

A·N·N·U·A·L E·D·I·T·I·O·N·S

Drugs, Society, and Behavior

02/03



A·N·N·U·A·L E·D·I·T·I·O·N·S

Drugs, Society, and Behavior

02/03

Seventeenth Edition

EDITOR

Hugh T. Wilson

California State University, Sacramento

Hugh Wilson received his Bachelor of Arts degree from California State University, Sacramento, and a Master of Arts degree in Justice Administration and a 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.

McGraw-Hill/Dushkin

530 Old Whitfield Street, Guilford, Connecticut 06437

Visit us on the Internet

<http://www.dushkin.com>

Credits

1. Living With Drugs

Unit photo—© 2002 by PhotoDisc, Inc.

2. Understanding How Drugs Work—Use, Dependency, and Addiction

Unit photo—United Nations photo by John Isaac.

3. The Major Drugs of Use and Abuse

Unit photo—United Nations photo by John Robaton.

4. Other Trends in Drug Use

Unit photo—© 2002 by Cleo Freelance Photography.

5. Drugs and Crime

Unit photo—© 2002 by PhotoDisc, Inc.

6. Measuring the Social Cost of Drugs

Unit photo—© 2002 by Cleo Freelance Photography.

7. Creating & Sustaining Effective Drug Control Policy

Unit photo—Courtesy of U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency.

8. Prevention and Treatment

Unit photo—© 2002 by Cleo Freelance Photography.

Copyright

Cataloging in Publication Data

Main entry under title: Annual Editions: Drugs, Society, and Behavior. 2002/2003.

1. Drugs—Periodicals. 2. Drug abuse—United States—Periodicals. 3. Alcohol—Periodicals.

4. Drunk driving—Periodicals. I. Wilson, Hugh, *comp.* II. Title: Drugs, society, and behavior.

ISBN 0-07-250674-1 658'.05 ISSN 1091-9945

© 2002 by McGraw-Hill/Dushkin, Guilford, CT 06437, A Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies.

Copyright law prohibits the reproduction, storage, or transmission in any form by any means of any portion of this publication without the express written permission of McGraw-Hill/Dushkin, and of the copyright holder (if different) of the part of the publication to be reproduced. The Guidelines for Classroom Copying endorsed by Congress explicitly state that unauthorized copying may not be used to create, to replace, or to substitute for anthologies, compilations, or collective works.

Annual Editions® is a Registered Trademark of McGraw-Hill/Dushkin, A Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies.

Seventeenth Edition

Cover image © 2002 PhotoDisc, Inc.

Printed in the United States of America 1234567890BAHBAH5432 Printed on Recycled Paper

Editors/Advisory Board

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.

EDITOR

Hugh T. Wilson

California State University, Sacramento

ADVISORY BOARD

A. Michael Anch
St. Louis University

William T. Bailey
Indiana University

Valentine J. Belfiglio
Texas Woman's University

James W. Brown
Cornell College

Tyrone R. Burkett
Pennsylvania State University - Abington

W. William Chen
University of Florida - Gainesville

Michael R. Davey
Western Illinois University

Nancy T. Davis
Stockton State College

Stuart W. Fors
University of Georgia

Marc Gellman
University of Miami

Raymond Goldberg
SUNY at Cortland

Robert L. Hale
Shippensburg University

Bryan E. Hedrick
University of North Florida

Darrell D. Irwin
University of North Carolina at Wilmington

John Janowiak
Appalachian State University

Mary P. Lefkarites
Hunter College

Judith K. Muhammad
University of Phoenix - Detroit Campus

James Rothenberger
University of Minnesota - St. Paul

Stephen B. Thomas
Emory University

Alex Waigandt
University of Missouri - Columbia

William O. Walker
Florida International University

Staff

EDITORIAL STAFF

Ian A. Nielsen, Publisher
Roberta Monaco, Senior Developmental Editor
Dorothy Fink, Associate Developmental Editor
William Belcher, Associate Developmental Editor
Addie Raucci, Senior Administrative Editor
Robin Zarnetske, Permissions Editor
Marie Lazauskas, Permissions Assistant
Diane Barker, Proofreader
Lisa Holmes-Doebrick, Senior Program Coordinator

TECHNOLOGY STAFF

Richard Tietjen, Senior Publishing Technologist
Jonathan Stowe, Executive Director of eContent
Marcuss Oslander, Sponsoring Editor of eContent
Christopher Santos, Senior eContent Developer
Janice Ward, Software Support Analyst
Angela Mule, eContent Developer
Michael McConnell, eContent Developer
Ciro Parente, Editorial Assistant
Joe Offredi, Technology Developmental Editor

PRODUCTION STAFF

Brenda S. Filley, Director of Production
Charles Vitelli, Designer
Mike Campell, Production Coordinator
Laura Levine, Graphics
Tom Goddard, Graphics
Eldis Lima, Graphics
Nancy Norton, Graphics
Juliana Arbo, Typesetting Supervisor
Karen Roberts, Typesetter
Jocelyn Proto, Typesetter
Cynthia Vets, Typesetter
Cathy Kuziel, Typesetter
Larry Killian, Copier Coordinator

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.

