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DRUG-FREE YOUTH THRU DRUG EDUCATION

FAMILIES IN ACTION

SUITE 300, 3845 NORTH DRUID HILLS ROAD, DECATUR GA 30033, TELEPHONE 404-325-5799

*JKN / Sue Busche
file*

Mr. John Keller
White House Office of Drug Abuse Policy
The White House
Washington DC 20500
April 12, 1983

Dear John,

Enclosed are the things I've been promising to send you.

1. The New York Times letter to the editor from Rev. Frank de Siano about minority children and the impact of marijuana abuse
2. The High Times satire of Dr. Carltoon Turnip
3. The High Times satire of our old publication, the DeKalb Families in Action Newsletter with editor -- yours truly -- Zoo Rooch.
4. *The March DRUG ABUSE UPDATE hot off the press.*

If H.T. stuck to satire, even I might recommend the magazine!

Wish me luck. I'm off to Philadelphia tomorrow night for a live, on-the-air debate with Bob Pisani (ne Piss Ant) Thursday morning on the NBC-TV affiliate's station, Channel 3. Pisani is the Pennsylvania state coordinator for NORML and more importantly, the Vice Chairman of the National Task Force on Cannabis Regulation! Am I going to have fun?!! We're going to try to get the station to make a tape. If so, we'll send you a copy.

Hope these things help. By the way, Musical Youth was the guest on Saturday Night Live last Saturday and guess what they sang -- Pass the Dutchie. ☺

*Sincerely,
Sue*

Science Academy's Clear Warning on Marijuana

To the Editor:

I am concerned that your front-page article of Feb. 27 summarizing the National Academy of Sciences Report on marijuana and health, "Study Reaffirms General Doubts Over Marijuana," will have an unfortunate impact on the nation's teen-agers.

The headline and the lead paragraph in your story emphasize that conclusive evidence is not yet at hand with regard to many possible chronic health effects of marijuana use. As the Academy's report states, two major reasons for this are the short American experience with heavy marijuana use and the relatively recent research emphasis on the health hazards of marijuana.

However, the report states very explicitly that "our major conclusion is that what little we know for certain about the effects of marijuana on human health — and all that we have reason to suspect — justifies serious national concern" [emphasis added].

Nowhere does your lengthy article report or imply that that was the major conclusion of the National Academy of Sciences. The phrase instead is attributed as a personal quote

to the National Academy of Sciences' committee chairman, Dr. Reiman.

Moreover, throughout your story you selectively emphasize the existence of "scientific doubt" and subtly minimize the impact of established information.

For example, you stress that "the study found 'no reliable data' about lung cancer." In contrast, the summary of the Academy's report speaks of "the strong possibility that prolonged heavy smoking of marijuana, like tobacco, will lead to cancer of the respiratory tract, and to serious impairment of lung function."

I believe that dealing with marijuana's adverse health effects in an inconsequential way confuses young people about the drug's very real threat to health, at a time when they are beginning to recognize this. According to our latest High School Senior Survey, released last week, there has been a significant decline in daily marijuana use for the third straight year, reversing a 20-year trend.

One major reason for this reversal, it would seem, is the large increase during those same three years in the percentage of high school seniors who say

they believe that regular use of marijuana is associated with "great risk."

An accurate and straightforward account of the National Academy of Sciences committee's findings, which made clear that their major conclusion was that there was cause for serious national concern with regard to the health effects of marijuana, would reinforce that continuing trend in the perceptions of students.

The failure to make that clear, and the emphasis instead on the present areas of uncertainty regarding long-range implications of current findings, could well undercut the important changes which have taken place during the past three years, and thereby abort the recent downturn in teen-age marijuana use.

WILLIAM POLLIN, M.D.

Director

National Institute on Drug Abuse
Washington, March 3, 1982

To the Editor:

I note how the discussion continues over the potential physical harm of marijuana smoking, yet I have not seen a clear discussion of the social and personal harm that pot smoking undeniably causes — at least in a distinct segment of our society.

My observations arise from dealing with teen-agers and pre-teens of minority backgrounds living in Manhattan. It seems clear to me that smoking pot has certain definite effects, among which I note the following:

- A feeling that all "straight" life is boring.
- An inability to distinguish between the real and the unreal (a trait of the whole drug world), with the consequent inability to make proper judgments or decisions.
- A lessening of interest in and attendance at school, with a strong tendency to drop out.
- Development of very sneaky patterns.
- Involvement with theft, mugging (called "vamping") and vandalism.
- Disruption of ties with family, friends and authorities of all sorts.
- A movement toward other, stronger drugs.

In other words, pot smoking reinforces the very thing that needs least reinforcement in the lives of these young people: the tendency toward failure. It makes failure easy and intelligible. While marijuana may offer a harmless high to some parts of our population (though I doubt it), I can see few factors more capable of undermining the lives and the potential of our minority youth.

Further, I see the tolerance of pot on so many levels of society as silent complicity in the inevitable failure of these children. When I think of the waste of these lives, I shudder at the responsibility we all bear.

(Rev.) FRANK DE SIANO
Pastor, Church of St. Paul the Apostle

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1982

MOON & FRANK ZAPPA ON "VALLEY GIRLS"

HIGH TIMES

NOVEMBER 1982

\$2.95

87

**MARIJUANA
URINALYSIS:**

**IS
ANYONE
SAFE?**



HOMEGROWN COKE • INTERVIEWS: DEVO AND J. GEILS
BUKOWSKI FICTION • WINTER GROWING • ALCOHOL ABUSE

THE AMERICAN journal



Sharon Sullivan ©1982

Dr. Robert Alcoa... "Horrendous!"

A former head of the National Institute on Self Abuse said "horrendous" about the recent proof that substance-use-abuse-type behavior appears among preschool kids, many as young as three or four years old.

"We're talking about babies and drugs here," Dr. Robert Alcoa, currently head of the U.S. Council on Marihuana Et Cetera (CMEC), told the *American Journal*. "Babies and drugs. Let no one miss the message—it's babies and drugs. Let's hear it one more time: babies and drugs. Horrendous."

The appalling specter of babies and drugs was raised by a recent paper from the University of Chicago entitled "Paths Leading to Teenage Psychiatric Symptoms and Substance Use." After following 2,106 Chicago schoolchildren from the first grade through the tenth grade, Dr. Sheppard Kellam found that students who used substances by the tenth grade were entirely different from students who developed psychiatric problems.

"Horrendous!" said Dr. Alcoa. "This will be cited as proof that teenagers who get caught with marijuana don't automatically

need to undergo compulsory behavior-modification therapy in recovery programs run by the Drug Abuse Industrial Complex [DAIC]. The DAIC's message to parents and children, that substance use of any sort is prima facie evidence of severe and permanent psychiatric disorder, will be impaired. And the DAIC will lose a lot of lucrative treatment slots that would otherwise be filled. So let's find something *else* in this paper to publicize, okay?"

Dr. Kellam also found that 16-year-old tenth graders who used substances had shown a telltale personality profile in the psychiatric evaluations made of them in the first grade, when they were only six. The boys did, anyway. Six-year-old boys who showed combined traits of aggressiveness and shyness—sullen little brats with frequent temper tantrums—were likeliest to adopt substance use by age 16.

When this was brought to Dr. Alcoa's attention at CMEC headquarters in Wash-

ington, he called for a full-court, no-holds-barred, knockdown, drag-out crackdown on shy, aggressive six-year-old boys. And *younger!*

"We've gone beyond juvenile delinquency," said Dr. Alcoa. "Now it's *infantile* delinquency! This is the inevitable result of substance- and drug-use/abuse-type behavior, and the decrease in American parenting power caused by television. These loathesome children must be saved from their future substance-type inclinations, and the best way to do that is to catch them *before* they become shy and aggressive in the school environment. I say the DAIC should be given carte blanche to extend behavior-modification therapy to all four- and five-year-old children, to desensitize and program them away from this horrendous risk of future slavery to drugs, substances and alcohol. That's why we're talking about babies and drugs. Yes, babies and drugs. All together now: babies and drugs!"

DRUGS IN NURSERY REARS UGLY HEAD



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DRUG EXPERTS DEBATE ON MARIJUANA HEALTH HAZARDS

A Colombia University professor of abnormal pharmacology and President Reagan's newly appointed Substance Czar said that marijuana use was "horrendous." Unfortunately, the two senior celebrities in the field of drug, substance- and alcohol-use/abuse-type behavior could agree on blessed little else. Their spotlight panel discussion at the last four-day conference of the U.S. Council on Marihuana Et Cetera (CMEC) was so acrimonious that we feels on the American Journal couldn't decide which side to take.

Dr. Carletoon Turnip, President Reagan's newly appointed Substance Czar, has actually been in office nearly a year, but has done so little on the job that we're still calling him newly appointed, in the expectation that someday he's liable to do something. The White House office of Substance Czar has traditionally been a source of big favors for the Drug Abuse Industrial Complex, so we're anxious to stay on good terms with Dr. Turnip.

On the other hand, it seems pretty obvious that after the 1984 elections Dr. Turnip will be back to growing USP-grade belladonna for the state of Alabama, his sole and only area of expertise. Whereas Dr. Gabbiel Nuthatch, chairmanzee of the Department of Abnormal Pharmacology at Colombia University, has been acting as political front man for the ultra-hyperreactionary pharmaceuticals industry for 20 years now, and will be doing so for years to come. Dr. Turnip can only temporarily do us favors, that is, while Dr. Nuthatch will be flush

with influence until kingdom come.

So we're not taking sides here. We're just printing the verbatim transcript of the historic encounter between these two senior celebrities in the field of drug, substance-, and alcohol-use/abuse type behavior. A kiss on both their arses.

Dr. Turnip: Ahem. Although Vice-President Bush's drug-war efforts in South Florida have reduced the flow of marijuana there to a trickle—

Dr. Nuthatch: What? Are you crazy? What are you talking about, you stupid shitkicker?

Dr. Turnip: I have to say it, Gabe. It's on my file card: "to a trickle," see? Just let me say it, and then jump straight to the word "children." That way we keep the White House happy, but all anybody hears is kids on dope. **Dr. Nuthatch:** You should invoke the children first, you moron. Who taught you the basics of drug prevention anyway, for God's sake?

Dr. Turnip: Ahem. Although Vice-President Bush's drug-war efforts in South Florida have reduced the flow of marijuana there to a trickle, marijuana is still an ever-spreading drugs plague that is poisoning more and more of our children every day. This is shown by the seventy thousand beds we have to set aside annually for treating children with the marijuana habit. These poor little addicts simply tear at your heart with—

Dr. Nuthatch: Addicts?! What do you mean, marijuana addicts?

Dr. Turnip: Marijuana's addictive now, Gabe. I know you were too high-and-mighty to go to the preconference strategy session where Bob Alcoa worked this out,

but we're saying marijuana's addictive now. One-to-one correspondence with heroin. If



UPI

TEXAS KIDS GET A CHANCE WITH FAT FEDERAL GRANT

Parents-power advocate H. Gross Pro, billionaire chairman of Texans' War on That Stuff, said the substance situation in his state was "horrendous." H. Gross Pro accepted a \$250,000 grant from the federal REACTION poverty program, personally delivered by First Lady Nancy Reagan at a three-day Dallas meeting of Texans' War on That Stuff and the U.S. Council on Marihuana Et Cetera (CMEC).

H. Gross Pro said the money would be used to combat drug-, substance- and alcohol-use/abuse-type behavior in Texas: "Now our parents can afford to hire the best lawyers in the Lone Star State," said H. Gross Pro, "to draft even tougher laws against drugs paraphernalia and in favor of unlimited wiretapping and an end to nose



UPI





AT LAST— A QUICK, CHEAP, EASY, SURE-FIRE MARIJUANA TEST

Think about it. You just have somebody blow up a green balloon and then you leak the air into a test tube with a blue fluid in it. If the fluid stays blue, everything's fine. But if it turns the same color as the balloon, then you can deny employment to your client, fire your client, pitch your client in solitary confinement, kick your client off a methadone program, send your client to an after-school treatment clinic, or at least, blackmail your client into giving you a good long blowjob.

No end to the wonderful things you can do with a POTLUCK Cannabis Indicator.

Of course, the POTLUCK Cannabis Indicator can't really tell if anyone's ever been near marijuana in their lives. The blue reagent fluid's sure to turn green if your client's been drinking tea or chewing breath mints. And you can make it turn green yourself just by warming it a few minutes in a mildly sweaty palm.

But that's an extra *prevention advantage* of the POTLUCK Cannabis Indicator! At last, for the first time the drug-abuse counselor is given *complete control* over the outcome of a marijuana-identification test. No longer do you have to rely on notoriously unreliable drug-abuse suspects to actually *smoke* the stuff on any given day. Once and for all the suspected drug abuser is forbidden to take refuge in denial, because each and every card is in the counselor's hand.

Send \$40 for product information to AJAX NOVELTIES AND SUBSTANCE-ABUSE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY, Suite 2391, 140 Pawtucket Blvd., Kalamazoo, MI

but we're saying marijuana's addictive now. One-to-one correspondence with heroin. If you get hooked on grass you're hooked for life, and the DAIC can give you all the therapy we like, whether you want it or not. That opens up twenty-three *million* new potential treatment slots for us, Gabe, at twelve thousand dollars per year per slot. Don't sneeze at it.

Dr. Nuthatch: Unacceptable. To do that, you have to throw out so much chapter and verse from the marijuana research literature—

Dr. Turnip: It's in the literature, Gabe. Reese Jones, Neal Benowitz 1976: They fed THC to a bunch of guys at Langley Porter for a month, and they got used to it within five days, and they had withdrawals when it was stopped. Tolerance and dependence, Gabe.

Dr. Nuthatch: My ass! It's a functional accommodation! Those boys were getting twenty-five milligrams of pure delta-9 every three hours, day and night, around the clock for thirty days! They *accommodated* it, they didn't *tolerate* it! That was shown by the abstinence reaction. They hardly had any withdrawals at all, and they were only *physical*, and they lasted less than a day and were not accompanied by any drug-craving or drug-seeking behavior. That's not even psychological dependence, you threshold-level underachiever, much less *addiction*!

Dr. Turnip: Don't be such a stodgy old reactionary, Gabe. It's nearly 1983, and you're still going by the old Rolleston Commission's definition of addiction from the '30s.

Marijuana Shown to Cause Crime and Sex Perversion

A doctor at the Concord Narcotics Farm in Arkansas said that marijuana is a "horrendous" cause of crime and sex perversion in American society. "The olden, long-ago notion that marijuana by itself does not specifically cause its addicts to engage in violent criminal conduct and sex perversion was premature, and must be deeply reassessed in view of this disturbing new scientific evidence," Dr. William Potluck, head of the National Institute on Self Abuse (NISA) said to a congressional appropriations committee the minute he heard about this new one.

against drugs paraphernalia and in favor of unlimited wiretapping and an end to posse comitatus. We're also lobbying the Austin legislators to set up compulsory long-term aftercare centers for suspected drugs abusers and trafficking terrorists. We'll have to line a lot of legislators' pockets with the long green to shove *that* one through, believe you me. So this federal money will fit right neat into the old kitty—nothing personal meant by that, Nancy."

The first lady, with 19-year-old REACTION administrator Angie Hamjob, then toured a "tough love" preventive-recovery facility in Kileen, run by Texans' War on

Dr. Nuthatch: What's the half-life of THC in the body? Do you know *that* much, Carleton?

