

NEPENTHE

Newsletter on Drug and Alcohol Issues published by the University of Washington Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute

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UW ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE COURSES Fall Quarter 1979

Winter Quarter 1980

NURSING 488 "Effects of Alcohol in Health and Disease" Edith Heinemann, Professor. 3 credits. Intensive inquiry into the effects of alcohol on the total person with emphasis on the physiological effects, utilizing case studies, research reports, and audio-visual materials. The focus will be on studying methods used in the assessment of patients, in patient management, and in evaluation of therapeutic intervention. Open to students in other disciplines. Prerequisite: permission.

NURSING 490 "Practicum in Nursing of Alcohol and Other Drug Dependent Persons: Prevention, management, and rehabilitation of acutely ill" Kathleen Smith-DiJulio, Assistant Professor. 2 - 6 credits. Guided practicum in the analysis of nursing management of persons with alcohol and other drug tendencies.

SOCIAL WORK 433 "Community Resources in the Treatment of Alcohol and Other Drug Problems" Roger Roffman, Associate Professor. 3 credits. This course is designed to provide the practitioner with the requisite knowledge, attitudes and skills to serve in the role of referral agent for clients with chemical dependency problems. An intensive review of treatment resources available in King County along with the theoretical models of alcohol and drug abuse upon which they're built is included.

PSYCHOLOGY 580 "Etiology and Epidemiology of Addiction" (This course also carries the numbers Social Work 544 and PB SCI 544). Ruth Little, Sc.D, Director of the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute; and Roger Roffman, Associate Professor. 3 credits. This new course deals with the etiology of alcohol and other forms of drug abuse. Categories of drugs and their history of use are discussed. Basic epidemiologic methods are explored. For each category of drugs, theories of etiology are presented as well as the epidemiological evidence supporting these theories. Prerequisite: graduate standing and permission of instructor (Dr. Little).

NURSING 489 "Alcohol Problems in Family and Society" Nada Estes, Associate Professor. 3 credits. This course focuses on the analysis of significant problems experienced by the family in the presence of alcoholism, with emphasis on sociocultural and psychological influences and related physiological implications. Theories of prevention and counseling are examined. Case studies and clinical presentations are utilized, and serve to synthesize learning in the process of nursing intervention. Prerequisite: permission. This course is offered in the evening.

NURSING 490 is again offered during Winter Quarter 1980.

NURSING 491 "Practicum in Nursing of Alcohol and Other Drug Dependent Persons During Post-Acute Stages of Illness" Nada Estes, Associate Professor. 2-6 credits. Guided practicum in providing counseling experiences for people with alcohol or other drug related problems. Students will function as primary or co-therapists in the application and evaluation of selected therapeutic interventions. Weekly conferences provide guidance to learning, based on analyses of audio tapes, video tapes, process recordings of students' experiences with clients. Prerequisite: permission.

SOCIAL WORK 532 "Social Work Practice With Alcoholics and Their Families" Fred Hanneman, Associate Professor. 3 credits. This is a social work methods course designed for students who expect to work in a variety of settings. The knowledge and skills necessary to recognize problem drinking and alcoholism and to deal with them in a caring way are presented. The course defines alcoholism as a disease, attempts to dispel some myths, and promotes ways of recognizing the symptoms and developing skills in motivating alcoholics and their families into treatment. Review of treatment resources for individuals to use in getting and staying sober is included.

Nepenthe (ni-pen-the), n. (l. Gr. *nepenthes*, removing sorrow; *ne-*, not + *penthos*; sorrow, grief) 1. a drug supposed by the ancient Greeks to cause forgetfulness of sorrow; 2. anything causing this state.

SOCIAL WORK 543 "Psychotropic Drugs in Therapy and in Recreation" Roger Roffman, Associate Professor. 3 credits. This is a survey course of the basics of drug action, psychological and sociological theories concerning drug-taking behavior, and patterns of use and abuse of major psychoactive classes of substances.

