underweight babies. For reasons that are unclear, white women needed less time between babies — only those who waited less than three months to get pregnant again increased their risk of giving birth prematurely.

Even though white women had no increased risk if they waited only three months between pregnancies, Rawlings said, “I would make a blanket recommendation for all women to wait nine months. It seems reasonable.”
Questions 11

1. What have researchers found about spacing pregnancies too close together? What should women do to help prevent this problem?

2. What is the major cause of infant death in the United States?

3. What was the main difference between the white mothers and black mothers in this study?

4. What have some previous studies found about causes for infant death among black women?

5. Who conducted the study focused on in this article? Why was the location of this study important?

6. What is the actual risk of having a premature child if one does not properly space pregnancy?
Crossword #11

Across:
4. The pregnancy study took place at this Army medical center
8. Virginia Rawlings’ occupation
11. The study of pregnancies was important because these were about the same for both white and black women
13. There were very few of this type of patient in the study at the Army hospital
14. Only women who had delivered at least this many babies were included in the study
16. This doctor helped with the study
17. Women should wait at least this many months before getting pregnant again after having a baby
20. Women should wait between pregnancies to build up these reserves

Down:
1. The major cause of infant deaths in the United States
2. If they occur too close together prematurity may be the result
3. This doctor conducted a study of spacing pregnancies
5. Care given to the baby by the mother before the child is born is called _____ care
6. One study found that even children of _____ educated black women had a high mortality rate
7. Infant _____ has fallen dramatically in recent decades
9. The percent of white women who delivered premature babies
10. This doctor is from Harvard Medical School
12. There were increased chances for having this type of baby if mothers did not wait between pregnancies
15. The percent of black women who delivered premature babies in the study
18. This group of mothers seemed to need less time between pregnancies
19. Women who do this when they are pregnant are hurting the survival chances of their baby
1. There were very few of this type of patient in the study at the Army hospital
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20. There were increased chances for having this type of baby if mothers did not wait between pregnancies

The Advantage Press, Inc. ©1997 Drugs, Alcohol & Sex Education #11
1. What have researchers found about spacing pregnancies too close together? What should women do to help prevent this problem?

Researchers found if pregnancies are too close together there is a greater change of the baby being born premature. The study recommended that women wait at least nine months between pregnancies.

2. What is the major cause of infant death in the United States?

The leading cause of infant death in prematurity.

3. What was the main difference between the white mothers and black mothers in this study?

The researchers found that almost half of the black women waited less then nine months between babies, compared with one-third of the white women.

4. What have some previous studies found about causes for infant death among black women?

Experts once attributed high infant death rates to poverty. New studies have found that there are links between infant mortality and smoking or drug use during pregnancy.

5. Who conducted the study focused on in this article? Why was the location of this study important?

Dr. James S. Rawlings conducted this study at an Army hospital. This is important because there were few poor patients in the hospital and all mothers, white and black, had about the same income and had the same high quality pre-natal care.

6. What is the actual risk of having a premature child if one does not properly space pregnancy?

Researchers found that women with less than nine months between pregnancies tripled their risk of delivering premature babies.

The Advantage Press, Inc. ©1997 Drugs, Alcohol & Sex Education #11
Controlling Tobacco Purchases

WOODRIDGE, Ill. (AP) — Thirteen-year-old Eric Lemons has tried a half-dozen times to buy cigarettes in his home town. No luck.

“They just won’t sell them. They ask for your ID,” he says. “And there’s no way they’ll sell them without the ID.”

In this middle-class Chicago suburb, youngsters under 18 have about as much chance of buying a pack of cigarettes as they do of buying a bottle of vodka.

Those under 18 have about as much chance of buying a pack of cigarettes as they do of buying a bottle of vodka.

It’s a result of one of the nation’s toughest tobacco-control ordinances. Enforced with undercover “sting” operations using teen-age decoys and $25 fines for minors caught with tobacco, the law is credited with cutting teen smoking rates to a fraction of national levels.

“It’s considered model legislation across the United States,” said Diana Hackbarth, a community-health nursing professor at Loyola University of Chicago.

Outlawing the sale of tobacco products to teens isn’t unusual; 44 states set a minimum age for purchasing the product. But actually keeping tobacco out of teens’ hands is unusual; federal experts estimate that by high school age, one youth in three smokes or uses smokeless tobacco.

The Woodridge ordinance has its roots in a junior high school principal’s complaint in 1988 that a student had bought cigarettes at a store just half a block from school.

The complaint went to police Sgt. Bruce “Buzz” Talbot, who came up with the tough anti-tobacco provisions that were enacted in 1989.

Any Woodridge merchant who sells tobacco to the minor can be fined up to $500. Repeat offenders can have their city-issued tobacco sale licenses suspended or revoked. And with current profits they are getting from the sale of even a single carton of cigarettes, merchants certainly don’t want to lose their license. Violators answer to the mayor, who is also the tobacco control commissioner, so cases don’t clog the courts.

Federal experts estimate that by high school age, one youth in three smokes or uses smokeless tobacco.

The new law in Woodridge holds minors accountable, too. Anyone under eighteen caught with tobacco gets a $25 ticket. If a minor is caught trying to buy tobacco, the ticket is $50.

“Most kids who try to buy (cigarettes) in convenience stores, they’ll get told ... ‘Get
out, or we’ll call the cops,’” 13-year-old Lisa Uselis said.

Some youngsters who have been ticketed end up on the other side of the law, as undercover decoys. On a volunteer basis only, they are sent undercover to every licensed tobacco merchant in the city. Each of the city’s 35 tobacco merchants gets an announced visit four times a year.

Any Woodridge merchant who sells tobacco to the minor can be fined up to $500.

The first teen decoys were the children of police officers, then their friends and other volunteers.

“The kids really enjoy it,” Talbot said. “To them it’s a big adventure. They feel like they’re James Bond, 007, going out there — police undercover agent.”

“They’re very popular at school when they do it. There was some concern that they would be ostracized. It’s just the exact opposite. ... We have more volunteers than we could possibly use.”

Smoking rates among adolescents in Woodridge have dropped sharply since the law was enacted, according to psychology Professor Leonard A. Jason of DePaul University in Chicago, who surveyed local youngsters before and after the ordinance went into effect.

The percentage of seventh- and eighth-graders experimenting with cigarettes dropped by half, and the rate of regular smoking among adolescents dropped by two-thirds, he found.

Merchants, too, have accepted the law well. “I don’t think it’s that much of a hassle,” said Joanne Duffy, manager of Doc’s Drugs. “It takes two seconds to look at a license. I don’t think it’s really good for kids to be smoking.”

About 200 local and state governments have passed or are considering anti-tobacco laws with similar enforcement provisions, Talbot said. Chicago has passed a similar law and is using a sting operation on a pilot basis.

Smoking rates among adolescents in Woodridge have dropped sharply since the law was enacted.

“We’re finding that if you send (undercover) minors into the stores every two months, rates of sales go down to zero percent,” Jason said.
Questions 12

1. Describe how Woodridge enforces its tobacco-control ordinance.

2. According to federal experts, what is the approximate rate of high school age youths who use tobacco?

3. What happens to Woodridge merchants who sell tobacco to minors?

4. What happens to Woodridge minors who are caught purchasing tobacco?

5. How do the police get their decoys to help catch the merchants?

6. Are the Woodridge laws working? Do you think they would work in your community? Why?
Crossword #12

Across:
3. Any one of these in Woodridge caught selling tobacco to a minor is fined $500
6. Those under 18 have as much chance of buying cigarettes as they do buying a bottle of this
10. Federal experts think one in _____ teens uses tobacco
12. Another term for “taken away”
13. Talbot says teens who help the police with the program feel like this person
14. Repeat offenders might have this repealed
15. If they get caught with tobacco they get a $25 fine
16. The name of the suburb where police are cracking down on merchants who sell tobacco to minors
19. The percentage of junior high students experimenting with cigarettes dropped by this amount

Down:
1. Another term for “Law”
2. He is the police officer who came up with the tough anti-tobacco provisions
4. The Woodridge law is considered to be this type of legislation across the US said Hackbarth
5. He is also the tobacco control commissioner in Woodridge
7. Merchants in these stores tell teens to “get out or we’ll call the cops” if they try to buy tobacco
8. She is a community-health nursing professor at Loyola
9. This person from a junior high school started the legal change that resulted in tougher tobacco laws
11. The rate of smoking by this group declined by two-thirds
14. He was a 13 year old who tried to buy cigarettes without luck.
17. He manages Doc’s Drugs and thinks the new law is not much of a hassle
18. A word used to describe a person who goes undercover to purchase tobacco
1. He manages Doc’s Drugs and thinks the new law is not much of a hassle
2. She is a community-health nursing professor at Loyola
3. He is the police officer who came up with the tough anti-tobacco provisions
4. He was a 13 year old who tried to buy cigarettes without luck.
5. Those under 18 have as much chance of buying cigarettes as they do buying a bottle of this
6. If they get caught with tobacco they get a $25 fine
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1. Describe how Woodridge enforces its tobacco-control ordinance.

