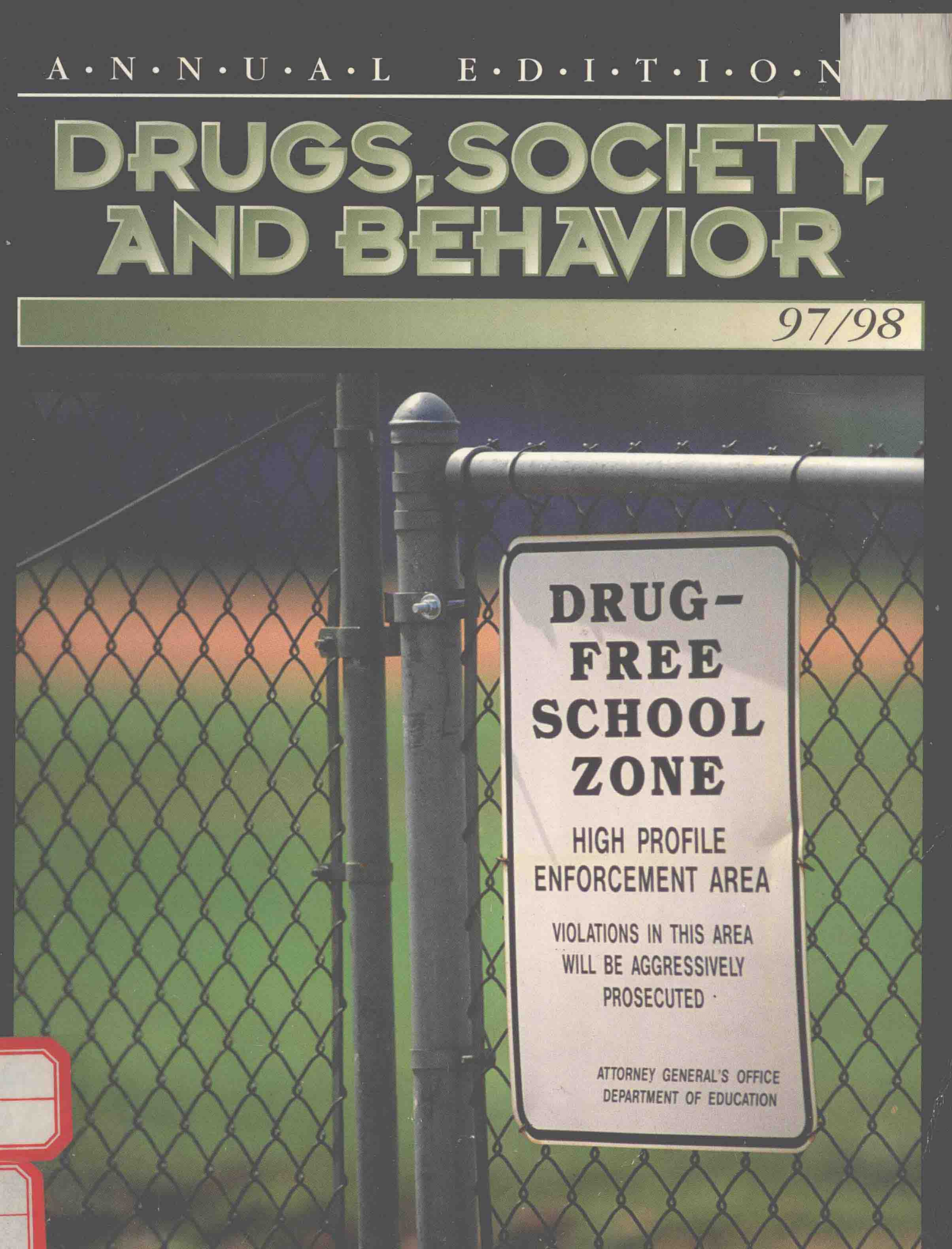


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DRUGS, SOCIETY, AND BEHAVIOR

97/98



**DRUG-
FREE
SCHOOL
ZONE**

HIGH PROFILE
ENFORCEMENT AREA

VIOLATIONS IN THIS AREA
WILL BE AGGRESSIVELY
PROSECUTED

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DRUGS, SOCIETY, AND BEHAVIOR 97/98

Twelfth Edition



Editor

Hugh T. Wilson

California State University, Sacramento

Hugh Wilson received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from California State University, Sacramento, and his Master of Arts degree in Justice Administration and his Doctorate in Public Administration from Golden Gate University in San Francisco. Dr. Wilson is currently a professor of criminal justice at California State University, Sacramento. He has taught drug abuse recognition, enforcement, and policy to police officers and students of criminal justice for more than 20 years.

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Twelfth Edition

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To the Reader

In publishing ANNUAL EDITIONS we recognize the enormous role played by the magazines, newspapers, and journals of the *public press* in providing current, first-rate educational information in a broad spectrum of interest areas. Many of these articles are appropriate for students, researchers, and professionals seeking accurate, current material to help bridge the gap between principles and theories and the real world. These articles, however, become more useful for study when those of lasting value are carefully *collected, organized, indexed, and reproduced* in a *low-cost format*, which provides easy and permanent access when the material is needed. That is the role played by ANNUAL EDITIONS. Under the direction of each volume's *academic editor*, who is an expert in the subject area, and with the guidance of an *Advisory Board*, each year we seek to provide in each ANNUAL EDITION a current, well-balanced, carefully selected collection of the best of the public press for your study and enjoyment. We think that you will find this volume useful, and we hope that you will take a moment to let us know what you think.