It is difficult to define the framework by which Americans make decisions and develop perspectives on the use of drugs. There is no predictable expression of ideology. A wide range of individual and collective experience defines our national attitude toward drugs.


One in three Americans has someone close to them who has been negatively affected by drugs. There are an estimated 30 to 40 million chemically dependent people in this country. Social costs from drugs are measured in the billions. Drugs impact almost every aspect of public and private life. Drugs are the subjects of presidential elections, congressional appointments, and military interventions. Correlations between drug use and the deadly attacks on the World Trade Center are emerging—one important source of funding for Osama bin Laden's terrorist network was the Southwest Asian heroin trade. There are always linkages between drug use and war. Drugs also impact schools, health care systems, and families in more ways than many believe imaginable.

Although it is easy to despair and lament the past and present consequences of pervasive, harmful drug use within American society, we must realize the potential for progress as we begin this new millennium. This new year brought with it discoveries, knowledge, understanding, and resolve that may propel us away from the darkness of so many drug-related ills. Scientific discoveries of how the brain transforms as it enters and leaves an addicted state are providing hope never before realized. Hope, literacy, and understanding have always been some of the most powerful tools of progress.

The articles contained in *Annual Editions: Drugs, Society, and Behavior 02/03* 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 with which to think. 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 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 ways that drugs affect the mind and body that result in dependence and addiction. Unit 3 examines the major drugs of use and abuse, along with issues relative to understanding the individual im-

pacts of these drugs on society. This unit also illustrates the necessity to perceive the differences and similarities 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 link between 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 costs 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 does work and what does not?

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



Hugh T. Wilson
Editor

36. Creating Visions and Achieving Goals: The Women in Community Service's Lifeskills Program
37. Tougher Sentencing, Economic Hardships and Rising Violence

Etiology

1. The Perils of Pills
5. Stumbling in the Dark
20. The Changing Face of Marijuana Research
22. Playing With Pain Killers
31. Drugs, Crime, Prison, and Treatment

Gender and drug use

4. America's War on Drugs
5. Stumbling in the Dark
31. Drugs, Crime, Prison, and Treatment
32. Women in Jail: Is Substance Abuse Treatment Enough?
34. The Wrong Race, Committing Crime, Doing Drugs, and Maladjusted for Motherhood: The Nation's Fury Over "Crack Babies"
35. Drug Courts: Making Prison Sentences a Thing of the Past?
37. Tougher Sentencing, Economic Hardships and Rising Violence
52. Issues in the Treatment of Native Americans With Alcohol Problems
53. Substance Abuse Treatment for Women With Children

Heroin

4. America's War on Drugs
5. Stumbling in the Dark
10. How It All Starts Inside Your Brain
19. Drug War Aids Heroin Trade
32. Women in Jail: Is Substance Abuse Treatment Enough?
39. War and Fear in Putumayo
41. The Case for Legalisation
43. The War Against the War On Drugs
47. Deep Cravings
50. Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment: A Research-Based Guide

Law enforcement

4. America's War on Drugs
5. Stumbling in the Dark
17. Speed Demons
19. Drug War Aids Heroin Trade
21. Welcome to Meth Country
28. Recognizing the Dangers of GHB
30. Organized Crime in Narcotics Trafficking
31. Drugs, Crime, Prison, and Treatment
32. Women in Jail: Is Substance Abuse Treatment Enough?
33. Cracking Down on Ecstasy
34. The Wrong Race, Committing Crime, Doing Drugs, and Maladjusted for Motherhood: The Nation's Fury Over "Crack Babies"
39. War and Fear in Putumayo
44. Drug Crazy Feds

Legalization, drug

4. America's War on Drugs
5. Stumbling in the Dark
16. The Drug That Pretends It Isn't
40. Science and Drug Abuse Control Policy
41. The Case for Legalisation
43. The War Against the War On Drugs

Marijuana

4. America's War on Drugs
20. The Changing Face of Marijuana Research
35. Drug Courts: Making Prison Sentences a Thing of the Past?
41. The Case for Legalisation
43. The War Against the War On Drugs
45. A Setback for Medipot