Woodridge uses undercover sting operations using teen-age decoys and $25 fines for minors caught with tobacco.

2. According to federal experts, what is the approximate rate of high school age youths who use tobacco?

Federal estimates are that by high school age, one youth in three uses tobacco.

3. What happens to Woodridge merchants who sell tobacco to minors?

Any merchant who sells tobacco to a minor can be fined up to $500. Repeat offenders can have their city-issued tobacco sale licenses suspended or revoked.

4. What happens to Woodridge minors who are caught purchasing tobacco?

Anyone under eighteen caught with tobacco gets a $25 ticket. If a minor is caught trying to buy tobacco, the ticket is $50.

5. How do the police get their decoys to help catch the merchants?

At first, the police used their own sons and daughters. Then their friends wanted to help. Soon they had all the volunteers they needed.

6. Are the Woodridge laws working? Do you think they would work in your community? Why?

Yes, the Woodridge laws have cut the percentage of seventh- and eighth-graders using tobacco by half. The rate of regular smoking among adolescents dropped by two-thirds.
KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP) — When 16-year-old Mychael Ramsey learned he had been invited to Washington to receive a hero’s medal for pulling three people from a burning house, he had a special request: a meeting with Mayor Marion Barry.

What has happened to Mychael since then sounds like something out of Barry’s own life. He’s been arrested for marijuana possession, and the honor he holds may be taken away.

“How many young black people do you know get the opportunity of a lifetime to go to Washington, to sit down and talk with the president, eat with him, do stuff like that?”

Last month, the Justice Department said it was reconsidering its announcement that Mychael would get a 1993 Young American Medal for Bravery.

Now Mychael’s playing a waiting game, bracing for another blow in a life that’s already seen more than its share of hardship.

He professes a lack of concern about getting the award. “I just think if I do, I do,” Mychael said in an interview last week. “If I don’t, I don’t. It’s not like I’m going to go back home and cry or something. I’ll just be thankful for all the other awards I got.”

Still, he doesn’t hide his excitement.

“How many young black people do you know get the opportunity of a lifetime to go to Washington, to sit down and talk with the president, eat with him, do stuff like that?” he asked.

Besides meeting Clinton, Mychael also was excited about the possibility of meeting Jesse Jackson and Barry, the mayor returned to office despite having spent six months in prison on a misdemeanor charge after being videotaped smoking crack.

“You can put them as role models even though Marion Barry did something wrong,” Mychael said. “But I’m still not down on him for what he did.”

The Young American Medals Program was established by Congress in 1950 to recognize young people for bravery and public service. By that standard, Mychael would seem to deserve a medal.

Mychael then returned to the house and led the woman’s retarded daughter to safety.

On Dec. 12, 1993, he and his friends were driving to a grocery store when they saw a house on fire. Mychael threw a brick through the front door and tried to get inside, but was driven back by thick smoke.
smoke.

Circling the house, he heard someone rapping on a window. With a friend boosting him up, he broke the window with his hand, got inside and helped an 83-year-old woman and her 67-year-old brother to safety. He then returned to the house and led the woman’s retarded daughter to safety.

He spent the next several hours in a hospital, suffering from smoke inhalation.

When Etta McKenzie, the insurance agent for the fire victims, searched out Mychael to thank him, she found a boy “in need of special attention,” she says.

McKenzie was living with 10 other people in a two-bedroom house owned by his paternal grandparents.

“With his father in prison since Mychael’s birth and his mother unwilling to have Mychael in her life, the boy had bounced from place to place,” McKenzie said. When she met him, he was living with 10 other people in a two-bedroom house owned by his paternal grandparents, she said.

He had no winter coat and wasn’t going to school.

McKenzie, who has two children and says she thinks about her own son every time she sees Mychael, got Mayor Emanuel Cleaver’s office to honor Mychael with a proclamation, then applied for the Young American Medal about a year ago.

She also started a trust fund for him, bought him clothes and helped him find jobs.

And when the Justice Department said it was reconsidering the medal, it was McKenzie who mobilized an “I’m for Mychael” letter-writing campaign.

Now she spends about 30 minutes a night faxing stacks of the letters — she estimates Mychael has gotten 500 to 600 pieces of mail, all supportive — to the Justice Department.

Justice Department spokeswoman Anne Voigt said recently that Mychael’s case is being reviewed and she can’t say when a decision will be reached.

While he awaits a decision, he’s getting on with his life. He won’t talk about his arrest, which McKenzie calls “a very minor misdemeanor marijuana charge.”

“I’m not going that road no more,” Mychael said.
Questions 13

1. Why was Mychael Ramsey going to Washington?

2. What had Mychael Ramsey done to deserve this trip?

3. Why is the Justice Department considering cancelling Ramsey's invitation?

4. Who would Mychael like to meet if he gets to go to Washington?

5. Who is Etta McKenzie and what has she done for Mychael?

6. Describe Mychael's attitude toward his invitation to Washington.
Crossword #13

Across:
2. This mayor honored Mychael with a proclamation
3. Mychael’s father was there Mychael was born
6. The mayor of Washington was caught smoking this and went to jail
9. Mychael was living with them because his mother did not want him
10. Mychael saved people from this
11. He was invited to Washington to receive a hero’s medal
12. Where Mychael spent several hours after he saved the people
14. Mychael is scheduled to meet with him in Washington
16. Etta McKenzie’s job was in this business
18. Mychael was to receive the Young American Medal for this

Down:
1. The Justice Department is reconsidering Mychael’s award because he was arrested for possessing this
4. Mychael tried to get into a burning house but was first driven back by this
5. A spokesperson for the Justice Department
6. This group established the Young American Medals Program in 1950
7. Mychael was excited about the possibility of meeting him
8. Mychael wanted to meet with him - the mayor of Washington DC
13. The number of people Mychael saved
14. When McKenzie found him he didn’t even have one of these
15. Mychael finally got inside the house by climbing through one
17. Mychael was not attending
1. Mychael is scheduled to meet with him in Washington
2. Mychael saved people from this
3. The mayor of Washington was caught smoking this and went to jail
4. This mayor honored Mychael with a proclamation
5. Mychael was living with them because his mother did not want him
6. Where Mychael spent several hours after he saved the people
7. Mychael’s father was there Mychael was born
8. Mychael was to receive the Young American Medal for this
9. The number of people Mychael saved
10. Etta McKenzie’s job was in this business
11. The Justice Department is reconsidering Mychael’s award because he was arrested for possessing this
12. This group established the Young American Medals Program in 1950
13. Mychael tried to get into a burning house but was first driven back by this
14. He was invited to Washington to receive a hero’s medal
15. Mychael finally got inside the house by climbing through one
16. Mychael was not attending
17. Mychael wanted to meet with him - the mayor of Washington DC
18. Mychael was excited about the possibility of meeting him
19. When McKenzie found him he didn’t even have one of these
20. A spokesperson for the Justice Department
1. Why was Mychael Ramsey going to Washington?

   Because he was to receive a hero's medal.

2. What had Mychael Ramsey done to deserve this trip?

   He pulled three people out of a burning house - two of them were very old and one was retarded. He saved their lives.

3. Why is the Justice Department considering cancelling Ramsey's invitation?

   The Justice Department is considering cancelling Ramsey's invitation because he was recently arrested for possession of marijuana.

4. Who would Mychael like to meet if he gets to go to Washington?

   President Clinton, Jessie Jackson, and Mayor Marion Barry.

