

CRS Report for Congress

Drug Abuse in America: Selected References, 1990-1992

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DRUG ABUSE IN AMERICA SELECTED REFERENCES, 1990-1992

SUMMARY

This bibliography includes references to recent articles, books, and selected congressional reports which discuss the use and abuse of narcotics and other dangerous drugs in America today, with some references to such drug use in history. Materials listed also discuss use by various populations, health issues and trends in drug related crime.

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DRUG ABUSE IN AMERICA: SELECTED REFERENCES, 1990-1992

I. DRUG ABUSE HISTORY, TRENDS, FUTURE

Drug abuse in America: info pack. Washington, Congressional Research Service. Updated as needed. IP030D

Drug Abuse has become an increasingly important domestic issue, replacing the nation's economic problems as the number one concern in many public opinion polls. This Info Pack provides information on types of commonly abused drugs, and an overview of the problem and its magnitude, including statistics on and surveys of the extent of drug use.

Drug use in history. Magazine of history, v. 6, fall 1991: 3-5, 13-15, 17-37, 42-43. LRS91-12491

Contents.--A brief history of American drug control, by David F. Musto.--Alcohol in America, by W. J. Rorabaugh.--The first American cocaine epidemic, by David T. Courtwright.--Up in smoke: how cigarettes came to be a controlled substance, by Allan M. Brandt.--Early twentieth century responses to the drug problem, by Dennis Joseph Pfennig.--Social meanings of disease: changing concepts of addiction in the twentieth century, by Caroline J. Acker.--Hidden agendas in the war on drugs, by Jonathan Marshall.--"Dope" in the early twentieth century urban press: a case study of Sioux City, Iowa, by William L. Hewitt.--The media and controlled substances and anti-drug legislation, by Sharon Laverdure.--Drug use in history: an ERIC/ChESS sample, by Vickie J. Schlene.

Faupel, Charles E.

Shooting dope: career patterns of hard-core heroin users. Gainesville, University of Florida Press, c1991. 220 p. (American social problems) HV5825.F38 1991

Contents.--Drug use as career.--Getting into drugs.--Maintaining the life.--On a binge.--Hitting the skids.--Implications of a career perspective for research.--Implications of a career perspective for drug legalization.--Implications of a career perspective for drug treatment.

Flynn, John C.

Cocaine: an in-depth look at the facts, science, history, and future of the world's most addictive drug. New York, Carol Pub. Group, c1991. 167 p. QP801.C68F48 1991

Musto, David F.

Opium, cocaine and marijuana in American history. Scientific American, v. 265, July 1991: 40-47. LRS91-4545

"Over the past 200 years, Americans have twice accepted and then vehemently rejected drugs. Understanding these dramatic historical swings provides perspective on our current reaction to drug use."

Shinn, Rinn-Sup.

Drug abuse and control: national public opinion polls. Feb. 23, 1990. Washington, Congressional Research Service, 1990. 56 p.

90-109 GOV

This report presents recent national polls on drug abuse and control.

U.S. Congress. House. Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control.

Heroin trafficking and abuse: a growing crisis. Hearing, 101st Congress, 2nd session. July 19, 1990. Washington, G.P.O., 1991. 74 p.

KF27.5.N3 1990k

"SCNAC-101-2-11"

II. WOMEN, THE UNBORN CHILD, NEWBORNS, AND DRUGS

Bauer, Louise. King, Martha.

When drugs are the ties that bind. State legislatures, v. 17, Sept. 1991: 12-18. LRS91-6711

"States are struggling to find ways to deal with pregnant women whose drug addiction is endangering their children."

Born hooked: poisoned in the womb. Edited by Gary E. McCuen. Hudson, Wisc., G.E. McCuen Publications, 1991. 134 p. RG627.6.D79B67 1991

Contents.--Poisoned in the womb.--Cocaine babies.--Fetal alcohol syndrome.--Fetal neglect and social response.--Crime, pregnancy and drugs.

Kyres, Catherine A.

A "cracked" image of my mother/myself? The need for a legislative directive proscribing maternal drug abuse. New England law review, v. 25, summer 1991: 1325-1361. LRS91-5182

"This Note presents and discusses legislation which, if enacted, would specifically address the problem of maternal drug abuse."