Dr. Turnip: Well, delta-9 THC's about seventy-two hours. Eleven-hydroxy and 11-nor THC hang around in the spleen for a couple weeks, though.

Dr. Nuthatch: Right. As any pharmacologist could tell you, drugs with a half-life *longer* than thirty hours are nonaddictive. You *can't* develop physical dependence on drugs with prolonged retention times. Otherwise *vitamins* would be addictive, you imbecile.

Dr. Turnip: So what? So we just don't talk about THC's retention phase. Who's to know any better?

Dr. Nuthatch: But then how can it cause amotivational syndrome or damage chromosomes, or chronically reduce the immune response, if it hasn't got a prolonged

Proof that marijuana causes crime and sex perversion was invented, on a NISA grant, by Dr. Richmond Claybrain of the department of Whizz-Bang Statistics at Concord. By computer-correlating a sample group of 12,368 morphine and heroin addicts treated at the Concord Narcotics Farm between 1938 and 1954, Dr. Claybrain discovered that 99.02741 percent of them also had smoked marijuana at least once in their lives. Moreover, these marijuana-and-opiate abusers were 60 times likelier than nonabusers to have been arrested by the police in their lives, often for crimes of violence. And they were six to

That Stuff. Mrs. Reagan's eyes filled up prettily with tears as she learned that small children, some as young as three or four, are fingered for "tough love" therapy by the children of Texans' War on That Stuff parents, and are all accorded the very latest in aversive, reinforcing and systematic-desensitization techniques by volunteer behaviorists working for token salaries.

"The endangered American Christian child is like a teapot," Mrs. Reagan said. "You won't get a peep out of him until you make his bottom good and warm."

retention phase? It can *only* do all those things if it stays active in the blood and fat for weeks on end.

Dr. Turnip: Well, I'm not a pharmacologist, but—

Dr. Nuthatch: You're a *truck gardener*! A *florist*! You're going to pitch out amotivational syndrome, chromosome damage and immune system disruption—*my* myths, the ones *I* invented, *me*, Gabbriel Nuthatch—for your lousy little one-season "addiction" media scare. I'll see that you and Alcoa *fry* for this! That two-bit headshrinking quack will be lucky to get hired as a nut-house orderly after I'm through with him. And you, you redneck fertilizer salesman—

Dr. Turnip: Sticks and stones, Dr. Nuthatch. Sticks and stones.

Dr. Nuthatch: Assassin! Communist! Terrorist!

eight times more likely to have been arrested for crimes involving sexual prostitution, either as "hookers" or "pimps."

Dr. Claybrain had earlier proved on NISA grants that marijuana causes heroin, and cocaine is caused by marijuana also and causes heroin also all by itself even if it's not caused by marijuana. After he finishes his next NISA grant, which will show that marijuana causes Red Communism and race mixing, Dr. Claybrain will apply for a NISA grant to prove that marijuana causes long hair, promiscuity, venereal disease and insolence toward authority figures in adolescents.

THE COCAINE CONNECTION: FROM PLANT TO POWDER

HIGH TIMES

JUNE 1982

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HEROIN CHIC
**DON'T LET THEM
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A JUNKIE'S
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SNEAK PREVIEW
CONAN
THE BARBARIAN





STOP DOPES AT THEIR SOURCE

Published Monthly By DeFunct County Parents Up In Arms, Combatting Drug-Abuse-Type And Non-Christian Influences From Outside The Community All Across The Nation

\$1.50

JUNE 1982

"URA": NEW PERIL TO YOUR CHILD'S MENTAL HEALTH!

by Zoo Rooch,
DeFunct County PUIA exectrix

Parents' groups and legislators concerned with the latter-day rise in drug-abuse-type behavior among youth are beginning to take a long, hard look at Un-supervised Respiratory Activity (URA). Reports of young people indulging in URA began to crop up on the West Coast last year, and now incidents in Canada and north-eastern urban centers have sparked attention from health-control experts.

So it is only a matter of time before this new menace to the children and family units of DeFunct County will be brought here by persons from outside the community. Some cases have already been documented (see below). Now more than ever it is time to "draw the wagons in a circle" and lash back against those outside-the-community persons. But first we must learn what "URA" is, and how to recognize it in our children.

We were surprised and

shocked when we learned about URA, and even more surprised and shocked at the apparent negligence with which our voted-in legislators and federal health-control experts have heretofore treated it. Basically, URA consists of "oxygen abuse"—the intentional taking of too much air into the body system by breathing in a too-deep, too-rapid way. Some confirmed URA abusers even "heighten" their "highs" by blowing the air out of their lungs too forcefully with each exhalation. Doctors call the resulting medical condition "hyperventilation." In layman's terms, all this means is "too much ventilation"—the body system of your child is getting too much oxygen.

There are probably many different ways of achieving hyperventilation, but the way most often observed by health-control experts is by breathing. The children are taught by older children, or by people



Photos by Virginia Liberatore

from outside the community, how to breathe in special ways that give them an "oxygen overdose." These outside-the-community people do not care if a child blows his lungs up by too much URA, or falls victim to any of the other science-documented hazards (see below). It is up to the parents themselves, as DeFunct County Parents Up In Arms have always insisted, to both super-

vise their precious children's breath-by-breath behavior, and to vigorously take action against disagreeable, strange, or upsetting people from outside the community.

★ There will be a
Parents-Up-in-Arms meeting
Wed. July 15 at 7:00 at
the Last Exit Before
Freeway Church of God.
ALL MOMS & DADS WELCOME

KNOW YOUR ENEMY

GLOSSARY of special "slang" terms *your* child may "think they can get away with" when indulging in nasty URA habits!

gasp: A short breath, rapidly exhaled. After hyperventilating, URA abusers very commonly "gasp."

huff: A sharp intake of air into the lungs.

puff: A quick expulsion of air from the lungs.

choke: Difficulty in inhaling or exhaling.

yawn: An especially deep inhalation, commonly involving a transient, illusory sensation of "pleasure." One of the prime attractions of URA for children.

sneeze: A rapid, barklike exhalation of air through the nose.

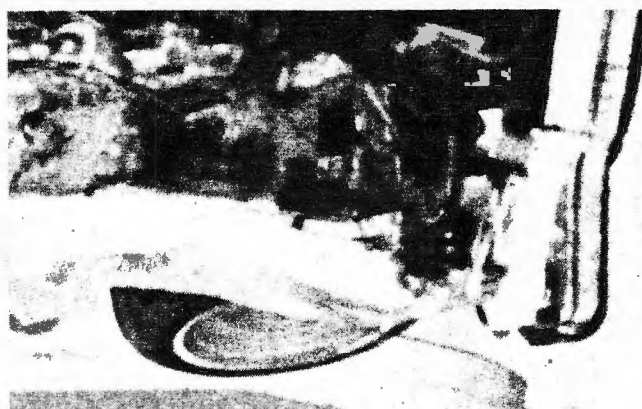
burp: A particularly revolting, usually audible, expulsion of air from the stomach, upward through the glottis. Some young URAers think it "smart" to intentionally bring on a "burp" by swallowing air.

farf: An expulsion of air from the lower intestinal tract *via* the sphincter, audible or inaudible, frequently conveying a noxious stench. Alternatively, a common youth term used to describe a member of DeFunct County Parents Up In Arms.

TELLTALE SIGNS to check to determine if *your* child is a URA abuser!

- ☐ **Rising and falling of the chest!** While the chests of children very often are seen to rise and fall in the ordinary course of events, this *can* lead to more extreme activity. "Where there's oxygen, fire usually follows."
- ☐ **Sullenness!** Inactivity, loss of interest in sports or work, hostility to the parent within the family unit, all are associated with URA abuse.
- ☐ **Enthusiasm!** Interest in matters not known or approved of within the family unit often prefigures URA abuse. Intense demonstrations of affection for the parent, too, may spring from secret guilt, or just be a way of "covering up."
- ☐ **Sleepiness!** URA abuse is known to put its devotees "on the nod," make them "blitzed out" and—worst of all—get them "fucked up."
- ☐ **Alertness!** URA abuse is known to make its devotees "really wired," put them "on a buzz" and—worst of all—get them "fucked up."
- ☐ **Disobedience!** URA "freaks" seem to develop a tendency to challenge the parents' authority within the family unit, refuse to toe the line, insist on thinking and acting on their own and sometimes—in especially extreme, drastic cases—express a self-destructive, irrational desire to leave the family unit entirely. This is a *sure sign* of URA!!!

If *your* child shows any one or all of these "telltale signs," you have real trouble on your hands. Don't wait another minute! Get help *now*! Send for our handsome 110-page spirit-duplicated book, "How To Run People You Don't Like Out Of Your Own Community." Only \$13.50 from DeFunct County Parents Up In Arms, POB 18976, Bizmuth Springs, Georgia 94792.



THE FACTS ABOUT OXYGEN ("O")

Deceptive in its seeming simplicity, oxygen ("O") is a molecule consisting of just two protons and two electrons. Yet there are literally *thousands of trillions* of oxygen molecules in every supercharged breath inhaled by someone practicing Unsupervised Respiratory Activity (URA). These molecules quickly pass through the lungs into the bloodstream, where they turn it *bright red*! Think of the goriest dead body you can imagine, with icky red blood flowing out of its wounds. Disgusting, right? But now just try to imagine the color of that blood if that person had been practicing URA just before death. Do you want *that* to happen to *your* child?

Of course, "O" has its defenders, who are forever claiming that because it has some supposedly effective medical uses, oxygen is "OK." Don't be taken in! There exists in this nation today a clandestine, tightly organized, surreptitious, conspiratorial, highly sophisticated, unimaginably wealthy and absolutely ruthless subculture of "O" profiteers, who are ready to distort the most fundamental principles of science and even reli-

gion to "make a buck." Close your ears to their self-serving propaganda! It's only a matter of time before scientists succeed in creating *synthetic oxygen*, which will then supplant "O's" old-fashioned, crude medical uses. It might be more expensive, but isn't it worth that sacrifice to put the "O" subculture out of business?

And in the last analysis, any attempted defense of oxygen always founders when the reality of "oxidation" is brought up. Yes, "oxidation"—that's plain old rust and corrosion to you and me, and it's caused by our "harmless" old friend oxygen, working on metal. Take a good, hard look at the car in this photo. If oxygen can do that to a '57 Chevvie, just think what it can do to *your* child's lungs!

To find out more of the hard facts about "O" which have been withheld from you for years—for example, about its unbelievably explosive properties—send for our 110-page spirit-duplicated book, "How To Run People You Don't Like Out Of Your Own Community." Only \$13.50 from DeFunct County Parents Up In Arms, POB 18976, Bizmuth Springs, Georgia 94792.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

There will be a massive burning of drug-oriented and other subversive literature on the front lawn of the Sanctified Blood of the Holy Redeemer Church on Saturday, July 10th at 10 A.M. Everyone welcome.

PUIA Chairman's Two-Fisted Youth Rescue Mission

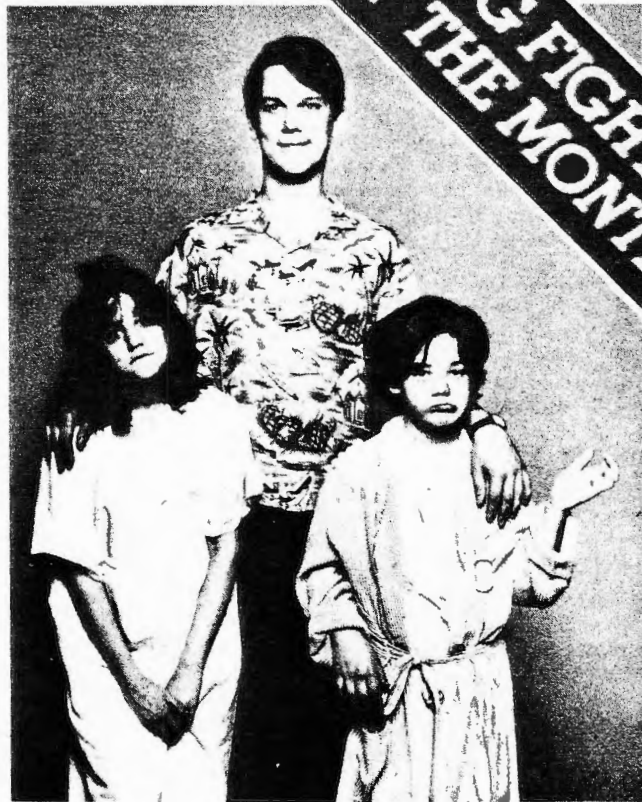
"WE SET THEM STRAIGHT!" is the motto of DeFunct County PUIA Chairman Elson Grifferth, shown here with two of his grateful charges: "We just detoxify and rehabilitate the dickens out of 'em!"

Elson Grifferth first got the drift of things in 1974 when his daughter Bonnie, then only 22 years old, linked up with a sinister, bizarre cult of deviant breathers called the Ayurvedas. At the time Bonnie was a straight-B student at Georgia State U in Bizmuth Springs, majoring in home economics, with nothing at all strange or different about her, or even exceptional. But when she began mingling with the Ayurvedas, who boast that their breath tricks can "change your perceptions," Elson began to sense a strange and disturbing difference in his daughter.

So subtly subversive were the Ayurvedas, though, that it was hard at first to pinpoint anything obviously wrong with Bonnie. Unlike other cults, the Ayurvedas didn't urge her to change her name, or to dress in some outlandish fashion, or to talk in heathen languages or to beg for money in the streets. Instead, Bonnie was allowed to stay in school, remain living in the Grifferth family unit and otherwise behave just as be-

fore—except for regular "breathing sessions" with the other Ayurveda cultists, where Elson had no idea what was going on. "She just went up there to this place every few nights," Elson recalls, "and when she came back, she said she 'felt better.' Well sir, I wasn't about to take *that* setting down!"

Unlike many other parents caught up in the family-destroying maelstrom of URA, Elson spent days in a crash program of studying up on the Ayurvedas' so-called breathing exercises. "I got a book from the library," he explains, "and looked up this mumbo-jumbo in it. It's really just one part of a whole big foreign-invented cult called Yoga, that looks at first like it's got a whole lot of spooky little gods to it, but when you get down to the bottom, why—it ain't got no god-damn God at all! You ever hear of such wicked foolishness? And they get it right to the kids first thing they leave home, or even before, if you don't watch out. I want to tell you, I went over blame near every page in



DRUG FIGHTER
OF THE MONTH

that library book, and I didn't see Jesus mentioned in it, not once! That's enough for me!"

Now that the full gravity of poor Bonnie's predicament was clear to Elson, he took quick, no-nonsense action. Although the child was still living at home, he had her taken by surprise, in the middle of the night, to a special "re-integration environment" by professional cult deprogrammer Ted

Hattrick. There for nearly two weeks, Hattrick and his assistants mounted a round-the-clock campaign to bring Bonnie to her senses.

