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# Drugs, Society, and Behavior

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# Drugs, Society, and Behavior

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*Fourteenth 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.

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**1. Living with Drugs**

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**2. Understanding How Drugs Work—Use, Dependence, and Addiction**

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**3. The Major Drugs of Use and Abuse**

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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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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.

New to ANNUAL EDITIONS is the inclusion of related World Wide Web sites. These sites have been selected by our editorial staff to represent some of the best resources found on the World Wide Web today. Through our carefully developed topic guide, we have linked these Web resources to the articles covered in this ANNUAL EDITIONS reader. We think that you will find this volume useful, and we hope that you will take a moment to visit us on the Web at <http://www.dushkin.com> to tell us 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.

One in three Americans has someone close who has been negatively affected by drugs. Presently, there is concern over what many are citing as ambivalent attitudes toward drugs by young persons. Since 1992 drug use by young people has steadily increased following a perceived decline and leveling off. The most recent research suggests that rates of drug use by adults have remained flat since 1992 and that some nefarious threats, such as that which existed with crack cocaine, have waned. There still are, however, an estimated 30 to 40 million chemically dependent people in this country. Social costs from drugs are estimated to exceed \$166 billion per year. Subsequently, the prevailing legacies of what we refer to as the drug war or the drug problem will continue to evolve and transform.

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 the next millennium. The year 2000 brings 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 99/00* 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 contempo-

rary 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

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## To the Reader

### Topic Guide

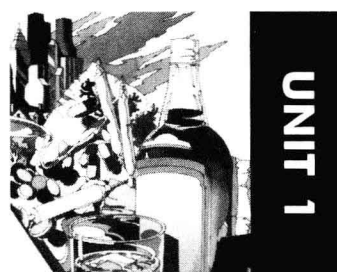
#### Selected World Wide Web Sites

## Overview

1. **Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History**, David F. Musto, *Scientific American*, July 1991. Many people think that **drug use and abuse** 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. iv  
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2. **A Drug Trade Primer for the Late 1990s**, *Current History*, April 1998. 15  
The drug trade is taking on a noticeably different appearance. Although many large criminal organizations still exist, **a massive number of small drug businesses are emerging**. The reasons for this transition are discussed in this essay.
3. **The Nature of Drug-Trafficking Networks**, Phil Williams, *Current History*, April 1998. 19  
Can governments and law enforcement agencies learn something from drug traffickers to beat them at their own game? The author argues that **transnational law enforcement networks**, based on trust, are the first precept of effective strategy.
4. **A Seductive Drug Culture Flourishes on the Internet**, Christopher S. Wren, *New York Times*, June 20, 1997. 24  
**Drug messages on the Internet**, proliferating by the week, serve as an alluring bazaar to the young at a time of rising drug use among them.
5. **A Hundred-Year Habit**, Ian Scott, *History Today*, June 1998. 27  
Bayer Laboratories and nineteenth-century science are responsible for the proliferation of two of the world's most popular drugs—**aspirin and heroin**. This article provides a **brief history of heroin's evolution**.

## Overview

6. **Addiction Is a Brain Disease, and It Matters**, Alan I. Leshner, *Science*, October 3, 1997. 30  
32  
Scientific advances have shown that drug addiction is a chronic, relapsing disease that results from the prolonged effects of drugs on the brain. The author argues that **accurately assessing drug addiction's biological, behavioral, and social components can help diminish the health and social costs associated with drugs**.
7. **Addiction and the Brain—Part I**, *The Harvard Mental Health Letter*, June 1998. 35  
Drug addiction creates concerns that go beyond the need to understand its causes and develop treatments. **Is drug addiction a disease, a vice, or a behavior problem**—something that people do to themselves or something that happens to them? With the help of scientific innovations, researchers are learning about **addiction as a biological process**.