5. Who is Etta McKenzie and what has she done for Mychael?

   McKenzie is an insurance agent who came to know Mychael and has done much to help him - including sending many requests to the Justice Department to let Mychael receive his award.

6. Describe Mychael's attitude toward his invitation to Washington.

   Mychael says he is not that concerned about what the Justice Department is going to do about his invitation. But he sees the possibility of meeting Clinton, Barry and Jackson as "the chance of a lifetime."
NEW YORK — Youth officials in Maryland and nine other states have complained to the Coors Brewing Co. about its new colorless drink, which tastes like soda pop and has inspired rumors that it cannot be detected on police breath-testing equipment.

Coors has sent strong letters to police chiefs and school superintendents emphasizing the alcoholic content of the beverage, called Zima, and assuring them that the rumors are false.

Youth officials in Maryland have complained to the Coors Brewing Co. about its new colorless drink, which tastes like soda pop.

But national experts on underage drinking say Zima’s sweet, smooth taste and lack of color make it difficult for police to identify and easy for teenagers to consume in large quantities before its alcohol content — higher than beer — takes full effect.

“It is a very misleading alcoholic beverage,” said Kae McGuire, associate director of the Trauma Foundation of San Francisco General Hospital. “It tastes like Seven-Up.”

Maryland officials say they have been forced to take extraordinary measures, including videotaping a Takoma Park police officer as he voluntarily got drunk on Zima, in order to squelch misinformation about the beverage.

“It doesn’t have the odor that beer has, and that is a big problem,” said Nancy G. Rea, coordinator of Montgomery County’s Drawing the Line on Underage Alcohol Use program. “How do you know if it is alcohol?”

Officer Mary Carlin of the Montgomery County division of the Maryland-National Capital Park Police said park police officers began finding unruly teenagers drinking Zima, shortly after it was introduced. Some of the youths insisted it was not alcoholic, or at least not detectable on a Breathalyzer, Carlin said.

When officers visited the homes of the inebriated youths, Carlin said, the parents “didn’t even realize what they were drinking was alcohol.”

A Whitman senior who asked not to be identified said its smooth taste drew young people who wanted to get drunk but didn’t like the taste of hard liquor.

Jesse Rivkin, a 16-year-old junior at Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School, said he had sampled Zima and thought its smooth taste attracts problem drinkers. “It tastes like Sprite,” he said. “It goes down very easily and so a lot of kids tend to abuse it.”
He said at $6 per six-pack, Zima was more expensive than some beers and more common at parties frequented by wealthy Whitman High School students.

A Whitman senior who asked not to be identified said its smooth taste drew young people who wanted to get drunk but didn’t like the taste of hard liquor. “I think it’s more popular with girls than with boys,” he said.

Police said they are concerned not only about the new beverage’s allure but the problems it may pose in prosecuting those who sell or serve liquor to people under the legal drinking age of 21. Carlin said a defense attorney might ask the arresting officer if he had sufficient cause to investigate: “How did he know it was an alcoholic beverage? It didn’t look like it, it didn’t smell like it.”

Rea said Zima has an identifiable, if unusual, smell. She said officers should be able to justify such arrests once they have some experience with the beverage.

Each bottle of Zima is labeled “unique alcohol beverage” and carries the government health warning.

When Rea’s program, part of the county department of family resources, and the park police contacted Coors, Carlin said, the Colorado-based beverage company “at first was defensive.” But the company soon provided a strong letter signed by Janet Rowe, Coors’s manager of corporate communications.

In boldface print, the letter said, “Zima, like any alcohol beverage, contains ethanol — the ingredient that registers in any Breathalyzer test. Zima, like other clear alcohol beverages — vodka, gin, rum — is still detectable despite its clear profile.”

“Zima, like any alcohol beverage, contains ethanol — the ingredient that registers in any Breathalyzer test. Zima, like other clear alcohol beverages — vodka, gin, rum — is still detectable despite its clear profile.”

“As an exciting new product and topic of conversation, misperceptions and inaccuracies about Zima sometimes occur,” the letter said. It identified Zima as “a whole new category of alcohol beverage” and as “a moderate alcohol beverage with the same alcohol content as beer, at 3.7 percent by weight.”

Carlin said she appreciated the letter, but noted that Zima is 4.65 percent alcohol by volume, the other way of measuring alcohol content, compared with 4.2 percent for a Coors light beer.

Rowe said in an interview that the rumor
that Zima would not show on a breath test “popped up in at least 10 states.” She said “we sent out the letter every time we got more than two calls from the same Zip code.” Copies went to the mayor, police chief, school superintendent and district attorney in each area. All the states affected, she said, were east of the Mississippi River.

To dramatize the point that Zima’s effects can be detected, Takoma Park Police Officer Mark Gardner consumed several bottles while Carlin recorded his increasing blood-alcohol level on a Alco-Sensor preliminary breath testing device. Videotapes of the demonstration made their way onto local television news programs in Washington and some other cities.

Brandy Anderson, spokeswoman for Texas-based Mothers Against Drunk Driving, said the organization was studying the packaging and marketing of Zima as well as other newly popular college campus drinks to see if they promote underage drinking. Anderson said the group is looking at “Jell-O shots,” also known as slime balls, which mix alcohol with Jell-O, and tube drinks — fruit juice and alcohol mixes served in test-tubes by waiters wearing white laboratory coats.

Carlin said she suggested that Coors change one of its initial ads so that two confused young men given Zima in a bar in an alternative universe are first asked to prove their age. Coors instead has continued to air a general ad warning against underage drinking. Its new Zima ads, “Zomething in Common,” show Zima drinkers of every size and nationality, all played by actors who, under alcohol industry rules, must be at least 25 years old.

The company said it is testing in two markets an amber-colored, slightly more alcoholic drink called Zima Gold for those who want a “bolder” drink.
Questions 14

1. Why did youth officials in Maryland complain to Coors Brewing Co.?

2. What was Coors response to those who complained?

3. What did Maryland officials do to squelch misinformation about the beverage?

4. Why are police concerned about the allure of Zima?

5. How does the alcohol content of Zima compare to beer?

6. Do you think Coors is trying to appeal to underage drinkers by developing a product like Zima? Explain your answer.
Crossword #14

Across:
2. This ingredient is in Zima and registers in any Breathalyzer test
4. They sent letters to police and school officials stating the rumors are false
7. The new drink has inspired these
10. Coors Brewing Co. calls this state home
12. Each bottle of Zima is labeled “______ alcohol beverage”
14. Zima has the same alcohol content as this drink
16. Coor’s manager of corporate communications
18. Coors displays Zima as a _____ drink
20. Youth officials from this state have complained to Coors Brewing about its new drink

Down:
1. He was a police officer who volunteered to get drunk and use the Breathalyzer test
3. McGuire works in one
5. Nancy Rea sees this aspect of the beverage as a “big problem.”
6. Rivkin said it tastes like this soft drink
8. Mothers Against Drunk Driving
9. One student said it was most popular with this group
11. Some said the new drink cannot be _____ on police equipment
13. Another word for drunk
15. She called it a “very misleading beverage.”
17. Coors new colorless drink
19. She is coordinator of a group called Drawing the Line on Underage Alcohol
Wordsearch #14

Name ________________

1. Some said the new drink cannot be _____ on police equipment
2. They sent letters to police and school officials stating the rumors are false
3. The new drink has inspired these
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20. Coors Brewing Co. calls this state home

The Advantage Press, Inc. ©1997   Drugs, Alcohol & Sex Education #14
1. Why did youth officials in Maryland complain to Coors Brewing Co.?

Youth officials complained that Coors was promoting a liquor drink to underage drinkers that tasted like pop and was not detectable by police.

2. What was Coors response to those who complained?

Coors said the officials were basing their concerns on rumors. They said Zima was indeed detectable by police Breathalizers.

3. What did Maryland officials do to squelch misinformation about the beverage?

Maryland officials videotaped a police officer who drank Zima to show that the beverage was detectable by their equipment.

4. Why are police concerned about the allure of Zima?

Police are concerned about the allure of Zima because it appeals to young people and tastes similar to pop.

5. How does the alcohol content of Zima compare to beer?

Zima has about 4.65 percent alcohol content by volume compared with 4.2 percent for Coors Light Beer.