Alas, URA had done its work on Bonnie's mind. After 106 hours of nonstop deprogramming, her oxygen-weakened personality disintegrated entirely, and Elson was forced to commit her to a private mental *continued on page 74*

PUIA'S 1982 "OXYGEN BURNOUT" POSTER CHILD



Deborah Mae Webster, 10 years old, of Mrs. Keith's fourth-grade class at Bizmuth Springs Elementary School, has been awarded a \$500 scholarship from DeFunct County Parents Up In Arms (PUIA). Deborah was chosen as PUIA's "Oxygen Burn-Out" poster child for 1982 after her appearance on NBC-TV's hour-long URA special, "Reading, Writing and Deep Breathing." Her portrayal of a vegged-out automaton was so heartrendingly effective that she was invited by Rep. Tommy Joe-Bob Ledbetter (D-DeFunct) to appear at a special hearing of the House of Representatives Select Committee on Self Abuse and Control in Washington, D.C.! There, Debbie Mae's word-for-word recital, from memory, of a magazine article titled "Mystic Breath Secrets of the Ayurveda," resulted in a ban of all Yoga literature from the school libraries of six states!

"Don't you turn into an oxygen burnout!" Deborah Mae reminds all her little friends out there. "Remember, oxygen is one of the single most volatile, highly combustible substances in nature! Don't let it burn up your brain cells like it did *mine*!"

Deborah Mae Webster plans to use her \$500 PUIA scholarship toward her future enrollment in the Diane Linkletter Memorial School of Aviation.

MEDIA CLEAN-UP PROJECT

DeFunct County's "Media Cleanup" Target For September: NBC-TV's SCTV

As usual, participants in September's "Media Cleanup" form-letter project are reminded to put their own names at the end of the letter, where it says here, "Signature." That is, you shouldn't even write in the word "Signature" at all, but leave it out entirely, after you've hand-copied the rest of the letter, and replace it with your own name. That is, don't write in the words "your own name" instead of "Signature," but write in your first and last names, like it says on your driver's license. No, don't write in "your first and last names, etc.," but pretend like you were signing a check, see, and hand-write whatever your name is. It's all really very simple, if you just take a while to figure it out. This month's "Media Cleanup" letter goes to:

Mr. Grant Tinker
President, NBC-TV
20 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York City, New York 10027

Dear Mr. Tinker:

I just cried and cried when I saw on your "SCTV" TV show where one time there was Bob and Doug McKenzie, and they was smoking marijuana, and the police came, and in your script you "mocked drug law enforcement and glorified the drugs culture," just like it says in the Drug Enforcement Administration's pending Model Drug Paraphernalia (P-A-R-A-P-H-E-R-N-A-L-I-A) Act, HRS187-A2. I hope when this good Act wins, you and all those hippy bums are put in jail, or may be just a big court case and bad publicity is good enough. I and no one in my home and family unit am buying Jordache Jeans, Kimberly Clark Products, Hyatt House Regency Hotels, or the United States Marine Corps, who would sponser such garbage trash.

Let's have enough of this garbage trash on our TVs, coming into our home and family units! I say bring back "Untouchables," and respect for law enforcement real men!

Yours Truly,

Signature

PUIA CHAIRMAN continued from page 73

hospital. Years of electroconvulsive shock therapy and massive Thorazine treatment followed. But now, at 28, Bonnie is back home at last—a stabilized, loving, Church-going personality, marred only by a morbid fear of electricity and a barely noticeable touch of tardive dyskinesia. "The only drugs I do are what the doctor prethcribes," Bonnie smiles blissfully. "Dad sees to that, all right."

In the meantime, Elson hasn't been cooling his heels. In 1976, he gave up his \$17,500-per-year job as a spot welder to form DeFunct County Parents Up In Arms (PUIA). As a result of this selfless dedication, PUIA now employs full-time a staff of six secretaries to open mail from concerned

parents around the country, gathering cash donations often topping \$30,000 per year!

The major push came last year, when Elson's vigorous petition-signing campaigns brought PUIA to the attention of Washington congressman Tommy Joe-Bob Ledbetter (D.-DeFunct). The colorful, tough-talking Grand Kleagle emeritus of the Bismuth Springs chapter of the Grand Invisible Empire, Rep. Ledbetter enjoys long-standing ties with the FBI and other top Justice Department agencies. "It was Tommy Joe-Bob introduced me to Nancy Reagan herself," reveals Elson. "We all can just spend hours on end talking about ways to work up new breath-control legislation. Yes sir, there's bound to be a glorious reckoning by and by—and sooner than you think, too!"

ABUSE UPDATE

Youth Cautioned On "O" Abuse



"HOW KIDS GET HOOKED!" A Tucson House spokesman Kevin McAnniny graphically shows how infants are conditioned from birth to ingest highly flammable oxygen.

NEW YORK CITY, AP—"Why are kids these days blowing their lungs up with air?" asks Kevin McAnniny, spokesman for the famous East Village detox-and-rehab center, Tucson House. "I'll tell you why. They're programmed to do it by very, very shady, very insidious promoters of thinly disguised oxygen paraphernalia." Holding up a baby bottle, McAnniny sprinkled some of the milk out through the nipple and said, "Look how when the baby drinks the milk, the area where the milk was fills up with air. That air is oxygen, plain and simple. The more milk the baby drinks from this bottle, the more oxygen he's going to get in his belly. This bottle is a gimmick for getting air right down into the kid's kishkas. Can you imagine that? At Tucson House I've seen this happen time and again. The babies get sick. You can hear the oxygen bubbles rumbling in their bellies. Usually they vomit! It's not a pretty sight. This type bottle thing here is sold in just about every drugstore in my neighborhood. And they wonder why kids get into oxygen abuse!"

While McAnniny retired, Tucson House coordinator Dr. Mitch Rosenthug described the public hazards posed by oxygen abusers. "For these people it's no game," he warned. "They physically have to have that air, all the time. Don't get between them and their air. These guys will kill for a single breath of air—kill you, kill me, kill their own mothers and fathers—it doesn't matter, they've got to have that air. You see it worst in kids. What do they know about air? They'll breathe anything—subway steam, Third Avenue diesel exhaust, school eraser chalk—they don't know or care where it comes from. Listen, it's all over the place. On the way to Tucson House just today, I saw a bunch of schoolkids breathing right next to those big Con Ed smokestacks over by Stuyvesant Town, and they didn't even..."



"OXYGEN KILLED THIS CHICKEN!" Dr. Gabbaiel Nuthatch displays body of test chicken used to determine the effects of acute oxygen withdrawal syndrome. Chicken, placed in vacuum cleaner, expired after less than three minutes of enforced oxygen abstinence. "Most addictive substance known to science," concludes Nuthatch.

NISA SEES THE LIGHT

By Peggy Mennsch

In years past, Unsupervised Respiratory Activity (URA) was not a source of great concern by federal health-control experts. Not long ago, even the director of the National Institute on Self Abuse (NISA) could get away with claiming, as Dr. Robert Alcoa did in 1976, that "while NISA will

keep URA on a back burner, so to speak, graver[sic] concerns like widespread environmental contamination by PCBs and other sick-making industrial agents would be more appropriate as foci of investigation by federal health-control experts."

Of course, we all know what

happened to Dr. Alcoa. After his good friend and fellow "oxygen softliner" Dr. Peter Burn, special White House hanger-on, was caught sharing an oxygen mask with a cute stewardess, Dr. Alcoa was bounced straight out of the public trough. In fairness, though, it should be noted that Dr. Alcoa subsequently—rapidly, in fact—became one of the country's foremost advocates of strict breath control. "These kids who are into URA don't just breathe," he recently told *Good Morning, America* on numerous occasions, "they suck the air deep, deep, deep into the lungs. God only knows what difference that makes, but I'm prepared to speculate before any congressional committee that might give me another job that the long-term effects will be horrendous! Simply horrendous!"

Dr. Alcoa's successor at NISA, Dr. William Potluck, emphatically expresses high hopes that substantive evidence that oxygen kills will emerge from NISA research in the very near future, or at least within the next few generations. "We have already determined that possibly every single person who was breathing oxygen between 1839 and 1863 is dead today," Dr. Potluck gravely informed the House Select Committee on Self Abuse and Control last July. "We are virtually 100 percent sure of this, after an exhaustive and expensive NISA review of the activity of known breathers during that period. These are

deeply disturbing new statistics. While more research funds are needed to establish a direct causal link between respiration and mortality, NISA is more than willing to adopt any official posture on this question that will save me from going the way of Dr. Alcoa."

Meanwhile, laboratory proof of URA's harmfulness mounts daily. At Colombia University, Dr. Gabbaiel Nuthatch has forced compressed oxygen directly into the testicles of lab monkeys, and discovered that they afterward showed no interest at all in heated monkey-females. "And they say air is harmless!" Nuthatch joked grimly to me afterward. Most disturbingly, for days after the experiment the chimps exhibited grossly dysfunctional behavior patterns—clutching their genitals, rolling and writhing about aimlessly and showing unprovoked fear and hostility any time Dr. Nuthatch approached their cages. This pattern Dr. Nuthatch has dubbed "awholesome behavior syndrome," and he says he can perceive it in teenagers everywhere nowadays. Even in his sleep.

Critics, some even within NISA itself, have faulted Dr. Nuthatch's methodology on occasion. However, scores of NISA researchers are currently testing such promising hypotheses as the notions that URA causes impotence and satyriasis in men, frigidity and nymphomania in women, absolute infertility in both sexes and birth defects.

KIDS!

**WIN
DESPERATELY-
NEEDED
PARENTAL
APPROVAL AND
\$\$\$ IN YOUR
SPARE TIME!**



Now DeFunct County Parents Up In Arms can help you allay your parents' fear and resentment of your adolescence, get their solid attention and reduce the frequency of beatings in your family unit. Just enlist in PUIA's "Children's Crusade Against Bad" program! As an official Child Crusader (ages 5-32 inclusive), here's what you get:

100-percent polystyrene badge showing Holy Cross (Menorah design also available). Comes in superb leatherette carrying case with convincing-looking ID-type card. Watch the surprised expressions on the faces of your drug-abusing pals when you bust 'em with this baby, and report 'em to the principal!

200 copies of DeFunct County PUIA's special 110-page spirit-duplicated book entitled, *How to Run People You Don't Like out of Your Own Community*. You just sell 'em door-to-door for \$13.50 each, send \$10 per copy sold to DeFunct PUIA, and keep the rest! Any unsold copies after 1 month will only cost you \$5 apiece, on a special Child Crusader discount!

Enlist now in PUIA's "Children's Crusade Against Bad"! The longer you put it off, the more intolerable your precious home and family unit situation is likely to get. Send just \$2.50 registration fee to DeFunct County Parents Up In Arms, POB 18976, Bizmuth Springs, Georgia 94792.

DRUG ABUSE UPDATE

NUMBER 4

FROM THE
FAMILIES IN ACTION DRUG INFORMATION CENTER

MARCH 1983

DRUG USE AND EFFECTS

ALCOHOL

REHABILITATION CENTERS TREAT ENTIRE FAMILY

Alcohol rehabilitation centers are adopting a new form of therapy—treating the whole family. Counselors claim success with this strategy, but say it's not a panacea for all cases of alcoholism.

Dr. Peter Steinglass, professor of psychiatry and director of family-therapy training at George Washington University School of Medicine says, "It's important to establish a cautionary tone, though my own feeling about the use of family therapy is that it's definitely the wave of the future. All the studies thus far have displayed great enthusiasm for the continued use of family therapy." (NYT 12/8/82.)

MODERATE DRINKING MAY HARM FETUS

A recent report entitled "Alternative Dietary Practices and Nutritional Abuses in Pregnancy" warns pregnant women that no amount of alcohol consumption is safe for the fetus. A committee of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council prepared the report.

Alcohol is a "decided hazard to the unborn child and may be one of the most frequent causes of mental deficiency and developmental delays."

Women who drink two to four drinks a day in early pregnancy can produce babies with abnormal growth and development. Even those whose alcohol consumption is low but who occasionally drink a lot (5 or more drinks) can produce babies with brain damage. These effects can occur before the mother realizes she is pregnant.

The committee urges pregnant women and those not doing anything to avoid pregnancy not only to avoid excessive drinking, but to refrain from all alcohol intake. (NYT 12/8/82)

DRINKERS CAN FEEL TIP- SY WITHOUT ALCOHOL

How a person feels after he takes a drink is a combination of his psychological beliefs about alcohol and the physical effects. If someone feels that drinking will make him silly and lightheaded, that is the way he will usually feel, even if the drink contains no alcohol.

Support for this idea was confirmed in a survey of alcoholism studies done by the American Psychological Association.

Such expectations may also affect sexual inhibitions and aggressiveness, according to laboratory experiments done at the University of Washington by clinical psychologist G. Alan Marlatt. Men became more sexually aroused and more aggressive after drinking tonic water they thought contained vodka than when they drank a combination of vodka and tonic water that they thought contained no vodka. (AJ/AP 12/15/82)

YOU CAN FLUNK DRIV- ING TEST EVEN THOUGH YOU'RE NOT LEGALLY DRUNK

Can you drive as well after a couple of drinks as you can sober? Do you think the new drunk-driving laws some states are passing are too conservative? Dr. Joseph A. Pursch, a member of President Reagan's Commission on Drunk Driving, decided to test these two notions personally by taking a driving skill test before and after drinking.

At 52 years of age, Dr. Pursch is 5'11" tall and weighs 150 pounds. He first took the driving skill test sober, knocking over 24 cones. Over the next two hours, he consumed six drinks of Scotch, forcing himself to continue drinking after his third. Although his blood alcohol content reached only .07 percent (the legal intoxication level is .10 percent), "on the finger-to-nose test, I missed my nose consistently." He was unable to walk steadily and in the driving skill test he knocked over 35 cones. He said he knew he was impaired and started out driving slowly to compensate for his decreased control, but for some reason he suddenly began to speed up.

Dr. Pursch concluded, "Regardless of how well you think you'll do, regardless of whether you slow down or speed up to compensate for the effects of drink-

ing—you'll do worse. It's clear to me that drinking and driving is unsafe at any speed." (LAT 7/22/82)

ALCOHOLISM AMONG ELDERLY MORE PREVALENT THAN ORIGINALLY THOUGHT

Previous estimates indicate that from two to eleven percent of the elderly suffer from alcoholism. A recent Vancouver, Washington, survey of 580 people over the age of 55 reveals that fifteen percent were heavy drinkers. Barbara Skorney, project director of Senior Alcohol Services which sponsored the survey, said that twenty-one percent of those "ages 55 through 59 drank daily, as did 20 percent of those 60 through 64, 19 percent 65 through 69 and 12 percent of those over 70." Because older Americans are mostly retired, living alone and isolated from their families, their alcoholism often goes undetected. (AC 11/23/82)

YOUNG MAN COM- ATOSE, BRAIN- DAMAGED AFTER ALCOHOL-RELATED MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT

Twenty-three-year-old Michael Hucko was critically injured when his motorcycle crashed into a highway dividing wall in San Diego, California. He suffered such massive brain damage surgeons had to remove the left front lobe of his brain.

Ten minutes before the accident, police had stopped him for speeding. Tests taken after he was admitted to the hospital showed he had been drinking.

