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DRUGS, SOCIETY, AND BEHAVIOR

98/99



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DRUGS, SOCIETY, AND BEHAVIOR 98/99

Thirteenth 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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Thirteenth Edition

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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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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 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 will toward drugs.

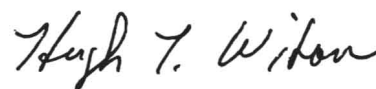
Certainly, the consequences of a culture permeated with drugs are visible on many fronts. Drugs save lives, drugs maintain lives, and drugs take lives. We struggle to keep drugs accessible; we struggle to keep them away. It is easy to point to lives made possible and made better by drugs. Some would argue that it is easier to point to lives not lived or made worse because of drugs. One in three Americans has someone close who has been negatively affected by drugs. Additionally, teen drug use is now reported to have increased dramatically. A recent study of 50,000 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-graders notes steady increases in drug use since 1991. Among 8th graders, the proportions using drugs during the previous year more than doubled from 11 percent in 1991 to 24 percent presently. Marijuana is still the prevailing drug of choice for teens, prompting new concerns about the increasing ambivalence of young persons toward the potential harm of drug use.

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 98/99* 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

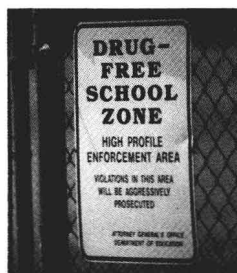
drug-related social phenomena. Unit 1 addresses the historical significance that drugs have played in early as well as contemporary American history. It emphasizes the often overlooked reality that drugs, legal and illegal, have remained a pervasive dimension of past as well as present American history. Unit 2 examines the physiological and psychological basis for what we define as use, abuse, dependence, and addiction, and it provides 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. This unit 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 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 rating form at the end of the book.



Hugh T. Wilson
Editor

UNIT 1



Living with Drugs

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

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Selected World Wide Web Sites	4
Overview	6
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.	8
2. The Rise of the Modern Addict, Jill Jonnes, <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , August 1995. Jill Jonnes reviews <i>contemporary complications from the drug epidemics of the early nineteenth century</i> and describes the first sub-cultures of drug users in the United States.	15
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.	21
4. Drink to Your Heart's Content? John Berlau, <i>Insight</i> , March 3, 1997. Researchers say <i>moderate boozing promotes good health</i> , and the alcohol industry is seizing the day.	26
5. Alternatives to Taking Drugs, Andrew Weil and Winifred Rosen, from <i>Chocolate to Morphine: Everything You Need to Know about Mind-Altering Drugs</i> , Houghton Mifflin Company, 1993. Andrew Weil and Winifred Rosen, frequent contributors to the literature on drug use, provide discussion of <i>why people use mind-altering drugs</i> . They argue that if people are determined, they can eliminate drugs from their lives.	27
6. The War over Weed, Tom Morganthau, <i>Newsweek</i> , February 3, 1997. Marijuana is the soft spot in the national opposition to drugs. While some argue that the legalization of marijuana as medicine is good policy, others argue that it is nothing more than a <i>sneaky way to promote the legalization of drugs</i> .	30
7. Unwinnable War, <i>U.S. News & World Report</i> , November 4, 1996. Although the <i>U.S. military</i> has addressed the <i>drug war</i> with positive results, some experts believe that it would be wiser to invest in other resources.	32
8. A Seductive Drug Culture Flourishes on the Internet, Christopher S. Wren, <i>New York Times</i> , June 20, 1997. <i>Drug messages on the Internet</i> , proliferating by the week, serve as an alluring bazaar to the young at a time of rising drug use among them.	35
9. Home Drug Tests Stir Talk at Kitchen Table, Alexandra Marks, <i>The Christian Science Monitor</i> , April 25, 1997. The dramatic rise in drug use among adolescents has prompted many parents to consider testing their children. For the first time, <i>drug-testing kits are being sold over the counter</i> .	38