6. Do you think Coors is trying to appeal to underage drinkers by developing a product like Zima? Explain your answer.

Answers will vary.
BERKELEY, Calif. (AP) — Gov. Wilson signed one of the nation’s toughest workplace smoking bans. The bill’s sponsor, Assemblyman Terry Friedman, was very pleased.

“This is a case where David slayed the tobacco Goliath,” he crowed.

Not so fast.

Months before, the tobacco industry knew it was in trouble. Anti-tobacco feelings were running strong and attempts to block the law in the Legislature had stalled. So Philip Morris and other tobacco companies decided to try something different.

They would write their own law — one that actually repealed the state ban, along with more than 300 local ordinances — and borrow the grass-roots tactics of anti-tobacco groups to sell it as a tough ballot initiative.

Many didn’t take the effort seriously. Then, early polls showed the proposed law was leading.

“I’ve been at this a long time and it was the slickest, sleaziest campaign they’ve ever run.”

“We were in a panic,” said Julia Carol of Berkeley-based Americans for Non-smokers Rights.

Opponents say Proposition 188 showed success early because voters were misled into thinking the measure was tougher than it was and did not realize it was tobacco-backed. Supporters called themselves simply “Californians for Statewide Smoking Restrictions.”

“It was a very sneaky campaign,” said Stanton Glantz, a UC-San Francisco professor of medicine and foe of the tobacco industry. “I’ve been at this a long time and it was the slickest, sleaziest campaign they’ve ever run.”

The Legislature’s measure bans smoking in most public facilities and indoor workplaces, including restaurants.

“I didn’t run a sneaky campaign,” rejoined Lee Stitzenberger, director of the pro-188 campaign. “You can look at every newspaper ad we ran and millions of pieces of mail we sent out that discussed in detail and in large print Philip Morris’ involvement in this issue.”

In fact, there were similarities between Proposition 188 and the stricter state law.

The Legislature’s measure bans smoking in most public facilities and indoor workplaces, including restaurants. It allows smoking in bars and gambling parlors pending creation of indoor clean air standards for them.
Proposition 188 also banned smoking in most indoor workplaces and other public facilities. It increased fines for selling tobacco to minors and banned tobacco billboards within 500 feet of schools. But there were a few loopholes.

Among other things, it allowed smoking in private offices and smoking lounges. Restaurants with proper ventilation could permit smoking in up to 25 percent of their seating area. Meanwhile, the proposition would have overturned local ordinances, including some that mandated smoke-free restaurants.

The proposition also barred future local anti-smoking ordinances.

The Coalition for a Healthy California tried unsuccessfully to keep Proposition 188 off the ballot. It charged signature gatherers often failed to mention Philip Morris was the main sponsor or that the proposition would scrap existing laws.

The San Francisco-based Field Poll found that support for the measure had fallen to 42 percent, down 10 points. Forty-five percent were opposed, up from 38 percent.

Public Media Center, a nonprofit public interest group in San Francisco, began running ads that, among other things, identified the top five contributors to each side.

Number one on the “No” side? The American Cancer Society. Number one on the “Yes” side? Philip Morris USA.

Meanwhile, opponents went to the Federal Communications Commission, demanding that the “Yes on 188” radio and television ads identify tobacco companies as supporters.

“We knew, and they knew, too, I’m sure, that when people found out that cigarette companies sponsored this, it was the kiss of death,” said Julia Carol of Americans for Nonsmokers Rights.

Days before the election, the “Yes on 188” committee agreed to add the tag lines after the FCC recommended to five stations that they provide more information about the proposition’s supporters.

Pro-188 forces complained opponents ignored the issues of smoking restrictions in favor of an all-out attack on tobacco executives.

“They vilified the tobacco industry,” said Thomas Lauria of The Tobacco Institute, the industry group. He charged opponents acted “as if the men and women who work in this industry were somehow Darth Vader-like characters instead of the everyday business people that they are.”
Questions 15

1. What was Proposition 188?

2. Why did Stanton Glantz say it was a "sneaky campaign?"

3. Who was Julia Carol and why was she in a panic?

4. What do you think was the most important part of Prop. 188 for the tobacco companies?

5. Who is Thomas Lauria and what did he say about the opponents of Prop. 188?

6. Do you think smoking should be banned in indoor workplaces? Explain.
Across:
2. The ____ for a Healthy California tried to keep Prop 188 off the ballot
5. Glantz said the tobacco industry ran this type of campaign
6. The American _____ Society was number one on the “no” side
11. He was director of the pro-188 campaign
14. The group “Americans for Non-smokers Rights” is located in this city
15. Another term for people who are against something
17. He was the governor of California
18. ______ 188 was a California measure to reduce smoking in the workplace
19. He was the sponsor of one of the toughest workplace smoking bans
20. Philip Morris is a major company in this area

Down:
1. The new bill was to decrease the number of people doing this at work and in restaurants
3. He represents The Tobacco Institute
4. Glantz said they ran a ______ that was slick and sleazy.
7. Prop 188 will restrict smoking in them
8. The new law increases these for selling cigarettes to minors
9. This San Francisco based poll found that support for Prop 188 had fallen
10. She represents Americans for Non-smokers Rights
12. He is a professor of medicine at UC-San Francisco
13. Another word for something about which people will vote
Wordsearch #15

Name ____________________

1. Another term for people who are against something
2. Another word for something about which people will vote
3. He is a professor of medicine at UC-San Francisco
4. He was the sponsor of one of the toughest workplace smoking bans
5. He was director of the pro-188 campaign
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9. He was the governor of California
10. Philip Morris is a major company in this area
11. The new law increases these for selling cigarettes to minors
12. The group “Americans for Non-smokers Rights” is located in this city
13. Prop 188 will restrict smoking in them
14. She represents Americans for Non-smokers Rights
15. A group that does not exist to make money - Public Media Center is an example
16. This San Francisco based poll found that support for Prop 188 had fallen
17. _______ 188 was a California measure to reduce smoking in the workplace
18. Glantz said they ran a _______ that was slick and sleazy.
19. The new bill was to decrease the number of people doing this at work and in restaurants
20. The ____ for a Healthy California tried to keep Prop 188 off the ballot
Answers 15

1. What was Proposition 188?

Proposition 188 was a proposal for a law that banned smoking in most indoor workplaces and other public facilities. It increased fines for selling tobacco to minors.

2. Why did Stanton Glantz say it was a "sneaky campaign"?

Glantz said the director of the Prop. 188 campaign ran a sneaky campaign because it was a less strict law than originally proposed, and it had Philip Morris, the nation's largest tobacco-maker, as a major supporter.

3. Who was Julia Carol and why was she in a panic?

Julia Carol was head of Americans for Non-smokers Rights. She was in a panic because the more strict state law was being replaced by a less strict law by the tobacco companies.

4. What do you think was the most important part of Prop. 188 for the tobacco companies?

The new law would prohibit future local anti-smoking ordinances.

5. Who is Thomas Lauria and what did he say about the opponents of Prop. 188?

Thomas Lauria works for the Tobacco Institute. He said his opponents acted as if the men and women who work in the tobacco industry were Darth Vader-like characters instead of everyday business people.

6. Do you think smoking should be banned in indoor workplaces? Explain.

Answers will vary.
More Unmarried Teens Having Children

Washington DC (AP) — In the late 1970s, one million teenagers — about one in nine 15- to 19-year-old girls — got pregnant each year.

Sexual intercourse among teens does create an enormous demand for medical treatment. Many sexually active teens become victims or transmitters of diseases like AIDS and gonorrhea. Of the million teens who become pregnant each year, about 400,000 have abortions, which for some can create or aggravate mental health problems. Of the more than 500,000 who don’t have abortions or miscarriages, thousands have pregnancies complicated by the mother smoking, drinking or abusing drugs and by premature delivery and low-weight babies. The health system is responsible for dealing with medical matters such as these.

Of the million teens who become pregnant each year, about 400,000 have abortions.

Today, more unmarried teens are having children. Almost 80 percent of unmarried women who have a child before finishing high school live in poverty. Teen pregnancy costs the government more than $34 billion a year in welfare payments ($13 billion), Medicaid bills ($15 billion) and food stamps ($6 billion).