He has been in a coma ever since the April 24 accident. He responds in minimal ways to voice commands, especially from his parents. His condition has stabilized enough to move him back to his home state of New York, where he faces further hospitalization and intensive rehabilitation. Physicians say "the chances of his regaining awareness are very slim." (NYT 12/5/82)

COCAINE

FREE BASING VERSUS INTRAVENOUS COCAINE

In a controlled laboratory experiment,

DRUG ABUSE UPDATE

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AC—Atlanta Constitution

AJ—Atlanta Journal

AJC—Atlanta Journal-Constitution

AN—ADAMAHA News

AP—Associated Press Wire Service

CPET—Clinical Pharmacology and Exp. Therapeutics

CT—Chicago Tribune

L—Life

LAT—Los Angeles Times

LHJ—Ladies Home Journal

LM—Listen Magazine

MM—Mademoiselle Magazine

MT—Medical Tribune

NJJP—New Jersey Journal of Pharmacy

NYT—New York Times

PPH—Portland Press Herald

R—Reuters

UPI—United Press International Wire Service

USAT—USA Today

USNR—U.S. News and World Report

WP—Washington Post

WSJ—Wall Street Journal

NIDA'S 30 SECOND TV SPOTS

In May, watch out for a truly fine series of 30-second television "commercials" that will emphasize the health hazards of marijuana to youngsters. The campaign slogan, "It's a fact . . . pot hurts!" is directed to a target audience of 8 to 13-year-olds. The spots feature kids talking to kids in their own language.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse has prepared the television spots and deserves our collective thanks for a superb job. Moreover, the Institute is reaching out to parent groups and other organizations to share in this educational campaign.

To participate, gather together the parent groups in your state. Link up with your Single State Agency Director and your State Prevention Coordinator, as well as any other drug prevention groups in your state that are active and effective. The more groups, the better . . . if there were ever a case where numbers mean strength, this is it!

The Institute will send as many sets of the commercials to each state as you request. At the end of each spot, a tag line tells the viewer to write to Washington for more information.

If you prefer, you can order sets that are blank at the end so that each group in your state can feature its own tag line. The more groups that decide to participate in your state, the more clout you'll have with your television stations. Ask them to devote a major share of their public service time to this campaign. And remember, if you give them 50 sets of commercials with 50 different tag lines, the stations will have to air them at least 50 times to acquaint the community with the vast number of resources it has for help.

The Institute is printing materials for those who write Washington for more information. In addition, each state will receive 5,000 of these packets to distribute among participating groups so you'll have something to send your inquirers.

Obviously, there is a certain amount of planning and coordination to be done, so get to work. Once you've networked your state, the person to call at the Institute is Cecille Scott, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Communications Services Branch, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville MD 20857. You can reach her at 301-443-1124.

GUEST EDITORIAL: TEEN ALCOHOL USE A GROWING THREAT

Those of us drawn together by a common concern about juvenile drug use eventually have to confront the fact that the drug of greatest abuse is alcohol. In spite of the fact that Texas raised the legal drinking age to 19 two years ago, alcohol use among high school seniors is almost universal. While no local polls have been taken, national polls, as well as one in Houston-Galveston, consistently show that more than 90 percent of seniors drink.

More alarming is the amount they drink . . . and the fact that they're learning to handle alcohol at the same time they're learning to handle automobiles. While the death rate for all other age groups in the United States is decreasing, the teenage-young adult death rate is increasing.

At a recent drug seminar in Dallas, Dr. Carlton Turner, White House policy advisor on drugs and alcohol, explained the dangers of the growing trend to combine alcohol and marijuana. THC, the chemical that produces the "high" in marijuana, is the same chemical used to repress nausea in cancer chemotherapy patients. Combined with alcohol, THC again suppresses the vomit reflex, enabling the user to consume far greater quantities of alcohol. The two resultant health hazards: alcohol toxicity, which in extreme cases can cause death from alcohol overdoses, and increased

teenage alcoholism.

Ed Leach, national director for the Palmer Drug Abuse Program, put it bluntly: "A 12-year-old can become an alcoholic in three to six months. When children start using drugs at 8, 9, 10, 11, they don't stand a snowball's chance in hell. Ten to 20 percent of this generation will be lost."

Both Turner and Leach noted that teenage alcoholics will never be able to drink successfully. Whether we as individuals espouse moderation or abstinence, we all know that alcohol is the lubricant for many adult traditions and customs. We're talking now about a generation of Americans who will never be able to handle a beer while watching a football game on TV, will never be able to toast with champagne at a wedding, will never be able to drink a glass of wine at a festive dinner.

The National Institute of Independent Insurers, the Nation Pharmaceutical Association and the National Soft Drink Bottlers Association are all developing programs to educate the public about drug and alcohol use. Coastal Bend Families in Action has voted to mount a campaign in March to educate the public about the drugs-drinking-driving menace.

Ella Prichard, President
Coastal Bend Families in Action
Corpus Christi, Texas

six healthy male volunteer subjects smoked free base cocaine and later received intravenous injections of the drug. The effects of both methods of administration were then compared.

The paid subjects had a mean age of 26. All had a history of previous cocaine use which put them into the category of "recreational users."

The subjects inhaled 50 milligrams of cocaine free base at 30-second intervals over a five minute period. This induced the same psychological and cardiovascular effects as an intravenous dose of 20 milligrams of cocaine over a one-minute period. The five researchers from the University of North Carolina School of Medicine and the Research Triangle Institute reported their results in the October, 1982, issue of Clinical Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics. "Cocaine free base inhaled induced psychological and cardiovascular effects similar to, or slightly more intense and pleasurable than, the effects of 20 mg of cocaine HC1 (18 mg of cocaine base) taken intravenously by the same subjects and also induced a slightly more intense craving for another dose." (CPET 10/82)

NEW YORK COCAINE USE SO WIDESPREAD IT DETERS PROSECUTION

Bronx District Attorney Mario Merola says that the use of cocaine is so widespread and profitable in New York City that many middle-class people have been drawn into its illegal distribution. New York's citywide narcotics prosecutor, Sterling Johnson, Jr., says "\$100 million is considered junk change" in Mahattan's Lower East Side. Police officials say that "support for vigorous prosecution has been sharply eroded" because of the widespread use of cocaine.

The Times interviewed one cocaine dealer "who said he was the No. 2 man in his organization until his arrest." He described how he became a drug dealer: "He said a major drug dealer brought him in one day and said: 'You're spending a lot of money to get high. Work for me and get drugs as your salary.'"

"It was a perfect opportunity for me," the man said. "I could get high free. I decided to take the job because I was getting violently sick. I could not sleep. I was vomiting all the time. I had severe headaches. I realized I was going down the tubes. I was brought as a whip. I had a master's degree. And I was hooked."

"The dealer said he soon was supervising a staff of 20, mostly teenagers who earned \$100 a day for steering people to his drug operation or for making sure the apartments he ran for drug sales were kept supplied. The dealer, who was on welfare, said he earned \$3,000 a week tax-free." (NYT 12/13/82)

HEROIN

STREET SUBSTITUTE, CALLED "LOADS," GAIN-

ING POPULARITY

Two prescription drug tablets taken together are becoming a popular but hazardous substitute for heroin in the New York area. Called "Loads," the two tablets sell on the street for \$8 to \$10, compared to a dose of heroin which costs a minimum of \$25.

The two drugs are glutethimide, a hypnotic sedative under the brand name of Doriden, and a pain-killing tablet which contains codeine. Both drugs are safe when taken individually. But taken in combination, they can severely depress the nervous system. In Essex County, New Jersey, twenty-nine deaths in 1980 and 1981 were attributed to this drug combination. (NYT 12/12/82)

INHALANTS

1.5 MILLION WHO SNIFF ARE TAKING CHANCES

The National Institute on Drug Abuse warns that the 1.5 million Americans who sniff spray paints, paint thinners and glue to get high are exposing themselves to grave dangers. Impairment of vision and muscle control are among the hazards. Each year more than 100 people die from the effects of inhaling these substances. (USNWP 11/1/82)

L.S.D.

EX-INMATES GRANTED HEARING ON L.S.D. EXPERIMENT CASE

U.S. District Judge Richard Freeman ordered a hearing for three ex-prisoners of the Atlanta penitentiary who say the government failed to properly oversee an L.S.D. experiment they took part in. These former inmates still suffer hallucinations, flashbacks and paranoia after more than twenty years. They say these symptoms result from their participation in the Central Intelligence Agency-sponsored experiment.

The men were used as human guinea pigs in experiments designed to discover a cure for schizophrenia and other mental disorders. Their lawsuit is now 2 years old. (AC 1/7/83)

2,000 L.S.D. STAMPS SHOWING "PEANUTS" CHARACTER, "WOODSTOCK" CONFISCATED IN FT. LAUDERDALE

Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, police arrested two men for selling L.S.D. stamps. The stamps, selling at \$5.00 each, were half the size of a regular postage stamp and were imprinted with the "Peanuts" character, "Woodstock." Each stamp contains enough L.S.D. "to keep a child blitzed for about 12 hours," says Lt. Vincent Corrao of Pompano Beach.

Police confiscated some 2,000 stamps from the two men. (NYT/AP 2/6/83)

MARIJUANA

POT DAMAGES BODY'S IMMUNE SYSTEM

About half the white blood cells in the body's immune system are called lymphocytes. Some seventy percent of these are called T-lymphocytes. The T-lymphocytes divide very rapidly when the human body is invaded by viruses of all kinds and by cancer cells. Their ability to multiply quickly is essential to the body's ability to fight disease. Recently, a study of lymphocytes was conducted by Dr. Gabriel Nahas and Dr. Nicole Suciu-Foca of Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. Their research confirms other studies on the way marijuana affects the immune system. On average, the T-lymphocytes' ability to fight viruses was reduced by forty-four percent in healthy pot smoking subjects.

The other 30 percent of the lymphocytes in the immune system are called "B's." These cells attack with antibodies, germ-fighting chemicals that they produce. Antibodies neutralize poisons given off by bacteria which invade the body. Dr. Nahas and his Columbia University colleague, Dr. Elliot Osserman, studied marijuana's effects on the B's. During the time the research subjects smoked pot, their production dropped very low. But what surprised the researchers was that their antibody production did not return to normal during the five weeks they were observed after they stopped smoking pot. (LM 12/82)

MARIJUANA SMOKERS BEGINNING TO WORRY

"Pot smokers are notoriously paranoid. Now, suggests the new research, they may have reason to be." Thus concludes Mademoiselle Magazine in an article on marijuana which discusses the National Academy of Sciences' report entitled "Marijuana and Health." The Academy's report summarizes marijuana's effects on the lungs, reproductive system and brain.

Mademoiselle interviews former pot smokers to find out why they quit and concludes: "Unless and until new research comes on the scene, it looks as though getting stoned . . . which used to be a refuge from the hassles of everyday life . . . is going to mean one more hassled decision to be made." (MM 11/82)

QUAALUDES

UNITED STATES FACING QUAALUDE EPIDEMIC

Dr. Charles V. Wetli, deputy chief medical examiner for Dade County, Florida, reports in the Journal of the American Medical Association that there is a national epidemic of abuse of methaqualone, or quaaludes. The pattern of quaalude fatalities has changed in the

past decade from overdoses to traumatic deaths such as suicides, motor vehicle accidents, murders and other types of accidents. Blood tests on fatal quaalude-related accident or suicide victims showed methaqualone levels that were six times higher than the prescribed dosage.

The increase in quaalude abuse is linked to large-scale smuggling of the drug from South America and to the appearance of "stress clinics," where quaaludes are prescribed for no legitimate medical reasons. (AC/CT 2/8/83)

TOBACCO

TOBACCO SMOKING DISRUPTS BODY'S IM- MUNE SYSTEM

Cigarette smokers have abnormal numbers of T-lymphocytes, the key ingredients in the body's disease-fighting immune system. When a person quits smoking this condition is reversed, said researchers from Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School and Ortho Pharmaceuticals of Raritan, New Jersey. (AC 12/21/82)

LUNG CANCER DEATHS TO SURGE THIS YEAR

Lung cancer will kill 117,000 Americans this year says the American Cancer Society, 6,000 more than last year. The Society predicts 135,000 new cases of lung cancer will be diagnosed this year. Cigarette smoking causes more than 3/4 of all lung cancer deaths, making smoking the number-one cause of preventable death in the nation. (AC 1/14/83)

NINETEEN MILLION KICK HABIT TEMPORARILY DURING GREAT AMERICAN SMOKEOUT

November's Great American Smokeout prompted some nineteen million Americans to quit smoking for a twenty-four-hour period. According to the American Cancer Society, however, about thirty-seven million others kept on smoking. These figures were based on random telephone calls to homes across the country. Forty-one percent of women and thirty-two percent of the men contacted said they were trying to stop smoking during the twenty-four hour period.

The Smokeout began on a small scale in 1974, when Lynn Smith, publisher of the Monticello Times in Minnesota, urged subscribers to stop smoking. (AJ/UPI 11/19/82)

CIGARETTE SMOKE HARMS FETUS EVEN IF MOTHER DOES NOT SMOKE

The chemical thiocyanate, a by-product of tobacco smoke, has been found in blood samples taken from umbilical cords at the time of birth. This chemical is believed to be harmful to the fetus.

A research team headed by Dr. Paul M. Kuhnert, assistant professor of reproductive biology at Case Western Reserve University, studied three groups of pregnant women: one group smoked; another group did not smoke but their husbands or some other person in their home did; and the third group was not exposed to cigarette smoke at home.

The researchers concluded that "tobacco smoking by other members in the home of a mother who does not smoke exposed the fetus to a measurable increase in at least one metabolic byproduct of tobacco smoke, thiocyanate."

The study's results were published in the December issue of the American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology in an article entitled "Maternal Passive Smoking and Fetal Thiocyanate Levels." (AC/AP 1/20/83)

OTHER DRUGS

UNITED NATIONS WARNS OF GLOBAL DRUG ABUSE

The International Narcotics Control Board expressed grave concern about the growth of drug abuse throughout the world. In its recently-released report, the United Nations agency stated that global drug abuse was "breeding violent crime and threatening political stability." The report singled out Peru and Bolivia for the vast amount of cocaine produced in those countries, but praised Turkey and Mexico for their attempts to halt the cultivation of opium poppies from which heroin is made. Afghanistan, on the other hand, was cited as a major source of opium poppy production. Its borders adjacent to Pakistan are dotted with illicit laboratories where heroin is refined. (AJC 1/30/83, NYT 1/30/83)

OVER THE COUNTER AND PRESCRIPTION DRUGS HARMFUL TO DRIVERS

After alcohol, prescription drugs are most frequently implicated in traffic accidents, according to a National Highway Traffic Safety Administration study. Some of the blame for this can be attributed to physicians who do not warn their patients about side effects. On the other hand, patients often do not take medication as prescribed.

According to research by the American Pharmaceutical Association, between thirty and ninety percent of those taking medication do so incorrectly. This holds true for over-the-counter medicines as well.

Tranquilizers, painkilling drugs, drugs for allergies and colds, eye drops and medications taken for heart and blood pressure abnormalities can all cause side effects that may impair driving skills.

Experts advise people to inform their doctors of all medications they are taking, to ask their doctor or pharmacist about possible side effects, to compare ingredients of over-the-counter drugs

and to take the first dose of a new medication in a place where they won't be a hazard to themselves or to others if they experience an adverse reaction. (LHJ 11/82)

DRUGS AND COSTS

AMERICA'S DRUG TRADE IS BIG BUSINESS; POSES SERIOUS THREAT TO NA- TION'S SAFETY, HEALTH

In a letter to the Washington Post, William van Raab, Commissioner of Customs, writes that drug smugglers require "the same support any legitimate business needs: attorneys, bankers, realtors, accountants, and other similar professionals and middlemen." The smuggler's need for capital is similar to, and sometimes exceeds, that of big corporations.