UNIT 2



Understanding How Drugs Work—Use, Dependence, and Addiction

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

Overview

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| | 40 |
| 10. Addicted , J. Madeleine Nash, <i>Time</i> , May 5, 1997. | 42 |
| <i>Why do people get hooked?</i> Mounting evidence points to the powerful brain chemical, dopamine. Initially believed to be essential for survival, the dopamine system is now recognized as the enforcer of the most powerful human pleasures. | |
| 11. Why Smokers Don't Quit , Robert Langreth and Elyse Tanouye, <i>Wall Street Journal</i> , May 5, 1997. | 46 |
| This two-part article addresses the smoking habits of 44 million Americans, about 25 percent of the adult population. It discusses new insights into <i>how nicotine affects the brain</i> , which are yielding <i>possible medications</i> to help the 33 million Americans who <i>want to quit smoking</i> . | |
| 12. Alcoholism: Character or Genetics? Mark Gauvreau Judge, <i>Insight</i> , March 3, 1997. | 50 |
| Some researchers are convinced that <i>the causes of alcoholism are biological</i> , while others maintain that they are a result of emotional, environmental, or familial problems. This article looks at both sides of the argument. | |
| 13. Mother's Little Helper , <i>Newsweek</i> , March 18, 1996. | 53 |
| Use of <i>Ritalin</i> for Attention Deficit Disorder is five times higher in the United States than in other countries. Are doctors better able to diagnose the affliction or <i>is the drug being overprescribed?</i> | |
| 14. The Case for Morphine , Christine Gorman, <i>Time</i> , April 28, 1997. | 58 |
| The word narcotics conjures up images of dope peddlers and prisons. <i>Morphine</i> remains <i>the greatest pain reliever the world has ever known</i> . However, morphine is a narcotic, and, for this reason, doctors hesitate to prescribe it. | |
| 15. Marijuana: Harder than Thought? Ingrid Wickelgren, <i>Science</i> , June 27, 1997. | 60 |
| <i>Marijuana</i> is believed to be a harmless substance compared to drugs like heroin, cocaine, alcohol, and nicotine, but new studies indicate that they all have similar <i>effects on the brain</i> . What are the implications for users, as illustrated by these new findings? | |

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

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| | 62 |
| 16. The Nicotine Cartel , Anne Platt McGinn, <i>World Watch</i> , July/August 1997. | 64 |
| Rather than infectious diseases, <i>tobacco consumption</i> may be the next <i>public health threat</i> to the developing world as tobacco multinationals target these countries. | |
| 17. The Hard-Core Curriculum , David Lipsky, <i>Rolling Stone</i> , October 19, 1995. | 72 |
| "Despite a decade of 'Just Say No' and get-tough laws, <i>drugs are back on campus with a vengeance</i> ." LSD has been the fastest gainer on the drug board. | |
| 18. High Times at New Trier High , James L. Graff, <i>Time</i> , December 9, 1996. | 78 |
| <i>Kids on pot is a national issue</i> . Use is up, arrests are up, and youthful attitudes toward the drug seem to reflect a benign indifference. What is the most significant problem teens are facing? The answer is drugs. | |
| 19. Caribbean Blizzard , Cathy Booth, <i>Time</i> , February 26, 1996. | 81 |
| With all its attendant violence and corruption, <i>the cocaine trade redefines life on several small Caribbean islands</i> . Some fear the islands' takeover by ruthless criminal cartels. | |