Spring 1980

NURSING 488 will be offered in the evening.

NURSING 490 will be repeated.

NURSING 491 will be repeated.

NURSING 505 "Selected Topics of Psychosocial Nursing: Research Advances in Drug Problems" Kathleen Smith-DiJulio, Assistant Professor. 2 credits. An in-depth exploration of major theoretical, psychosocial, physiological, and legal issues related to prevention of drug problems, drug addictions, and rehabilitation of drug abuses as these relate to major categories of drugs of abuse. The course is conducted as a seminar. Implications for research and health care are scrutinized throughout the course. Prerequisite: permission.

SOCIAL WORK 504 "Social Problems and Social Welfare: Drugs and Alcohol" Roger Roffman, Associate Professor. 3 credits. This course focuses on social policy concerning the control of alcohol and other psychoactive drugs. A review is conducted of contemporary policy questions. Students are introduced to the function of major federal and local planning organizations. Major legislation dealing with drug abuse and alcoholism controls, treatment, and other policies are considered.

PHARM 311A "Drugs in Our Society: Special Projects" Roy Hammarlund, Professor. 2 credits. For non-majors only. Student undertakes a worthwhile, in-depth project on some aspect of drug abuse prevention or education, and submits a satisfactory report in the form of a term paper on the finding of the study. Prerequisite: none.

Summer 1980

PHARM 310A "Drugs in Our Society" Roy Hammarlund, Professor. 3 credits. Designed to develop a general knowledge of drugs and an understanding of their properties. Discussion of drug problems and methods for their control. For non-majors only.

PHARM 311A will be repeated in the Summer.

STUDY TO FOCUS ON VICTIMS OF CHEMICALLY-INVOLVED RAPES

A recent study of Harborview Medical Center records of sexual assault victims

indicated that in over half the cases the victim or assailant was involved with alcohol or drugs at the time of the assault. A research grant has been funded by NIMH to further investigate the questions these data raise. Doris Stevens, M.A. and Nancy Ousley, M.S.W. of the UW Sexual Assault Center are co-Principal Investigators of the two year project entitled, "Sequelae of Chemical-Involved Sexual Assault." The study will examine post-rape victims who were sexually assaulted in situations in which drugs or alcohol had been used by the victim or assailant. The investigators will test a frequent clinical observation that victims of chemical-involved raped encounter particular difficulties following the assault in responses from associates and institutions, which may impede the resolution of the trauma. A number of self-report, behavioral and psychometric measures will be collected on approximately 130 adult sexual assault victims reporting the rape to a large metropolitan hospital emergency room. These measures will address the following research question: What differences in post-rape experiences exist between victims of chemical-involved rapes and victims of rapes which did not involve alcohol or drugs? Specific victim post-rape experiences to be examined are: 1) rape trauma symptomatology and resolution; 2) responses of associates and significant others; 3) utilization of follow-up medical and counseling services; and 4) degree of satisfaction with criminal justice system contact.

ADAI PLANS LECTURE ON DRUGS AND FETAL RISKS

Since the Thalidomide tragedy of the late 1950s, public awareness of potential fetal risk related to maternal drug use has greatly increased. It has become evident that doses of drugs, non-harmful to the adult, can produce disastrous effects upon the development of the fetus.

In a society in which both licit and illicit drug use have greatly expanded, maternal use of drugs during pregnancy has correspondingly increased. Besides over-the-counter prescription drugs, alcohol and illicit drug use have had an alarming increase by women during pregnancy.

In October, ADAI will present as a part of its annual research forum series, a talk by Dr. T.H. Shepard and Dr. A. Fantel from the Laboratory for Human Embryology, Department of Pediatrics, on the topic of the "Teratogenic Effect of Drugs." The lecture will review the current knowledge on drug effects upon fetal development, with both licit and illicit drugs covered. It is the intended purpose of this lecture to be of general information for all on the risk potential of maternal drug use during pregnancy.