It is difficult to define the framework by means of which Americans make decisions and develop perspectives on the use of drugs. There is no predictable expression of ideology. Our national will toward drugs is defined by a wide range of individual and collective experience.

Certainly, the consequences of a culture permeated with drugs are visible on many fronts. Drugs save lives, drugs maintain lives, and drugs take lives. We struggle to keep drugs accessible; we struggle to keep them away. It is easy to point to lives made possible and made better by drugs. And some would argue that it is easier to point to lives not lived or made worse because of drugs. One in three Americans has someone close to them negatively affected by drugs. Additionally, teen drug use is now reported to have increased 78 percent between 1992 and 1995—an increase of 33 percent between 1994 and 1995 alone. Election year drug-related controversies were forcefully portrayed in this past presidential election.

Subsequently, the prevailing legacies of what we refer to as the drug war, or the drug problem, will continue to evolve and transform and become more or less meaningful, as do other social maladies that regularly compete for our attention. The economy, bombings, war, crime, and an assortment of political crises intervene frequently, sometimes to alter and sometimes to lessen our concern for drug-related problems. They infrequently, however, lessen the significance that drugs play in affecting how we live.

The articles contained in *Annual Editions: Drugs, Society, and Behavior 1997/98* are a collection of facts, issues, and perspectives designed to provide the reader with a framework for examining current drug-related issues. The book is designed to offer students something to think about and something to think with. It is a unique collection of materials of interest to the casual as well as the serious student of drug-related social phenomena.

Unit 1 addresses the historical significance that drugs have played in early as well as contemporary American history. It emphasizes the often-overlooked reality that drugs, legal and illegal, have remained a pervasive dimension of past as well as present American history. Unit 2 examines the physiological and psychological basis for what we define as use, abuse, dependence, and addiction, and it provides, as well, an overview of how drugs produce severe physiological and psychological consequences. Unit 3 examines the major drugs of use and abuse, along with issues relative to understanding the individual impacts of these drugs on society. Unit 3 also illustrates the necessity to perceive the differences and similarities produced by the use of legal and illegal drugs. Unit 4 reviews the dynamic nature of drugs as it relates to changing patterns and trends of use. Unit 5 analyzes the linkages between the demand for drugs and crime. Implications of individual criminal behavior as well as organized, syndicated trafficking are discussed. Unit 6 focuses on the social costs of drug abuse and why the consequences overwhelm many American institutions. Unit 7 illustrates the complexity and controversy in creating and implementing drug policy. Unit 8 concludes the book with discussions of current strategies for preventing and treating drug abuse. Can we deter people from harming themselves with drugs, and can we cure people addicted to drugs? What works and what does not?

We encourage your comments and criticisms on the articles provided and kindly ask for your review on the postage-paid rating form at the end of the book.

Hugh T. Wilson

Hugh T. Wilson
Editor

UNIT 1



Living with Drugs

Eight articles in this unit examine the past and present historical evolution of drugs in the United States.

To the Reader

Topic Guide

Overview

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| 1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History, David F. Musto, <i>Scientific American</i> , July 1991.
Many people think that <i>drug use and abuse</i> arose quite recently; in fact, they have a long history in the United States. Though heavily abused in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, drugs did not have the devastating impact then that they have today. | 6 |
| 2. Alcohol in America, W. J. Rorabaugh, <i>OAH Magazine of History</i> , Fall 1991.
In 1830 Americans drank three times the quantity of alcohol, mainly in the form of whiskey, as is the case today. First the temperance movement, then Prohibition, decreased alcohol consumption; Americans were slow to take up drinking once the sale of alcohol was relegalized in 1933. <i>The historical dimension</i> is important in looking at <i>drug and alcohol use and abuse</i> . | 12 |
| 3. Global Reach: The Threat of International Drug Trafficking, Rensselaer W. Lee III, <i>Current History</i> , May 1995.
The <i>international trade in drugs</i> has become an increasingly important issue in global security. It is a problem, however, that falls outside traditional national security concerns. | 15 |
| 4. The High Life, Kevin Rushby, <i>Geographical</i> , January 1995.
Thought by many to have harmful and addictive properties, <i>gat</i> , an ordinary-looking leaf has been banned in the United States. In the rural communities in Yemen and Ethiopia, <i>gat</i> is viewed as a harmless stimulant, and it has become an <i>economic lifeblood</i> . | 21 |
| 5. Alcohol and Social Change, Vanna Beckman, <i>World Health</i> , July/August 1995.
In southern Africa, <i>easy access to alcoholic drinks can lead to dependence</i> —just one example of an all-too-frequent result of the tremendous social changes in Africa. | 23 |
| 6. Facts, Figures, and Estimates about Substance Use, <i>World Health</i> , July/August 1995.
The levels of drug and alcohol consumption in the developed and developing worlds are reviewed in this article. <i>Substance abuse</i> impacts on everyone, and it continues to be an ever-increasing problem in the world. | 25 |
| 7. The No-Win War, Craig Horowitz, <i>New York</i> , February 5, 1996.
Hard drugs are cheaper and more plentiful than they have been in ages, and for many users illegality is no deterrent. As the N.Y. Police Department gears up for an all-out assault on drug crime in the city, some ask, " <i>Is the war on drugs worth continuing?</i> " | 27 |
| 8. The Ritalin Generation, Monika Guttman, <i>USA Weekend</i> , October 27–29, 1995.
<i>Behavior-modifying drugs like Ritalin and Prozac are being prescribed increasingly to children</i> . Now some doctors and parents question whether this practice has gone too far. | 37 |

UNIT 2



Understanding How Drugs Work—Use, Dependence, and Addiction

Seven articles in this section examine ways drugs affect the mind and body. The relationship of pharmacology with dependence and addiction is described.