UNIT 4



Other Trends and Patterns in Drug Use

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

20. **Bootlegged Chemicals for 'Poor Man's Cocaine,'** Marcia Kurop, *The Christian Science Monitor*, April 17, 1997. 83
While "precursor diversion" is a growing phenomenon worldwide, the United States has become the most frequent end point of such transactions. According to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), *the diversion of ephedrine into the United States is a huge problem.*
21. **White Storm Warning,** Matt Bai, *Newsweek*, March 31, 1997. 85
In South Dakota, where methamphetamine cases have quadrupled since 1994, a Northeastern University study estimates that the teen murder rate has jumped by 320 percent. The drug, once confined to California and the Southwest, has *the Midwest finding itself "all cranked up."*
- Overview 86
22. **Are America's College Students Majoring in Booze?** 88
Stephen Goode, *Insight*, August 8, 1994.
Some research indicates high rates of *alcohol consumption among college students.* 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. These experts say that most college students consume alcohol moderately and safely and that most college administrations are doing what they can to contain the problem.
23. **Biological Knowledge of Tobacco & Alcohol among College Students,** L. R. Krupka, A. M. Vener, and M. D. Engelmann, *The American Biology Teacher*, February 1996. 91
How knowledgeable are college students regarding the health consequences associated with alcohol and tobacco use? This illuminating discussion addresses some of what students know and do not know about these two drugs.
24. **Over the Edge,** Michael Bamberger and Don Yaeger, *Sports Illustrated*, April 14, 1997. 97
There is a saying that to be a great athlete today you need a great coach, a great chemist, and a great lawyer. There is fear that *"athletes are a walking laboratory and the Olympics have become a proving ground for scientists, chemists, and unethical doctors."*
25. **Prozac: The Verdict Is In,** Nancy Wartik, *American Health*, November 1996. 102
The *antidepressant Prozac* was introduced a decade ago and continues to prosper. In that time it has been touted as a miracle cure for depression and has also been blamed for violent behavior in some users. The author examines both claims.
26. **'Chasing the Dragon,'** Tom Lowry, *USA Today*, August 9, 1996. 106
"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.*
27. **The Fear of Heroin Is Shooting Up,** John Leland, *Newsweek*, August 26, 1996. 108
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.

UNIT 5



Drugs and Crime

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

Overview	110
28. The American Connection , Dan McGraw, <i>U.S. News & World Report</i> , February 24, 1997. <i>Law enforcement officials along the U.S.-Mexican border</i> are often bribed by drug cartels. A customs inspector can make \$100,000 by waving through a truck filled with cocaine; \$250,000 if he hands over surveillance schedules.	112
29. An Inferno Next Door , Linda Robinson, <i>U.S. News & World Report</i> , February 24, 1997. <i>U.S. agents along the border</i> face death threats while major drug traffickers escape arrest. One estimate is that Mexican cartels spend \$500 million a year in bribes of public officials.	115
30. Use of Methamphetamine Speeds Upward in California , Steve Wiegand, <i>Sacramento Bee</i> , January 12, 1997. <i>Law enforcement officials</i> indicate that the <i>use of methamphetamine</i> is skyrocketing. The article discusses its easy availability, low cost, and potency.	118
31. U.S. Drug Warriors Knock on Heaven's Door , Jamie Dettmer, <i>Insight</i> , April 21, 1997. <i>"An estimated \$200 million a week in illicit drug profits are being turned into NAFTA-related businesses on the U.S.-Mexican border by the world's most vicious narcotraffickers."</i> President Clinton has vowed to take the fight to the Mexican drug cartels, but can it really happen?	121
32. Colombia's Drugs Business: The Wages of Prohibition , <i>The Economist</i> , January 6, 1995. The <i>illegal cocaine business</i> 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's economy but affects the inner cities of rich countries all over the world.	126
33. Crack Invades a Small Town , <i>U.S. News & World Report</i> , April 22, 1996. <i>Big-city crack of the 1980s has now found its way to the small town</i> of Sandy Level, Virginia. The community is trying to fight back, but cocaine is winning.	130
34. Date-Rape Drug , Tim Friend, <i>USA Today</i> , June 20, 1996. The Drug Enforcement Administration is toughening penalties as <i>"abuse of Rohypnol rises among teens, addicts, and would-be rapists."</i> Odorless, colorless, and tasteless, the drug produces prolonged sedation, a feeling of well-being, and short-term memory loss.	135
35. How Nation's Largest Gang Runs Its Drug Enterprise , Ann Scott Tyson, <i>The Christian Science Monitor</i> , 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.	137
36. Sniffing Out Drunk Drivers , Jan Hogan, <i>Motorland</i> , November/December 1996. <i>Sniffing out drunk drivers increasingly has become a job for technology.</i> Although slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, and inappropriate talking are still important indicators, a small innocuous device may be what truly tells the tale.	140