## Living with Drugs

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



## Understanding How Drugs Work—Use, Dependence, and Addiction

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

8. **Addicted**, J. Madeleine Nash, *Time*, May 5, 1997. 38  
**Why do people get hooked?** Mounting evidence points to the powerful brain chemical, dopamine. Initially believed to be essential for survival, dopamine is now recognized as the enforcer of the most powerful human pleasures.
9. **Why Smokers Don't Quit**, Robert Langreth and Elyse Tanouye, *Wall Street Journal*, May 5, 1997. 42  
This two-part article addresses the smoking habits of 44 million Americans, about 25 percent of the adult population. It discusses new insights into **how nicotine affects the brain**, which are yielding **possible medications** to help the 33 million Americans who **want to quit smoking**.
10. **Alcoholism: Character or Genetics?** Mark Gauvreau Judge, *Insight*, March 3, 1997. 46  
Some researchers are convinced that **the causes of alcoholism are biological**, while others maintain that they are a result of emotional, environmental, or familial problems. This article looks at both sides of the argument.
11. **A Little Help from Serotonin**, Geoffrey Cowley and Anne Underwood, *Newsweek*, December 29, 1997/January 5, 1998. 49  
Could a single brain chemical hold the key to happiness, high social status, and a nice flat stomach? New research on **serotonin's role in the brain** is helping to shed light on many areas of human behavior.
12. **The Case for Morphine**, Christine Gorman, *Time*, April 28, 1997. 52  
The word **narcotics** conjures up images of dope peddlers and prisons. **Morphine** remains **the greatest pain reliever the world has ever known**. However, morphine is a narcotic, and, for this reason, doctors hesitate to prescribe it.
13. **Marijuana: Harder than Thought?** Ingrid Wickelgren, *Science*, June 27, 1997. 54  
**Marijuana** 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 **effects on the brain**. What are the implications for users, as illustrated by these new findings?
14. **Cocaine Wreaks Subtle Damage on Developing Brains**, Gretchen Vogel, *Science*, October 3, 1997. 56  
Pinning down **cocaine's effects on the fetus** has been a difficult and often controversial process. Distinguishing the specific harms caused by cocaine in contrast to other drugs, and harmful behaviors that often accompany cocaine use, is difficult. Slowly, science is unraveling the mysteries.
15. **Take a Pill and Call Me Tonight**, Jerry Adler, *Newsweek*, May 4, 1998. 58  
Viagra's debut makes medical history, but it won't help everyone. Last year's rage for fen-phen is now replaced by Viagra's potential to treat male impotence.

## Overview

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16. **The Nicotine Cartel**, Anne Platt McGinn, *World Watch*, July/August 1997. 62

Instead of infectious diseases, **tobacco consumption** may be the next **public health threat** to the developing world as tobacco multinationals target these countries.

17. **The Drinking Dilemma**, Nancy Shute, *U.S. News & World Report*, September 8, 1997. 70

Alcohol consumption has fallen 15 percent since 1980. Thirty-two million Americans, however, say they binge drink at least once a month. Some argue that by calling abstinence the only cure, we ensure that the nation's \$100-billion alcohol problem won't be solved.

18. **Changes in Substance Use during Times of Stress: College Students the Week before Exams**, Nora E. Noel and Dale J. Cohen, *Journal of Drug Education*, Volume 27, Number 4, 1997. 75

Stress is a situational factor commonly thought to influence substance abuse. One theory suggests that people drink alcohol in stressful situations in order to relieve stress reactions. This study examines the **drinking behavior of college students the week prior to final exams**.

19. **White Storm Warning**, Matt Bai, *Newsweek*, March 31, 1997. 81

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."**

20. **America's Heartland Grapples with Rise of Dangerous Drug**, Phil Stewart and Gita Sitaramiah, *The Christian Science Monitor*, November 13, 1997. 82

**The DEA has referred to Independence, Missouri, as the meth capital of the United States.** Almost half of all methamphetamine lab seizures last year occurred in the Midwest—a rise of 535 percent in the last 2 years in Missouri alone.

21. **Opium as Cash Crop Is Still Difficult to Beat**, Warren Richey, *The Christian Science Monitor*, May 6, 1998. 84

How do you break the cycle of financial dependence on an illicit but lucrative cash crop? In Myanmar (Burma) cultural acceptance of opium has existed for centuries. While experts cynically speculate, the **Golden Triangle continues as the world's largest producer of opium**.

22. **What Caffeine Can Do for You—and to You**, *Consumer Reports on Health*, September 1997. 88

**Caffeine** is a potentially addictive drug and can cause or worsen various physical or emotional problems in certain individuals. For most people however, caffeine is relatively harmless—and can even be beneficial. Here's a rundown on **the benefits and risks of the drug**.



## The Major Drugs of Use and Abuse

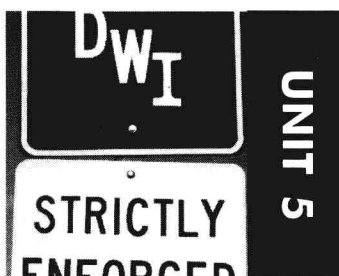
This unit addresses some major drugs of use and abuse.