UNIT 3

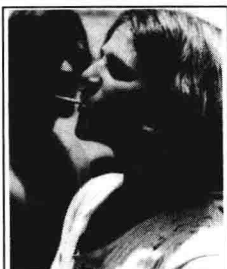


The Major Drugs of Use and Abuse

This unit addresses some major drugs of use and abuse. Cocaine, heroin, marijuana, alcohol and tobacco, and methamphetamine are discussed.

Overview	40
9. Is Nicotine Addictive? It Depends on Whose Criteria You Use, Philip J. Hilts, <i>New York Times</i> , August 2, 1994.	42
Is the nicotine found in tobacco cigarettes addictive? Experts believe that this question is too simplistic. The concept of "addiction" comprises several distinct components or dimensions; nicotine is ranked as highly addictive on some of them but less so on others. Philip Hilts illustrates that addiction is a <i>multidimensional phenomenon</i> .	
10. Brain by Design, Richard Restak, <i>The Sciences</i> , September/October 1993.	44
Scientific insight into the brain is being advanced remarkably by <i>studies of the relation between neurotransmitters and their receptors</i> . "An era of molecular engineering, aimed at redefining and refocusing the effects of marijuana and other psychoactive drugs, may be at hand."	
11. What Is Addiction? Judy Monroe, <i>Current Health</i> 2, January 1996.	49
<i>How does drug addiction develop?</i> When do users become vulnerable? Are all psychoactive drugs addictive? Some basic rules and questions are discussed in this essay.	
12. Alcohol: Spirit of Health? <i>Consumer Reports on Health</i> , April 1996.	52
<i>Many argue that a little alcohol may be good for you.</i> Increasing amounts of research have served to define more accurately the trade-offs of using versus not using the drug. Here are some guidelines.	
13. Mother's Little Helper, <i>Newsweek</i> , March 18, 1996.	55
More than 1 million American children take <i>Ritalin</i> regularly to help them with Attention Deficit Disorder, an increase of two and a half times since 1990. <i>Do we have a miracle cure—or overmedicated kids?</i>	
14. Melatonin Mania, Geoffrey Cowley, <i>Newsweek</i> , November 6, 1995.	60
<i>Melatonin</i> , in case you missed the hoopla, is <i>touted as the all-natural nightcap</i> . It resets the body's clock and helps it sleep. But what about aging? Here are some guidelines on what is known and what is not known.	
15. Psychedelics: The Second Coming, Eugene Taylor, <i>Psychology Today</i> , July/August 1996.	63
"Three decades after the late Timothy Leary advised a generation to turn on and tune in to LSD and other psychedelics, people are now doing it in droves." <i>How do psychedelics unlock the chemical complexities of consciousness?</i>	
Overview	66
16. Alcohol in Perspective, University of California at Berkeley <i>Wellness Letter</i> , February 1993.	68
People consume more alcohol than any other psychoactive (or mind-active) drug except coffee. But what are <i>the effects of this drug alcohol</i> ? Is it safe? What is the human toll of uncontrolled and excessive drinking?	
17. Kicking Butts, Carl Sherman, <i>Psychology Today</i> , September/October 1994.	71
Twenty-six percent of the adult American population smokes. Eighty percent say they would like to quit. Ninety percent of smokers are addicted. <i>Just how powerful is nicotine?</i>	
18. Wired in California, Anthony R. Lovett, <i>Rolling Stone</i> , May 5, 1994.	76
"Meth, the drug that snuffed out the Summer of Love, is back, and California is exporting it all over the nation." Interestingly, " <i>ice</i> ," a pure, potent, and smokeable form of <i>methamphetamine</i> , is remaining <i>isolated within certain subpopulations</i> of users in Hawaii and the mainland United States. How prevalent is the use of this dangerous drug?	

UNIT 4



Other Trends and Patterns in Drug Use

The seven articles in this unit discuss some developing patterns of drug use along with their subsequent implications for society.

19. **The Hard-Core Curriculum**, David Lipsky, *Rolling Stone*, October 19, 1995. 78
"Despite a decade of 'Just Say No' and get-tough laws, drugs are back on campus with a vengeance." LSD has been the fastest gainer on the drug board.
20. **Rockers, Models and the New Allure of Heroin**, Karen Schoemer, *Newsweek*, August 26, 1996. 84
"After a series of drug deaths, the music world wants to clean up its act. But are teen fans still falling under the influence?"
21. **Junkie Town: They Came for the Music and Stayed for the Smack**, David Lipsky, *Rolling Stone*, May 30, 1996. 88
 Between 1986 and 1994, *"the number of heroin fatalities occurring in greater Seattle has increased by 300 percent."* Currently, the area is home to 10,000 to 15,000 IV-drug users.
22. **Caribbean Blizzard**, Cathy Booth, *Time*, February 26, 1996. 93
 With all its attendant violence and corruption, *the cocaine trade redefines life on several small Caribbean islands.* Some fear the islands' takeover by ruthless criminal cartels.
23. **The New Pot Culture**, Monika Guttman, *USA Weekend*, February 16-18, 1996. 95
 Monika Guttman argues that *marijuana use among teens has doubled in the past five years.* It is openly promoted at concerts, on CDs, and on clothing, sending teens a message that alarms many experts.
24. **The Bottom of the Barrel**, David Dietz, *San Francisco Chronicle*, July 7, 1996. 99
"Although inner-city groups are working to rid stores of high-octane, screw-top wines that sell for pocket change, vintners are not about to give up an industry that brings in \$125 million a year—even if it stains the image of their elegant, high-profile products."