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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| Overview | 142 |
| 37. How to Kick a National Habit , Joseph L. Andrews Jr., <i>The Humanist</i> , May/June 1997. | 144 |
| "If successful, President Clinton's election-inspired <i>proposals to curb tobacco smoking by teenagers</i> will help reduce the most preventable cause of ill health in America." But big tobacco companies have no intention of giving up without a fight. | |
| 38. A Most Complex Problem , Theodore Vallance, <i>The World & I</i> , January 1995. | 150 |
| <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. | |
| 39. Marijuana & Mea Culpas , Andrew Peyton Thomas, <i>The American Enterprise</i> , May/June 1997. | 158 |
| Children of baby boomers are continuing to exhibit alarming rates of drug use, particularly in relation to marijuana. Some fear that one result of this generational tension is an <i>adolescent drug-use explosion reminiscent of the 1960s</i> . | |
| 40. Pricing the Fix , <i>The Economist</i> , March 23, 1996. | 160 |
| <i>Substance abuse in New York City costs a staggering \$20 billion in 1994</i> . This is a sum greater than the entire annual budgets of 40 of America's 50 states. | |
| 41. Women and Children—Hidden Casualties in the Drug War , Marion Defeis, <i>America</i> , May 18, 1996. | 161 |
| Marion Defeis, a Catholic chaplain, describes her work with people imprisoned on drug charges on New York's Riker's Island. Emphasized in her discussion are the <i>special problems associated with imprisoned women</i> . | |
| 42. High Times Doing Hard Time , Kevin Marron, <i>Maclean's</i> , March 25, 1996. | 164 |
| Packed with dealers and substance abusers, <i>Canada's prisons have become a lucrative market for the drug trade</i> . | |
| 43. 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. | 167 |
| 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 the most effective policy would include drug treatment and medical services, not criminal prosecution. | |
| 44. Addiction, Abuse Go Hand in Hand , Carlos Alcalá and Nancy Weaver Teichert, <i>Sacramento Bee</i> , February 14, 1996. | 174 |
| <i>Alcohol and drugs</i> play a major role when kids are killed or injured from abuse or neglect. | |
| 45. Drugs That Destroy Desire , Maggie Scarf, <i>Self</i> , December 1996. | 177 |
| The use of <i>antidepressant drugs</i> causes some sort of <i>sexual dysfunction in 30 to 40 percent of users</i> . This article focuses on the sex-related consequences for women who use these drugs, a serious issue in the treatment of depression. | |