Nicotine

5. Stumbling in the Dark

Over-the-counter drugs

1. The Perils of Pills
22. Playing With Pain Killers
23. Are You Man Enough?
26. Convenience-Store High: How Ordinary Cough Medicine Is Being Abused for Its Mind-Altering Effects
27. Natural Hazards

Race and drug use

4. America's War on Drugs
5. Stumbling in the Dark
31. Drugs, Crime, Prison, and Treatment
34. The Wrong Race, Committing Crime, Doing Drugs, and Maladjusted for Motherhood: The Nation's Fury Over "Crack Babies"
35. Drug Courts: Making Prison Sentences a Thing of the Past?
37. Tougher Sentencing, Economic Hardships and Rising Violence
52. Issues in the Treatment of Native Americans With Alcohol Problems

Research

1. The Perils of Pills
6. Drugs That Flip Your Switches: Top to Toe
7. Learning About Addiction From the Genome
8. Addiction and the Brain—Part II
9. Cognition Is Central to Drug Addiction
10. How It All Starts Inside Your Brain
11. How Addictive Is Cigarette Smoking?
13. Medical Consequences of Alcohol Abuse
15. Drinking to Get Drunk
31. Drugs, Crime, Prison, and Treatment
51. Prevention: Still a Young Field
52. Issues in the Treatment of Native Americans With Alcohol Problems
53. Substance Abuse Treatment for Women With Children

Treatment

1. The Perils of Pills
4. America's War on Drugs
5. Stumbling in the Dark
6. Drugs That Flip Your Switches: Top to Toe
7. Learning About Addiction From the Genome
10. How It All Starts Inside Your Brain
13. Medical Consequences of Alcohol Abuse
20. The Changing Face of Marijuana Research
31. Drugs, Crime, Prison, and Treatment
35. Drug Courts: Making Prison Sentences a Thing of the Past?
36. Creating Visions and Achieving Goals: The Women in Community Service's Lifeskills Program
40. Science and Drug Abuse Control Policy
42. What's Your Anti-Drug?
46. Talk to Kids About Drugs? Parents Just Don't Do It
47. Deep Cravings
48. Drug Education: The Triumph of Bad Science
49. Hollywood High
50. Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment: A Research-Based Guide
51. Prevention: Still a Young Field
52. Issues in the Treatment of Native Americans With Alcohol Problems
53. Substance Abuse Treatment for Women With Children

World Wide Web Sites

The following World Wide Web sites have been carefully researched and selected to support the articles found in this reader. The easiest way to access these selected sites is to go to our DUSHKIN ONLINE support site at <http://www.dushkin.com/online/>.

AE: Drugs, Society, and Behavior 02/03

The following sites were available at the time of publication. Visit our Web site—we update DUSHKIN ONLINE regularly to reflect any changes.

General Sources

Alcohol and Drug Links

<http://www.realsolutions.org/druglink.htm>

This set of Internet links provides information on Alcohol and Drug Use and Abuse. These links have been gathered by Real Solutions, a nonprofit organization dedicated to the needs of family and community.

Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention

<http://www.edc.org/hec/>

The U.S. Department of Education established the Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention to provide nationwide support for campus alcohol and other drug prevention efforts. The Center is working with colleges, universities, and preparatory schools throughout the country to develop strategies for changing campus culture, to foster environments that promote healthy lifestyles, and to prevent illegal alcohol and other drug use among students.

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information

<http://www.health.org>

This site provides information to teens about the problems and ramifications of drug use and abuse. There are numerous links to drug-related informational sites.

UNIT 1: Living With Drugs

National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc.

<http://www.ncadd.org>

According to its Web site, The National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence provides education, information, help, and hope in the fight against the chronic, and sometimes fatal, disease of alcoholism and other drug addictions.

UNIT 2: Understanding How Drugs Work—Use, Dependency, and Addiction

AMERSA

<http://center.butler.brown.edu>

AMERSA is an association of multidisciplinary health care professionals in the field of substance abuse. They are dedicated to improving education about alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.

Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH)

<http://www.camh.net>

One of the largest addictions facilities in Canada, CAMH advances an understanding of addiction and translates this knowledge into resources that can be used to prevent problems and to provide effective treatments.

The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University

<http://www.casacolumbia.org>

The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University is a unique think/action tank that brings together all of the professional disciplines (health policy, medicine and nursing, communications, economics, sociology and anthropology, law and law enforcement, business, religion, and education) needed to study and combat all forms of substance abuse—illegal drugs, pills, alcohol, and tobacco—as they affect all aspects of society.

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

<http://www.nida.nih.gov>

NIDA's mission is to lead the nation in bringing the power of science to bear on drug abuse and addiction.