Mayes, Linda C.

The problem of prenatal cocaine exposure: a rush to judgment. JAMA [Journal of the American Medical Association], v. 267, Jan. 15, 1992: 406-408. LRS92-139

"At present no reliable national estimates of the extent or patterns of cocaine use during pregnancy exists For policymakers, social agencies, and health and educational institutions, we recommend a suspension of judgment about the developmental outcome of cocaine-exposed babies until solid scientific data are available. Whatever the damage from prenatal exposure to cocaine may prove to be, outcome will not be improved by an attitude that assumes that exposed children cannot be helped or that they are different from other children."

Methodological issues in controlled studies on effects of prenatal exposure to drug abuse. Rockville, Md., G.P.O., 1991. 372 p. (NIDA research monograph 114) LRS91-10230

"This monograph is based on the papers and discussion from a technical review on 'Methodological Issues in Controlled Studies on Effects of Prenatal Exposure to Drugs of Abuse' held on June 8-9, 1990, in Richmond, VA."

Norris, Michele L.

Crack's children. Washington post, June 30, 1991: A1, A16-A17; July 1: A1, A8; July 2: A1, A8. LRS91-5528

Contents.--Suffering the sins of the mothers: a generation born to crack addicts places new burdens on parents, social services.--And the children shall need: drug-induced disabilities will tax school resources.--Cries in the dark often go unanswered for drug-addicted mothers, treatment is hard to find, even harder to stick with.

Pregnant/postpartum women and their infants. Washington, U.S. Office for Substance Abuse Prevention, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, 1991. 29 p. (OSAP prevention resource guide (June 1991)) LRS91-9118

"This OSAP Prevention Resource Guide was compiled from a variety of publications and data bases and represents the most currently available information to date." It briefly presents facts and statistics and then lists prevention materials, studies, articles and reports; and groups, organizations and programs.

Toufexis, Anastasia.

Innocent victims. Time, v. 137, Mar. 13, 1991: 56-60, 62-63.

LRS91-2486

"The first large group of these [crack] children was born in the mid-1980s, when hundreds of thousands of women began to get hooked on the cheap, smokable form of cocaine known as crack. The youngsters have run up huge bills for medical treatment and other care. Now the oldest are reaching school age, and they are sure to put enormous strain on an educational system that is already overburdened and underachieving."

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Finance. Subcommittee on Social Security and Family Policy.

Fetal alcohol syndrome. Hearing, 101st Congress, 2nd session. Dec. 10, 1990. Washington, G.P.O., 1991. 129 p. (Hearing, Senate, 101st Congress, 2nd session, S. Hrg. 101-1262)

LRS91-5204

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary.

Cocaine kindergartners: preparing for the first wave. Hearing, 102nd Congress, 1st session on the impact drug abuse is having upon children. May 16, 1991. Washington, G.P.O., 1992. 64 p. (Hearing, Senate, 102nd Congress, 1st session, S. Hrg. 102-367)

LRS92-118

"Serial no. J-102-16"

III. DRUGS AND YOUTH

Baylor University. Regional Studies.

Doing drugs and dropping out; a report. Washington, G.P.O., 1991.
93 p. (Print, Senate, 102nd Congress, 1st session, joint committee print,
S. Prt. 102-45) LRS91-6518

"This report concludes a two-phase assignment, which the Joint Economic Committee asked the Regional Studies Center at Baylor University to carry out, assessing the costs to society of substance abuse--especially cocaine and crack addiction--and dropping out of school The report is organized around three central questions. What is the impact of cocaine and crack abuse in terms of crime, present and prospective public spending, and lost productivity? What policies have successfully moved addicts away from crack? And what policies have successfully reduced the high school dropout rate?" The report concludes with a case study of Waco, Tex.

Berdiansky, Harold.

Beliefs about drugs and use among early adolescents. Journal of alcohol and drug education, v. 36, spring 1991: 26-35. LRS91-9276

"A total of 3502 students were surveyed during the fall of 1985 and 1986 in order to collect baseline data for a NIDA funded prevention project. At the time of the survey, these students were in grades 6-8 and either resided in the city of Raleigh or in neighboring rural or suburban communities. They attended any of ten public schools which had been selected for one or more school-based or community drug prevention programs."