- | | |
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| 25. Overview of Key Findings , Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, <i>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services</i> , 1994. 104
In 1993 the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research conducted a survey of <i>drug use among the nation's student and young adult populations.</i> Since the 1970s, drug use in this group had been declining, but in 1991 an upswing began. Concurrently, the percentage who saw "great risk" in drug use followed the same pattern. | |
| 26. Are America's College Students Majoring in Booze? 111
Stephen Goode, <i>Insight</i> , August 8, 1994.
Some research indicates high rates of <i>alcohol consumption among college students.</i> However, not all experts agree that this poses a problem that has not existed previously, nor do some believe that the problem has reached crisis proportions. Most college students consume alcohol moderately and safely, they say, and most college administrations are doing what they can to contain the problem. | |
| 27. One Pill Makes You Larger, and One Pill Makes You Small 114
. . . , Sharon Begley, <i>Newsweek</i> , February 7, 1994.
One of the <i>most controversial drugs now being taken by prescription for psychiatric problems is Prozac</i> , an antidepressant. Patients say that the drug transforms their personality from anxious, depressed, and suicidal to "calm, confident, cheerful, and somehow, better than well," in the words of one of its supporters. Should therapy be just a little pill away? | |
| 28. LSD Makes a Comeback—With Kids , David Holmstrom, <i>Christian Science Monitor</i> , February 20, 1996. 118
According to the Drug Enforcement Administration, <i>LSD is the fastest-growing drug of abuse among those under 20 years of age.</i> "Fewer antidrug messages, uninformed young teens, and low cost of the drug fuel a steady rise in use." | |

UNIT 5



Drugs and Crime

Seven articles review the numbing social malady caused by criminal behavior that is created, sustained, and perpetuated by the use of drugs.

29. **Sex, Lies, and Garlic**, Jean Seligmann and Geoffrey Cowley, *Newsweek*, November 6, 1995.
Live to be 100 years of age, enjoy superhuman virility, fortify the immune system. Such are the claims of proponents of *herbal wonders*. A booming industry peddles its wares.
30. **'Chasing the Dragon,'** Tom Lowry, *USA Today*, August 9, 1996.
"Once denigrated as a street drug, heroin has become Wall Street's dirty little secret." Wall Streeters and other *young professionals are succumbing to heroin's allure*.
31. **The Fear of Heroin Is Shooting Up**, John Leland, *Newsweek*, August 26, 1996.
U.S. heroin consumption is believed to have doubled since the mid-1980s. Although most users are still "old-timers," there is renewed concern for the young.

Overview 128

32. **The Cocaine Money Market**, Douglas Farah and Steve Coll, *Washington Post National Weekly Edition*, November 8-14, 1993.
Earning huge sums of money from drug dealing results in the accumulation of huge sums of illegally obtained cash. Thus, a major part of the enterprise of drug dealing is *laundering illegally earned money*, either by banking it in countries whose authorities do not care about its origin or by folding it into legal enterprises.
33. **Colombia's Drugs Business: The Wages of Prohibition**, *The Economist*, January 6, 1995.
The *illegal cocaine business* is intricately woven into the government and society of Colombia. The drug trade has become such a key element in its economy that any victory for the prohibitionists not only depresses Colombia but affects inner cities of rich countries all over the world.
34. **Drugs, Alcohol, and Violence: Joined at the Hip**, Joseph A. Califano Jr., *Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University*, Annual Report, 1993.
At least two of the three million *persons on parole or probation in the United States have drug or alcohol abuse addiction problems*. What are the implications for how we live?
35. **Homicide in New York City: Cocaine Use and Firearms**, Kenneth Tardiff et al., *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, July 6, 1994.
Cocaine and firearms produce a deadly combination that too often results in homicide. The authors emphasize the impact on African American and Latino communities.
36. **Crack Invades a Small Town**, *U.S. News & World Report*, April 22, 1996.
Big-city crack of the 1980s has now found its way to small-town takeovers of the 1990s. Sandy Level, Virginia, is trying to fight back, but cocaine is winning.
37. **Date-Rape Drug**, Tim Friend, *USA Today*, June 20, 1996.
The Drug Enforcement Administration is toughening penalties as *"abuse of Rohypnol rises among teens, addicts, and would-be rapists."* Odorless, colorless, and tasteless, the drug produces prolonged sedation, a feeling of well-being, and short-term memory loss.
38. **How Nation's Largest Gang Runs Its Drug Enterprise**, Ann Scott Tyson, *Christian Science Monitor*, July 15, 1996.
The "Gangster Disciples" of Chicago run one of the largest drug networks in the United States. As a federal crackdown incarcerates more and more of the "GD" hierarchy, some wonder whether the future of the crime gang is in doubt.

UNIT 6

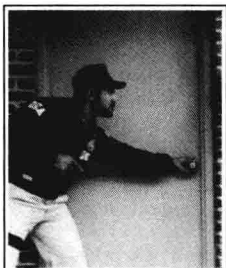


Measuring the Social Costs of Drugs

Nine articles speak to the diverse way in which the impacts of drugs affect and overwhelm numerous public and private American institutions.