UNIT 3: The Major Drugs of Use and Abuse

Drugs, Solvents and Intoxicants

<http://www.termisoc.org/~harl/>

This United Kingdom Web site presents the history, effects, dangers, and legal issues surrounding most legal and illegal drugs.

QuitNet

<http://www.quitnet.org>

The QuitNet helps smokers control their nicotine addiction. This site operates in association with the Boston University School of Public Health.

UNIT 4: Other Trends in Drug Use

Marijuana as a Medicine

<http://mojo.calyx.net/~olsen/>

This site promotes the concept of marijuana as medicine. This is a controversial issue that has been in the news quite a bit over the past few years. At this site, you will find numerous links to other sites that support this idea, as well as information developed specifically for this site.

UNIT 5: Drugs and Crime

Drug Enforcement Administration

<http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/>

The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States.

The November Coalition

<http://www.november.org>

The November Coalition is a growing body of citizens whose lives have been gravely affected by the present drug policy. This group represents convicted prisoners, their loved ones, and others who believe that the U.S. drug policies are unfair and unjust.

TRAC DEA Site

<http://trac.syr.edu/tracdea/index.html>

The Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC) is a data gathering, data research, and data distribution organization

associated with Syracuse University. According to its Web site, the purpose of TRAC is to provide the American people—and institutions of oversight such as Congress, news organizations, public interest groups, businesses, scholars, and lawyers—with comprehensive information about the activities of federal enforcement and regulatory agencies and the communities in which they take place.

UNIT 6: Measuring the Social Cost of Drugs

DrugText

<http://www.drugtext.org>

The DrugText library consists of individual drug-related libraries with independent search capabilities.

The National Organization on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (NOFAS)

<http://www.nofas.org>

NOFAS is a nonprofit organization founded in 1990 dedicated to eliminating birth defects caused by alcohol consumption during pregnancy and improving the quality of life for those individuals and families affected. NOFAS is the only national organization focusing solely on fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS), the leading known cause of mental retardation.

National NORML Homepage

<http://www.natlnorml.org>

This is the home page for the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws.

UNIT 7: Creating & Sustaining Effective Drug Control Policy

The Drug Reform Coordination Network (DRC)

<http://www.drcnet.org>

According to its home page, the DRC Network is committed to reforming current drug laws in the United States.

DrugWatch International

<http://www.drugwatch.org>

Drug Watch International is a volunteer nonprofit information network and advocacy organization that promotes the creation of healthy drug-free cultures in the world and opposes the legalization of drugs. The organization upholds a comprehensive approach to drug issues involving prevention, education, intervention/treatment, and law enforcement/interdiction.

United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP)

<http://www.undcp.org>

The mission of UNDCP is to work with the nations and the people of the world to tackle the global drug problem and its consequences.

Marijuana Policy Project

<http://www.mpp.org>

The purpose of the Marijuana Policy Project is to develop and promote policies to minimize the harm associated with marijuana.

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>

The principal purpose of ONDCP is to establish policies, priorities, and objectives for the nation's drug control program, the goals of which are to reduce illicit drug use, manufacturing, and trafficking; drug-related crime and violence; and drug-related health consequences.

UNIT 8: Prevention and Treatment

Creative Partnerships for Prevention

<http://arts.endow.gov/partner/Creative.html>

The goal of this national initiative is to provide current information, ideas, and resources on how to use the arts and humanities to enhance drug and violence prevention programming, foster resiliency in youth, and implement collaborations within communities to strengthen prevention programs for youth. The materials developed for this initiative have been designed with the guidance of educators, prevention specialists, youth workers, and professionals from cultural institutions (arts and humanities organizations, museums, libraries, etc.).

D.A.R.E.

<http://www.dare-america.com>

This year 33 million schoolchildren around the world—25 million in the United States—will benefit from D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education), the highly acclaimed program that gives kids the skills they need to avoid involvement in drugs, gangs, or violence. D.A.R.E. was founded in 1983 in Los Angeles.

Hazelden

<http://www.hazelden.org>

Hazelden is a nonprofit organization providing high quality, affordable rehabilitation, education, prevention, and professional services and publications in chemical dependency and related disorders.

Indiana Prevention Resource Center

<http://www.drugs.indiana.edu/home.html>

The Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University is a statewide clearinghouse for prevention, technical assistance, and information about alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.

We highly recommend that you review our Web site for expanded information and our other product lines. We are continually updating and adding links to our Web site in order to offer you the most usable and useful information that will support and expand the value of your Annual Editions. You can reach us at: <http://www.dushkin.com/annualeditions/>.

UNIT 1

Living With Drugs

Unit Selections

1. **The Perils of Pills**, Nancy Shute, Toni Locy, and Douglas Pasternak
2. **E-commerce**, Ethan Brown
3. **American Banks and the War on Drugs**, Stephen Bender
4. **America's War on Drugs**, Jann S. Wenner
5. **Stumbling in the Dark**, *The Economist*

Key Points to Consider

- 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?