The persistence of the problem is a sorry reflection of the social forces at large for the past 20 years: poverty and broken families that lead some teens to seek love and status by having a baby, anything-goes moral standards, the declining authority of family, church and school and a mass culture that treats sex not as a serious personal responsibility — often not even as an act of love — but as a glittering consumer item to be exploited and consumed at the moment of desire. Our teens grow up in a society where personal discipline is more necessary — and less popular — than ever. And for them, popularity is everything.

Sexual intercourse among teens creates an enormous demand for medical treatment.

Sex education is not simply a medical subject. It is most effective in elementary and secondary schools in slowing down sexual conduct and teen pregnancy where students share the same values. Parochial schools where children profess the same religious beliefs (whether Christian, Jewish or Muslim) and schools in rural areas where parents share common values are more likely to have effective programs than are large urban schools, where concern for social and religious differences drives school officials to medicalize sex education, and in the process remove teen sexual conduct from human and moral values.

What many call sexual freedom has brought with it unhappy consequences for
millions of teens: the pressure to experiment with adult behavior before they are ready, emotionally, economically or morally, to shoulder adult responsibility, and the wrenching disruption of life and education caused by an unintended pregnancy and its consequences. This is not freedom. It is bondage for the childmother and the mother’s child.

What many call sexual freedom has brought with it unhappy consequences for millions of teens.

Responsibility to deter conduct that causes teen pregnancy — sexual experimentation, alcohol or drug use, failure to use a condom, lack of a loving family, lack of hope — rests not with the U.S. surgeon general, federal bureaucrats and politicians but with parents in the first instance, as well as with teachers, social workers, clergy and those who set the moral standards and mores of our times. By medicalizing the teenage pregnancy crisis we have relieved them of their responsibility and trivialized the complexity of the solutions.

Dealing with teenage pregnancy requires a one-on-one discussion of values and morality, something difficult to do for a politician. Such discussions best take place between parent and child or (and this is especially important for children with no families) in the privacy of a school counselor’s office, parish house or community or local government social service agency.

Almost 80 percent of unmarried women who have a child before finishing high school live in poverty.

For most of us the birth of a child is an occasion of great joy and hope, a beginning of new life. But for hundreds of thousands of teenagers — particularly the majority who are unmarried — the birth of a child can usher in a dismal future of unemployment, poverty, family breakdown, emotional stress, dependency on public agencies, alcohol and drug addiction and health problems for mother and child. Preventing such tragedy and comforting those in such pain requires a lot more than a medical degree and a fancy federal title.
Questions 16

1. Sexually active teens often become infected by and are transmitters for certain diseases. Name some of them.

2. Of the million teens who become pregnant each year, about how many have abortions? What types of problems do many have who do not have miscarriages or abortions?

3. Have teen pregnancies declined over the past twenty years? What are some of the things that lead teens to have children?

4. What happens to most teens who have children before finishing high school?

5. What has the notion of sexual freedom brought to teens?

6. What do you think is required to successfully deal with the problem of teenage pregnancy?
Crossword #16

Across:
4. Broken ones sometimes lead teens to have children
9. A mass culture treats this more like a glittering consumer item
11. Sex education programs are likely to be more _____ in schools where parents have common values
12. Teen pregnancies are often complicated by this
13. With whom does the responsibility to deter the conduct that causes teen pregnancy rest?
14. About 400,000 teens have one every year
17. The persistent problem of teen pregnancy is a reflection of these forces
18. This system in our country must deal with teen pregnancies
19. Most unmarried women having children live at this level

Down:
1. Dealing with teen pregnancy requires a one-on-one discussion about this
2. This conduct can be tempered by sex education in schools
3. Frequently teens have low weight _____
5. This is less popular but more necessary than ever
6. This type of delivery is often a complication of teen pregnancy
7. Sexual ____ has brought many unhappy consequences
8. Sex education is not simply this type of subject
10. One of the diseases facing sexually active teens
15. Another word for “give a disease to another”
16. Some teens think having a baby will give them this
17. This institution has declining authority with teens
Wordsearch #16

I P P H I H B L I H B A I E S X K O A S N G I N M B H E H
T L A R I T I O A I X V S A E P R O M I S C U O U S E I T E
E B R A U T S R S A E X M H A M V R E I E A A S G I H H T E
R A E T R R D I S C I P L I N E I R M F S T P G D S E T T T
S X N M A I S H L X A O H S O C I A L P F F O G N A V B R
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N P H E S C P N F B T V T A H E R R R I E S I T C E H D S S
E I C S X I T B A U E S Y E O G E V E A F X E S I R N B S M
N B O B E U I O M V T R T O O I E I A A T R S E A V A H O I
G R I S B R O T I E A C A V L A A A T L O C L R X I E T X T
O P H T P E V S L T S E T T A A L E U O U B E L E P A R I P
N D P A T A G U I E N C B S I P O T A D O E S E L E I V E M
O S T T S S U L E O I N T M R O A N T T R U S X T O R U E
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R G U S I P O V E R T I E B R R X T S R R E D K T B E D A
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E P F E T M R S S E I M M E D I C A L C I C U C E E S N Y B
I B N L S S S I L I B S N C M F V R O N T O H O S R E R V

1. This institution has declining authority with teens
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3. This is less popular but more necessary than ever
4. Dealing with teen pregnancy requires a one-on-one discussion about this
5. Sex education programs are likely to be more ______ in schools where parents have common values
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19. Frequently teens have low weight _____
20. Another word for “give a disease to another”
1. Sexually active teens often become infected by and are transmitters for certain diseases. Name some of them.

   Sexually active teens may become infected by AIDS and gonorrhea.

2. Of the million teens who become pregnant each year, about how many have abortions? What types of problems do many have who do not have miscarriages or abortions?

   About 400,000 have abortions. Of the more than 500,000 who don't have abortions or miscarriages, thousands have pregnancies complicated by the mother smoking, drinking or abusing drugs.

3. Have teen pregnancies declined over the past twenty years? What are some of the things that lead teens to have children?

   Teen pregnancies have not declined over the past twenty years. Poverty and broken families lead some teens to seek love and status by having a baby.

4. What happens to most teens who have children before finishing high school?

   About 80% of unmarried women who have children before finishing high school live in poverty.

5. What has the notion of sexual freedom brought to teens?

   Sexual freedom has brought pressure to experiment with adult behavior before they are ready, emotionally, economically or morally to shoulder adult responsibility.

6. What do you think is required to successfully deal with the problem of teenage pregnancy?

   Answers will vary but should include the importance of one-on-one discussion with family and/or school counselors.
WASHINGTON (AP) — Teen-age steroid use is part of a larger problem of drug abuse, according to a recent study.

It is wrong to think that steroid users are only interested in the drug they take to help build more muscle, the study said.

Among admitted cocaine users, 16 percent also took steroids, according to the report in the journal Pediatrics, a publication of the American Academy of Pediatrics. Among users of other drugs such as LSD and amphetamines, 10.5 percent had used steroids, the article said.

The study could not tell whether the teens had started with steroids or turned to them after using other drugs. However, the abuse problems probably have their origins in the user’s personality, a researcher said.

“The teen-ager who is willing to take the chance to use steroids is going to have the same personality to take other drugs,” said Robert H. DuRant of Children’s Hospital, and Harvard Medical School, Boston.

The report in a recent issue of the journal is based on the responses of 12,272 students in grades 9-12 to the Youth Risk Behavior Survey of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

A followup report by DuRant and colleagues focused on risky behaviors among Massachusetts teens. This survey, modeled on questions in the CDC survey, looked at 3,054 high school students with an average age of 16. It found that steroid users were more likely to report having carried guns, gone without seatbelts and not used a condom during their last sexual intercourse.

Overall, 4.1 percent of boys and 1.2 percent of girls in the national survey reported using steroids, the article said. That’s within the range of results of other surveys, said DuRant. Previous estimates had varied from 4 percent to 12 percent of boys and from .5 percent to 2.9 percent of girls, the article said.

The large number of respondents in the CDC’s national data should make its estimate more accurate, and ease any doubts about whether the earlier surveys had misstated the scope of the problem, DuRant said.

“The teen-ager who is willing to take the chance to use steroids is going to have the same personality to take other drugs.”