THE MARKETING OF ALCOHOL IN 1978

Each year Gavin-Jobson Associates of New York compile a variety of statistics on liquor production, distribution, and consumption, and publish them in The Liquor Handbook. The recently released 1979 edition of this publication, detailing liquor statistics for 1978, included the following figures:

Liquor Consumption The year 1978 appears to have been the best year of the seventies for the liquor industry, possibly signalling the end of a 10-year trend of declining growth rates. Apparent consumption of distilled spirits in 1978 reached 444,811,590 wine gallons, an increase of 2.8% over 1977. This figure translates to 2.04 wine gallons of distilled spirits per capita, and 3.01 wine gallons per adult (of legal drinking age) in the United States.

Consumer Spending Consumers spent an estimated \$14.9 billion on distilled spirits, compared to \$3.6 billion on wine and \$19.7 billion on beer. The three top selling liquor brands in 1978 were Bacardi Rum, Seagram's 7 Crown, and Smirnoff Vodka, with sales estimated at over six million cases each.

Taxes The Federal Government collected excise taxes in excess of \$4 billion on distilled spirits, nearly \$1.5 billion on beer, and \$197 million on wine.

Advertising Since liquor and broadcasting industry codes prohibit advertising of liquor on radio and television, distilled spirits are advertised in magazines, newspapers, and such outdoor media as billboards, buses, and taxis. Magazine advertising accounted for 71% of all distilled spirits advertising by liquor producers in 1978, at a cost of slightly more than \$181 million. The industry spent an additional \$43 million (17%) on outdoor advertising and \$31 million (12%) on newspaper advertising, for a total advertising expenditure of \$255 million in 1978. (These figures do not include the advertising expenditures of liquor retailers).

Magazine advertising expenditures in 1978 increased a record 52% over 1977, and were double the expenditures for 1975. Much of this change can be attributed to the Seagram Company (36 brands, including Chivas Regal, Lord Calvert Canadian, and Wolfschmidt Vodka), which increased its magazine budget from \$17 million in 1976 to \$26 million in 1977, to \$70 million in 1978. Other major liquor advertisers include: Heublein, \$15 million (19 brands, including Black Velvet, Hereford's Cows, and Smirnoff's Vodka); Hiram Walker, \$13 million (16 brands, including Canadian Club, Kahlua Liqueur, and Two Fingers Tequila); Liggett Group, \$12.5 million (12 brands, including Grand Marnier Liqueur, J&B Scotch, and Wild Turkey Whiskey); and Brown-Foreman, \$10 million (12 brands, including Canadian Mist, Jack Daniels, and Southern Comfort). These five companies accounted for 66% of magazine liquor ads in 1978.

EXAMINATION OF THE HISTORY OF METHADONE MAINTENANCE

Dorie Klein, D.Crim., has recently joined the ADAI as a first year post-doctoral fellow. We asked her to prepare an article for Nepenthe on her recent research. That article follows:

My work is a study of the rise of methadone maintenance in the early 1970s as the federal strategy to cope with the perceived plague of illegal heroin use and street crime in the United States, interpreting it from a historical perspective. This includes a critique of prevailing sociological theories of why certain drugs are "labeled" deviant and how the state and medical community shape policy. Counterpoised with these theories, which are found to be inadequate, is a brief summary of the use and control of illegal psychoactive drugs in the U.S. since the turn of the century, largely opiates and marijuana. This summary highlights class and racial conflict as primary determinants, and the accommodation of medicine to basic socio-economic and political arrangements. Methadone maintenance can be viewed as a case study in this pattern.