The drug business does not exist in a vacuum, he says, but side by side with legitimate business. The dealer "buys cars, real estate, boats, airplanes and other big-ticket items" ... all with cash. The businessman "who doesn't hear alarm bells when a customer pays for a product or service with large amounts of cash ... is morally as corrupt as the drug pusher on the street."

"Whose business is the drug trade?" Commissioner van Raab asks. "Is it the business only of the many federal and local law enforcement officers who risk their lives daily to free our country of drugs? Is it the business of the real estate broker or Wall Street businessman who closes a million-dollar deal in cash? Or is it the business of a bank teller or car salesman who sees that one unusual transaction that just doesn't seem right?" (WP 1/8/83)

DRUGS AND PRODUC- TION, CULTIVA- TION

IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT IT'S LEGAL, IL- LEGAL ALCOHOL PRO- DUCTION ON RISE

The making of illegal "moonshine" whiskey has increased dramatically over

the past 18 months throughout the United States according to law enforcement officials. In Virginia, for example, officials confiscated 158 stills (which produce the bootleg whiskey), up from 104 the previous year. Officials expect to find more than 200 this year. (USAT 12/8/82)

UNITED STATES ASSISTS WITH PARAQUAT SPRAYING

The United States has agreed to help foreign countries eradicate marijuana, poppy and cocoa fields with the herbicide paraquat after deciding the herbicide is not dangerous to those who smoke plants that have been sprayed. The decision to resume paraquat spraying came after the State Department released an environmental impact statement which concluded "that the benefits of using paraquat would outweigh the potential risks."

Moreover, the State Department has developed a sophisticated aerial sprayer to use on drug crops. The sprayer can be used from an altitude of one hundred and fifty feet to escape the gunfire of drug traffickers on the ground. After a study of the sprayer is completed, the Assistant Secretary of State, Dominick DiCarlo, will decide whether or not to offer the device to foreign countries. (WP 1/5/83, USAT 11/24/82)

DRUGS AND CRIME

ORGANIZED CRIME STILL FLOURISHES DESPITE CRACKDOWN

Three years ago the United States government intensified efforts to crack down on organized crime. In November, President Reagan announced that the efforts would be stepped up even more by assigning 1,000 new investigators and 200 more prosecutors to the crime battle. "We mean to end their profits, imprison their members and cripple their organizations," said the President.

The government has succeeded in reaching into the highest echelons of the underworld. Of the twenty-five top Mafia leaders in the country, fourteen have been indicted on such charges as obstruction of justice, narcotics, loan-sharking and bribery. Hundreds of other organized crime figures have been convicted.

In spite of these efforts, organized crime syndicates are very strong. Reportedly, one of the major problems they face is how to dispose of all of the money they make from their illegal activities. (AJC/CT 12/5/82)

DRUGS FUEL NATION'S CRIME WAVE

Of all of the crimes committed in the

United States in 1981, forty to sixty percent are drug-related, law enforcement and government officials told a conference sponsored by the Washington Journalism Center. Organized crime is responsible for the importation of ninety percent of the country's illegal drug flow.

Officials attribute the nation's crime wave to drugs, especially heroin and cocaine. They say Americans are losing faith in the government's ability to protect them and are turning to private security industries for protection.

William Webster, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Francis McMullen, acting director of the Drug Enforcement Administration; and Newman Flanagan, president of the National District Attorneys Association were among those who addressed the conference. (WP 1/30/83)

PRISONERS LINK ALCOHOL TO THEIR CRIMES

In a federal survey of 12,000 state prison inmates, nearly one-third said they had been drinking heavily just before committing the crimes for which they were imprisoned. Twenty percent said they were heavy daily drinkers the year preceding their crime.

The Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics, which made the 1979 study public in January, said that results showed an "alcohol problem of staggering size."

"Heavy drinking" was defined as eight cans of beer, seven four-ounce glasses of wine or nearly nine one-ounce shots of liquor. The heaviest drinkers were men, whites, Alaskan natives and American Indians, and those between eighteen and twenty-five years of age. Divorced prisoners and those who had jobs were more likely to be heavy drinkers than those who were married or unemployed. (AC/AP 1/31/83, NYT 1/31/83)

DRUGS AND ENTERTAINMENT

"TWILIGHT ZONE" CREWMAN WARNED OF DANGER

Special effects coordinator Paul Stewart said he warned director John Landis about the danger of placing explosives in a hut during the filming of "Twilight Zone." His warning was not heeded, however, and the explosives detonated, scattering debris that damaged a helicopter in flight causing it to crash. Actor Vic Morrow and two

children were killed in the accident. Morrow's daughters recently filed suit charging that drug or alcohol use may have contributed to the accident.

Stewart's statements appeared in a six-hundred page report prepared by the National Transportation-Safety Board. (AC/AP 12/2/82)

CABLE TV TOPS IN VIOLENCE

The National Coalition on Television Violence says cable TV has three times more violence than prime-time channels. The Coalition, which monitored Home Box Office, Showtime and the Movie Channel, tracks incidents of what it calls "interpersonal violence." This is defined as "the deliberate and hostile use of overt force, or the immediate and direct threat thereof by one individual, an agent, coercively against another individual, a victim."

Dr. George Gerbner, dean of the Annenberg School of Communications at the University of Pennsylvania, defended the cable TV industry by describing it as a "selectively used medium." He says cable movies aren't nearly as violent as Saturday morning cartoons youngsters see on prime-time channels which average 27 violent acts per hour compared to six on the networks during prime time. The Coalition's study counted 27.2 violent acts per hour on Showtime, 20.8 on Home Box Office, and 19.3 on the Movie Channel. (NYT 1/22/83)

TV CODES OF GOOD PRACTICE DISSOLVED

As a result of a federal court decision which removed the broadcasting industry's self-imposed limits on television commercials, the executive committee of the National Association of Broadcasters dissolved the Radio and Television Codes of Good Practice. The codes limited commercials on children's programs and prohibited advertising hard liquor and contraceptives. The ban on cigarette advertising, however, remains in place because it was decreed by Congress.

Edward O. Fritts, president of the association, said the board would create a special committee "to review the entire future of (broadcasting) industry self-regulation." (WP 11/24/82, AC/AP 1/6/83)

DRUGS AND EDUCATION

SUSPENSION OUT IN BATTLING TRUANCY

New approaches to handling students who skip class are increasing attendance in the nation's schools. In Houston, Texas, volunteers call parents

to tell them of their child's absence from school and to emphasize the importance of attendance. This plan increased the system-wide attendance from 87 to 96.3 percent.

Students who skip classes in Denver, Colorado, are sent to alternative schools which are geared more toward individual instruction. Andover, Massachusetts, students attend "in-house-suspension" classes.

The National Center for Education Statistics says, "The average daily United States school absentee rate was about 8 percent in 1979, compared with 6 to 7 percent today." (USAT 1/10/83)

ILLINOIS STUDENTS FINED FOR MISSING SCHOOL; TRUANCY DROPS DRAMATICALLY

Students who skip school in Arlington Heights, Illinois, on the other hand, can be fined \$500. A new ordinance allows judges to levy fines as a last-resort measure. Since passage of the ordinance, daily truancy at Arlington Heights High School has dropped from forty to six. (USAT 12/7/82)

SCHOOL BUS DRIVER CHANGES ROUTE; HEADS FOR POLICE STATION WHEN STUDENT RIDERS REFUSE TO QUIT SMOKING POT; COMMUNITY BEGINS DRUG PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

Students from Higgins Junior High School in Peabody, Massachusetts, ignored their school bus driver's orders to stop smoking marijuana on the bus. So their driver headed for the local police station. When they refused to say which kids had been violating the rules, the school suspended all passengers from bus riding for three days.

This incident stimulated school officials, kids and parents to begin developing drug and alcohol prevention programs in the school and surrounding community. (USAT 1/20/83)

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE TAKES STEPS TO TONE DOWN ITS REPUTATION AS A HARD-DRINKING SCHOOL

Joining two-thirds of the nation's colleges and universities, Dartmouth College has initiated an ambitious alcohol education program. It includes the "Road Show," a team of students "who visit dormitories and fraternities twice a week to present information about drinking and (try) to get students to think and talk about the use and abuse of alcohol."

A network of peer counselors, who have received special training, is available to students who have drinking problems. A new school policy mandates serving non-alcoholic beverages at social events for those who choose not to drink, and a popular student-operated nightclub serves no alcohol at all. (AJC 11/25/82)

DRUGS AND GOVERNMENT

JOHN BAKER; SON OF PRESIDENT'S CHIEF OF STAFF, JAMES BAKER; INDICTED ON CHARGES OF SELLING POT TO UNDERCOVER AGENT

An undercover narcotics investigation in Pearsall, Texas, resulted in the arrest of John C. Baker, 22, son of White House chief of staff James Baker III. The younger Baker was indicted on charges of selling more than one-quarter of an ounce of marijuana which is a second-degree felony. If convicted, he could face up to twenty years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. (AC/AP 12/16/82)

GEORGIA GOVERNOR CALLS UPON NATIONAL GUARD TO HELP STEM FLOW OF ILLEGAL DRUGS IN STATE

Before Governor George Busbee left office he ordered the National Guard to take an active role in Georgia's efforts to curtail the flow of illegal drugs. Under the new agreement, guardsmen manning aircraft and radar will report any suspicious activity to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. Busbee said the Guard's sophisticated cameras and radar equipment will help in locating fields of marijuana growing in the state and will also aid in tracking suspected drug-laden aircraft. (AC 11/19/82)

LAWS PERMITTING MORE ACTIVE ROLE FOR INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE IN DRUG FIGHT ARE MAKING A BIG DIFFERENCE

New laws allow the Internal Revenue Service a more active role in the battle against drug traffickers, and officers of the Service report some major successes. One law calls for levying a 50 percent tax on large amounts of cash carried by couriers who refuse to identify the owner of the money.

Other laws enacted this year require the revenue agency to share information with other federal agencies that are investigating people for criminal matters that are not tax-related.

During the past fiscal year, the agency has investigated some seven hundred high-ranking financiers, drug traffickers and others involved in laundering or providing financing for drug operations. (NYT/AP 12/21/82)

NUCLEAR-POWERED CRUISER PARTICIPATES IN DRUG BUST

The Pentagon announced that the Mississippi, a nuclear-powered guided-missile cruiser, became the first Navy warship to intercept a suspected drug-carrying vessel. The incident occurred after United States Navy patrol planes spotted a converted shrimp boat some 100 miles off the coast of Columbia.

A Coast Guard boarding party discovered 30 tons of marijuana on the vessel. (AP 11/24/82)

POT FOR SACRAMENTAL USE IS STILL ILLEGAL

Defendants who contend they "imported" marijuana for religious ceremonies of the Ethiopian Zion Coptic Church found no sympathy from the federal judge who presided over their case. He ruled that the First Amendment does not protect them in their illegal smuggling endeavors. (AJC 11/25/82)

FORMER MAYOR GETS THIRTY-ONE YEARS IN SMUGGLING CASE

Carl Jerry London, former mayor of Clarksville, Georgia, was sentenced to thirty-one years in prison for his role in the "Black Tuna" drug-smuggling gang. London, who had been a captain in the Air Force, was described by witnesses as the pilot for the gang's smuggling operations. (AC/AP 1/13/83)

DRUGS AND CELEBRITIES

FORMER BEATLE DENOUNCES GROUP

"We were all a bunch of loonies — taking drugs and trying to be honest," says former Beatle George Harrison. He no longer wants to be known exclusively as a member of the world's best-known rock group. Harrison is pursuing his new career as a movie producer. (AC 1/28/83)

MICHAEL LANDON TELLS OF DAUGHTER'S DRUG PROBLEM

While participating in a press conference to announce a new program in New England, "Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse," television star Michael Landon, of "Little House on the Prairie," told about his daughter's struggle against drug addiction. Landon said she overdosed twice before undergoing a 14-month drug rehabilitation program.

The drug education program is centered around a manual entitled "The Kinds of Drugs Kids Are Getting Into." It

is a cooperative effort supported by McNeil Pharmaceuticals; ACTION, the federal volunteer agency; and state pharmaceutical associations throughout the northeast. If effective, the program will be extended to the rest of the country. (PPH 11/16/82)

MONTY PYTHON'S GRAHAM CHAPMAN GIVES UP BOOZE

Actor Graham Chapman has stopped drinking and says that, "not only is working easier, but I can remember my lines, turn up for work on time, all those ordinary things."

The alcohol-drug related death of Chapman's drinking buddy, Keith Moon, drummer for The Who, contributed to his decision to give up alcohol. (USAT 12/19/82)

ACTOR RICHARD DREYFUSS ASKS JUDGE FOR DRUG REHABILITATION

Academy Award winner Richard Dreyfuss pleaded innocent to drug charges stemming from an October traffic accident. He says he entered the plea so he could be placed in a drug treatment center instead of going to jail. Dreyfuss was charged with drug possession after police pulled him from his overturned car and discovered cocaine and 31 Percodan tablets in his clothing. (AJC 2/5/83, AC 12/17/82)

NANCY REAGAN CONTINUES EFFORTS TO CURB ADOLESCENT DRUG ABUSE

In the January issue of Ladies' Home Journal, First Lady Nancy Reagan accuses the film industry of glamorizing drugs and influencing young people to use them. In her continuing efforts to reduce drug abuse, Mrs. Reagan has agreed to appear in March on the television show, "Different Strokes." The script calls for her to play herself talking to an elementary school class.

The First Lady selected "Different Strokes" because of the show's popularity with 6 to 11-year-old youngsters. (AJ/AP 12/16/82, WP 1/14/83)

JUSTICE'S SON PLEADS GUILTY

U.S. Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens' 33-year-old son, John Stevens, was given three year's probation after pleading guilty to offering to sell undercover agents \$12,000 worth of cocaine. (AJC 1/8/83)

TOTO'S ROBERT KIMBALL PLEADS INNOCENT

Toto's lead singer, Robert Troy Kimball, pleaded innocent to a cocaine trafficking charge. The date of his trial has not yet been set. He was arrested December 15 after allegedly selling four ounces of cocaine to an undercover agent. Toto's album, "Toto IV," and hit single, "Rosanna," recently won Grammy awards. (AJ 2/4/83)

COMMER- CIALIZING DRUGS

TOBACCO INDUSTRY SPENT \$1.24 BILLION ON ADVERTISING IN 1980

In a 1980 study released last November, the Federal Trade Commission said the tobacco industry spent \$1.24 billion to promote its products. This was a 13 percent increase over the previous year.

The commission noted that industry advertising associates cigarette-smoking with "vigorous activity in a clean, refreshing outdoor environment." (WSJ 11/22/82)

CIGARETTE REVENUES CAUSE PUBLICATIONS TO TREAD LIGHTLY, EVEN IGNORE TOBACCO HAZARDS

A recent study by the American Council on Science and Health charges that publications which have substantial cigarette advertisements tend to ignore or soft-pedal the harmful effects of tobacco smoking. Redbook, which gets 16 percent of its advertising revenues from the tobacco industry, did not print any articles on the hazards of smoking from 1971 to 1981. Tobacco advertising makes up 13.7 percent of Ms. Magazine's revenues, but the magazine carried no stories on smoking although its articles discuss numerous other health problems among women.