The latest studies fit the pattern of findings in the field, said a separate researcher, Charles E. Yesalis of Penn State University. “It’s nice to see a consistency
Steroid use was most common in the South, (3.46 percent of students surveyed) and relatively less common in the Midwest (3 percent), West (2 percent) and Northeast (1.7 percent).

The study did not seek causes of the regional differences, but DuRant suspected that the South’s emphasis on football may be a factor. Earlier studies have found that football players and wrestlers were more likely than athletes in other school sports to use steroids, he said.

The finding that steroid users don’t live otherwise drug-free lives should guide drug counselors to make steroid-use prevention part of AIDS prevention programs, DuRant said. Steroid users commonly inject steroids and could share needles, thereby raising the risk of AIDS transmission, he said.

Steroid prevention programs should teach teens, especially younger ones, how to refuse offers of drugs from older users who may be the younger teens’ role models, DuRant said. “A younger adolescent may not possess the confidence and ability to say, ‘I don’t want to use steroids,’” he said.

*Teens need to know that steroids can do such things as make breasts grow in males and shrink in females.*

And the prevention program should factually present the strengths and weaknesses of steroids, DuRant said. Teens already know that steroids can help build exercisers’ muscles, he said. They also need to know that steroids can do such things as make breasts grow in males and shrink in females, he said.

Moral judgments can be taught in relation to the facts about the drug, Yesalis said. “I say it’s wrong because it’s cheating,” he said. But there are some that this argument doesn’t touch, he conceded.
Questions 17

1. What have researchers found about drug use among teens who use steroids?

2. What did Robert H DuRant conclude about teen steroid use?

3. What did the research show about risky behaviors of steroid users?

4. About what percent of teen boys and teen girls have used steroids?

5. What is the breakdown of steroid use by geographic region? Why do you think there is a difference?

6. Why are researchers concerned about steroid users and AIDS?
Crossword #17

Across:
1. Yesalis was pleased to see this with the data - it made the findings more accurate
3. The study found that steroid users were more likely to carry one
6. Some researchers believe drug abuse problems have their origins in this
7. People use steroids to build more of these
11. Among users of this, 16 percent also used steroids
13. This researcher is from Children’s Hospital
15. A researcher from Penn State University
16. Most users of this drug do so to enhance physical appearance or performance
18. This area of the country sees the least steroid use
19. This area of the country sees the greatest level of steroid use

Down:
2. The findings should guide them to make steroid-use prevention part of AIDS prevention programs
4. Researchers are most concerned about steroid use in this age group
5. Over ten percent of users of drugs like these also used steroids
8. Younger adolescents may not possess this and are unable to just say no
9. DuRant thinks this sport may be one cause for regional differences in the use of steroids
10. Teens in this state were the subject of the steroid study
12. This group tends to be the larger user of steroids
13. The “D” stands for this in CDC
14. Steroid users tend to engage in this type of behavior
17. “I say it’s wrong because it’s cheating” is an example of this: a ______ argument
1. Over ten percent of users of drugs like these also used steroids
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19. Some researchers believe drug abuse problems have their origins in this
20. People use steroids to build more of these
Answers 17

1. What have researchers found about drug use among teens who use steroids?

Researchers have found that often steroid users are involved with other drugs as well. The abuse problems probably have their origins in the user's personality.

2. What did Robert H DuRant conclude about teen steroid use?

Robert DuRant said that the teen-ager who is willing to take the chance to use steroids is going to have the same personality to take other drugs.

3. What did the research show about risky behaviors of steroid users?

The study found that steroid users were more likely to have carried guns, gone without seatbelts and not used a condom.

4. About what percent of teen boys and teen girls have used steroids?

About 4.1% of boys and 1.2% of girls reported using steroids.

5. What is the breakdown of steroid use by geographic region? Why do you think there is a difference?

South - 3.46%, Midwest - 3%, West - 2%, and Northeast - 1.7%.

Answers will vary on the opinion part of the question.

6. Why are researchers concerned about steroid users and AIDS?

Since steroid users involve in other risky behaviors, many feel it would be wise to have programs that focus on preventing both.
Washington Post COLLEGE PARK, Ga. — Seventeen-year-old April Whetstone, a pale, weary-eyed mother of a month-old girl, has her own theories about why so many teenagers are having babies.

“A lot of girls get pregnant so they can keep their boyfriends,” she said. Others do it for attention. “I didn’t intend for it to happen,” she said, cradling her baby, Natalie, on her shoulder. “I guess I was looking forward to have somebody love me back.”

Whetstone is among more than one million American teenagers who become pregnant each year. About half will go on to give birth, and of those, 70 percent will be unmarried. They make up less than one-third of out-of-wedlock births, but for a variety of reasons, they present a disproportionate economic and social burden to society.

In his State of the Union address, the President called teenage pregnancy “our most serious social problem.”

Studies have shown that the costs to society are enormous: Children of teenage mothers are more likely to have behavioral problems, fail in school and become teenage parents themselves, some of which is related to poverty. Nearly half of the current caseload on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), the nation’s basic cash welfare program, began their families as teenagers.

Convinced that the availability of welfare has contributed to teenage births, a group of House Republicans is proposing that unwed mothers under age 18 be denied AFDC.

“It is irresponsible to give grants to somebody you would not let baby-sit your kids or your grandkids,” said Rep. E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R-Fla.), chairman of the House subcommittee responsible for welfare reform. Shaw and other conservatives argue that the nation’s welfare system has underwritten the irresponsible behavior of teenagers and other unmarried couples who conceive and bear children when they are not able to support them.

The proposal to cut off federal assistance has drawn sharp criticism from advocates for the poor, who say innocent children would suffer. And social scientists are skeptical that such a policy would make a significant difference in birthrates.

The challenge of changing behavior by tinkering with federal policy is underscored in a red-brick, white-trimmed group home outside Atlanta where Whet-
stone and a dozen other young mothers live with their babies. Their histories make clear that the interplay between teenage parenthood and welfare is complex and the reasons young women become pregnant are difficult to separate and deal with.

Whetstone said she is not sure why she became pregnant. Her mother knew she was sexually active and warned her to use contraceptives, but Whetstone didn’t believe it would happen to her. “I don’t blame nobody,” she said. “I should have known better. I was young and stupid... I’m still young.”

With adolescent bravery, Whetstone describes how her boyfriend and family pressured her to give up the baby for adoption. She considered it, but at the last minute she decided against it. She wasn’t sure how she would take care of her daughter. “I quit school. I didn’t have a car, I didn’t have a job. I didn’t have nothing. My mom didn’t want me to live off her . . . . I agree . . . . You need to be responsible for your own actions.”

“I don’t blame nobody,” she said. “I should have known better. I was young and stupid... I’m still young.”

Just weeks ago, Whetstone moved into the Family Development Center — a complex of 14 efficiency apartments for young, unmarried mothers who are considered homeless — run by a nonprofit agency, Families First.

She hopes to get her high school equivalency diploma soon, take computer classes and get a part-time job. She finds it kind of exciting, she said, to be on her own, living in a dorm-like room furnished with a single bed, a chest of drawers and a crib.

Quara Harbin, 19, the mother of a 2-month-old girl, said she too became pregnant unintentionally. “It happened,” she said. She knew she couldn’t stay with her mother, a single parent with seven children. So she moved into a maternity home, also run by Families First.

When she was pregnant, she said, she worried about how she would care for her child, and considered abortion and giving up her baby for adoption. “I had my mind on other things,” she said. “I wasn’t thinking about AFDC.”

Harbin, like many others, complains about welfare abuse and says she has known of women who got pregnant just to get on welfare.

But after she gave birth, Harbin applied for welfare. Now, she pays about $60 a month in rent and uses the rest of her check to cover formula, diapers and supplies for the baby. Losing that check, she said, “would hurt me. I’m struggling. The money is really not for us, it’s our children. It’s hard enough trying to depend on the baby’s daddy. I really need the AFDC.”

At the same time, Harbin, like many other mothers here, complains about welfare
abuse and says she has known of women who got pregnant to get on welfare. Still, most of the mothers said they did not believe that cutting welfare would keep very many teenagers from having sex.