Freier, Michelle C. Bell, Robert M. Ellickson, Phyllis L.

Do teens tell the truth? The validity of self-reported tobacco use by adolescents. Santa Monica, Calif., Rand Corporation, 1991. 29 p. (Rand note N-3291-CHF) LRS91-9432

Project ALERT, which implementated "and is evaluating a curriculum intended to reduce substance use among adolescents Supplemented the student self-report data by collecting and analyzing saliva samples for the presence of cotinine, a metabolite of nicotine." Analysts conclude that "adolescents report truthfully about their tobacco use when proper data collection procedures are followed."

Goodwin, Leonard.

Alcohol and drug use in fraternities and sororities. Journal of alcohol and drug education, v. 37, winter 1992: 52-63. LRS92-899

"This paper examines the factors related to alcohol and other drug use among more than 2,000 fraternity and sorority members at a large western public university. Results indicated similar bases for alcohol and other drug use, including acceptability of inebriation and high school pattern of drinking."

Household products turn deadly when misused by teens. *Chemecology*, v. 20, Nov. 1991: 4-5. LRS91-11741

"In the late 1980s, solvent abuse made a comeback, and the incidence of kids 'sniffing' is currently on the rise."

Jackson, Mary S.

Drug use patterns among Black male juvenile delinquents. *Journal of alcohol and drug education*, v. 37, winter 1992: 64-70. LRS92-900

"This article describes drug use patterns among Black juvenile delinquents in a large metropolitan area. A randomly selected sample of 248 incarcerated youths ranging in age from 12-20 years served as participants. Data indicated 90% of the participants had used some illicit mood altering substance, between 30% to 46% reported daily use, and the average age at initial use was approximately 12 years. Alcohol use tended to precede by about five (5) months the use of other illicit substances. Implications are discussed."

National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Anabolic steroids: a threat to body and mind. Washington, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1991. 11 p. (NIDA research report series)

LRS91-9094

"The nonmedical use of anabolic/androgenic steroids among adolescents and young adults is of growing concern. As many as half a million Americans under age 18 may be abusing these drugs to improve athletic performance, appearance and self-image. Yet a growing body of evidence suggests that medically unsupervised steroids use may pose severe risks to physical and psychological health."

U.S. Congress. House. Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control.

Drug-exposed children in the schools: problems and policy. Hearing, 102nd Congress, 1st session. July 30, 1991. Washington, G.P.O., 1991. 149 p.

LRS91-9927

"SCNAC-102-1-9"

Drug-exposed kids: a crisis in America's schools. Hearing, 102nd Congress, 1st session. Sept. 13, 1991. Washington, G.P.O., 1991. 130 p.

LRS91-11554

"SCNAC-102-1-11"

U.S. General Accounting Office.

Teenage drug use: uncertain linkages with either pregnancy or school dropout; report to the chairman, Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, House of Representatives. Jan. 15, 1991. Washington, G.A.O., 1991. 51 p.

LRS91-5188

"GAO/PEMD-91-3, B-241016"

Report "seeks to answer two main questions: First, what is the current status of, and what are recent trends in, teen drug use, pregnancy, and dropping out of school? Second, what has research learned since 1987 about the relationship between teen drug use and either pregnancy or dropping out? The basic data GAO reviewed showed

little evidence that trends in the three youth problems are increasing. Indeed, these problems today may not be dramatically different from those seen in recent years."

IV. DRUGS IN THE WORKPLACE

Alleyne, Brian C. Stuart, Patricia. Copes, Raymond.

Alcohol and other drug use in occupational fatalities. Journal of occupational medicine, v. 33, Apr. 1991: 496-500. LRS91-2263

"In collaboration with the Medical Examiner's office, Alberta Occupational Health and Safety examined a unique set of data on 459 deaths occurring at work. The only illicit drug found was cannabis for which 10 workers tested positive. Forty workers tested positive for alcohol, 28 for prescription, and in 22 for nonprescription drugs. Evidence of alcohol use was found in a higher percentage of fatalities due to motor vehicle accidents, falls, and being caught in or under equipment than in other types of workplace fatalities."