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| 39. A Society of Suspects: The War on Drugs and Civil Liberties , Steven Wisotsky, <i>USA Today Magazine</i> (<i>Society for the Advancement of Education</i>), July 1993. | 158 |
| The <i>War on Drugs</i> has become a war on the Bill of Rights. Since the War on Drugs was launched in 1982, the United States has seen city streets ruled by gangs, a prison population that has more than doubled, and a substantial erosion of constitutional protections. | |
| 40. Alcohol and Kids: It's Time for Candor , Antonia C. Novello, <i>Christian Science Monitor</i> , June 26, 1992. | 164 |
| While the use of alcohol has been declining for a decade and a half, its use remains the <i>American adolescent's most serious drug problem</i> . Alcohol use is associated with automobile and other accidents, crime and violence—including sexual assault—suicide, and death by overdose. As with cigarette smoking, a major culprit in teenage alcohol consumption is industry advertising. | |
| 41. Should Cigarettes Be Outlawed? <i>U.S. News & World Report</i> , April 18, 1994. | 166 |
| It is one thing, critics of cigarette smoking say, for smokers to harm themselves. But what happens when smoking harms nonsmokers as a <i>result of "passive," or secondhand, smoke?</i> Shouldn't smokers be prevented from blowing smoke in the faces of innocent victims? The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that as many as 9,000 Americans die each year from secondhand smoke. Should steps be taken to prevent this death toll? What controls should be placed on the sale and consumption of cigarettes? | |
| 42. A Most Complex Problem , Theodore Vallance, <i>The World & I</i> , January 1995. | 171 |
| <i>The complexity of the drug problem</i> must be recognized before one can come to a workable idea of what can be done. To understand the impact on society that illicit drugs and their surrounding set of rules and policies have, it is necessary to study the economic, political, and moral turf upon which they play. | |
| 43. Pushing Drugs to Doctors , <i>Consumer Reports</i> , February 1992. | 178 |
| Selling pills by prescription is <i>one of the most profitable legal businesses</i> in the country. The pharmaceutical industry has to sell drugs to physicians, not to their ultimate consumer, the patient, who rarely decides which drug to use or whether to use drugs at all. The industry's aggressive marketing strategies often result in <i>drug misuse or overuse</i> . | |
| 44. Dark Alliance: Day One, Day Two, Day Three , Gary Webb, <i>San Jose Mercury News</i> , August 18–20, 1996. | 186 |
| A series of three investigative articles discuss the <i>history of the crack epidemic</i> from the jungles of Nicaragua to the streets of South-Central Los Angeles. The development of the most devastating drug-related epidemic and its impact on minority Americans is portrayed. | |
| 45. Teenage Smoking: More Laws Are Needed , Richard B. Heyman, and Teenage Smoking: Kids Can Think for Themselves , Thomas Humber, <i>The World & I</i> , December 1995. | 198 |
| Virtually all smokers begin to smoke during childhood. It is estimated that some <i>3,000 American adolescents take up the habit every day</i> . Some argue more laws are needed. | |
| 46. Crack in the Cradle: Social Policy and Reproductive Rights among Crack-Using Females , John J. Lieb and Claire Sterk-Elifson, <i>Contemporary Drug Problems</i> , Winter 1995. | 205 |
| John Lieb and Claire Sterk-Elifson offer a research perspective on the <i>controversy of criminalizing drug use by pregnant women</i> . They argue that drug treatment and medical services, not criminal prosecution, is the most effective policy. | |
| 47. Addiction, Abuse Go Hand in Hand , Carlos Alcalá and Nancy Weaver Teichert, <i>Sacramento Bee</i> , February 14, 1996. | 213 |
| <i>Alcohol and drugs spell trouble around kids</i> . Either plays a major role when kids are killed or injured from abuse or neglect. | |

UNIT 7

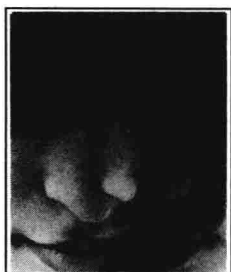


Creating and Sustaining Effective Drug Control Policy

The eight essays in this unit illustrate the complexity of creating effective drug-related policy.