In the 1960s, rising rates of street crime and heroin use in Black and Hispanic ghettos, the overburdening of the criminal justice system, and the erosion of support for existing enforcement-oriented policy prompted demands by prominent physicians and legal reformers for "medicalizing" the approach to heroin. The methadone maintenance technique, developed in New York by Dole and Nyswander in 1963 involving the indefinite maintenance of heroin users on a synthetic narcotic, was both a timely technological breakthrough and a way to scientifically legitimate a powerful new means of controlling behavior. Interest in methadone spread quickly among hospitals and mental health centers and in the business community, followed by officialdom and law enforcement agencies, all of whom were enthusiastic about the potential of treatment to cut crime and turn street addicts into productively employed persons. In 1971, the Nixon Administration adopted widespread methadone funding and regulation as part of an overall plan to intensify the "war" on heroin use and street crime, using the new availability and respectability of methadone as a way to strengthen criminal justice-treatment agency cooperation in monitoring a troublesome population. In contrast to reformers' claims, in no way did treatment function as an alternative to law enforcement except in the narrow sense of the choice between therapy or jail.

The realization of methadone gave rise to a web of conflicts. Professional staff, "ex-addict paraprofessionals" and unwilling clients confronted one another in antagonistic relations embedded in clinics' structure. Vocal opposition to maintenance and to any form of coerced therapy emerged among civil libertarian and leftist professionals and within militant Black and Hispanic organizations. Methadone's failure to accomplish its goals of reducing crime and drug use has stimulated suggested new responses in the form of "realistic" proposals such as decriminalization and heroin maintenance. But these reforms do not recognize that methadone's limitations--like its conception--are rooted in fundamental social conflicts which transcend drug policy, and thus they reveal themselves to be familiar blueprints for once again, in Foucault's phrase, meeting the plague with order.

This work available in dissertation form as "Methadone Maintenance: Issues in Drug Policy" at the library of the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute.

POSTDOCTORAL TRAINING

Three new postdoctoral fellows arrived at the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute in July to enter the NIAAA-sponsored program for advanced training in alcoholism research. This program, now in its third year, is interdisciplinary; fellows are chosen from applicants with doctoral degrees in health, biological or behavioral sciences.

DORIE KLEIN recently received a doctorate in criminology from the University of California at Berkeley. She has worked for narcotics addiction treatment programs, and wrote her dissertation on social policy issues around the rise and fall of methadone maintenance as a treatment for heroin addiction. Among her other professional interests are the changing patterns of women's offenses, sociology of law and criminal justice--particularly with respect to urban minorities--and sociology of health care and health policy.

GUY MANSFIELD is an experimental-physiological psychologist with a degree from the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center. His doctoral research was on behavioral influences on ethanol tolerance, and his research interests lie in the area of learning theories of drug tolerance and conditioned responses to drug-associated stimuli. He is also interested in investigating long-term or secondary drug effects which may precipitate relapse from abstinence.

PAUL WEATHERSBEE has completed a doctoral program in dairy science at the University of Illinois. However, he says this is sort of a misnomer, as his training and research are actually in the area of reproductive physiology. He has published review articles on the effects of alcohol, caffeine

and nicotine on fetal development, and plans to continue to study how alcohol and other drugs affect the processes of reproduction.

Three postdoctoral fellows who entered the program in 1978 will remain through the current academic year. They are now engaged in the main training activity--an individual research project which each fellow develops and carries out, with the guidance of a faculty member experienced in alcoholism and drug abuse research.

KATIE CARLSON is currently involved in an investigation of what happens during the interactions between a patient and a physician when there is a possible diagnosis of alcoholism. She has also recently completed a participant-observation study of drinking patterns and social interaction in rural taverns. Katie has a Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Hawaii; her dissertation was on the relationship between heroin treatment programs and the addict subculture. She has worked for a number of years as a planner and researcher for drug treatment agencies in Pierce County.

DOW LAMBERT is interested in the impact of alcoholic beverage advertising on alcohol consumption, and his research project is content analysis of the messages communicated in print media liquor advertisements. Dow has a longstanding interest in alcoholism. In 1971 he was a field liaison for the Yakima Valley Council on Alcoholism. He received his doctoral degree in sociology from Washington University in St. Louis; his dissertation was on the integration versus the separation of alcoholism and drug abuse programs. After he completed his graduate school program he served for two years as Program Director of the Missouri State Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Training and Information Program.

