They DARE say: Study rips anti-drug plan

By Steve Henshaw

The nation's most popular anti-drug program is under the microscope again — this time as the subject of a study that finds the sunny-side DARE has no long-term effect on drug use.

In a report published today in the Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, researchers found that students who participated in Project DARE — Drug Awareness Resistance Education — a decade ago are no better off than those who didn't receive the 17-week course.

In 1986, researchers tracked drug use among students in Los Angeles. By 2000, DARE classes ended. At 12-year-olds, a majority of students were surveyed about their use of drugs, marijuana and cigarettes. The same percentage of students who attended DARE classes were tested as those who didn't. The report found DARE classes were no better than those who didn't.

DARE officials called the study biased. "It's unusual, weird and that's being kind," said Ralph Lederle, a spokesman for DARE's parent group, the National�

L.A. is making its move

Area from downtown to mountains in danger of big quakes, study says

By Matthew Zehr

Forces deep in the Earth’s crust are moving Los Angeles toward the next big earthquake, creating a deadly populated area in between, according to a study published yesterday.

Using precise satellite surveying techniques, researchers found that the movement is occurring at the rate of 50 feet a year. The earthquake could be as devastating as the 1994 Northridge earthquake.

The study published in the latest issue of the study identified the areas of the region where the most damage would occur. The study found that the danger is greatest in the area south of downtown Los Angeles.

Death count rises, but heat subsides

By Susan H. Carter

The midwest has been hit by a series of severe storms, but that doesn't mean the heat is over. In fact, the heat has been record-breaking.

In March of this year, the Midwest experienced record temperatures, reaching over 100 degrees in some areas. This heat has caused a rise in the number of deaths, with over 1,000 deaths reported.

The heat has been caused by a number of factors, including the warm water in the Pacific Ocean and the jet stream.

In the midst of the controversy, the Midwest's health department has been working to prevent the heat-related deaths.

The department has issued warnings about staying cool, such as drinking plenty of water and staying out of the heat during the hottest parts of the day.

But for parts of the country, the heat continues to be a concern. In the southeastern states, the heat has been less severe, but it has still caused problems. In Texas, for example, over 100 people have died from heat-related illnesses.

In the Midwest, the department has been working with local governments to ensure that people have access to cooling centers and other resources.

The department has also been working with schools and other organizations to ensure that children and vulnerable populations have access to resources.