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| Overview | 216 |
| 48. Marijuana and the Law , Eric Schlosser, <i>The Atlantic Monthly</i> , September 1994. | 218 |
| Eric Schlosser argues that there may be more people incarcerated today for violating marijuana laws than at any other time in history. Is <i>mandatory sentencing</i> an appropriate criminal justice response to the violation of marijuana laws? | |
| 49. Why Drugs Keep Flowing: Too Little Emphasis on Treating Heavy Users , David Rohde, <i>Christian Science Monitor</i> , July 20, 1994. | 226 |
| A major study shows that, on a dollar-for-dollar-spent basis, police and military action to seize cocaine shipments and arrest dealers, smugglers, and couriers is far less effective than spending money for treating hard-core users and abusers. Yet <i>current efforts to combat cocaine</i> remain fixated on law enforcement rather than treatment. Unfortunately, treatment is politically unpopular, whereas the current public mood is favorable to more punitive policies. | |
| 50. For Addicts, Alternatives to Prison , James Dao, <i>New York Times</i> , April 4, 1994. | 228 |
| Between 1970 and 1994, the number of prisoners in America increased from 200,000 to over a million; over the past generation, the likelihood that a narcotics arrestee will end up in prison has increased by over five times. Prison space is becoming extremely scarce, and most experts believe that <i>prison is an ineffective means of treating addiction</i> . | |
| 51. Burma Bows to Khun Sa, the Heroin King , Scott Kraft, <i>Sacramento Bee</i> , June 16, 1996. | 230 |
| The <i>king of the world's heroin trade</i> is cutting a deal. What are the implications for U.S. foreign drug policy? The world's most prosperous heroin-producing region is still intact. | |
| 52. The Limits of Tolerance , Bruce Wallace, <i>Maclean's</i> , June 3, 1996. | 233 |
| Twenty years after the Dutch began their unique policy of " <i>tolerance toward soft drugs</i> ," that tolerance is under attack as never before. There is a consensus that the drug policy needs tightening. | |
| 53. Legalization Madness , James A. Inciardi and Christine A. Saum, <i>Public Interest</i> , Spring 1996. | 235 |
| Proponents of drug legalization assert that legalization of drugs would mean that drug prices would fall, users would not have to resort to crime to support their habits, drug-related crime would decline, and organized drug syndicates would be decapitalized. However, James Inciardi and Christine Saum present research suggesting that <i>legalization will make the drug problems worse</i> . | |
| 54. Drug Legalization: Time for a Real Debate , Paul B. Stares, <i>Current</i> , June 1996. | 239 |
| <i>Drug legalization</i> is not a public policy option that lends itself to simplistic or superficial debate. How do we define the operational concept of drug legalization? | |
| 55. The Politics of Drugs: Back to War , Daniel Klaidman, <i>Newsweek</i> , August 26, 1996. | 242 |
| Criticized for lack of leadership and an ambivalent policy on drugs, President Clinton is scrambling to counter reports of drastic rises in teen drug use. Federal drug policy is an issue of politically and emotionally charged debate. | |

UNIT 8



Prevention and Treatment

Addressing some tough questions concerning previously accepted ideas about drug treatment, the six unit articles review effectiveness, financial costs, education, and controversial new treatments.

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56. Is Drug Abuse Treatment Effective? Robert Apsler, <i>The American Enterprise</i> , March/April 1994.	246
<i>How effective are drug treatment programs?</i> The author defines the key concepts and terms of this issue. Which programs are most often used? How is effectiveness measured? What happens to drug abusers who never seek treatment? How can addicts be induced to enter treatment programs?	
57. Back from the Drink , Jill Neimark, Claire Conway, and Peter Daskoch, <i>Psychology Today</i> , September/October 1994.	252
Alcohol consumption causes the deaths of tens of thousands of Americans each year and costs the country some \$80 billion annually, yet experts have not settled on an <i>effective treatment program for alcoholics</i> . What do we know that can increase our odds? What works? What does not? Do different programs work for different drinkers? This article summarizes the latest research.	
58. The Cost of Living Clean , Norman Atkins, <i>Rolling Stone</i> , May 5, 1994.	259
When the answer is drug <i>treatment</i> , here are the questions—what works, and what does not? <i>How much does it cost</i> , and can we afford it?	
59. Doped to Perfection , Geoffrey Cowley and Martha Brant, <i>Newsweek</i> , July 22, 1996.	261
<i>Can drug cheaters be stopped?</i> The International Olympic Committee spent \$3 million-plus on drug testing, but performance boosters like testosterone and the synthetic blood substance “epo” may have been undetectable.	
60. To Your Health? Laura Shapiro, <i>Newsweek</i> , January 22, 1996.	263
Who’s high and who’s dry? Compared with some wine-drinking countries, the United States is practically dry. What are the comparisons relative to <i>wine and heart disease</i> ?	
61. A Toast to Moderation , Audrey Kishline, <i>Psychology Today</i> , January/February 1996.	265
Audrey Kishline asserts that many problem drinkers can control their drinking through a program of moderation. Does her article provide a framework to assess one’s drinking danger zone?	
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Members of the Advisory Board are instrumental in the final selection of articles for each edition of ANNUAL EDITIONS. Their review of articles for content, level, currentness, and appropriateness provides critical direction to the editor and staff. We think that you will find their careful consideration well reflected in this volume.

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Topic Guide

This topic guide suggests how the selections in this book relate to topics of traditional concern to students and professionals involved with the study of drugs, society, and behavior. It is useful for locating articles that relate to each other for reading and research. The guide is arranged alphabetically according to topic. Articles may, of course, treat topics that do not appear in the topic guide. In turn, entries in the topic guide do not necessarily constitute a comprehensive listing of all the contents of each selection.