TIMOTHY ROEHRS is an experimental psychologist with a Ph.D. from the University of Georgia. His research project is an attempt to determine how the effectiveness of ethanol as a reinforcer changes as a result of physical dependence. He uses the Schedule-Induced Polydipsia procedure to induce rats to consume large amounts of fluids. When ethanol is available as the drinking fluid the rats will consume enough to become physically dependent, and he compares the reinforcing properties of ethanol for the ethanol-dependent animals with a nondependent control group. In addition to this study, Tim has also done some work on the effects of alcohol on sleep patterns.

The NIAAA fellowship program benefits the participants by offering them an opportunity to develop their research skills--but there are benefits to the University and the community as well. The postdoctoral fellows represent a pool of talent and expertise. From time to time the fellow can make this expertise available to groups and agencies outside of the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute by presenting lectures, short courses or workshops, or consultations. Any readers who may be interested in such services are welcome to contact the

Alcoholism Training Program at ADAI, phone 543-8602.

"GRADUATING" POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWS

Four postdoctoral fellows were the "charter members" of the NIAAA training program at the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute when the grant was first awarded in 1977. They have now completed or are nearing completion of their fellowship activities.

ROGER JONES (Ph.D. 1977, biology, Harvard) has already left the program to become a co-investigator--with Dr. Douglas Bowden--on a research project which evolved from the research he carried out during his tenure as a fellow at ADAI. The current expanded study is supported by a Public Health Service grant. It is an examination of taste and social factors influencing alcohol consumption in a group of monkeys. One of Roger's important accomplishments as a postdoctoral fellow was the development of instrumentation capable of recording the amount of fluid consumed, when it was consumed, and by which individual in a group of animals. He created the device in collaboration with Francis A. (Sandy) Spelman of the Regional Primate Center. It promises to be very useful for studies of fluid consumption of primates and other animals in social groups.

LORNE PARKER (Ph.D. 1977, experimental-physiological psychology, University of Washington) has been accepted into medical school at the University of Washington and will enter in the fall. His future plans are for a combined research and medical practice career in his native state of Alaska. As a postdoctoral fellow, Lorne conducted research on conditioned tolerance to ethanol's narcotizing effects in rats.

DAMARIS ROHSENOW (Ph.D. 1977, clinical psychology, University of Washington) has accepted an appointment as assistant professor of psychology at the University of Wisconsin, to begin this fall. She is wrapping up the research project she initiated during her fellowship program, a study of the effects of stress management training on the alcohol consumption rates of heavy social drinkers. NIAAA awarded her a research grant to support this study (the grant is in addition to her fellowship support). Another study conducted by Damaris and Dr. Alan Marlatt was recently described in a number of Washington newspapers. The study examined how peoples' beliefs about alcohol effects influences their drinking behavior.

DAVID STRUG (Ph.D. 1975, anthropology, Columbia) took a leave of absence for the summer in order to serve as a consultant to a U.S. government project in Peru. He will return in the fall to complete his post-doctoral research project. David is investigating how problem drinkers' social support networks (family and friends) influence their rates of admission to alcoholism treatment.

The first "graduating class" of post-

doctoral fellows has already produced an impressive list of scientific publications and presentations to professional meetings. They (and the current fellows) have demonstrated that the fellowship program is meeting its goal of training promising scholars to produce research in alcoholism of high scientific standards.

ADAI FUNDS FIVE NEW STUDIES

The Small Grants Review Committee of the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute recently awarded funds to five investigators. R. Dale Walker, M.D., instructor in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, was awarded funds for a study entitled "Indian Alcohol Abuse and Treatment Outcome." Earlier research conducted by Dr. Walker and his associates had shown a need to determine the most productive method of contacting and studying men and women who were being treated for alcoholism in Seattle Indian alcoholism programs. In the currently funded research, 30 volunteer patients from Thunderbird Fellowship House will be individually interviewed or asked to self-administer a questionnaire. The quality of data obtained from these two methods will be examined and contrasted, with one outcome of this research being a refinement of research approaches that will be used in a larger study pending review by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. An additional benefit will be assisting the Seattle Indian Alcoholism Program's efforts in developing the follow-up techniques for its clients.