Ballweg, John A. Li, Li.

Trends in substance use by U.S. military personnel. Armed forces & society, v. 17, summer 1991: 601-618. LRS91-5185

"This report contains results from four worldwide surveys of U.S. military personnel," conducted in 1980, 1982, 1985, and 1988. "Trends in substance use among military personnel have been favorable for the decade of the 1980s. Drug use and cigarette smoking have declined, and the percentage of personnel who use alcoholic beverages is no greater than it was as the decade began."

Browne Miller, Angela.

Working dazed: why drugs pervade the workplace and what can be done about it. New York, Plenum Press, 1991. 328 p.

HF5549.5.D7 B76 1991

Partial contents.--The Ailing company.--Working-class heroes.--Keeping company lies.

Gleason, Philip M. Veum, Jonathan R. Pergamit, Michael R.

Drug and alcohol use at work: a survey of young workers. Monthly labor review, v. 114, Aug. 1991: 3-7. LRS91-7149

Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (aged 19 to 27 years) "reveal that drug and alcohol use in the workplace is more common among men than women and among blue-collar than white-collar workers."

Resident physician substance use in the United States. JAMA [Journal of the American Medical Association] v. 265, Apr. 24, 1991: 2069-2078.

LRS91-2530

Finds that use of benzodiazepines and prescription opiates begun by a sizable minority [during residency years] "are often associated with impairment at later stages in the physician's career."

Swanson, Charles. Gaines, Larry. Gore, Barbara.

Abuse of anabolic steroids. FBI law enforcement bulletin, v. 60, Aug. 1991: 19-23.

LRS91-6965

"Anabolic steroid abuse by police officers is a serious problem that merits greater awareness by departments across the country Because steroid use was originally tied to athletics and fitness conditioning, the abuse of these drugs can be overlooked by the law enforcement profession, which has always maintained physical fitness as a top priority."

Workshop, Richard L.

Athletes and drugs. CQ researcher, v. 1, July 16, 1991: whole issue (513-536 p.)

LRS91-6936

"Every year, it seems, dozens of well-known athletes get in trouble because of drugs Concerned about the effects of drug use on athletes' health and on the integrity of sports competition, sports officials have instituted testing programs and severe penalties in an effort to bring the problem under control. But some experts feel drug use will remain rampant in sports as long as top athletes are lionized by fans and richly rewarded by team owners and corporate sponsors."

V. DRUGS AND MINORITIES

Alcohol and other drug use among Hispanic youth. Washington, U.S. Office for Substances Abuse Prevention, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, 1990. 28 p. (OSAP technical report 4)

LRS90-15076

"Report presents a review of the literature that offers many insights into the complex nature of alcohol and other drug problems among Hispanics. It also analyzes programs for Hispanics as outlined in the proposals of the 16 Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) projects (which began in 1987) targeting Hispanic communities."

English, T. J.

Rude boys. *Playboy*, v. 38, Oct. 1991: 86-88, 98, 178-179. LRS91-7244

"The New Mob: first in a series."

Examines the rise of Jamaican gangs, or posses, in America. "Like their namesakes, today's cocaine cowboys adhere to the rules of the wide-open urban frontier."

Everyday life in two high-risk neighborhoods. *American enterprise*, v. 2, May-June 1991: 28-37.

LRS91-3027

In the first of two articles, participant-observer Philippe Bourgois describes the street-level crack trade among Puerto Rican youths in New York's Spanish Harlem; in the second article researcher Linda Burton "describes several child-care strategies used by families consisting of two or more generations living in a neighborhood [of an unnamed northeastern city] where there is considerable illicit drug activity."

Hanzlick, Randy. Gowitt, Gerald T.

Cocaine metabolite detection in homicide victims. *JAMA [Journal of the American Medical Association]*, v. 265, Feb. 13, 1991: 760-761.

LRS91-644

"During 1989 in Fulton County, Georgia, 81% of 275 homicide victims were tested for benzoyllecgonine; 40% tested positive. The proportions of blacks and victims of firearm injuries who tested positive for benzoyllecgonine were significantly larger than the respective proportions for whites and victims of injuries not involving firearms. The data show overall proportions of benzoyllecgonine positivity much larger than those previously reported in the literature."