Links: www.dushkin.com/online/

These sites are annotated in the World Wide Web pages.

National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc.

<http://www.ncadd.org>

Contents

To the Reader

iv

Topic Guide

xii

Selected World Wide Web Sites

xiv



UNIT 1 Living With Drugs

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

Unit Overview

xvi

1. **The Perils of Pills**, Nancy Shute, Toni Locy, and Douglas Pasternak, *U.S. News & World Report*, March 6, 2000

Although most drugs are not approved and tested by the Food and Drug Administration for pediatric use, the number of powerful ***psychiatric drugs prescribed to children is on the rise.***

2

2. **E-commerce**, Ethan Brown, *New York*, July 24, 2000

Once just for raves, ***Ecstasy is now all the rage***—the favorite party pill of Wall Streeters, prep-school kids, and mall rats alike. Smugglers are ecstatic, but the government is not amused.

6

3. **American Banks and the War on Drugs**, Stephen Bender, *Z Magazine*, March 2001

A large portion of U.S. banks' conservatively estimated \$250 billion in criminal proceeds is derived from the drug trade. That enormous sum makes ***U.S. banks the world's largest financial beneficiary of the drug trade.***

12

4. **America's War on Drugs**, Jann S. Wenner, *Rolling Stone*, August 2001

Lawmakers, CEOs, police chiefs, academics, and artists discuss one of the most controversial issues of our time, the drug war. Some argue that ***this is a war against our own citizens.***

16

5. **Stumbling in the Dark**, *The Economist*, July 28, 2001

Many argue that moral outrage has proven to be a bad basis for formulating policy on illegal drugs. ***Is it time for governments to consider some "first principles"?***

26



UNIT 2 Understanding How Drugs Work—Use, Dependency, and Addiction

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

Unit Overview

30

6. **Drugs That Flip Your Switches: Top to Toe**, Andrew Derrington, *Financial Times*, April 29, 2000

Andrew Derrington explains the mechanisms in the brain that can create addiction. By studying the workings of a wide range of drugs, ***scientists are now discerning the essential components of addiction.***

32

7. **Learning About Addiction From the Genome**, Eric J. Nestler and David Landsman, *Nature*, February 2001
Drug addiction can be defined as the compulsive seeking and taking of a drug despite adverse consequences. Although **understanding addiction** requires the consideration of many social and psychological factors, understanding the biological factors associated with addiction is critical. 34
8. **Addiction and the Brain—Part II**, *Harvard Mental Health Letter*, July 1998
This article discusses genetic and social influences and the implications of **brain studies** for the treatment and understanding of addiction. 38
9. **Cognition Is Central to Drug Addiction**, Siri Carpenter, *Monitor on Psychology*, June 2001
Recent research shows that drug abuse alters cognitive activities such as decision making and inhibition, likely setting the stage for addiction and relapse. This article discusses **the relationships between thinking and addiction**. 41
10. **How It All Starts Inside Your Brain**, Sharon Begley, *Newsweek*, February 12, 2001
New research on how cocaine, heroin, alcohol, and amphetamines target neuronal circuits is revealing the **biological basis of addiction, tolerance, withdrawal, and relapse**. 43
11. **How Addictive Is Cigarette Smoking?**, William M. London, *Priorities for Health*, Volume 12, Number 3, 2000
Are cigarettes more likely to cause addiction than heroin? Are they more addictive than cocaine? It depends on how one defines addiction. 47
12. **Alcohol, the Brain, and Behavior: Mechanisms of Addiction**, *Alcohol Research & Health*, Volume 24, Number 1, 2000
The actions of alcohol that cause intoxication, initiate and maintain excessive drinking, and promote relapse during abstinence occur primarily in the brain. This article discusses how **understanding alcohol's effect on the brain** is essential to understanding addiction. 51
13. **Medical Consequences of Alcohol Abuse**, *Alcohol Research & Health*, Volume 24, Number 1, 2000
Studies have shown that long-term alcohol abuse produces serious, harmful effects on a variety of the body's organs. This article discusses some of those findings and how they are helping in the **development of treatments for alcohol-related damage**. 55



UNIT 3

The Major Drugs of Use and Abuse

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

Unit Overview 60

14. **The Andean Coca Wars: A Crop That Refuses to Die**, *The Economist*, March 4, 2000
Drug fighters claim that a combination of repression and social engineering can eliminate coca cultivation and, with it, cocaine. It has not happened yet. 62
15. **Drinking to Get Drunk**, David L. Marcus, *U.S. News & World Report*, March 27, 2000
Despite unprecedented campaigns against **alcohol abuse at colleges**, David Marcus reports that heavy drinking has increased. 66
16. **The Drug That Pretends It Isn't**, Anna Quindlen, *Newsweek*, April 10, 2000
Even though legal, **alcohol is a mind- and mood-altering drug, and can be more dangerous than illicit drugs** when too much is consumed. 67

The concepts in bold italics are developed in the article. For further expansion, please refer to the Topic Guide and the Index.