The Council says Reader's Digest and Good Housekeeping, which accept no cigarette advertising, are "much more aggressive in their coverage of the hazards of smoking."

The tobacco industry is not accused of "heavy-handed" techniques to suppress stories which reflect adversely on their products, but the American Cancer Society says the industry exerts a "subtle but powerful influence" over what is published about the tobacco controversy. (WSJ 11/22/82)

800 "SMOKE SHOPS" IN NEW YORK CITY

Police say that New York City has some 800 illegal "smoke shops" where people may actually purchase marijuana. "At a glance, they look like record stores, boutiques or delicatessens. But inside, the shops resemble bank vaults with heavy partitions, bullet-proof glass shields and trap doors for fast exit." Police estimate the shops grossed some \$200 million in 1981.

So far, only a few such shops have been reported in other big cities, but a Houston, Texas, policeman says, "If it's happening in New York, you can bet it'll make its way down here." (L 10/82)

DRUGS AND DEATH

P.C.P.

MAN GETS THIRTY YEARS FOR KILLING FAMILY

Stephen Shade, a 28-year-old Maryland man, was convicted of killing his nineteen-year-old wife and month-old son while high on P.C.P. Shade had pleaded innocent by reason of insanity. But Circuit Judge Howard Chasanow said Shade's use of P.C.P. aggravated rather than diminished his crime. He called P.C.P. "the single most dangerous poison on the street today" and sentenced Shade to thirty years in prison, the maximum sentence for second-degree murder. (WP 1/20/83)

FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT ATTRIBUTED TO PCP USE

A Maryland police officer was killed when a car veered off the road and struck him as he was writing a traffic ticket behind a van he had stopped. The driver of the car, Alan York Zagorny, has been charged with manslaughter and is accused of being under the influence of PCP at the time of the accident. (WP 12/22/82)

ALCOHOL

DRINKING PARTY LEADS TO FATAL ACCIDENT INVOLVING TEENAGER

An annual Christmas drinking party in Mount Baldy, California, turned into a tragedy when eighteen-year-old Brian Wayne Patrick slipped three hundred and fifty feet to his death down an icy cliff. Young people at the outing were trying to scale cliffs in their cars when the accident occurred. (WP/UPI 12/25/82)

ALCOHOLISM, DRUG ABUSE CITED AS REASONS FOR HIGH SUICIDE RATE AMONG MEDICAL PROFESSION

A report released at an American Medical Association meeting in Miami Beach, Florida, says doctors commit suicide at a rate two to three times greater than the general population. Although not mentioned in the report, many physicians attending the meeting said alcoholism and drug abuse cause many of the suicides. Some ninety to one-hundred and thirty physicians take

their own lives annually, the report said. Dr. Dolores Morgan, director of the Florida Medical Association's impaired physician's rehabilitation program, said, "The medical community is very severe toward its colleagues who have these kinds (drug & alcohol) of problems. They don't have compassion for their colleagues." (AC/AP 12/9/82)

DRUG SMUGGLING

DRUG AGENT STABBED TO DEATH DURING DRUG RAID

Agent Frank M. Ellerby became the third Georgia Bureau of Investigation official to be killed in the line of duty since the Bureau was founded in 1938. He was the first agent to be killed while working on a drug investigation.

Ellerby, along with other agents, was searching the home of a suspected drug dealer when the suspect stabbed him in the back with a butcher knife. (AC 1/13/83)

DRUG GUNFIGHT KILLS ONE, INJURES THREE

An undercover drug buy in Miami, Florida, turned into a shoot-out killing one agent of the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and seriously wounding another. Two of the suspects were also wounded. The names of the victims were not released. (AC 12/3/82)

DRUNK DRIVING

DRUNK DRIVER CONVICTED OF MURDER IN VIRGINIA

Warren Wesley Essex was convicted of second-degree murder charges in an alcohol-related accident in which three people were killed. The judge sentenced Essex to fifteen and a half years in prison but suspended ten years. Essex received five years for each of the murder counts and six months for driving under the influence. He is the first Virginia driver to be convicted of second-degree murder charges in an alcohol-related accident. (WP 11/23/82)

CITIZENS PROTEST SENTENCE OF DRUNK DRIVER

A Maryland jury found Kevin Cooper guilty of vehicular manslaughter and driving under the influence in a traffic accident that took the lives of five members of one family on Christmas Eve, 1981. Judge Donald Gilmore gave Cooper a work-release sentence, and that sparked a demonstration outside a Maryland courthouse by twenty people who felt that the penalty was not severe enough. (AC 11/19/82)

LAWYER F. LEE BAILEY WRITES BOOK TO AID DRUNK DRIVERS

Noted lawyer F. Lee Bailey, who was acquitted of drunk driving charges last year, has written a book giving advice to drivers who are stopped by the police for suspected drunken driving. The publication, entitled "How to Protect Yourself Against Cops in California and Other Strange Places," gives such tips as: "Keep an even temper and speak distinctly," and "Follow the officer's instructions on the field sobriety tests, like walking a straight line, because he can order them on the faintest odor of alcohol."

In addition to Bailey's own story, the book also contains a list of the drunk driving laws for each state. (USAT 12/7/82)

THREE OF FOUR DRIVERS CHARGED WITH DUI IN WRECK

Although no one was killed, a four-car collision in Georgia illustrated the perils of driving under the influence. Police Chief Roland Vaughn said, "I don't think I can ever remember making this many DUI charges in one accident."

The accident occurred when the first driver left a lounge just after midnight and pulled onto an interstate highway driving east in the westbound lane. At the crest of a hill, his car stalled in the fast lane. A second car traveling in the opposite direction topped the hill moments later and crashed head-on into the stalled car. A few moments after the collision a third car piled into the wreck. Police said all three drivers were intoxicated.

Minutes later yet a fourth car came up over the hill and smashed into the collision, narrowly missing emergency medical crews and two police officers as they pulled the injured from their vehicles. Vaughn said he found it ironic that this accident occurred one week after he received approval to set up a special DUI Task Force. (AJ 12/17/82)

DRUGS AND INDUSTRY

CLERK DROVE DERAILED TRAIN; ACCUSES CREW OF BEING DRUNK

Last September, three thousand people had to be evacuated from their town of Livingston, Louisiana, and could not return for two weeks when a chemical-laden train derailed nearby. At hearings before the National Safety Transportation Board, Chief Investigator John Rehor testified that the train's clerk,

Janet Byrd, told him she had to take over controls of the train because both the engineer and the brakeman were too drunk to perform their duties. Byrd refused to testify at the hearings involving the First, Fifth, Tenth and Fourteenth Amendments on the stand. Engineer E.P. Robertson and brakeman Russell Reeves also refused to testify.

The accident again raised the question of whether or not the Federal Railroad Administration should place restrictions on train crews similar to those placed by the Federal Aviation Administration on airline pilots, who are not allowed to drink for eight hours preceding a flight. (WP 11/16/82)

BURMA SHAVE CAMPAIGNS AGAINST DRUNK DRIVING

For thirty-nine years drivers on the nation's highways were entertained by signs bearing messages from Burma Shave Shaving Cream. The signs are now returning with jingles to discourage drunk driving. The campaign was revived at the suggestion of James Schaefer, director of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Programming at the University of Minnesota.

Former Burma Shave President, Leonard Odell, hopes the campaign will save lives and says, "You can't be too serious. You sometimes have to kid people out of their lethargy." (USAT 12/9/82)

MIAMI BANK OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF LAUNDERING DRUG MONEY

The Great American Bank of Dade County, Florida, and three of the bank's former officers including a vice president and the head teller were all indicted on charges of laundering \$97 million in drug proceeds. The officers face up to 20 years in prison and the bank could be fined half a million dollars if convictions are obtained. (WP 12/14/82)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND, CITIZENS, BUSINESSES "DO SOMETHING" ABOUT DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

Montgomery County citizens and businesses are really pulling together to reduce drug and alcohol abuse in their community. Innovative programs include:

- The Lift (Leave In A Free Taxi) Program run by Geico Insurance encourages employees to call a cab at the company's expense anytime they - or anyone they see - are intoxicated.

- The county's car dealers formed Dealers Against Drunk Driving which provided free cabs for New Year's Eve drinkers.

- Over 30 businesses in the county have teamed up to sponsor public awareness campaigns around such themes as "Friends don't let friends drive drunk." The team includes Geico Insurance, the Marriott Corporation, Capital Centre, Pepco, C & P Telephone, Giant Food, Martin-Marietta, the Board

of Realtors, IBM and others.

Last spring, the team sponsored "Project Graduation." Fifteen of the county's 22 high schools distributed information to parents and students and put up posters in hotel rest rooms and cards on restaurant tables during prom nights. Their messages: "Congratulations, have a great time." On the other side: "Remember, friends don't let friends drive drunk. If you or your driver become unable to drive, please call this number for a free and confidential ride home." Seven thousand of these cards were placed in corsage boxes and tuxedo pockets through florists and rental shops. During the two months of the project, there were no serious accidents involving young people and alcohol in the county.

- County liquor stores are being supplied with poster-sized charts to teach consumers how to evaluate their blood alcohol content. Smaller versions will be handed out with purchases.

- County officials set up a hot line where citizens can report establishments that sell to minors. (WP 11/26/82)

DRUGS AND KIDS

TEENS ASSIST POLICE IN CURBING ALCOHOL SALES TO MINORS

Using volunteer teen undercover agents, Virginia and Maryland communities are cracking down on alcohol sales to minors. Authorities in Fairfax County arrested twenty-nine store clerks for illegal sales to minors, and Montgomery County arrested twenty-one people on similar charges.

Some store owners claim that the police are guilty of entrapment. If found guilty the clerks face sentences of up to twelve months in jail and a \$500 fine. The stores also could be penalized by the ABC Board, which issues alcoholic beverage licenses. (WP 11/25/82, 1/11/83, 1/27/83)

CHEWING TOBACCO POPULAR AMONG COLORADO TEENAGERS

A survey of Denver, Colorado, high school students showed one in ten uses chewing tobacco. Dr. Robert Greer, Chairman of the University of Colorado oral pathology department, said many chewers suffer erosion of teeth and inflammation or lesions of the gums and soft tissues in the mouth.

Greer credited the television industry, cowboys and ballplayers for the growing popularity of chewing tobacco among young people. "Chewing tobacco is being advertised on television and the children mimic their heroes — the

cowboys and athletes they see using it," he said. (AJC/CT 1/23/83)

JUVENILE OFFENDERS WORK TO PAY RESTITUTION TO THEIR VICTIMS

In an effort to keep juvenile offenders out of training schools, authorities in Moore County, North Carolina, allow them to work in the community. The youngsters must give money earned from jobs such as plowing fields and chopping wood to the victims of their crimes. Juvenile offenders turn their earnings over to the court clerk who sends checks to the victims. Usually the victims are unaware of the source of the money.

Gary Crutchfield, the county youth coordinator and director of the project, said thirty-four boys have gone through this program so far. The youngsters earn \$3.35 per hour, \$2.85 of which goes to the victim. The remaining 50¢ goes into a contingency fund.

If the offender does not pay off his victim in full, the victim gets the contingency fund. But the offender may keep the contingency fund if he pays his victim the full amount owed. (NYT/AP 12/19/82)

HYPERACTIVE CHILDREN LINKED TO HIGH RATE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Hyperactive children are more likely to become serious delinquents than children who do not have the disorder, a ten-year California study shows. Dr. James H. Satterfield, executive director of the California Child Study Foundation, studied 110 boys diagnosed as hyperactive and matched them in age and socioeconomic status to a control group of 88 children without the disorder. Hyperactive children from upper-class families were twenty times more likely to become juvenile delinquents than those from the control group. The results of this study were published in the June, 1982, issue of the American Journal of Psychiatry. (WP/LAT 11/26/82)

DRUG USE BY HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS DOWN

The annual high school senior survey sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse shows that daily marijuana smoking continues to decline among seniors. One in sixteen of the class of 1982 smoked pot every day compared to one in nine in the class of 1978.

Experts attribute the drop to increasing awareness and concern about marijuana's effects on the body, less peer acceptance of pot use and the growing necessity for students to succeed academically. The use of cocaine, stimulants and sedatives also dropped significantly, with smaller declines in the use of hallucinogens and tranquilizers. There was no change in the use of inhalants, heroin and opiates other than heroin over the past year.

Lloyd Johnston, one of the research-

ers who conducted the survey at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, said that in spite of the decline American young people still have "staggering levels of substance use and abuse." (AJ/UPI 2/3/83)

WARM, AFFECTIONATE PARENTS KEY TO FIGHTING DRUG ABUSE BY KIDS

Children whose parents are warm, affectionate and good communicators are less likely to use drugs, say researchers at Mount Sinai School of Medicine. Fathers in particular have a great impact on the personality development of their children. Judith S. Brook, associate professor of psychiatry at Mt. Sinai, said, "Fathers who are warm, affectionate (and) psychologically well-adjusted tend to have both sons and daughters who are conventional, not irresponsible or rebellious. These conventional youngsters tend not to use drugs, and if they do, it is on an experimental basis as opposed to a regular basis."

The study found that fathers of regular drug users were cold, unconventional and not well-adjusted. Their adolescent drug-using offspring were sensation-seeking and unconventional.

One drug-using teenager took exception to the study in a letter to the editor. He says he "was brought up in a home with the most loving, affectionate and happy parents a child could ever ask for," but still became involved with drugs because of peer pressure. (AJ/LAT 1/17/83, AJ 1/25/83)

DRUG RAIDS IN SCHOOLS NET 47 ARRESTS

A seven-month undercover drug operation in three Anne Arundle County, Maryland, high schools resulted in the arrest of 33 students and 14 adults. The students who were arrested came mostly from middle to upper-middle class homes. Agents purchased marijuana, hashish, cocaine, quaaludes, LSD and ersatz capsules which resembled "look-alike drugs."

Most students supported the undercover operation, feeling it would help reduce drug abuse in their schools. (WP 2/2/83)

ADULTHOOD "AN UNREALISTIC GOAL" FOR MANY TEENS DUE TO DRUG ABUSE, SUICIDES

The president of the American Academy of Pediatrics said, "Teenage suicide, alcohol-drug abuse and disease have grown to such epidemic proportions among America's young people that living to adulthood may be unrealistic for some."

Academy president, Dr. James E. Strain, said that adolescent suicides have more than tripled in the past two decades. Alcohol and drugs kill some 8,000 teenage drivers and injure 40,000

others annually. One million teenage girls become pregnant each year. Some 400,000 of these have abortions. Venereal disease among young people has reached epidemic proportions. "These alarming facts do not profile a healthy America," said Strain.