UNIT 7

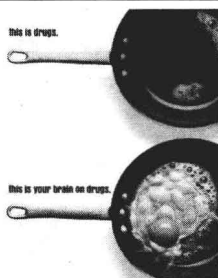


Creating and Sustaining Effective Drug Control Policy

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

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| Overview | 180 |
| 46. A Little Drug History May Cast Light on the Legalization Issue, Barry R. McCaffrey, <i>Sacramento Bee</i> , March 16, 1997. Drug czar Barry McCaffrey argues that recent calls for <i>drug legalization</i> are nothing more than a panacea for the nation's drug ills, which should be taken with the salt of history. | 182 |
| 47. Drug Legalization: Time for a Real Debate, Paul B. Stares, <i>Current</i> , June 1996.
<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? | 184 |
| 48. Legalization of Narcotics: Myths and Reality, Joseph A. Califano Jr., <i>USA Today Magazine</i> (<i>Society for the Advancement of Education</i>), March 1997.
Joseph Califano addresses many of the primary issues in the controversial <i>debate over drug legalization</i> . Are his views shortsighted or simply right on? | 188 |
| 49. The Drug War's Phony Fix: Why Certification Doesn't Work, Eva Bertram and Kenneth Sharpe, <i>The Nation</i> , April 28, 1997.
America's drug war and the policy of " <i>certifying</i> " or " <i>decertifying</i> " <i>outside governments' commitment to the drug war</i> is intended to strengthen the international coalition against drugs. Authors Eva Bertram and Kenneth Sharpe argue that the policy undermines the stability of many nations and that the consequences for America will be disastrous. | 191 |
| 50. The Limits of Tolerance, Bruce Wallace, <i>Maclean's</i> , June 3, 1996.
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. | 194 |
| 51. Prevention Programs Work, Barry R. McCaffrey, <i>Vital Speeches of the Day</i> , November 15, 1996.
In this article, Barry McCaffrey, director of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy, emphasizes the <i>importance of retaining drug prevention programs</i> . Director McCaffrey argues that drug prevention programs are critical to mitigating the troubling increase in drug use by those 12 to 17 years of age. | 196 |
| 52. Prescription: Drugs, Nick Gillespie, <i>Reason</i> , February 1997.
"When California and Arizona passed <i>initiatives allowing the medical use of marijuana</i> , drug warriors were apoplectic. What do these measures really mean?" | 201 |
| 53. People of the Opiate, Dennis Bernstein and Leslie Kean, <i>The Nation</i> , December 16, 1996.
Rural communities in Burma are facing a <i>heroin</i> epidemic. There is fear that the pro-drug junta is willing to addict Burma's entire population to heroin. | 206 |
| 54. Fighting Drugs at the Source, Elizabeth Guia and Oscar Padilla, <i>The World & I</i> , November 1996.
The cost of <i>eradicating illicit-crop farming</i> around the world is staggering. The process of alternative " <i>development</i> ," an effort to empower farmers and communities to resist the drug trade through cooperation, crop substitutions, and foreign aid, is analyzed. | 211 |

UNIT 8

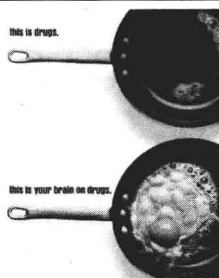


Prevention and Treatment

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

Overview	216
55. Is Drug Abuse Treatment Effective? Robert Apsler, <i>The American Enterprise</i> , March/April 1994.	218
<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?	
56. Intervention and Prevention of Steroid Use in Adolescents, Diane Elliot and Linn Goldberg, <i>The American Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , Volume 24, Number 6, 1996.	224
Anabolic steroids are used by 5 to 10 percent of adolescent boys. This study, focusing upon the <i>use of steroids by high school football players</i> , discusses ways to identify and address harmful steroid use by young men.	
57. A Toast to Moderation, Audrey Kishline, <i>Psychology Today</i> , January/February 1996.	227
Audrey Kishline asserts that many <i>problem drinkers</i> can control their drinking through a program of moderation. Does her article provide a framework to assess one's drinking danger zone?	
58. Santa Barbara Aims to Knock Out Drug Abuse by 'Fighting Back,' David Holmstrom, <i>The Christian Science Monitor</i> , December 2, 1996.	230
For young people, abstaining from alcohol and drugs can be a tough challenge. In Santa Barbara, California, health care workers, teachers, police, and parents are finding that <i>an energized community can turn the drug problem around</i> .	
59. Don't You D.A.R.E., Stephen Glass, <i>The New Republic</i> , March 3, 1997.	233
D.A.R.E., one of the most aggressive drug prevention programs in America, increasingly is being criticized as defensive, self-serving, misguided, and insensitive to criticism. <i>Are D.A.R.E. programs worth the costs?</i>	
60. Immunotherapy for Cocaine Addiction, Donald W. Landry, <i>Scientific American</i> , February 1997.	242
Cocaine addiction, rooted in the neurobiology of "reinforcement," is one of the most intense and aggressive addictions known to humans. However, "newly developed compounds derived from the immune system may help <i>combat cocaine addiction</i> by destroying the drug soon after it enters the bloodstream."	
61. The Tenacity of Error in the Treatment of Addiction, Michael J. Lemanski, <i>The Humanist</i> , May/June 1997.	247
<i>How effective are 12-step programs?</i> Michael Lemanski argues that the 12-step philosophy is essentially static, resistant to change, and he views outside methodologies as a threat.	
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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. In addition, relevant Web sites, which are annotated on the next two pages, are noted in bold italics under the topic articles.