Hass, Nancy.

Hooked Hasidim. *New York*, v. 24, Jan. 28, 1991: 32-37.

LRS91-116

Discusses the problem of substance abuse among Hasidic Jews in Brooklyn, and the efforts of many of these to find help.

Kleine, Ted.

A portrait of the drug dealer as a young man. Utne reader, no. 45, May-June 1991: 53-63. LRS91-2587

A description of a young drug dealer. Also contains the following related articles--What will it really take to win the drug war, by Michael Parenti; Living at ground zero: the drug war in Oakland, by Ishmael Reed; and Drugs and the Black community: death of a race, by Salim Muwakkil.

Krauss, Deborah J.

Regulating women's bodies: the adverse effect of fetal rights theory on childbirth decisions and women of color. Harvard civil rights-civil liberties law review, v. 26, summer 1991: 523-548. LRS91-5408

"This Note will examine two aspects of the trend toward curtailing women's autonomy during pregnancy in the name of what some perceive to be adverse fetal interests. First, in recent years a number of state legislatures have implemented or debated measures providing for the prosecution of pregnant women who use illegal drugs that could harm their fetuses. Second, some courts have ordered pregnant women who explicitly refuse Caesarean sections to undergo them if physicians determine that the fetus is at serious risk. These practices occur disproportionately in cases involving low-income women of color, with destructive effects upon them, their families and their communities."

Racial/ethnic differences in smoking, drinking, and illicit drug use among American high school seniors. American journal of public health, v. 81, Mar. 1991: 372-377. LRS91-2747

"This study, other school-based studies, and general population surveys all show relatively low levels of drug use by most non-White youth, especially Black Americans and Asian Americans. Multivariate analyses indicate that such subgroup differences in high school seniors' drug use are not primarily attributable to family composition, parents' education, region, or urban-rural distinctions."

Roberts, Dorothy E.

Punishing drug addicts who have babies: women of color, equality, and the right of privacy. Harvard law review, v. 104, May 1991: 1419-1482. LRS91-3652

"Women increasingly face criminal charges for giving birth to infants who test positive for drugs. Most of the women prosecuted are poor, Black, and addicted to crack cocaine. In this Article, Professor Roberts seeks to add the perspective of poor Black women to the current debate over protecting fetal rights at the expense of women's rights. Based on the presumption that Black women experience several forms of oppression simultaneously, the author argues that the punishment of drug addicts who choose to carry their pregnancies to term violates their constitutional rights to equal protection and privacy regarding their reproductive choices."

VI. DRUGS AND CRIME

Beck, Allen J.

Profile of jail inmates, 1989. Bureau of Justice Statistics special report, Apr. 1991: whole issue (12 p.) LRS91-4420

"April 1991, NCJ-129097"

"Results from the 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails indicate that between 1983 and 1989, while the jail population increased by 76.9%, its composition changed significantly. The percent of inmates, both convicted and unconvicted, in jail for drug violations increased from 9.3% of the population in 1983 to 23.0% in 1989 The 1989 Survey of inmates in Local Jails was based on personal interviews with a nationally representative sample of 5,675 inmates in 424 local jails."

Greenfeld, Lawrence A. Minor-Harper, Stephanie.

Women in prison. Bureau of Justice Statistics special report, Mar. 1991: whole issue (8 p.) LRS91-4424

"March 1991, NCJ-127991"

"This report, based primarily on the 1986 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, describes women in State prisons--their characteristics as a group, their criminal history, and their past drug use. Survey respondents in 1986 are compared to those surveyed in 1979 to gain an overview of the changes in the female prison population."

Harlow, Caroline Wolf.

Drugs and jail inmates, 1989. Bureau of Justice Statistics special report, Aug. 1991: whole issue (12 p.) LRS91-10592

"August 1991, NCJ-130836"

"Focuses on inmates who were charged with or convicted of a drug offense or who had used drugs It entailed interviews with a representative sample of 395,554 inmates held in 3,312 city and county jails."

Teasley, David.