Cocaine, heroin, marijuana, alcohol and tobacco, and methamphetamine are discussed.



## 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.



## 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.

### Overview

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- 23. Dying for a Drink**, John McCormick and Claudia Kalb, *Newsweek*, June 15, 1998. **94**  
One night at MIT, Scott Krueger went on a drinking binge and paid with his life. ***Binge drinking on college campuses*** is a well-known but often ignored phenomenon. Who's responsible when tragedy strikes?
- 24. Over the Edge**, Michael Bamberger and Don Yaeger, *Sports Illustrated*, April 14, 1997. **98**  
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. Drugs: Hide-and-Seek Route to Sporting Glory**, John Duncan, *The Manchester Guardian Weekly*, May 10, 1998. **103**  
Efforts to ensure fair play have enjoyed limited success. One of ***the biggest battles in sports is occurring not on the soccer field, the track, or in the swimming pool but in the laboratory.***
- 26. Crank**, Walter Kirn, *Time*, June 22, 1998. **105**  
***Speed has come roaring back as a powdery plague in America's heartland.*** Here is a look at one place caught in its grip.
- 27. "Roofies": Horror Drug of the '90s**, Judy Monroe, *Current Health* 2, September 1997. **109**  
Roofies, rope, the drop-drug, la rocha, row-share, rib, and wolfies are all names for the same drug, Rohypnol, also known as the "forget pill." ***Rohypnol has found its way into the youthful drug culture and is producing violent consequences.***
- 28. Teens Fear Needles, So They Snort Heroin**, Jesse Katz, *San Francisco Chronicle*, November 30, 1997. **111**  
Plano, Texas's safest city—one of America's top 10—was, by almost every measure, the apex of educated suburbia. Yet ***11 young people died from heroin overdoses*** between 1996 and 1997.

### Overview

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- 29. Border Trafficking: Where the U.S. and Mexico Meet, the Drug Smugglers Are Riding High**, John Ward Anderson and William Branigin, *Washington Post National Weekly Edition*, January 5, 1998. **114**  
***The United States-Mexico border is more than a battleground for the drug war.*** It is also a distinctive and complex region where the growing assimilation of peoples, cultures, and economies blurs the boundary between the two countries. Although the governments of the United States and Mexico have pledged cooperation, the reality on the border is quite different.
- 30. The Iowan Connection**, Dan McGraw, *U.S. News & World Report*, March 2, 1998. **124**  
As the federal administration debates certification, ***Mexican syndicates are expanding their reach into America's Midwest*** and altering life in many small towns. The DEA reports that Mexican drug cartels control a third of the cocaine, 20 percent of the heroin, 80 to 90 percent of the methamphetamine, and most of the marijuana being smuggled into the United States.

**31. A Desert Storm of Drugs,** Yedidya Atlas, *Insight*, **127**  
September 1, 1997.

The State Department claims Lebanon has burned narcotics crops and has become a warrior against illicit drugs. DEA sources, however, estimated **\$12 billion in illicit profits** in the region in 1996 alone.

**32. The Crime Bust,** Gordon Witkin, *U.S. News & World Report*, May 25, 1998. **130**

What's behind the dramatic drop in crime? The prime suspect is not the police, or prisons, or prevention. ***Could it be the waning of the crack culture?***

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**33. Editorial: Substance Abuse and Addiction—the Need to Know,** Joseph A. Califano Jr., *American Journal of Public Health*, January 1998. **136**

In 1997 the National Institutes of Health spent more than \$5 billion on research on cancer, cardiovascular disease, and AIDS. In the same year, one-seventh of that total was spent on research on substance abuse, the largest single cause of those killing conditions. The author asserts that this ***weak investment in research about substance abuse is a critical mistake.***

**34. Visualizing America's Drug Problems: An Ethnographic Content Analysis of Illegal Drug Stories on the Nightly News,** David Jernigan and Lori Dorfman, *Contemporary Drug Problems*, Summer 1996. **139**

This article reports on a content analysis of network news reports on illegal drugs. Authors David Jernigan and Lori Dorfman use their study to argue that ***the media's portrayal of America's drug problem*** has unfairly placed fault on the shoulders of African Americans and Latin Americans.

**35. Is the Drug War Racist?** Samuel G. Freedman, *Rolling Stone*, May 14, 1998. **148**

The government's ***drug policy has scorched the inner cities and has put a generation of young black men behind bars.*** Two leading African American scholars reflect on the damage that has been done.