The Academy is launching a nationwide television, radio and newspaper campaign to stress the special health needs of the young. (AC/UPI 12/9/82)

DRUGS AND LAW

HEROIN

HEROIN BILL TO BE INTRODUCED

U.S. Representatives Edward Madigan (R-Illinois) and Henry Waxman (D-California) are currently preparing legislation that would allow heroin to be "made available through qualified pharmacies for the relief of pain from cancer or other life-threatening illnesses or injuries." The legislation would also make armed robbery of any controlled substance from a pharmacy a federal offense. (NJJP 10/82)

MARIJUANA

LACK OF TESTING PROCEDURES MAKES IT TOUGH TO GET STONED DRIVER OFF ROAD

In spite of mounting clinical evidence which shows that marijuana use impairs driving skills, law enforcement officers and lawmakers alike are in a quandry about how to get stoned drivers off highways. Current blood, breath and saliva tests are only effective within three hours after smoking. On the other hand, marijuana's active ingredient, THC, doesn't show up in urine tests until five hours following use. Nor have THC levels of intoxication yet been established. Law enforcement officials say these problems make it difficult to convict people of driving under the influence of marijuana. (MT 9/29/82)

SUPPORTERS BEGIN TWELFTH ATTEMPT TO LEGALIZE POT IN CALIFORNIA

The question of legalizing "personal use" of marijuana will appear on California's 1984 ballot if backers are able to secure the required 400,000 signatures. Ten previous attempts to bring the issue to the voters were unsuccessful. The one time it did get on the ballot, in 1972,

California voters defeated legal pot by a vote of 5.4 million to 2.7 million. (LAT 11/10/82)

QUAALUDES

GEORGIA CONGRESSMAN ASKS FOR BAN ON QUAALUDES

Georgia's freshman Democratic congressman, Dr. J. Roy Roland, has introduced federal legislation to ban the sale of methaqualone. Roland, a physician, says, "Methaqualone's potential harm far outweighs its potential benefit for medicine." He cited the rapidly-escalating use of quaaludes in the United States, especially among adolescents.

Last year Senator Paula Hawkins of Florida introduced legislation banning quaalude sales, but the question never came to the floor for a vote. Florida, Georgia and New Jersey have already banned the drug. (AC 1/27/83)

TOBACCO

"FIRE SAFE" CIGARETTE CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED BY CONGRESSMEN

Representative Joe Moakley and Senator Alan Cranston are sponsoring legislation which will give the Consumer Product Safety Commission authority to develop standards for small cigars and cigarettes that will burn out more quickly than those currently on the market. The sponsors said that 2,144 people were killed and 3,819 were injured in 1981 in 63,518 residential fires caused by careless smoking.

Under present standards, cigarettes and small cigars can burn for up to 40 minutes before burning out. The new legislation will leave it up to the Commission to establish shorter time limits. Some forty organizations, including the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the American Burn Association and the American Medical Association, are backing the legislation. (AC/UPI 1/31/83)

OTHER LAWS

PRESIDENT VETOES CRIME BILL CREATING DRUG CZAR

President Reagan vetoed a bill which would have created a cabinet-level coordinator of federal anti-drug efforts. Justice Department officials vigorously opposed the bill, fearing the "drug czar" position would produce friction among cabinet members and create more paperwork. President Reagan said the bill would have had an "adverse impact on our efforts to combat drug abuse."

Also killed in the legislation were pro-

visions sought by the Justice Department to increase penalties for drug trafficking and to facilitate the seizure of drug smugglers' assets. (NYT 1/15/83)

DRUGS AND SMUGGLING

AUTHORITIES ARREST "BROWNIE MARY"

San Francisco police arrested fifty-eight year-old Mary Rathbun after confiscating several dozen marijuana-laced brownies, five bags of marijuana and some hashish from her home. "Brownie Mary," as the locals called her, was free on probation from a 1981 arrest on nine counts of marijuana possession and sale. Police said she had been operating a bakery from her home, complete with professionally-printed fliers advertising her sweets as "magically good." (AJ 12/8/82)

SIX CONVICTED IN \$287 MILLION COCAINE DEAL

A cocaine-smuggling trial in Rome, Georgia, ended with the conviction of six men. Each faces a possible sixty-year prison term. The group was arrested following a gun battle at a local airport in North Georgia. (AJ 1/20/82)

ELDERLY ARRESTED FOR DRUG DEALING "TO SUPPLEMENT SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME"

In Brockton, Massachusetts, a two-month police investigation ended with the arrest of eighty-six-year-old Arthur Perry and his sixty-three-year-old daughter on charges of marijuana and cocaine possession and sale.

The investigation began after neighbors complained of marijuana smoke and said that teenagers were always hanging around on the porch of the home.

Perry's daughter, Jean McDonald, told police the family had been dealing drugs for two years "to supplement their Social Security income." Police said the pair proudly "told us that drug traffic is really dry in the city and they were the only ones dealing." (AJ/UPI 1/17/83)

MALAYSIA HANGS DRUG TRAFFICKERS

In December, three people convicted of trafficking 7.5 pounds of morphine and 6.4 pounds of heroin were hanged in a jail in Malaysia. Observers, who say that the country's courts are cracking down on drug dealers, said fifteen of the twenty-three drug executions in 1982 have occurred since October. (WP/R 12/16/82)

DRUGS AND SPORTS

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION STAR UNDERGOES DRUG TREATMENT

Former Atlanta Hawk John Drew, who is currently under contract with the Utah Jazz, voluntarily admitted himself to a Maryland drug rehabilitation program in November for treatment of a cocaine addiction. During his seasons with Atlanta, he had undergone similar therapy three different times, but Drew says the treatment failed because he refused to acknowledge the extent of his problem.

After being dismissed from the Maryland program, Drew resumed his basketball career with the Jazz in February. He is described now as "the new Drew."

"I've still got something to prove to myself," Drew said, "but right now I'm a very happy person, the happiest I've ever been. It feels so good to be alive." (AJC 2/5/83)

MONTREAL EXPO TIM RAINES BATTLES COCAINE ADDICTION

Tim Raines' salary with the Montreal Expos increased from \$35,000 to \$200,000 after his rookie season in which he stole 71 bases and hit .304 in only 109 games. Raines admitted it was after the 1981 salary raise that his drug problems began. Following the 1982 season, he entered a California drug rehabilitation center.

John McHale, general manager and president of the Expos, feels that Raines had drug problems earlier but that the problems intensified with his affluence.

Now, Raines has been released from treatment and expects to continue his baseball career in the 1983 season. (AC/AP 12/14/82)

MERCURY MORRIS GETS TWENTY YEARS ON DRUG CHARGES

Former Miami Dolphin running back Mercury Morris was sentenced to twenty years in jail, fifteen without the possibility of parole, for selling over one pound of cocaine to an undercover agent. Morris admitted using cocaine since 1973, but says he has kicked his habit.

He spends his time in jail working with juveniles in programs designed to discourage them from using drugs. (WP 1/31/83)

COCAINE HURT 49ERS, SAYS COACH

Coach Bill Walsh says that cocaine use hurt his football team, the San Francisco 49ers. He says he told his players

about a study which links cocaine use to lowered athletic performance.

"Cocaine directly affects physical and mental performance," says Walsh. "But how you deal with it, that's the tough one. Those who work the hardest often have the least results." (AJ/AP 1/12/83)

WORLD'S FIFTH-RANKED TENNIS PLAYER A SUSPECT IN COCAINE DEAL

Vitas Gerulaitis, the fifth-ranked tennis player in the world, says that he expects to be indicted on a \$20,000 cocaine conspiracy charge. His lawyer said the charge was based on "a totally uncorroborated claim by a completely unreliable hanger-on." Gerulaitis says the accusations are not true and will not interfere with his tennis career. (NYT 2/3/83)

ATLANTA BRAVES OPEN NO-BEER SECTION

When baseball fans attend games in Atlanta this summer, they can have a choice of 348 seats in two no-beer-drinking sections. The Atlanta Braves management has agreed to set aside sections of 174 seats on the first and third base sides of the field as non-drinking areas. (AJC 2/6/83)

HARLEM GLOBETROTTER ARRESTED FOR DRUG POSSESSION

Police in Tucson, Arizona, arrested the Harlem Globetrotters' player-coach, Nate Branch, when two grams of cocaine and two ounces of marijuana were found in his luggage after a flight from San Francisco. Because the police did not want to disappoint fans who had purchased tickets to see Branch play, they did not book him until the game ended. (AJ 2/3/83)

DRUGS AND TREATMENT CENTERS

CHARGES DISMISSED AGAINST STRAIGHT, INC.

A class-action suit filed against Straight by a former patient was dismissed by District Court Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr. The law firm of attorney Keith Stroup, former director of Norml, was involved in the litigation. Judge Bryan said that charges of brainwashing and harassment were individual matters and could be pursued on that basis rather than in a class action suit.

Straight, Inc. is a national drug rehabilitation center with a branch in

northern Virginia where twenty-year-old Fred Collins filed the suit. He claimed he had suffered mental and physical abuse, such as solitary confinement and lack of food. Parents and some youngsters enrolled in Straight's program presented affidavits denying Collins' charges, adding they did not want to be included in the class-action suit. (WP 12/29/83)

CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY, SPONSORS OF NARCONON, IN TURMOIL

The Church of Scientology, founded in 1954 by Ron L. Hubbard, is in conflict over disputed funds, conviction of its members on conspiracy charges and the belief that its founder is dead. The church, which sponsors the Narconon drug treatment facilities, has hundreds of millions of dollars in assets. Disgruntled young members took control of the organization which has led to the expulsion or resignation of 150 senior members during the past year.

Hubbard's son, Ronald E. DeWolf, who changed his name when he left the church, claims that his father is dead. DeWolf has asked the court to make him a trustee of the religion's holdings. Hubbard's wife, Mary Sue, along with seven other church members, was found guilty of conspiracy "to plant church spies in government agencies, steal government documents and bug at least one government meeting." Mrs. Hubbard was sentenced to four years in prison. (WP 1/8/83, NYT/AP 12/12/82, NYT 1/6/83)

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM

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☐ Number 3 (December 1982)

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Proceeds from the sale of Families in Action publications help fund the organization.

DRUG ABUSE UPDATE

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SURGEON GENERAL ON POT

"As Surgeon General, I urge other physicians and professionals to advise parents and patients about the harmful effects of using marijuana and to urge discontinuation of its use.

"The health consequences of marijuana use have been the subject of scientific and public debate for almost 20 years. Based on scientific evidence published to date, the Public Health Service has concluded that marijuana has a broad range of psychological and biological effects, many of which are dangerous and harmful to health.

"Marijuana use is a major public health problem in the United States. In the past 20 years, there has been a 30-fold increase in the drug's use among youth. More than one-quarter of the American population has used the drug. The age at which people first use marijuana has been getting consistently lower and now is most often in the junior high school years. In 1978, nearly 11 percent of high school seniors used the drug daily, and although this figure declined to 7 percent in 1981, daily use of marijuana is still greater among this age group than that of alcohol. More high school seniors smoke marijuana than smoke cigarettes. The current use (during previous 30 days) of marijuana is 32 percent; 29 percent smoke tobacco.

On March 24, Secretary Schweiker transmitted to the U.S. Congress a

report reviewing the health consequences of marijuana use. 'Marijuana and Health: 1982,' the ninth in a series, is primarily based on two recently-conducted comprehensive scientific reviews on the subject: one by the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, and the other by the Canadian Addiction Research Foundation for the World Health Organization. Both independent reviews corroborate the Public Health Service prior findings of health hazards associated with marijuana use: acute intoxication with marijuana interferes with many aspects of mental functioning and has serious acute effects on perception and skilled performance, such as driving and other complex tasks involving judgment or fine motor skills.

"Among the known or suspected chronic effects of marijuana use are:

- Impaired short-term memory and slowed learning;
- Impaired lung function similar to that found in cigarette smokers. Indications are that more serious effects may ensue following extended use;
- Decreased sperm count and sperm motility;
- Interference with ovulation and prenatal development;
- Impaired immune response;
- Possible adverse effects on heart function; and

-By-products of marijuana remaining in body fat for several weeks with unknown consequences. The storage of these by-products increases the possibilities for chronic effects as well as residual effects on performance even after the acute reaction to the drug has worn off.

"I am especially concerned about the long-term developmental effects of marijuana use on children and adolescents, who are particularly vulnerable to the drug's behavioral and physiological effects. The 'amotivational syndrome' has been attributed by some to prolonged use of marijuana by youth. The syndrome is characterized by a pattern of loss of energy, diminished school performance, harmed parental relationships, and other behavioral disruptions. Though more research is required to clarify the course and extent, in recent national surveys up to 40 percent of heavy users report that they observe some or all of these symptoms in themselves.

"The Public Health Service review of the health consequences of marijuana supports the major conclusion of the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine: 'What little we know for certain about the effects of marijuana on human health ... and all that we have reason to suspect ... justifies serious national concern.'

(AN 8/27/82)



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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 9, 1984

Dear Sue:

Thank you for your letter and for the copy of your October 8 column. I am sure your alternative will generate considerable discussions. You have a lot of support.

For your information, enclosed is a copy of an article which appeared in the April issue of High Times. We have tried to work with Congressmen Levitas and Jenkins, but apparently someone has different plans.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Special Assistant to the President
for Drug Abuse Policy

Ms. Sue Rusche ✓ OR
Executive Director
Families in Action ←
Suite 300, 3845 Druid Road
Decatur, GA 30033



DRUG-FREE YOUTH THRU DRUG EDUCATION

FAMILIES IN ACTION

SUITE 300, 3845 NORTH DRUID HILLS ROAD, DECATUR GA 30033, TELEPHONE 404-325-5799

1757
28 SEP 1984

24 September 1984

Dr. Carlton Turner
Special Assistant to the President
Office of Drug Abuse Policy
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Carlton,

Thank you for including me on the list of people invited to attend the signing of the drug education week bill. I was touched by the invitation and by your thoughtfulness as well. I wish I could have joined you.

Enclosed is my column for the week of October 8. As you will see it offers an alternative to the SADD contract. I'll let you know what kind of discussion (or flack) it generates.

See you at the NFP Conference.

Sincerely,

Sue Rusche
Executive Director

*Sue I am sure you
Alternative...
...
you have a lot to say*

THE PARAQUAT PAPERS

The nightmare that began for the Reagan White House when they decided illegally to paraquat a small area of a Georgia national forest just will not go away. Meeting with chronic delays in their requests for information led Congress into asking some very embarrassing questions. Some of which are printed below.

The world will little note nor long remember the great Paraquat Panic of 1983, which entailed the helicopter-borne spraying of a little pot patch in a national forest in Georgia, and another in Kentucky, during the second week in August. The spraying had been brainstormed up by some heavy thinkers in the Reagan White House and the Drug Enforcement Administration with an eye toward maximum publicity and drug-scare panic. Between the two sprayings White House "dope czar" Carleton Turner blitzed the national media with extravagant lies about how wildly "effective" and "safe" and "cost-efficient" the project had been, and with promises to paraquat pot bushes all over 40 other states before the end of the '82 harvest. The White House/DEA dope-control clique sincerely did believe that by simply screaming the magic word "drugs," loud and often, they could stampede Congress into allowing federal authorities to spray chemical poisons anywhere they might wish, at any time, for any reason.

Of course, these heavy thinkers were completely out of touch with ordinary public opinion on the subject of industrial poisons in public wilderness areas. The instant reaction was typified by the following testy inquiry to Turner's office from Georgia representatives Elliott Levitas and Ed Jenkins. (The government's hired helicopters had, in fact, treetopped directly over Jenkins's mother's house on their way to poison the Georgia patch.) The whole program was so disastrous, in fact, that the White House put a gag order on the entire federal Public Health Service, forbidding government doctors, environmental specialists and epidemiologists from divulging any details of the whole scandal to the press.