Drug-related homicides in the United States: statistics from 1980-1990. Dec. 23, 1991. Washington, Congressional Research Service, 1991. 15 p. 91-909 GOV

The graphs and table in this report are based on murder-circumstance data as reported by Uniform Reporting Program (UCR) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Department of Justice. Statistics on drug-related homicides consist of two categories: (1) felony narcotics murders and (2) murders committed during brawls where the offender was under the influence of narcotics. Data are provided for both victims and offenders, by age, sex, and race, covering the years from 1980 through 1990. Not all drug-related homicides may have been identified as such, nor do the data allow a direct correlation by age, sex, and race between victims and offenders.

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the District of Columbia. Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health.

Crime, violence, and drugs in the District of Columbia: oversight hearing before the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health of the Committee on the District of Columbia, House of Representatives, 101st Congress, 1st session. May 3 and June 2, 1989. Washington, G.P.O. For sale by the Supt. of Docs., 1991. 192 p.

KF27.D5392 1989a

"Serial no. 101-4."

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary.

Murder rates: why the recent rise? Hearing, 101st Congress, 2nd session on the increase of homicides in our Nation. July 31, 1990. Washington, G.P.O., 1991. 70 p. (Hearing, Senate, 101st Congress, 2nd session, S. Hrg. 101-1268)

LRS91-5478

"Serial no. J-101-86"

VII. DRUGS AND HEALTH ISSUES

Cahill, Daniel F. Hodgkins, Benjamin J.

The urban health care clinic and its substance abuse population.

Medical care, v. 29, Oct. 1991: 1004-1016.

LRS91-10352

"The effect of large numbers of patients with a history of substance abuse upon a health care system is rarely considered, nor is the health care system's response to such a clientele ever assessed. In this preliminary study, the collective effect of large numbers of substance abuse patients upon a clinic serving the urban poor and homeless is evaluated. The study examines the types of problems patients present to the clinic and the health care response, in terms of diagnoses and treatment plans, provided by the clinic."

Colliver, James D. Kopstein, Andrea N.

Trends in cocaine abuse reflected in emergency room episodes reported to DAWN Drug Abuse Warning Network. Public health reports, v. 106, Jan.-Feb. 1991: 59-68.

LRS91-781

"This study is based on cocaine-related episodes seen at 453 consistently reporting hospital emergency rooms located primarily in 21 U.S. metropolitan areas. Cocaine-related medical emergencies reported to DAWN increased from 16,033 in the first half of 1987 to 25,607 in the first half of 1989; they decreased to 22,796 in the second half of 1989."

Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence (U.S.) Scientific Meeting (52nd : 1990 : Richmond, Va.)

Problems of drug dependence 1990; proceeding. Editor, Louis S. Harris. Rockville, Md., National Institute on Drug Abuse, for sale by the Supt. Docs., 1991. 769 p. (NIDA research monograph no. 105)

LRS91-2350

"The Committee is to be commended for organizing an outstanding program and bringing together a group of premier scientists to report on what is truly state-of-the-field research from the broad array of scientific disciplines relevant to the study of drug abuse. Indeed, there are few areas of scientific endeavor which cover such a broad spectrum of research focus--from the molecular level to behavioral to the social."

Community-based AIDS prevention: studies of intravenous drug users and their sexual partners. Rockville, Md., National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1991. 455 p. (DHHS publication no. (ADM) 91-1752)

LRS91-3752

"Intravenous drug users (IVDUs) are the most rapidly growing portion of the AIDS population. As of 1989, 30% of new AIDS cases could be attributed to IV drug use, either by virtue of persons with AIDS themselves or persons who contracted the disease as a result of sexual activity with IVDUs. Findings by gender and ethnicity are even more dramatic. Fifty percent of all AIDS cases in the Black community and 50% of all cases in the Hispanic community can be attributed to IV drug use; 71% of AIDS cases among women can be attributed to contacts with IVDUs or use of IV drugs by women themselves (CDC 1990)."

Demographic characteristics, drug use, and sexual behavior of IV drug users and AIDS in Bronx, New York. Public health reports, v. 106, Jan.-Feb. 1991: 78-84. LRS91-2257

"The research suggests a complex interaction existing between high-risk demographic characteristics, drug use practice, and certain types of sexual behavior, all of which contributed to the early spread of HIV infection in this population. Efforts that are directed toward interrupting IV drug user-related transmission of HIV need to include consideration of these characteristics."