Tanya Davis, 22, who gave birth to a baby girl five months earlier, echoed the argument of some antiabortion groups and academics that such a policy won’t keep young women from becoming pregnant, but it might keep them from having the baby. “Teens are not planners,” She said. “They don’t intend to become pregnant for any reason, much less planning to become pregnant so they can have a baby and go on welfare.”

“A study by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, found that nearly 80 percent of children born to unmarried teenagers without a high school diploma were living in poverty at ages 7 to 12, compared with 8 percent of children born to older, married mothers who finished high school.

The recurring nature of the problem is obvious at the Family Development Center, where many of the residents were themselves born to teenage mothers. Now, a few months after giving birth, often before they have hit their twenties, these young women have crossed a great divide.

“I had to find out the hard way,” said 17-year-old Netaya Chambers, whose daughter, Shaniya, is 6 months old. Chambers applied for welfare several months ago, but doesn’t know if she will qualify because she has been working, after school, as a waitress. Even so, she said welfare did not enter into her decision to keep her baby.

“We must tell them the hard way,” she said. “They don’t know how hard it is. Babies are cute, but they also cost money. It’s hard. I have to go to school and she wakes up in the middle of the night. . . . For me, being so young, I had to grow up. I notice I can’t get everything my way.”
Questions 18

1. What are April's ideas about why so many teenagers are having babies?

2. About how many teens get pregnant every year? About how many of them are not married?

3. What are some of the problems that children of teenage mothers are likely to have?

4. Who thinks the nation's welfare system helps to promote irresponsible behavior to teenagers? What is their argument?

5. Others criticize E. Clay Shaw's argument. What do they say about teens and welfare?

6. What did the study by the Annie E. Casey Foundation show?
Crossword #18

Across:
1. This foundation did a study that found nearly 80 percent of children born to unmarried teens were in poverty
3. Studies have shown children of teen mothers are more likely to fail here
5. April is taking classes in this subject area
6. Harbin moved in to a ______ home run by Families First
8. Aid to Families with Dependent Children
9. Harbin pays about $60 every month for this
12. Tanya Davis says “teens are not ______.”
15. A group of apartments for young, unmarried mothers is run by ______ First
16. She is a 19-year-old who is the mother of a 2-month old girl
17. Whetstone hopes to get one soon

Down:
1. Advocates of the poor say if the welfare system changes too many innocent ______ will suffer
2. Harbin considered this option when she was pregnant
4. He is one Republican who wants a change in the welfare system
5. April Whetsone’s mother urged her to use them
7. He called teenage pregnancy “our most serious social problem.”
9. Whetstone says teens need to be ________ for their own actions
10. This political group is proposing unwed mothers under 18 be denied AFDC
11. Some think this has encouraged teens to have children and they want to change it
13. Whetstone’s boyfriend wanted to consider _________ for the baby
14. She said “Babies are cute, but they also cost money.”
1. Harbin pays about $60 every month for this.
2. Tanya Davis says “teens are not ______.”
3. Whetstone hopes to get one soon
4. She is a 19-year-old who is the mother of a 2-month old girl
5. Advocates of the poor say if the welfare system changes too many innocent ______ will suffer
6. Harbin considered this option when she was pregnant
7. Some think this has encouraged teens to have children and they want to change it
8. This political group is proposing unwed mothers under 18 be denied AFDC
9. April is taking classes in this subject area
10. A group of apartments for young, unmarried mothers is run by ________ First
11. He is one Republican who wants a change in the welfare system
12. Whetstone’s boyfriend wanted to consider __________ for the baby
13. This foundation did a study that found nearly 80 percent of children born to unmarried teens were in poverty
14. Harbin moved in to a ______ home run by Familes First
15. Studies have shown children of teen mothers are more likely to fail here
16. April Whetstone’s mother urged her to use them
17. She said “Babies are cute, but they also cost money.”
18. Whetstone says teens need to be ________ for their own actions
19. He called teenage pregnancy “our most serious social problem.”
20. Aid to Families with Dependent Children
1. What are April's ideas about why so many teenagers are having babies?

She thinks many teenage girls get pregnant so they can keep their boyfriends.

2. About how many teens get pregnant every year? About how many of them are not married?

More than one million American teens become pregnant each year. About half will go on to give birth. About 70 percent will be unmarried.

3. What are some of the problems that children of teenage mothers are likely to have?

These children are more likely to have behavioral problems, fail in school and become teen parents themselves.

4. Who thinks the nation's welfare system helps to promote irresponsible behavior to teenagers? What is their argument?

Rep. E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R-Fla) and other House Republicans think that the welfare system encourages teens to have babies because they can get money from the government if they become unwed mothers who cannot support their children.

5. Others criticize E. Clay Shaw's argument. What do they say about teens and welfare?

Advocates for the poor say innocent children would suffer. They also say changing the welfare system would probably not make a difference in birthrates among teens.

6. What did the study by the Annie E. Casey Foundation show?

This study found nearly 80 percent of children born to unmarried teens without a high school diploma were living in poverty at ages 7 to 12, compared with 8 percent of children born to older, married mothers who finished high school.

The Advantage Press, Inc. ©1997   Drugs, Alcohol & Sex Education #18
OLYMPIA, Wash. (AP) — It’s a sultry summer day beneath the maples at Sylvester Park, and teen-agers own the place.

Tobacco smoke wafts by the gazebo as youths skateboard past a “No Skateboarding” sign, cigarettes in hand. Others sit in clusters on the grass, smoking and checking out other groups.

In this slow-motion parade of adolescent coolness, 16-year-old Ernie West is one of the coolest. Wearing baggy skateboarder’s jeans and a silver ring in his left ear, a cigarette dangles from his lips.

West loves cigarettes. He tried his first one at 11 and now smokes a pack a day. “I’ll never quit smoking,” he says, smiling as he savors a deep drag, the smoke curling up around his eyes. “I think cigarettes taste great. They’re like my candy.”

West loves cigarettes. He tried his first one at 11 and now smokes a pack a day.

Then he adds, his smile never fading, that he has asthma. He’s often short of breath. He says he has such bad lungs, in fact, that his doctor told him he could die in 15 years if he doesn’t quit smoking.

“I don’t care,” West says. “Everybody dies sometime. You got to enjoy life while you can. I’m the kind of guy who’ll have a cigarette in my hand when I die.”

As the President of the U.S. joins the crusade against teen-age smoking, he discovers something long known to both the tobacco industry and anti-smoking activists — choosing between health and cigarettes is no easy decision for teen-agers driven by the quest to be cool.

The stakes are higher than ever. Teen-age smoking rates appear to be climbing, even as more adults give up cigarettes. A recent nationwide survey of eighth-graders found that 18.6 percent smoked at least occasionally, a 30 percent jump from 1991, federal researchers say.

“I’m the kind of guy who’ll have a cigarette in my hand when I die.”

Another recent federal study blamed a surge in teen-age smoking during the 1980s on huge promotional campaigns by tobacco companies. The biggest increase came in 1988, the year Joe Camel the cartoon figure made his debut in ads for Camel cigarettes.

Tobacco executives insist their advertising does not target children — just adults who already smoke.

That argument brought rolled eyes from West and other young smokers hanging out in the park.
Of the dozen youths in West’s clique, all but two said they smoked, all but West said they wish they had never started, and each one thought the tobacco industry targets them.

Not that they were personally persuaded by advertising, of course. To a smoker, they said it was peer pressure that started their habits.

“You want to fit in,” said Jake Clemens, 14, who started smoking in the sixth grade with a few hesitant puffs on a “girl cigarette” — a Virginia Slims. Soon he was up to a pack a day.

They all said it was peer pressure that started their habits.

Now he’s trying to quit and smokes just three cigarettes a week.

“It’s bad for me, and I don’t want to die young,” he said. “I started to get smoker’s cough. I’d cough up black mucus, and it made me sick. When you start, you think it’s cool, but then you see it’s not.”

Those who combat teen-age smoking say several factors cause teens to take up cigarettes — poor self-esteem, low grades, friends or relatives who smoke, and participation in other risky behavior such as not wearing seat belts or engaging in unprotected sex.

Gail Joyce, who runs a nationwide program for the American Heart Association to prevent teen-age smoking, says young smokers typically are looking for ways to assert their power and rebel against authority.

Some say young smokers typically are looking for ways to assert their power and rebel against authority.