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
Addiction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 5. Alcohol and Social Change 9. Is Nicotine Addictive? 11. What Is Addiction? 15. Psychedelics: The Second Coming 17. Kicking Butts 20. Rockers, Models, and the New Allure of Heroin 21. Junkie Town 24. Bottom of the Barrel 30. 'Chasing the Dragon' 31. Fear of Heroin Is Shooting Up 34. Drugs, Alcohol, and Violence 41. Should Cigarettes Be Outlawed? 43. Pushing Drugs to Doctors 45. Teenage Smoking 47. Addiction, Abuse Go Hand in Hand 50. For Addicts, Alternatives to Prison 56. Is Drug Abuse Treatment Effective? 57. Back from the Drink 58. Cost of Living Clean 	Drug Economy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Global Reach 17. Kicking Butts 27. One Pill Makes You Larger, and One Pill Makes You Small . . . 32. Cocaine Money Market 33. Colombia's Drugs Business 36. Crack Invades a Small Town 41. Should Cigarettes Be Outlawed? 43. Pushing Drugs to Doctors 44. Dark Alliance 49. Why Drugs Keep Flowing
Alcoholism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Alcohol in America 5. Alcohol and Social Change 12. Alcohol: Spirit of Health? 16. Alcohol in Perspective 24. Bottom of the Barrel 25. Overview of Key Findings 26. Are America's College Students Majoring in Booze? 40. Alcohol and Kids 60. To Your Health? 61. Toast to Moderation 	Epidemiology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 2. Alcohol in America 4. High Life 6. Facts, Figures, and Estimates about Substance Use 17. Kicking Butts 19. Hard-Core Curriculum 20. Rockers, Models and the New Allure of Heroin 21. Junkie Town 23. New Pot Culture 24. Bottom of the Barrel 25. Overview of Key Findings 26. Are America's College Students Majoring in Booze? 28. LSD Makes a Comeback 30. 'Chasing the Dragon' 34. Drugs, Alcohol, and Violence 35. Homicide in New York City 40. Alcohol and Kids 45. Teenage Smoking 55. Politics of Drugs 58. The Cost of Living Clean
Amphetamines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Ritalin Generation 13. Mother's Little Helper 25. Overview of Key Findings 	Etiology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Ritalin Generation 9. Is Nicotine Addictive? 10. Brain by Design 13. Mother's Little Helper 17. Kicking Butts 45. Teenage Smoking 46. Crack in the Cradle
Cocaine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 3. Global Reach 22. Caribbean Blizzard 25. Overview of Key Findings 32. Cocaine Money Market 34. Drugs, Alcohol, and Violence 35. Homicide in New York City 36. Crack Invades a Small Town 38. How Nation's Largest Gang Runs Its Drug Enterprise 44. Dark Alliance 46. Crack in the Cradle 49. Why Drugs Keep Flowing 	Heroin	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 9. Is Nicotine Addictive? 20. Rockers, Models, and the New Allure of Heroin 21. Junkie Town 25. Overview of Key Findings 30. 'Chasing the Dragon' 31. Fear of Heroin Is Shooting Up 49. Why Drugs Keep Flowing 50. For Addicts, Alternatives to Prison 51. Burma Bows to Khun Sa 56. Is Drug Abuse Treatment Effective?

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
Law Enforcement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 2. Alcohol in America 7. The No-Win War 22. Caribbean Blizzard 32. Cocaine Money Market 33. Colombia's Drugs Business 34. Drugs, Alcohol, and Violence 35. Homicide in New York City 36. Crack Invades a Small Town 37. Date-Rape Drug 38. How Nation's Largest Gang Runs Its Drug Enterprise 39. Society of Suspects 41. Should Cigarettes Be Outlawed? 42. Most Complex Problem 44. Dark Alliance 47. Addiction, Abuse Go Hand in Hand 49. Why Drugs Keep Flowing 51. Burma Bows to Khun Sa 	<p>Race, Drug Use and</p> <p>Research, Drug</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 25. Overview of Key Findings 35. Homicide in New York City 44. Dark Alliance 46. Crack in the Cradle 4. High Life 12. Alcohol: Spirit of Health? 13. Mother's Little Helper 14. Melatonin Mania 15. Psychedelics: The Second Coming 17. Kicking Butts 25. Overview of Key Findings 27. One Pill Makes You Larger, and One Pill Makes You Small . . . 29. Sex, Lies, and Garlic 46. Crack in the Cradle 49. Why Drugs Keep Flowing 56. Is Drug Abuse Treatment Effective? 57. Back from the Drink
Legalization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 41. Should Cigarettes Be Outlawed? 49. Why Drugs Keep Flowing 52. Limits of Tolerance 53. Legalization Madness 54. Drug Legalization 	Treatment, Drug	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Is Nicotine Addictive? 17. Kicking Butts 27. One Pill Makes You Larger, and One Pill Makes You Small . . . 34. Drugs, Alcohol, and Violence 46. Crack in the Cradle 49. Why Drugs Keep Flowing 50. For Addicts, Alternatives to Prison 56. Is Drug Abuse Treatment Effective? 57. Back from the Drink 58. Cost of Living Clean 59. Doped to Perfection 60. To Your Health? 61. Toast to Moderation
Marijuana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 9. Is Nicotine Addictive? 10. Brain by Design 23. New Pot Culture 25. Overview of Key Findings 		
Nicotine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Is Nicotine Addictive? 17. Kicking Butts 25. Overview of Key Findings 41. Should Cigarettes Be Outlawed? 45. Teenage Smoking 		

Living with Drugs



When attempting to define the American drug experience, one must examine the past as well as the present. Too often drug use and its associated phenomena are viewed through a contemporary looking glass relative to our personal views, biases, and perspectives. And although today's drug scene is definitely a product of the counterculture of the 1960s and 1970s, the crack trade of the 1980s, and the sophisticated, criminally syndicated, technologically efficient influence of the late 1980s and early 1990s, it is also a product of the past. This past and

the lessons it has generated, although largely unknown, forgotten, or ignored, provide one important perspective from which to assess our current status and guide our future in terms of optimizing our efforts to manage the benefits and control the harm from drugs.

The American drug experience is often defined in terms of a million individual realities, all meaningful and all different. In fact, these realities often originated as pieces of our national, cultural, racial, religious, and personal past

that combine to influence significantly present-day drug-related phenomena.

The contemporary American drug experience is the product of centuries of human attempts to alter or sustain consciousness through the use of mind-altering drugs. Early American history is replete with accounts of the exorbitant use of alcohol, opium, morphine, and cocaine.