Professor John Lee and Dr. Elaine Smith of the Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health and Community Medicine, have been awarded a grant for a study entitled "Alcohol Consumption in Japan." International differences in disease risks have been shown to reflect a composite of changing historical conditions that include social mores, economic factors, and cultural habits. Alcohol is one such major component of these aspects of the environment. It causes a number of diseases, including cancer and liver cirrhosis. Japan may expect increases in these alcohol related diseases as it achieves economic prosperity and copies Western customs, unless preventive steps are taken. Western social drinking habits have only recently become part of the Japanese way of life. Knowledge of the trends of alcohol consumption in Japan is very restricted because of the inaccessibility of the data. The purpose of the study is to make these data available to both the Japanese and occidental investigators, and to examine trends in alcohol consumption and their relation to such alcohol-related diseases as oral, laryngeal and esophageal cancers and cirrhosis of the liver.

Cheryl A. Taylor, a graduate student in the Department of Psychology, and two colleagues have been awarded a grant for study entitled "A Pilot Study of the Survivors

of Problem Drinking." This study will examine the maintenance of abstinence among recovered problem drinkers. There have been hundreds of studies on individuals with current drinking problems, but so far no one has directly studied individuals who have been successful at maintaining abstinence over long periods of time. Three dimensions of the recovery will be pursued: 1) the relative importance of various life variables, person variables, and drinking situation variables on the decision to continue or stop drinking; 2) strategies, plans, and incentives used as alternative methods for coping with drinking situations previously associated with excessive drinking and life problems which may have contributed to drinking; and 3) the role of others in facilitating an abstinent lifestyle. The investigators are looking for three types of people to participate as subjects in their study: 1) individuals with previous drinking problems who never attended an alcohol treatment program and gave up alcohol on their own; 2) individuals with previous drinking problems who attended a short-term treatment program or less than ten A.A. meetings; 3) individuals with previous drinking problems who may have attended a short-term treatment program but maintained regular contact with a support group such as A.A. over a long period of time. All participants must have maintained sobriety for at least five years. Although the study will not officially begin until October 1, 1979, individuals who have questions about the study or who would be willing to participate are welcome to call Cheryl Taylor at 543-6525, and leave a name and telephone number where they can be reached.

Timothy J. Murphy, a student in the Department of Psychology, has been awarded a grant for a study entitled "The Effects of Running and Meditation Upon Male Social Drinkers." Previous research has demonstrated that the heavy drinker's overall consumption of alcohol is likely to increase when under stress or whenever the individual's sense of perceived control is threatened or reduced by environmental events. Additionally, the probability of relapse in alcoholics is quite high when under stressful conditions. The purpose of the present study is to examine the effectiveness of one intervention tactic--that is, a regular program of running or jogging--in facilitating the drinker's ability to contend with stressful situations.

Robert Boyd and Dr. Pamela Amoss of the Department of Anthropology were awarded a grant to study the history of the introduction of alcohol into the native cultures of the Northwest Coast. The investigators will also describe the alcohol use of these native peoples in the hundred years after alcohol became available. Data will be obtained from original historical documents, including ship's logs and diaries from vessels in the Spanish, Russian, and British fleets. Records of early explorers, pioneers, and missionaries will be used, as well as data from reservations. The research should improve our understanding of how alcohol use

becomes a part of a culture, and the consequences for the culture which this use may imply.

ADAI BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Bibliographies in four major areas of alcohol and drug abuse are being compiled at the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute. They are: 1) Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, 2) the Epidemiology of Alcoholism, 3) the Physiological Effect of Womens' Alcohol Use, and 4) Alcohol and Youth.

The FAS bibliography is an update of ADAI Technical Report 79-03 titled "Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Teratogenic Effects of Alcohol," compiled by Dr. Ann P. Streissguth and Nancy Sutherland. The revised edition should be available in October from the Institute.