That theory made sense to another cluster of teens at the park — this one comprised of four non-smokers. One 16-year-old said he started smoking at 13 as a way to rebel. Now, he said, he’s rebelling against rebelling.

“I see all these people smoking and I think it’s totally pathetic,” he said.

He was proud to say he quit smoking two months ago — proud enough to call over a reporter and make sure the “straight-edge” kids were represented.

His name? As he glanced nervously over at the knot of smokers nearby, he decided to keep that to himself. It’s one thing to be straight-edge, he said, but another to be publicly straight-edge.

As any teen will tell you, it’s never easy being cool.
Questions 19

1. What is Ernie West's attitude toward smoking? What did his doctor tell him?

2. What did the President of the U.S. discover about teens and their quest to become cool?

3. What have researchers found about teen-age smoking rates in the past few years?

4. Who do you think is to blame for the surge in teen-age smoking?

5. What do the kids mentioned in the article think about the cause for increased smoking? Do they want to stop?

6. What do those who try to get teens to stop smoking see as factors that make kids want to smoke.
Crossword #19

Across:
4. He is a teen smoker
6. Joyce says young smokers are looking for a way to rebel against this group
8. She runs a nationwide program for the American Heart Association
9. Ernie is often short of this
12. Ernie’s doctor told him he might be dead in 15 years if he does not do this
13. Ernie West loves them
16. Many teens are driven by a quest to be this
17. Ernie started smoking at this age
18. Ernie has this medical problem

Down:
1. Choosing between this and cigarettes is not an easy decision
2. Some say young smokers are looking for a way to assert this
3. A nationwide survey looked at teens in this school grade
5. This industry produces cigarettes
7. Many teens agree that this pressure started them smoking
10. Tobacco executives insist their advertising targets this group
11. The boy who quit smoking wanted to talk to the reported buy did not want ______
13. He started smoking in the sixth grade by puffing on a “girl cigarette”
14. Some see low ______ as one of the reasons teens start smoking
15. Poor ______ may cause teens to take up cigarettes
16. In 1988 Joe ______ made his debut
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19. He started smoking in the sixth grade by puffing on a “girl cigarette”
20. Ernie’s doctor told him he might be dead in 15 years if he does not do this
1. What is Ernie West's attitude toward smoking? What did his doctor tell him?

Ernie West loves smoking cigarettes. He said he will never quite smoking. His doctor told him he could die in 15 years because of his asthma.

2. What did the President of the U.S. discover about teens and their quest to become cool?

The President found that choosing between health and cigarettes is no easy decision for teenagers driven by the quest to be cool.

3. What have researchers found about teen-age smoking rates in the past few years?

A survey of eighth-graders found that 18.6 percent smoked at least occasionally, a 30 percent jump from 1991.

4. Who do you think is to blame for the surge in teen-age smoking?

A federal study blamed the surge on huge promotional campaigns by tobacco companies. The biggest increase came in 1988, the year Joe Camel made his debut for Camel cigarettes.

5. What do the kids mentioned in the article think about the cause for increased smoking? Do they want to stop?

The kids all thought the tobacco industry targets them with advertising but they said it was peer pressure that started them smoking. All but one wants to stop.

6. What do those who try to get teens to stop smoking see as factors that make kids want to smoke?

Those who fight teen smoking say poor self-esteem, low grades, friends who smoke, and participation in other risky behavior are all factors that work to encourage smoking.
WASHINGTON (AP) — The government says every pregnant woman in the United States should be tested for AIDS, in an effort to stop the spread of the fatal virus to infants.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention proposed the mass testing because of doctors’ recent discovery that the drug AZT cuts by two-thirds the chance an infected mother will pass the HIV virus that causes AIDS — if she knows to take it.

The government says every pregnant woman in the United States should be tested for AIDS.

Although the CDC acknowledged its proposal would require a major investment — there are four million pregnant women a year — it argued the move should pay for itself in saved lives and medical bills.

“We need to show this is cost effective, and I think that will not be difficult to do,” the CDC’s Dr. Martha Rogers said recently.

The CDC wouldn’t provide specific figures, but the Pediatric AIDS Foundation estimated the nation could save at least $350 million a year.

HIV tests cost between $25 and $30 each, and AZT therapy costs the average pregnant woman $1,000. But the average hospital bills alone for every baby born with HIV is $35,000 a year for the eight to ten years the child lives, the foundation reported.

“Certainly the cost in caring for an infected baby is going to far exceed the cost of preventing that baby from being infected,” said Dr. Mervyn Silverman, president of the American Foundation for AIDS Research.

About 2,000 babies are born each year with HIV, the seventh leading killer of young children. Some 80,000 heterosexual women of childbearing age have HIV, and about 7,000 give birth each year, the CDC estimates.

Although testing would be voluntary, Rogers cited studies showing more than 90 percent of pregnant women agree to testing after they receive HIV counseling.

Doctors have recent discovered that the drug AZT cuts by two-thirds the chance an infected mother will pass the HIV virus that causes AIDS to her unborn child.

But Silverman said the government must provide care for these women if it adopts the CDC’s proposal. “It would be a cruel hoax to test someone, find out they’re positive and not be able to offer ... AZT and other clinical follow-up,” he said.
The CDC is negotiating with Medicaid to ensure such coverage as part of standard prenatal treatment, Rogers said.

The CDC previously had urged only high-risk women to be tested, and nobody knows how many have been.

This recent proposal calls for all women to be tested as early in pregnancy as possible, with infected women offered AZT therapy.

Uninfected women who continue such high-risk behavior as unprotected sex should be retested in the third trimester of their pregnancy, the CDC said. And it said infected women should be referred for ongoing HIV care after their babies are born.
Questions 20

1. Why does the government want every pregnant woman tested for the AIDS virus?

2. What prompted the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention make the proposal for mass testing?

3. Explain why the Pediatric AIDS Foundation believes the nation could save $350 million a year with AIDS testing and AZT therapy.

4. Why does Dr. Silverman say the government must provide care for women with AIDS if it is to proceed with the testing program?

5. What is the difference between the old policy for testing pregnant women for the AIDS virus and the new proposal?

6. Do you agree with the CDC proposal? Explain your answer.
Crossword #20

Across:
2. HIV is one
3. This virus causes AIDS
4. AIDS is the seventh leading killer of them
9. About 80,000 heterosexual women of this age have HIV
12. If the testing is not required then it is ______
13. Silberman said it would be a _____ to test someone if the government did not offer follow-up
14. The government says every pregnant woman should be tested for this
15. This doctor was a spokesperson for the CDC
18. This group of women who continue high-risk behavior should be retested
19. If one has the HIV virus, one is said to be ______
20. This AIDS Foundation estimated the nation could save $350 million a year by testing

Down:
1. The president of the American Foundation for AIDS Research
5. One way to reduce the number of infants born with AIDS is to test this group of women
6. AZT _____ costs about $1,000
7. The number of years a child infected with AIDS can be expected to live
8. Medical treatment given a woman before she has a child
10. The “D” in CDC
11. More than 90% of pregnant women agree to testing after they receive this
16. This drug has proven somewhat successful in the treatment of AIDS
17. The CDC is negotiating with this organization to ensure that testing and follow-up will be covered
Wordsearch #20
Name __________________

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The government wants all pregnant women tested for AIDS to stop the spread of the virus to infants.

2. What prompted the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to make the proposal for mass testing?

The Centers for Disease Control proposed mass testing because of a recent discovery that the drug AZT cuts by two-thirds the chance an infected mother will pass the HIV virus to her child.

3. Explain why the Pediatric AIDS Foundation believes the nation could save $350 million a year with AIDS testing and AZT therapy.

HIV tests cost about $25 each and AZT therapy costs the average pregnant woman about $1,000. But the average hospital bill for a baby born with HIV is $35,000 a year for the eight to ten years the child lives.

4. Why does Dr. Silverman say the government must provide care for women with AIDS if it is to proceed with the testing program?

Silverman said "it would be a cruel hoax to test someone, find out they're positive and not be able to offer AZT and other follow-up."

5. What is the difference between the old policy for testing pregnant women for the AIDS virus and the new proposal?

The CDC previously had urged only high-risk women be tested. Now it wants all pregnant women tested.

6. Do you agree with the CDC proposal? Explain your answer.

Answers will vary.