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
Addiction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 2. Rise of the Modern Addict 4. Drink to Your Heart's Content? 5. Alternatives to Taking Drugs 10. Addicted 11. Why Smokers Don't Quit 12. Alcoholism: Character or Genetics? 14. Case for Morphine 15. Marijuana: Harder than Thought? 17. Hard-Core Curriculum 18. High Times at New Trier High 22. Are America's College Students Majoring in Booze? 23. Biological Knowledge of Tobacco & Alcohol among College Students 24. Over the Edge 27. Fear of Heroin Is Shooting Up 37. How to Kick a National Habit 38. Most Complex Problem 43. Crack in the Cradle 44. Addiction, Abuse Go Hand in Hand 56. Intervention and Prevention of Steroid Use in Adolescents 60. Immunotherapy for Cocaine Addiction (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 25, 26) 	Cocaine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 3. Global Reach 10. Addicted 19. Caribbean Blizzard 28. American Connection 29. Inferno Next Door 32. Colombia's Drugs Business 33. Crack Invades a Small Town 40. Pricing the Fix 43. Crack in the Cradle 49. Drug War's Phony Fix 50. Limits of Tolerance (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 20, 21, 22, 24)
Alcoholism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Drink to Your Heart's Content? 11. Why Smokers Don't Quit 12. Alcoholism: Character or Genetics? 22. Are America's College Students Majoring in Booze? 23. Biological Knowledge of Tobacco & Alcohol among College Students 24. Over the Edge 57. Toast to Moderation (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 18, 28) 	Drug Economy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Global Reach 6. War over Weed 7. Unwinnable War 19. Caribbean Blizzard 20. Bootlegged Chemicals for "Poor Man's Cocaine" 21. White Storm Warning 28. American Connection 29. Inferno Next Door 40. Pricing the Fix 42. High Times Doing Hard Time 49. Drug War's Phony Fix 53. People of the Opiate (7, 15, 20, 21, 22, 24)
Amphetamines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Mother's Little Helper 20. Bootlegged Chemicals for "Poor Man's Cocaine" 21. White Storm Warning 28. American Connection 29. Inferno Next Door 30. Use of Methamphetamine Speeds Upward in California 45. Drugs That Destroy Desire (4, 7, 8, 9, 24, 29) 	Epidemiology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 5. Alternatives to Taking Drugs 10. Addicted 11. Why Smokers Don't Quit 17. Hard-Core Curriculum 18. High Times at New Trier High 22. Are America's College Students Majoring in Booze? 37. How to Kick a National Habit 39. Marijuana & Mea Culpas 50. Limits of Tolerance 52. Prescription: Drugs 56. Intervention and Prevention of Steroid Use in Adolescents (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 17, 29)
		Etiology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Alternatives to Taking Drugs 8. Seductive Drug Culture Flourishes on the Internet 10. Addicted 12. Alcoholism: Character or Genetics? 43. Crack in the Cradle 44. Addiction, Abuse Go Hand in Hand (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