Publication of other bibliographies will be announced as they are completed. Anyone having articles they would like to contribute to a bibliography is asked to contact Nancy Sutherland, ADAI Research Librarian, at 543-0937.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY'S SPECIAL UNIT CURBS DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Of the 15 billion dosage units of controlled drugs manufactured yearly in the U.S., it is estimated that 100 to 150 thousand are diverted. This occurs most commonly as a result of criminal diversion by health professionals, and through forged prescriptions or theft. The Washington State Board of Pharmacy's Diversion Investigation Unit (DIU) is intended to stop or significantly decrease this diversion of controlled substances at the retail level.

In operation since July 1, 1978, the DIU core staff consists of the director and three two-person investigation teams. Its two major thrusts in restraining the flow of scheduled pharmaceuticals to illicit consumers or drug traffickers are education and enforcement.

The education thrust is an informal public relations effort to encourage professionals and paraprofessionals to cooperate both in self-policing and in fortifying their sense of professional obligation in the prescription of dangerous drugs. Communication as well as cooperation are urged among the over 50,000 Washington registrants who are permitted to prescribe, administer, dispense, or handle controlled substances.

The second approach, enforcement, is carried primarily by the investigative teams. The teams investigate conditions when it is suspected or reported that controlled substances are being diverted to unlawful recipients through oversight, neglect, criminal prescription, or theft. A combination of investigative and documentary means, such as cooperative witnesses, inspection, referral, surveillance, undercover

"buys", infiltration, and joint agency participation are used to gather information.

Each investigation begins with the goal of obtaining evidence for criminal prosecution, and the investigative teams make one of four recommendations for each case:

- 1) Presentation for criminal prosecution
- 2) Referral to disciplinary boards
- 3) Education through public relations
- 4) Case inactive; no criminal or ethical violations determined.

The DIU is empowered state-wide to enforce Washington State drug and narcotic laws, and works in cooperation with various local, state, and federal enforcement agencies.

It is backed by a 9-member policy board which is responsible for establishing policies which will ensure that the Unit runs smoothly, operates legally, and accomplishes its intended purposes. The policy board members include representatives from the Governor's Office, the Department of Professional Licensing, the Washington State Prosecutor's Association, the Seattle Police Department, the Board of Pharmacy, the Medical Disciplinary Board, the Washington State Patrol, and the Department of Social and Health Services.

The DIU concept has been used effectively in several other states, including Alabama, California, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND ALCOHOL November 29-30, 1979

Women and their special needs have long been a neglected area in the field of alcoholism. This conference is a follow up of a first conference on Women and Alcoholism: The Embottled Woman, held at the University of Washington in 1977. The second conference will address a diverse audience of professionals with emphasis on current directions in research as they are most effectively applied to clinical practices involving women clients. Guest speakers include: ANNE BAXTER, M.P.A., Executive Director, California Women's Commission on Alcoholism; SHEILA BLUME, M.D., Director, New York Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse; RUTH SANCHEZ-DIRKS, Special Assistant to the Director, National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; SHARON WILSNACK, Ph.D., Professor, School of Medicine, University of North Dakota.

Workshops during the conference will address the issues of sex roles and alcoholism, depression, feminist therapy, assertiveness, and the impact of current state and national legislation. For registration information contact Conference Registration, (206) 543-9233 at the University of Washington.