**36. Marijuana & Mea Culpas,** Andrew Peyton Thomas, *The American Enterprise*, May/June 1997. **153**

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 ***adolescent drug-use explosion reminiscent of the 1960s.***

**37. Addiction, Abuse Go Hand in Hand,** Carlos Alcalá and Nancy Weaver Teichert, *Sacramento Bee*, February 14, 1996. **155**

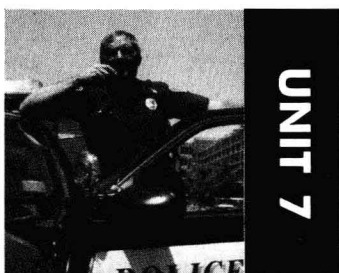
***Alcohol and drugs*** play a major role when kids are killed or injured from abuse or neglect.



**UNIT 6**

## Measuring the Social Costs of Drugs

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



## Creating and Sustaining Effective Drug Control Policy

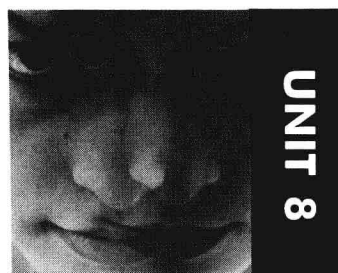
The six essays in this unit illustrate the complexity of creating effective drug-related policy.

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38. **Strange Bedfellows: Ideology, Politics, and Drug Legalization**, Erich Goode, *Society*, May/June 1998. 160  
Erich Goode explains that it is illogical to picture the drug legalization debate as an either/or proposition. He states that what counts are the particulars of a given proposal. This illuminating narrative illustrates **how arguments and policy evolve**.
39. **Q: Is the Government's War against Marijuana Justified as Public Policy?** Mark Souder and Lynn Zimmer, *Insight*, January 12-19, 1998. 169  
Mark Souder argues that the government's policy on marijuana is justified. What should the role of the government be in **creating and enforcing public policy relative to marijuana**?
40. **Breaking the Taboo on Drugs**, Michael Keating, *The World Today*, July 1997. 173  
Michael Keating argues that **the drug trade is a significant part of the international economy** and that no one can calculate the international costs. **What is the role for decriminalization?**
41. **New Drugs, New Responses: Lessons from Europe**, Elizabeth Joyce, *Current History*, April 1998. 175  
In Europe, drug control is a civilian affair. The drug war, as a moral call to arms, lacks resonance in Europe. **Victory over drugs, elimination of drug abuse, and military involvement in drug enforcement is seldom a political platform. What are the greater implications of this thinking?**
42. **Interpreting Dutch Cannabis Policy: Reasoning by Analogy in the Legalization Debate**, Robert MacCoun and Peter Reuter, *Science*, October 3, 1997. 180  
Dutch decriminalization of cannabis since 1976 is used here to highlight the strengths and limitations of reasoning by analogy to **relax American drug prohibitions**. What can be learned from this?
43. **America's Drug Problem and Its Policy of Denial**, Mathea Falco, *Current History*, April 1998. 186  
Mathea Falco states that **American drug policy** should leave behind the distinction between tough and soft approaches to drug abuse and should instead concentrate attention, resources, and research on what actually works.

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<b>44. Outpatient Detoxification from Alcohol, Opiates, and Stimulants,</b> Marc A. Schuckit, <i>Drug Abuse and Alcoholism Newsletter</i> , August 1997.	<b>192</b>
Detoxification from addictive drugs can be an expensive and painful process. This article discusses the use of <b><i>outpatient programs as a viable option in treating detoxification and withdrawal</i></b> from the most addictive drugs.	
<b>45. Don't You D.A.R.E.,</b> Stephen Glass, <i>The New Republic</i> , March 3, 1997.	<b>195</b>
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. <b><i>Are D.A.R.E. programs worth the costs?</i></b>	
<b>46. Inner-City Youths Helping Children: After-School Programs to Promote Bonding and Reduce Risk,</b> Julie O'Donnell, Elizabeth A. Michalak, and Ellen B. Ames, <i>Social Work in Education</i> , October 1997.	<b>204</b>
<b><i>Youth helping youth in the fight against drug abuse</i></b> is proving to be a powerful tactic. This article discusses the benefits of using youthful mentors to help children at risk.	
<b>47. Immunotherapy for Cocaine Addiction,</b> Donald W. Landry, <i>Scientific American</i> , February 1997.	<b>210</b>
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 <b><i>combat cocaine addiction</i></b> by destroying the drug soon after it enters the bloodstream."	
<b>48. The Tenacity of Error in the Treatment of Addiction,</b> Michael J. Lemanski, <i>The Humanist</i> , May/June 1997.	<b>215</b>
<b><i>How effective are 12-step programs?</i></b> Michael Lemanski argues that the 12-step philosophy is essentially static, resistant to change, and views outside methodologies as a threat.	
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## Prevention and Treatment

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

# Topic Guide

This topic guide suggests how the selections and World Wide Web sites found in the next section of 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 interrelated articles and Web sites for reading and research. The guide is arranged alphabetically according to topic.