Heroin	1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 2. Rise of the Modern Addict 10. Addicted 14. Case for Morphine 17. Hard-Core Curriculum 26. "Chasing the Dragon" 27. Fear of Heroin Is Shooting Up 50. Limits of Tolerance 53. People of the Opiate <i>(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 21, 22, 24)</i>	Nicotine	11. Why Smokers Don't Quit 16. Nicotine Cartel 23. Biological Knowledge of Tobacco & Alcohol among College Students 37. How to Kick a National Habit 38. Most Complex Problem <i>(5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 28, 29)</i>
Law Enforcement	1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 2. Rise of the Modern Addict 3. Global Reach 6. War over Weed 7. Unwinnable War 19. Caribbean Blizzard 20. Bootlegged Chemicals for "Poor Man's Cocaine" 21. White Storm Warning 28. American Connection 29. Inferno Next Door 30. Use of Methamphetamine Speeds Upward in California 31. U.S. Drug Warriors Knock on Heaven's Door 32. Colombia's Drugs Business 33. Crack Invades a Small Town 34. Date-Rape Drug 35. How Nation's Largest Gang Runs Its Drug Enterprise 36. Sniffing Out Drunk Drivers 42. High Times Doing Hard Time 54. Fighting Drugs at the Source <i>(9, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24)</i>	Policy	37. How to Kick a National Habit 43. Crack in the Cradle 46. Little Drug History May Cast Light on the Legalization Issue 47. Drug Legalization 48. Legalization of Narcotics: Myths and Reality 49. Drugs War's Phony Fix 50. Limits of Tolerance 54. Fighting Drugs at the Source <i>(11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24)</i>
		Race and Drug Use	1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 2. Rise of the Modern Addict 22. Are America's College Students Majoring in Booze? 30. Use of Methamphetamine Speeds Upward in California 35. How Nation's Largest Gang Runs Its Drug Enterprise 41. Women and Children—Hidden Casualties in the Drug War <i>(7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 20, 24, 25, 26)</i>
		Research	4. Drink to Your Heart's Content? 10. Addicted 11. Why Smokers Don't Quit 14. Case for Morphine 15. Marijuana: Harder than Thought? 23. Biological Knowledge of Tobacco & Alcohol among College Students 25. Prozac: The Verdict Is In 44. Addiction, Abuse Go Hand in Hand 45. Drugs That Destroy Desire 57. Toast to Moderation 60. Immunotherapy for Cocaine Addiction <i>(1, 2, 3, 6, 18)</i>
Legalization	41. Women and Children—Hidden Casualties in the Drug War 46. Little Drug History May Cast Light on the Legalization Issue 48. Legalization of Narcotics: Myths and Reality <i>(11, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24)</i>		
Marijuana	1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 6. War over Weed 8. Seductive Drug Culture Flourishes on the Internet 15. Marijuana: Harder than Thought? 18. High Times at New Trier High 39. Marijuana & Mea Culpas 50. Limits of Tolerance <i>(4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 19, 21, 23, 24)</i>	Treatment	5. Alternatives to Taking Drugs 9. Home Drug Tests Stir Talk at Kitchen Table 11. Why Smokers Don't Quit 51. Prevention Programs Work 55. Is Drug Abuse Treatment Effective? 56. Intervention and Prevention of Steroid Use in Adolescents 57. Toast to Moderation 58. Santa Barbara Aims to Knock Out Drug Abuse 59. Don't You D.A.R.E. 60. Immunotherapy for Cocaine Addiction 61. Tenacity of Error in the Treatment of Addiction <i>(1, 2, 3, 10, 12, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29)</i>