NEW PUBLICATION ON POLYDRUG ABUSE

Polydrug Abuse: The Results of a National Collaborative Study edited by Donald R. Wesson, Albert S. Carlin, Kenneth M. Adams and George Beschner was recently published by Academic Press. This book summarizes the research findings of a Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention-initiated study of polydrug abuse which was carried out in thirteen programs across the country. It describes the demographic, psychological, and bio-medical characteristics of individuals in treatment as well as a sample of drug uses not in treatment.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS TO THE ADAI LIBRARY

Emerging concepts of alcohol dependence, E.M. Pattison, M.B. Sobell, L.C. Sobell. New York: Springer, 1977. RC 565 E46

Practical approaches to alcoholism psychotherapy, S. Zimberg, J. Wallace, S.B. Blume. New York: Plenum, 1978. RC 565 P715

Exploring the known and unknown factors in the rates of alcoholism among Black and White females, J.C. Coney. Palo Alto: R&E Research Assoc., 1978. HV 5137 C6

Drug use among American women, young and old: sexual oppression and other themes, L.H. Bowker. Palo Alto: R&E Research Assoc., 1977. HV 5824 W6 B68

Drug use at a small liberal arts college, L.H. Bowker. Palo Alto: R&E Research Assoc., 1977. HV 5824 Y68 B68

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Alcoholism in perspective, M. Grant, P.D. Gwinner. Baltimore: University Park Press, 1979. RC 565 A4464 1979

Currents in alcoholism, vol. 5, ed. Marc Galanter. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1978. RC 565 C87 v. 5

Nursing care of the alcoholic and drug abuser, P.K. Burkwalter, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1975. RC 565 B87

Evaluation: a systematic approach, P.H. Rossi, H.E. Freeman, S.R. Wright. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1979. H62 R666

Firewater myths: North American Indian drinking and alcohol addiction, J. Leland. New Brunswick: Rutgers, 1978.

Current drug handbook, 1979-1980, M.W. Falconer et al. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1978.

Psychiatric drugs for the non-medical mental-health worker, W. Goldsmith. Springfield: Charles Thomas, 1977. RC 483 G63

Developing an occupational drug abuse program, M. Stephen, R. Prentice. Rockville: NIDA, 1978. HF 5549.5 D8 D29

Alcohol and youth: an analysis of the literature, 1960-1975, H. Blane, L. Hunt. Rockville: NIAAA, 1977. HV 5135 B63

To your health: the pleasures, problems and politics of alcohol, R. Shore, J.M. Luce. New York: Seabury Press, 1979. HV 5035 S56

Empirical studies of alcohol, G. Goldstein, C. Neuringer. Cambridge: Ballinger, 1976. HV 5035 E47

Loosening the grip: a handbook of alcohol information, J. Kinney, G. Leaton. Saint Louis: C.V. Mosby, 1978. HV 5035 K56

Stimulant properties of drugs: ten years of progress, F.R. Colpaert, J.A. Rosecrans. Amsterdam: Elsevier-North Holland, 1978. RM 315 I578

Women, crime, and the criminal justice system, L.H. Bowker. Lexington: Heath, 1978. HV 6046 B82

Handbook of infant development, J. Osofsky. New York: Wiley Interscience, 1979. BF 723 I6 H32

Alcohol and the Jews: a cultural study of drinking and sobriety, C.R. Snyder. Carbondale: Southern Illinois Press, 1978 (reprint from 1958). HV 5185 S6 1976

Drug abuse: modern trends, issues and perspectives. National Drug Abuse Conference, 2nd. New York: Marcel Dekker, 1978. HV 5800 N37 1975.

Diagnosis and treatment of alcoholism for primary care physicians, Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, 1978. RC 565 D52

Female adolescent drinking: problem drinking and sex role orientation: a test of Adlers propositions. B.M. Larsen. Palo Alto: R&E Research Assoc., 1978. HV 5137 L28

Evaluating the effectiveness of alternative treatment strategies in a comprehensive alcoholism treatment center, E.L. Collins. Palo Alto: R&E Research Assoc., 1978. HV 5279 C66

The drinking woman, E. Hornik. Chicago: Follett Pub., 1977. HV 5137 H67

Addiction research and treatment: converging trends, E.L. Gottheil et al. New York: Pergamon Press, 1979. RC 564 C6 1977

"Counseling the economically disadvantaged client," audiotape by M. Jacobs, Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto. Tape 20

"Fetal Alcohol Syndrome," audiotape by M. Ashley, Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto. Tape 21

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