17. **Speed Demons**, Karl Taro Greenfeld, *Time*, April 2, 2001
Methamphetamines are ripping across Asia, seducing the young with a promise of a fast, clean high. Karl Taro Greenfeld visits one of the region's worst drug slums and comes to terms with the deadly dose that nearly destroyed his own life. 69
18. **Cocaine Colonialism**, *The Ecologist*, October 1999
 With nearly 20 million consumers of illegal drugs, the United States absorbs virtually all Latin American drug production. In order to solve this domestic problem, ***the U.S. policy is to fight the drug trade abroad***. Is this U.S. intervention abroad a form of colonialism? 73
19. **Drug War Aids Heroin Trade**, Will Weissert, *San Francisco Chronicle*, March 10, 2001
 The world's leading cocaine producer, ***Colombia now exports more heroin*** than Thailand and Pakistan and supplies 70 percent of an expanding U.S. market. 75
20. **The Changing Face of Marijuana Research**, Siri Carpenter, *Monitor on Psychology*, June 2001
 New research is showing that ***marijuana withdrawal*** can produce such symptoms as irritability, anxiety, and suppressed appetite. These findings provide the most compelling evidence yet that people can become physically dependent on the drug. 76
21. **Welcome to Meth Country**, Marilyn Berlin Snell, *Sierra*, January/February 2001
Toxic waste from clandestine drug labs in the rural West is being dumped on the land and into streams, sewage systems, and landfills. Clean-up costs for an average meth lab may exceed a hundred thousand dollars, and the situation is only getting worse. 79



UNIT 4

Other Trends in Drug Use

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

- Unit Overview 82
22. **Playing With Pain Killers**, Claudia Kalb, *Newsweek*, April 9, 2001
 Over the past decade, doctors have focused new energy on managing their patients' pain, and ***sales of prescription painkillers have tripled since 1996***. For most people these drugs are a blessing. For some they are a nightmare. 84
23. **Are You Man Enough?**, Richard Lacayo, *Time*, April 24, 2000
 Testosterone can make a difference in bed and at the gym. But it is also a risky substance. Is it really ***what makes men manly?*** 89
24. **Recreational Pharmaceuticals**, John Cloud, *Time*, January 15, 2001
 Making new party drugs like K and Ecstasy won't be easy. Locating the necessary ingredients and acquiring the expertise to synthesize chemicals is a complex process, and the government is ***aggressively tracking chemicals***. 93
25. **Scouting a Dry Campus**, Daniel McGinn, *Newsweek*, November 27, 2000
 Concerned about ***binge drinking at college***, more parents and prospective students are checking out antialcohol policies. And even though binge drinking is still prevalent, more students are abstaining. 95
26. **Convenience-Store High: How Ordinary Cough Medicine Is Being Abused for Its Mind-Altering Effects**, Lee Burcham, *The NCADI Reporter (National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information)*, June 12, 2001
 If you think your home is free of addictive drugs, you might want to think again. The ***potential for drug abuse*** could lie as near as the cough syrup or cough caplets in the family medicine cabinet. 97

The concepts in bold italics are developed in the article. For further expansion, please refer to the Topic Guide and the Index.

27. **Natural Hazards**, Amanda Spake, *U.S. News & World Report*, February 12, 2001
Tonic or toxic? Americans are gobbling up ***nature's remedies*** for everything from obesity to depression. 101
28. **Recognizing the Dangers of GHB**, Trinka Porrata, *The Police Chief*, April 2000
Known also as Easy Lay, G, Liquid Ecstasy, Scoop, Grievous Bodily Harm, Georgia Home Boy, Water, and Jib, ***GHB is easy to make and hard for law enforcement to recognize***. Just what is it? 107
29. **Heroin Trade Helped Fuel Bin Laden's Rise**, James Rosen, *Sacramento Bee*, September 30, 2001
Sales of drugs have supported the Taliban and money from Western users has funded the Islamic jihad. Since the mid-1990s, ***Osama bin Laden had developed a drug-trafficking network*** that provided major revenues for Afghanistan's Taliban regime and his al Qaeda network of terrorism. 110