The relevant Web sites, which are numbered and annotated on pages 4 and 5, are easily identified by the Web icon (Ⓢ) under the topic articles. By linking the articles and the Web sites by topic, this ANNUAL EDITIONS reader becomes a powerful learning and research tool.

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<b>Addiction</b>	1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 8. Addicted 10. Alcoholism: Character or Genetics? 12. Case for Morphine 13. Marijuana: Harder than Thought? 24. Over the Edge 28. Teens Fear Needles, So They Snort Heroin 37. Addiction, Abuse Go Hand in Hand 47. Immunotherapy for Cocaine Addiction Ⓢ <b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8</b>	<b>Epidemiology</b>	1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 5. Hundred-Year Habit 8. Addicted 17. Drinking Dilemma 34. Visualizing America's Drug Problems: An Ethnographic Content Analysis of Illegal Drug Stories on the Nightly News 36. Marijuana & Mea Culpas 46. Inner-City Youths Helping Children: Programs to Promote Bonding and Reduce Risk Ⓢ <b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11</b>
<b>Alcoholism</b>	10. Alcoholism: Character or Genetics? 17. Drinking Dilemma 18. Changes in Substance Use during Times of Stress 23. Dying for a Drink 24. Over the Edge Ⓢ <b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 17, 27</b>	<b>Etiology</b>	4. Seductive Drug Culture Flourishes on the Internet 8. Addicted 10. Alcoholism: Character or Genetics? 17. Drinking Dilemma 32. Crime Bust 37. Addiction, Abuse Go Hand in Hand Ⓢ <b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11</b>
<b>Amphetamines</b>	19. White Storm Warning 20. America's Heartland Grapples with Rise of Dangerous Drug 26. Crank Ⓢ <b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27</b>	<b>Heroin</b>	1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 2. Drug Trade Primer for the Late 1990s 3. Nature of Drug-Trafficking Networks 5. Hundred-Year Habit 8. Addicted 12. Case for Morphine 21. Opium as Cash Crop Is Still Difficult to Beat 28. Teens Fear Needles, So They Snort Heroin 31. Desert Storm of Drugs Ⓢ <b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 20, 21, 23</b>
<b>Cocaine</b>	1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 2. Drug Trade Primer for the Late 1990s 3. Nature of Drug-Trafficking Networks 8. Addicted 14. Cocaine Wreaks Subtle Damage on Developing Brains Ⓢ <b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8</b>	<b>Law Enforcement</b>	1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 2. Drug Trade Primer for the Late 1990s 3. Nature of Drug-Trafficking Networks 19. White Storm Warning 20. America's Heartland Grapples with Rise of Dangerous Drug 21. Opium as Cash Crop Is Still Difficult to Beat 26. Crank 27. "Roofies": Horror Drug of the '90s
<b>Drug Economy</b>	2. Drug Trade Primer for the Late 1990s 3. Nature of Drug-Trafficking Networks 19. White Storm Warning 20. America's Heartland Grapples with Rise of Dangerous Drug 21. Opium as Cash Crop Is Still Difficult to Beat 26. Crank 29. Border Trafficking: Where the U.S. and Mexico Meet 30. Iowan Connection 40. Breaking the Taboo on Drugs Ⓢ <b>14, 23</b>		