Drugs and death. American enterprise, v. 2, Jan.-Feb. 1991: 98-101.

LRS91-1249

Examines the mortality statistics associated with drug abuse and drug-related crime. "The upsurge in drug use that began with the arrival of crack in the mid-1980s has had deadly results."

The Epidemiology of cocaine use and abuse. Rockville, Md., National Institute on Drug Abuse, for sale by the Supt. of Docs., G.P.O., 1991. 344 p. (NIDA research monograph 110) LRS91-10227

"This monograph is based on the papers from a technical review on 'The Epidemiology of Cocaine Use and Abuse' held on May 3-4, 1988, in Rockville, MD. The review meeting was sponsored by the Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research of the National Institute on Drug Abuse."

Epidemiology of women with AIDS in the United States, 1981 through 1990: a comparison with heterosexual men with AIDS. JAMA [Journal of the American Medical Association], v. 265, June 12, 1991: 2971-2975.

LRS91-3962

Finds that 51% of women with AIDS were infected through intravenous drug use and 29% through heterosexual contact, with the proportion attributed to heterosexual contact increasing from 1986 through 1990. "Understanding the epidemiology of HIV infection and AIDS in women is essential for developing better public health strategies and allocating resources more effectively to prevent the spread of HIV to women and children. National AIDS surveillance provides information on current HIV-related morbidity and mortality and continues to be essential in accurately predicting national trends and patterns of HIV infection in the United States."

Gawin, Frank H.

Cocaine addiction: psychology and neurophysiology. Science, v. 251, Mar. 29, 1991: 1580-1586. LRS91-3353

"Recent clinical and preclinical investigations demonstrate that cocaine produces unique abuse and withdrawal patterns that differ from those of other major abused drugs and suggest that long-term cocaine abuse produces neurophysiological alterations in specific systems in the central nervous system that regulate the capacity to experience pleasure."

Holloway, Marguerite.

Rx for addiction. Scientific American, v. 264, Mar. 1991: 94-103.

LRS91-779

"Probing the mysteries of drug addiction is revealing basic knowledge about the brain and may yield a new generation of pharmaceuticals."

Methamphetamine abuse: epidemiologic issues and implications. Rockville, Md., National Institute on Drug Abuse, for sale by the Supt. of Docs., G.P.O., 1991. 130 p. ((NIDA research monograph 115)) LRS91-10231

"This monograph is based on the papers and discussion from a technical review on 'Methamphetamine Abuse: Epidemiologic Issues and Implications' held on August 28-29, 1990, in Bethesda, MD. The review meeting was sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse."

Scaler, Jeffrey A.

Drugs and free will. Society, v. 28, Sept.-Oct. 1991: 42-49. LRS91-7668

"Research suggests that drug addiction is far from a real disease and as long as drug addiction can be blamed on a mythical disease, the real reasons why people use drugs--those related to socioeconomic, existential and psychological conditions including low self-esteem, self-worth and self-efficacy-- can be ignored."

U.S. General Accounting Office.

Drug abuse: the crack cocaine epidemic: health consequences and treatment; fact sheet for the chairman, Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, House of Representatives. Jan. 30. 1991.

Washington, G.A.O., 1991. 44 p.

LRS91-5190

"GAO/HRD-91-55FS, B-242736"

"By the end of the 1980s, crack cocaine use in the United States had reached epidemic proportions. Growing crack use has been accompanied by a host of devastating social and health problems, including AIDS. Due to the unique characteristics of the drug and those addicted to it, crack is posing serious challenges to public health and drug treatment services in this country. This fact sheet provides information on the (1) health consequences of the epidemic and (2) types of treatment available for crack addicts."

White, Jason M.

Drug dependence. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice Hall, 1991. 275 p.

LRS91-5774

"This thorough, non-judgmental overview of drug dependence approaches the subject from biological, psychological, and social perspectives. It introduces the reader to a wide range of drugs, used both medically and non-medically--from plants used over thousands of years to modern pharmaceuticals--and discussess the origins, effects, medical uses, and especially the history of each drug. Emphasized is the understanding of how various factors contribute to drug use and dependence, problems arising from use and abuse, and treatment."