UNIT 5

Drugs and Crime

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

- Unit Overview 112
30. **Organized Crime in Narcotics Trafficking**, Julie Salzano and Stephen W. Hartman, *Crime and Justice International*, March 1999
These authors suggest that the ***effects of drug trafficking in the United States*** have often been difficult to understand and categorize. This article draws together some criminal justice and public health connections. 114
31. **Drugs, Crime, Prison, and Treatment**, Charles Blanchard, *Spectrum*, Winter 1999
While no one factor can explain criminal behavior, study after study shows that ***drug addiction is an important factor in explaining crime and violence***. Treatment is necessary to help reduce crime that is related to drug use. 119
32. **Women in Jail: Is Substance Abuse Treatment Enough?**, Sonia A. Alemagno, *American Journal of Public Health*, May 2001
This article examines ***the needs of drug-abusing women who have recently been released from jail***. These needs include housing, mental health counseling, education, job training, medical care, family support, and parenting assistance. 121
33. **Cracking Down on Ecstasy**, Chitra Ragavan, *U.S. News & World Report*, February 5, 2001
Law enforcement is treating the "hug drug" as if it were ***the next cocaine***. For some time Ecstasy was considered small potatoes in the drug world, but now, as this author suggests, it has jumped onto the government's radar screen big-time. 124



UNIT 6

Measuring the Social Cost of Drugs

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

Unit Overview

128

34. **The Wrong Race, Committing Crime, Doing Drugs, and Maladjusted for Motherhood: The Nation's Fury Over "Crack Babies"**, Enid Logan, *Social Justice*, Spring 1999

This article discusses ***prenatal substance abuse***, focusing on women addicted to crack and their children. The author suggests that more than just the blind eye of justice motivates the social, legal, and political trends that form our society's response to this.

130

35. **Drug Courts: Making Prison Sentences a Thing of the Past?**, John J. Mountjoy, *Spectrum*, Winter 1999

With America's prisons bulging at the seams with drug offenders, many states and localities are experimenting with new, cost-effective ways to cope with ***drug-related crime and punishment***.

143

36. **Creating Visions and Achieving Goals: The Women in Community Service's Lifeskills Program**, Tessa Hale, *Corrections Today*, February 2001

This program uses a woman-centered learning model to both train and ***support female drug offenders by promoting self-sufficiency and economic independence***. Can we learn from this novel approach to rehabilitation?

146

37. **Tougher Sentencing, Economic Hardships and Rising Violence**, Leonard Curry, *Corrections Digest*, 2001

Over the past 20 years there has been a ***steady increase in the number of women arrested, incarcerated, and placed under supervision***. Of all women incarcerated, 34 percent are serving time for drugs and 32 percent are serving time for property crimes related to drugs.

149

38. **Addressing the Threats of MDMA (Ecstasy): Implications for School Health Professionals, Parents, and Community Members**, Ralph Wood and Linda B. Synovitz, *Journal of School Health*, January 2001

The authors suggest that the ***use of "club drugs" threatens the well-being of school-aged children*** and that teens, parents, and educators need to become more informed about this emerging trend.

153



UNIT 7

Creating & Sustaining Effective Drug Control Policy

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

Unit Overview

158

39. **War and Fear in Putumayo**, Marie Delcas, *World Press Review*, April 2001

In 2001, Washington authorized an aid package of \$1.3 billion for Colombia as part of the war on drugs. Critics claim that the ***U.S.-backed drug war being fought in Colombia*** is an ugly war with innocent civilians caught in the middle. The author argues there is an end in sight. Is there?

160

40. **Science and Drug Abuse Control Policy**, Mark A. R. Kleiman, *Society*, May/June 2001

Science has many meanings, and its ambiguity creates confusion about the proper role of science in policy making. Many argue, however, that ***"science" is exactly what the drug war lacks and needs***.

163

41. **The Case for Legalisation**, *The Economist*, July 28, 2001
This article suggests that the true **case for legalisation** rests on two arguments: one of principle, one of pragmatics. Both arguments concern the ability to mix diverse views of morality. Is a consensus on these views possible? 168
42. **What's Your Anti-Drug?**, Steven Wishnia and Jasmina Kelemen, *In These Times*, April 16, 2001
The U.S. attorney general has pledged to **renew the war on drugs**. Many suggest that drug policies formulated by George W. Bush may turn out to be more hard-line than those of his father. Still, many argue that a continued hawk policy is the only way out. 170
43. **The War Against the War On Drugs**, Margot Roosevelt, *Time*, May 7, 2001
As the president proposes a hard-line policy directed by a hard-line drug czar, many states are retreating from the "lock-em-up" approach. They argue that it is time for **sentencing to be about rehabilitation**--addicts should be patients, not prisoners. 175
44. **Drug Crazy Feds**, R. Emmett Tyrrell Jr., *The American Spectator*, July/August 2000
The **methamphetamine antiproliferation act** may change laws regarding search warrants, which would empower federal agents to search homes and take property without immediately notifying the owners--possibly without ever informing them. Is this law necessary, as many officials claim it is? 177
45. **A Setback for Medipot**, Margot Roosevelt, *Time*, May 28, 2001
After an adverse Supreme Court decision, distributors of medical marijuana fear a federal shutdown. Some fear a **new offensive against medicinal marijuana** is imminent. 179