Selected World Wide Web Sites for AE: Drugs, Society, and Behavior

All of these Web sites are hot-linked through the *Annual Editions* home page:
<http://www.dushkin.com/annualeditions> (just click on a book). In addition, these sites are referenced by number and appear where relevant in the Topic Guide on the previous two pages.

Some Web sites are continually changing their structure and content, so the information listed may not always be available.

General Information

1. Alcohol and Drug Links—<http://www.realsolutions.org/druglink.htm>—This is a set of Internet links that 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.
2. 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 proprietary 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.
3. 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.

Living with Drugs

4. National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc.—<http://www.ncadd.org/>—According to their 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.

Understanding How Drugs Work— Use, Dependence, and Addiction

5. 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.
6. Addiction Research Foundation—<http://www.arf.org/>—According to their Web site, the Addiction Research Foundation (ARF) is one of North America's preeminent facilities for research into alcohol, tobacco and other drug problems. The Foundation's mission is to work with its partners to create and apply knowledge to prevent and reduce the harm associated with alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in Ontario communities.
7. The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University—<http://www.casacolumbia.org/>—According

to its Web site, The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University is a unique think/action tank that brings together under one roof 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.

8. National Institute on Drug Abuse—<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.

The Major Drugs of Use and Abuse

9. Drug Information—<http://area51.upsu.plym.ac.uk/infoserv/drugs/graphical/main.html>—This Web site from the United Kingdom presents the history, effects, dangers, and legal issues surrounding most legal and illegal drugs.
10. QuitNet—<http://www.quitnet.org/>—The QuitNet helps smokers kick their nicotine addiction. This site is a joint project of Join Together, a program of the Boston University School of Public Health, and the Massachusetts Tobacco Control Program.

Other Trends and Patterns in Drug Use

11. Marijuana as a Medicine—<http://www.calyx.com/~olsen/MEDICAL/>—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 two 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. Editors Note: The Web has become inundated with drug-related Web sites.
12. Gender Specific Substance Abuse Treatment—<http://www.nwrc.org/respkg.htm>—The National Women's Resource Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse and Mental Illness is a project of the National Association for Families and Addiction Research and Education.

Drugs and Crime

13. 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.
14. The November Coalition—<http://www.november.org/>—According to its Web site, The November Coalition is a growing body of citizens whose lives have been gravely affected by present drug policy. This group represents convicted prison-

ers, their loved ones, and others who believe that the U.S. drug policies are unfair and unjust.

15. TRAC DEA Site—<http://www.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 their 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.

Measuring the Social Costs of Drugs

16. DrugText—<http://www.drugtext.org/drugtext.html>—The DrugText library consists of individual drug-related libraries with independent search capabilities.
17. International Powerlifting Federation—Medical Committee—<http://www.ipf.com/medical.htm>—This site is the IPF Medical Committee Handbook on Drug Control. This information is an example of a steroid-use policy and drug testing procedure.
18. The National Organization on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome—<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 FAS, the leading known cause of mental retardation.
19. National NORML Homepage—<http://www.natlnorml.org/>—This is the home page for the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws.

Creating and Sustaining Effective Drug Control Policy

20. The Drug Reform Coordination Network—<http://www.drcnet.org/>—This is the home page of the Drug Reform Coordination Network. According to their home page, the DRC Network is committed to reforming current drug laws in the United States.
21. DrugWatch International—<http://www.DrugWatch.org/>—According to their Web site, Drug Watch International is a volunteer nonprofit information network and advocacy organization which 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.
22. United Nations International Drug Control Program—<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.

23. Marijuana Policy Project—<http://www.mpp.org/>—According to their Web site, the Marijuana Policy Project's purpose is to develop and promote policies to minimize the harm associated with marijuana.
24. Office of National Drug Control Policy—<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.

Prevention and Treatment

25. Creative Partnerships for Prevention—<http://www.CPPPrev.org/>—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.).
26. D.A.R.E.—<http://www.dare-america.com/>—According to their Web site, this year 33 million school children around the world—25 million in the U.S.—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.
27. 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.
28. 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 for the state of Indiana.
29. MedAccess On-Line—<http://www.medaccess.com/>—MedAccess On-Line is a database of information regarding health and wellness on the Internet.

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 book. You can reach us at: <http://www.dushkin.com/>.