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
<b>Law Enforcement</b> (Continued)	29. Border Trafficking: Where the U.S. and Mexico Meet 30. Iowan Connection 31. Desert Storm of Drugs 32. Crime Bust ☉ <b>12, 13, 14</b>	<b>Race and Drug Use</b>	1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 34. Visualizing America's Drug Problems: An Ethnographic Content Analysis of Illegal Drug Stories on the Nightly News ☉ <b>4, 12, 13, 14, 24, 25, 26, 27</b>
<b>Legalization</b>	38. Strange Bedfellows: Ideology, Politics, and Drug Legalization 40. Breaking the Taboo on Drugs 41. New Drugs, New Responses: Lessons from Europe ☉ <b>11, 19, 22</b>	<b>Research</b>	6. Addiction Is a Brain Disease, and It Matters 7. Addiction and the Brain—Part 1 8. Addicted 9. Why Smokers Don't Quit 11. Little Help from Serotonin 12. Case for Morphine 13. Marijuana: Harder than Thought? 14. Cocaine Wreaks Subtle Damage on Developing Brains 18. Changes in Substance Use during Times of Stress 22. What Caffeine Can Do for You—and to You 33. Editorial: Substance Abuse and Addiction—the Need to Know 37. Addiction, Abuse Go Hand in Hand 46. Inner-City Youths Helping Children: After-School Programs to Promote Bonding and Reduce Risk 47. Immunotherapy for Cocaine Addiction ☉ <b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8</b>
<b>Marijuana</b>	1. Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History 4. Seductive Drug Culture Flourishes on the Internet 13. Marijuana: Harder than Thought? 36. Marijuana & Mea Culpas 39. Q: Is the Government's War against Marijuana Justified as Public Policy? ☉ <b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 22</b>	<b>Treatment</b>	44. Outpatient Detoxification from Alcohol, Opiates, and Stimulants 45. Don't You D.A.R.E. 46. Inner-City Youths Helping Children: After-School Programs to Promote Bonding and Reduce Risk 47. Immunotherapy for Cocaine Addiction 48. Tenacity of Error in the Treatment of Addiction ☉ <b>1, 2, 3, 24, 25, 26, 27</b>
<b>Nicotine</b>	9. Why Smokers Don't Quit 16. Nicotine Cartel ☉ <b>10</b>		
<b>Policy</b>	21. Opium as Cash Crop Is Still Difficult to Beat 29. Border Trafficking: Where the U.S. and Mexico Meet 30. Iowan Connection 31. Desert Storm of Drugs 33. Editorial: Substance Abuse and Addiction—the Need to Know 38. Strange Bedfellows: Ideology, Politics, and Drug Legalization 39. Q: Is the Government's War against Marijuana Justified as Public Policy? 40. Breaking the Taboo on Drugs 41. New Drugs, New Responses: Lessons from Europe 42. Interpreting Dutch Cannabis Policy: Reasoning as Analogy in the Legalization Debate 43. America's Drug Problem and Its Policy of Denial ☉ <b>19, 20, 21, 22, 23</b>		

## ● AE: Drugs, Society, and Behavior

The following World Wide Web sites have been carefully researched and selected to support the articles found in this reader. If you are interested in learning more about specific topics found in this book, these Web sites are a good place to start. The sites are cross-referenced by number and appear in the topic guide on the previous two pages. Also, you can link to these Web sites through our DUSHKIN ONLINE support site at <http://www.dushkin.com/online/>.

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

### 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 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.

### Understanding How Drugs Work—Use, Dependence, and Addiction

#### 5. Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies

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

CAAS, a multidisciplinary health care group in the field of substance abuse, is dedicated to research and education about alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.

#### 6. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

<http://www.camh.net/research/>

This is the Web site of 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 2 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.

### Drugs and Crime

#### 12. 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.

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

### 14. 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 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.

## Measuring the Social Costs of Drugs

### 15. DrugText

<http://www.drugtext.org>

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

### 16. 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.

### 17. 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.

### 18. National NORML Homepage

<http://www.natlnorml.org/>

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

## Drug Control Policy

### 19. 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.

### 20. DrugWatch International

<http://www.hassela.se/hassela/drugwatch/>

According to its 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.

### 21. 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.

### 22. Marijuana Policy Project

<http://www.mpp.org>

According to its Web site, the Marijuana Policy Project's purpose is to develop and promote policies to minimize the harm associated with marijuana.

### 23. 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

### 24. 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.).

### 25. D.A.R.E.

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

According to its 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.

### 26. Hazelden

<http://www.hazelden.org>

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

### 27. 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.

**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 Selections

1. **Opium, Cocaine, and Marijuana in American History**, David F. Musto
2. **A Drug Trade Primer for the Late 1990s**, *Current History*
3. **The Nature of Drug-Trafficking Networks**, Phil Williams
4. **A Seductive Drug Culture Flourishes on the Internet**, Christopher S. Wren
5. **A Hundred-Year Habit**, Ian Scott

## 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/](http://www.dushkin.com/online/)

4. **National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc.**  
<http://www.ncadd.org>

These sites are annotated on pages 4 and 5.