UNIT 8

Prevention and Treatment

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

- Unit Overview 180
46. **Talk to Kids About Drugs? Parents Just Don't Do It**, Stacey Schultz, *U.S. News & World Report*, February 7, 2000
Good evidence suggests that parental communication is the **single most important factor** in keeping young people from using drugs. But why don't more parents do it? 182
47. **Deep Cravings**, Craig Lambert, *Harvard Magazine*, March/April 2000
New research on the brain and behavior **clarifies some of the mysteries of addiction**. It is beginning to show what makes addicted brains, bodies, minds, and spirits so different. 184
48. **Drug Education: The Triumph of Bad Science**, Jason Cohn, *Rolling Stone*, May 24, 2001
Do programs like DARE stop kids from using drugs? Many say no. With a \$13.7 million grant, DARE is changing its curriculum. Critics claim that DARE officials just don't look to what works. 191
49. **Hollywood High**, Benjamin Svetkey, *Entertainment Weekly*, May 4, 2001
Whether they are recovering or relapsing, **substance-abusing celebrities** have never had more support--maybe that's the problem. Just ask Robert Downey Jr. 194

50. Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment: A Research-Based Guide, <i>Spectrum</i> , Spring 2000 This excerpt from a report by the National Institute of Health's National Institute on Drug Abuse offers policymakers numerous suggestions to help fight drug addiction .	198
51. Prevention: Still a Young Field, Deborah Smith, <i>Monitor on Psychology</i> , June 2001 Psychologists are helping to shape a new, and smarter, generation of prevention programs. They state that prevention efforts should address various intervention points in a person's life, from birth to death.	201
52. Issues in the Treatment of Native Americans With Alcohol Problems, Timothy C. Thomason, <i>Journal of Multicultural Counseling and Development</i> , October 2000 This article addresses the most significant treatment modalities and their efficacy for Native Americans with alcohol problems. It illustrates how cultural views toward alcohol use are a necessary consideration for prevention and treatment.	205
53. Substance Abuse Treatment for Women With Children, Arthur F. Miller, <i>Corrections Today</i> , February 2001 There is a nationwide shortage of substance abuse treatment programs for women with children . One reference cites only four accredited facilities in the entire country. This article discusses some options.	210
Glossary	214
Index	219
Test Your Knowledge Form	222
Article Rating Form	223

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. 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 to 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 for our continuing pursuit of stimulant and depressant drugs such as cocaine and heroin. 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. On what grounds do we justify 10 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. The most recent surveys of drug abuse in the United States indicate that an estimated 8 to 12 percent of Americans suffer from some form of drug abuse. These numbers do, however, reflect a continued leveling off of illicit drug use by adults. The largest number of adult users was believed to be in 1979 when survey results reported 25 million users. This leveling off is also now reflected, for the first time since 1992, in drug use by those 12 to 17 years of age. The usage rate

for youths was highest in 1979 at 16.3 percent and lowest in 1992 at 5.3 percent. Since 1992, drug use by youth climbed steadily. Most survey research suggests the need to continue targeting drug abuse by young persons. Most experts believe parents to be the most important factor in protecting children from drugs. More than two-thirds of teens and two-thirds of their parents believe that American culture glamorizes smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol. Currently, about 10.4 million young people ages 12 to 20 drink alcohol. Of these, about 2.3 million are reported to be binge drinkers. The use of cigarettes and alcohol by youth is a significant variable in predicting further drug use in almost all drug-related research.

Drugs impact our most powerful public institutions on many fronts. Drugs are the business of our criminal justice system, and drugs compete with terrorism, war, and other major national security concerns as demanding military issues. Many argue eloquently that drugs pose a "clear and present danger." Additional millions to fight drugs were pledged to South American countries this past year. Only terrorism and war distract the continuing military emphasis on drug fighting. 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 suggests 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 subjects of public health or public policy. Turning an uninformed mind toward a social condition of such importance will only further our inability to address the dynamics of changing drug-related issues and problems.

The articles and graphics contained in this unit illustrate the multitude of issues influenced by the historical evolution of drug use in America. The 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 drug-related educational shortcomings that we should change?