Heroin and cocaine “epidemics” of the twentieth century are analogous to opiate and cocaine epidemics of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A review of early American history clearly suggests the precedents by which we continue to pursue stimulant and depressant drugs such as heroin and cocaine. In terms of social costs produced by our historical use of legal and illegal drugs, it is no wonder that some describe us as a nation of addicts. Seldom has American history expressed a collective capacity to use responsibly an addictive drug. On what grounds do we justify ten percent of the American population as alcoholic and over 1,000 tobacco-related deaths each day? On one hand we recoil from the consequences of drug use, while on the other we profess our helplessness to change.

Drug use and its concomitant influences are pervasive. We will all be affected and forced to confront a personally, professionally, or socially troublesome or even tragic event instigated by someone’s use of drugs. Drugs are in our homes, our schools, and our workplaces. Drugs impact and sometimes make fragile our most powerful public institutions. Drugs are *the* business of our criminal justice system, and drugs compete with terrorism, war, and concerns for national security as demanding military issues. Many argue eloquently that drugs pose a “clear and present danger.” Drug use is a topic of congressional confirmations and presidential elections. As you read through the pages of this book, the pervasive nature of drug-related influence will become more apparent. Unfortunately, one of the most salient observations one can make is that drug use in our society is a topic about which many Americans have too little knowledge. History sug-

gests that we have continually struggled to respond and react to the influence of drug use in our society. The lessons of our drug legacy are harsh, whether they are the subject of public health or public policy. Turning an uninformed mind toward a social condition of such importance will only further our inability to protect ourselves from drug-related ills.

The articles and graphics contained in unit 1 illustrate the multitude of issues influenced by the historical evolution of drug use in America. The historical development of drug-related phenomena is reflected within the character of all issues and controversies addressed by this book. Drug-related events of yesterday provide important meaning for understanding and addressing drug-related events of today and the future. Creating public policy and controlling crime surface immediately as examples with long-standing historical influences. As you read this and other literature on drug-related events, the dynamics of drug-related historical linkages will become apparent. As you read further, try to identify these historical linkages as they help define the focus at hand. For example, what are the implications for public health resulting from a historical lack of drug-related educational emphasis? What will history reflect 20 years from now? Is there a historical pattern of educational shortcomings that we should change?

Looking Ahead: Challenge Questions

Why is history important when attempting to understand contemporary drug-related events?

What historical trends are expressed by the use of legal drugs versus illegal drugs?

What are the historical drug-related landmarks of drug prohibition and control?

How is the evolution of drug-related influence on American society like and unlike that occurring in other countries?

What can we learn from these comparisons?

Opium, Cocaine and Marijuana in American History

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

David F. Musto

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Dramatic shifts in attitude have characterized America's relation to drugs. During the 19th century, certain mood-altering substances, such as opiates and cocaine, were often regarded as compounds helpful in everyday life. Gradually this perception of drugs changed. By the early 1900s, and until the 1940s, the country viewed these and some other psychoactive drugs as dangerous, addictive compounds that needed to be severely controlled. Today, after a resurgence of a tolerant attitude toward drugs during the 1960s and 1970s, we find ourselves, again, in a period of drug intolerance.

America's recurrent enthusiasm for recreational drugs and subsequent campaigns for abstinence present a problem to policymakers and to the public. Since the peaks of these episodes are about a lifetime apart, citizens rarely have an

accurate or even a vivid recollection of the last wave of cocaine or opiate use.

Phases of intolerance have been fueled by such fear and anger that the record of times favorable toward drug taking has been either erased from public memory or so distorted that it becomes useless as a point of reference for policy formation. During each attack on drug taking, total denigration of the preceding, contrary mood has seemed necessary for public welfare. Although such vigorous rejection may have value in further reducing demand, the long-term effect is to destroy a realistic perception of the past and of the conflicting attitudes toward mood-altering substances that have characterized our national history.

The absence of knowledge concerning our earlier and formative encounters with drugs unnecessarily impedes the already difficult task of establishing a workable and sustainable drug policy. An examination of the period of drug use that peaked around 1900 and the decline that followed it may enable us to approach the current drug problem with more confidence and reduce the likelihood that we will repeat past errors.

Until the 19th century, drugs had been used for millennia in their natural form. Cocaine and morphine, for example, were available only in coca leaves or poppy plants that were chewed, dissolved in alcoholic beverages or taken in some way that diluted the impact of the active agent. The ad-

vent of organic chemistry in the 1800s changed the available forms of these drugs. Morphine was isolated in the first decade and cocaine by 1860; in 1874 diacetylmorphine was synthesized from morphine (although it became better known as heroin when the Bayer Company introduced it in 1898).

By mid-century the hypodermic syringe was perfected, and by 1870 it had become a familiar instrument to American physicians and patients [see "The Origins of Hypodermic Medication," by Norman Howard-Jones; SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, January 1971]. At the same time, the astounding growth of the pharmaceutical industry intensified the ramifications of these accomplishments. As the century wore on, manufacturers grew increasingly adept at exploiting a marketable innovation and moving it into mass production, as well as advertising and distributing it throughout the world.

During this time, because of a peculiarity of the U.S. Constitution, the powerful new forms of opium and cocaine were more readily available in America than in most nations. Under the Constitution, individual states assumed responsibility for health issues, such as regulation of medical practice and the availability of pharmacological products. In fact, America had as many laws regarding health professions as it had states. For much of the 19th century, many states chose to have no controls at all; their legislatures reacted to the claims of contradictory health care