So it was expected by the feds that their historic paraquat

program, since it didn't catch on at all, would at least be forgotten forever. And that probably would have happened, in fact, if Levitas and Jenkins hadn't managed to shame someone in Turner's office into answering their testy paraquat letter. When Turner signed his name to that tissue of evasions and outright lies, it became a whole new story.

On 21 November 1982, in response to various federal lawsuits pressed by several environmental groups and NORML, Justice Department attorneys openly conceded that the DEA had broken the law with their August paraquat program. They admitted this less than a month after the Special Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy, Dr. Carleton Turner, had lied to these two representatives about the entire undertaking, its cost and its environmental and health effects. The story now has the two classic Watergate elements of a crime discovered in its very commission, and a subsequent cover-up by top White House aides.

Still and all, there's that magic word "drugs" here. That word does pretty reliably discourage conventional investigators from asking sharp questions of presumably well-meaning but misguided public officials. And you can bet the White House and DEA are desperately banking on that magic, too.

Anyone desiring some really juicy background on last August's spraying is referred to HIGH TIMES, December 1983. The entire crime is lovingly dissected in that month's Highwitness News section. We've appended some of this information, in small print, to each of the congressmen's questions which Turner's office failed to adequately answer.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

August 26, 1983

Dr. Carlton E. Turner
Director
Office of Drug Abuse Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Dr. Turner:

As you well know, helicopters began spraying paraquat on selected, very small patches of marijuana on national forest lands in North Georgia on August 12, 1983. This marked the federal government's first use of the controversial herbicide for the purpose of eliminating cannabis plantings in the United States. We are both concerned about the way in which this first spraying was handled.

Please allow us to state at the onset of this communication that we wholeheartedly endorse appropriate law-enforcement efforts to eradicate the illicit growth, sale or use of marijuana. It is not our intent at this time to participate in any national debate or campaign on the usage of the herbicide paraquat. Nor is it our desire to interfere in a delicate international negotiation or pending agreement between our nation and the nations of Central or South America where marijuana is widely grown.

We nonetheless question the modus operandi employed by the various offices and departments of the federal government in planning and implementing this particular incident. We deplore the fact that our constituents were used as potential "guinea pigs" in a poorly implemented public-relations campaign of international proportions. This was, in our opinion, a covert operation against the citizens of Georgia.

Naturally, we have questions which should be answered. We feel that you should respond to these questions in a timely fashion in coordination with the other federal officials who were involved.

(1) Almost one-half of the acreage in White County, Georgia, is owned by the federal government. Many of these pristine acres are enjoyed for fishing, hunting, hiking and general recreational pleasures. In addition, the City of Helen lies in the northern section of White County. Helen, an alpine village converted from a defunct lumber-mill village nearly 15 years ago, attracts approximately one million visitors annually.

How and why was White County, Georgia, where this concentrated tourist attraction exists, chosen for the inaugural effort of the proposed 40-state aerial spraying program?

(2) The Drug Enforcement Administration informed Gov. Joe Frank Harris of their plans for this operation. Governor Harris shared this information with several state officials, notably the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, who had not had direct communication from DEA.

Why was it deemed necessary to keep this exercise shrouded in secrecy from other officials? Why were key state health officials not informed? Why were local officials (including law-enforcement personnel) not notified? Why did the participating personnel, once the operation was underway and was exten-

sively covered by the broadcast media, persist in cloak-and-dagger tactics? Why was there considered to be a need for secrecy, with no prior notice given to the general public? What protection was provided for innocent, unaware people such as campers or hikers who happened to be in the national forest at the time?

(3) The efforts to designate targeted areas of marijuana with red balloons followed by the postspraying inspection by DEA personnel appeared to be sufficient opportunities to deal with the small cannabis plantings at the sites according to witnesses who have reported their concerns to us.

What planning process was employed which resulted in the selection of aerial spraying when similar results could have been obtained by a controlled manual application? Would a more controlled eradication plan have lessened the chances of any residue of the herbicide and eliminated any opportunity for generalized application in the presence of 20-mile-per-hour winds?

(4) We suppose that it was the intent of this project to destroy any marijuana crop which existed. The safe and effective application of paraquat has long been the target of an international debate and investigation.

Was consideration given to the use of any less-threatening herbicide or alternative methods of application and how much paraquat was sprayed?

(5) Considerable planning and manpower were obviously involved with this project.

What do you estimate to be the cost of this exercise? Please itemize and specify all direct and indirect costs according to personnel involved in planning, personnel involved in implementation, equipment, supply, printing, filming and communications. Dates, descriptions, numbers of individuals and amounts should be listed.

(6) News reports stated that the helicopter company hired by the DEA for this spraying had been cited by environmental authorities in the past for violations of federal and state herbicide regulations. The company's corporate counsel asserted that they were involved as a result of a business arrangement.

What specific precautionary measures were taken to ensure the greatest degree of safety and effectiveness in this arrangement? Was DEA aware of previous environmental violations by the company used for the spraying? Was the project let by competitive bid to other firms? On what basis was Evergreen chosen to conduct the aerial spraying?

(7) The entire operation was filmed for the government of Colombia indicating the United States was willing to use the controversial herbicide domestically. You were reported as saying that "Colombians want to see the United States provide worldwide leadership in the use of herbicides."

Has a written agreement been reached between the two governments to this end? Why was an aerial spraying the most appropriate method of demonstrating our part of any agreement? Do agreements exist between the United States and any other countries who are exporting marijuana? If so, which countries

and what agreements? Were the Colombians told the amount of paraquat used, the number of plants destroyed and the size of the plots sprayed?

(8) What was the code name assigned to this exercise?

In summary, our concern is not based on the eradication program, not on paraquat as a controversial herbicide and not on a show of faith to our citizens or any other citizens of the world who may be involved with the growing or selling of marijuana. We are vitally concerned with the *methods* which were used, with the *tactics* which were deployed by

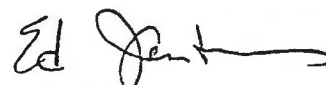
federal officials and with the *lasting effects* which will remain with thousands of American citizens.

We shall be awaiting your prompt reply.

Very truly yours,



ELLIOTT H. LEVITAS
Member of Congress



ED JENKINS
Member of Congress

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

September 20, 1983

Dr. Carlton E. Turner
Director
Office of Drug Abuse Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Dr. Turner:

On August 26, 1983, we wrote you with questions we had concerning the spraying of paraquat on patches of marijuana in North Georgia. To date, we have received no acknowledgement or response to the letter.

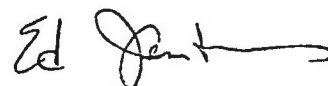
We have deferred proceeding through other channels to

obtain the answers to our questions on the basis that it would be more appropriate for you to answer our questions directly. Do you intend to respond? When will we hear from you?

Very truly yours,



ELLIOTT H. LEVITAS
Member of Congress



ED JENKINS
Member of Congress

cc: Kenneth M. Duberstein

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 1983

Dear Congressmen:

Thank you for your letter of August 26, 1983, and your interest in domestic eradication of marijuana. I regret the delay in this reply.

As you know, the Administration is committed to eliminating the production of illegal drugs wherever they are grown, as part of the overall drug-abuse prevention effort. Your endorsement of appropriate law-enforcement efforts to eradicate the illicit growth, sale or use of marijuana is appreciated.

The spraying of the herbicide, paraquat, on illegal cannabis cultivation located in the Chattahoochee National Forest was an appropriate and well-controlled law-enforcement effort directed at a criminal activity. While I share your concern that it apparently raised fears among your constituents, I do not agree with your description of the destruction of illegal cannabis plants as a "covert operation against the citizens of Georgia." The law-enforcement agencies of the Federal government, as well as state and local governments, con-

duct numerous law-enforcement operations throughout the United States daily. Few of the operations are publicly advertised in advance.

In my opinion, the media coverage of the operation contributed to the misunderstanding by the local citizens. However, no health problems were created. The lasting effects which will remain with thousands of American citizens will be a heightened awareness of the dangers of marijuana use and the knowledge that their government is serious about protecting the youth of our country from the dangers of illegal drugs.

Attached are the answers to your questions. If I can be of any further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner,
Ph.D.
Special Assistant to
the President for
Drug Abuse Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

To: The Honorable Elliott H. Levitas
The Honorable Ed Jenkins
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

QUESTIONS FROM REPRESENTATIVES LEVITAS AND JENKINS

"(1) Almost one-half of the acreage in White County, Georgia, is owned by the federal government. Many of these pristine acres are enjoyed for fishing, hunting, hiking and general recreational pleasures. In addition, the City of Helen lies in the northern section of White County. Helen, an Alpine village converted from a defunct lumber-mill village nearly 15 years ago, attracts approximately one million visitors annually.

"How and why was White County, Georgia, where this concentrated tourist attraction exists, chosen for the inaugural effort of the proposed 40-state aerial spraying program?"

Answer: The criminal activity occurring at that location was the reason that the eradication occurred there. I am certain that the officials responsible for such a concentrated tourist attraction could not endorse the criminal activity of marijuana production in their vicinity. At no time was there a "proposed 40-state aerial spraying program," as you stated. Perhaps this statement is mistakenly addressing the Marijuana Eradication and Suppression Program sponsored by the Drug Enforcement Administration. This program is not an aerial spraying program, but involves elimination of illegal cannabis cultivation by appropriate means, wherever it is found. The program has expanded from 5 states in 1981 to 25 states in 1982, and to 40 states in 1983. In 1982 approximately 2.5 million cannabis plants were eradicated in this program. While final figures for 1983 are not yet available, they are likely to far surpass the 1982 total.

The use of aerial spraying as the method of eradication in the Chattahoochee National Forest in Georgia was simply because the site was the first that met the rigid restrictions and environmental criteria under which aerial spraying is conducted.¹

Nevertheless, the government exercised extraordinary care in the first and second sprayings of this particular weed in the U.S., simply because the use of the herbicide paraquat for this purpose was relatively new in this country and the unknown tends to generate unfounded fears, except to the chemists and farmers who are familiar with the use of this herbicide. As you know, over 4 million pounds of paraquat are used on approximately 10.7 million acres of land in the United States each year in normal agricultural applications. It seems incredible that the use of less than two pounds

under highly controlled conditions on a few square feet of National Forest land and on an illegal weed would create any concern, unless the purpose is to draw attention away from the illegal nature of the target activity.

"(2) The Drug Enforcement Administration informed Gov. Joe Frank Harris of their plans for this operation. Governor Harris shared this information with several state officials, notably the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, who had not had direct communication from DEA.

"Why was it deemed necessary to keep this exercise shrouded in secrecy from other officials? Why were key state health officials not informed? Why were local officials (including law-enforcement personnel) not notified? Why did the participating personnel, once the operation was underway and was extensively covered by the broadcast media, persist in cloak-and-dagger tactics? Why was there considered to be a need for secrecy, with no prior notice given to the general public? What protection was provided for innocent, unaware people such as campers or hikers who happened to be in the national forest at the time?"

Answer: State officials informed in advance were Gov. Joe Frank Harris and Phil Peters, Director of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. The offices of each member of the Georgia Congressional delegation (including yours) were notified three days in advance of the intent to spray. This general notification was done, as a courtesy, to alert you to the pending operation. At that time, the spraying locations were not chosen from among six possibilities. Site-specific environmental assessments were completed on each of the potential sites, and the sites were selected by the law-enforcement officials.

The "general public" was not notified in advance because this would not be sound law-enforcement policy. The criminals growing cannabis on someone else's property were not notified, for obvious reasons. Incidentally, a later operation in Tennessee proved the wisdom of these tactics. The weather precluded our reaching potential sites for site-specific assessments and the growers harvested the crop before the eradication occurred.

The protection for anyone in proximity to the growing site was provided by sealing off the area prior to the spraying. Furthermore the spray was applied in such a way that a person would have had to be standing beside the cannabis during the application to have been affected. No one was standing there. I am unaware of any "cloak-and-dagger" activities associated with this operation.²

"(3) The efforts to designate targeted areas of marijuana with red balloons followed by the postspraying inspection by DEA personnel appeared to be sufficient opportunities to deal with the small cannabis plantings at the sites according to witnesses who have reported their concerns to us.

"What planning process was employed which resulted in the

¹Lanier Chambers, chief commissioner of White County: "A notice went around from the White House last spring to police and county authorities all over Georgia, asking us to alert the DEA any time we spotted marijuana growing on federal land in areas of low population density. And that's where they made the mistake, by picking White County. We've got a low permanent population, sure, but we've got this dense transient population of tourists; and we can't keep track of every one of them, any day the government wants to spray paraquat back in the woods."

²The government alerted Governor Harris of the impending spraying over two weeks in advance. It was Harris's decision to put off warning anyone about it until the last possible minute. The governors of Tennessee and South Carolina, who were alerted at the same time, simply told the feds not to bother spraying poison in their states. Harris, who assented to the project, kept it secret so as to avert a negative public reaction—until it was too late, and the spraying was a *fait accompli*.

selection of aerial spraying when similar results could have been obtained by a controlled, manual application? Would a more controlled eradication plan have lessened the chances of any residue of the herbicide and eliminated any opportunity for generalized application in the presence of 20-mile-per-hour winds?"

Answer: The decision to spray was consistent with policy guidance and the existing conditions. This was a "controlled eradication plan." There is no evidence of the presence of 20-mile-per-hour wind in the site sprayed during the spraying operation.³

"(4) We suppose that it was the intent of this project to destroy any marijuana crop which existed. The safe and effective application of paraquat has long been the target of an international debate and investigation.

"Was consideration given to the use of any less-threatening herbicide or alternative methods of application and how much paraquat was sprayed?"

Answer: Yes. Less than two pounds of herbicide were mixed in solution and approximately half of the solution was actually sprayed.⁴

"(5) Considerable planning and manpower were obviously involved with this project.

"What do you estimate to be the cost of this exercise? Please itemize and specify all direct and indirect costs according to personnel involved in planning, personnel involved in implementation, equipment, supply, printing, filming and communications. Dates, descriptions, numbers of individuals and amounts should be listed."

Answer: In response to a question asked during a hearing held on the subject by the Subcommittee on Crime, House Committee on the Judiciary on October 5, 1983, Mr. Frank Monastero of the Drug Enforcement Administration advised that \$75,000 had been allocated for all herbicidal spraying in the United States. The details requested are not available in this office.⁵

"(6) News reports stated that the helicopter company hired by the DEA for this spraying had been cited by environmental authorities in the past for violations of federal and state herbicide regulations. The company's corporate counsel asserted that they were involved as a result of a business arrangement.

"What specific precautionary measures were taken to ensure the greatest degree of safety and effectiveness in this arrangement? Was DEA aware of previous environmental violations by the company used for the spraying? Was the project let by competitive bid to other firms? On what basis was Evergreen

chosen to conduct the aerial spraying?"

Answer: In addition to the environmental assessment and prescribed weather conditions, spray height and droplet size, the area was secured by law-enforcement officers. Evergreen is licensed in all 50 states to apply paraquat and has experienced and trained personnel. DEA was aware of alleged previous environmental violations in selecting Evergreen as the best qualified and available to meet the requirements of the operation. There was no competitive bidding.⁶

"(7) The entire operation was filmed for the government of Colombia indicating the United States was willing to use the controversial herbicide domestically. You were reported as saying the 'Colombians want to see the United States provide worldwide leadership in the use of herbicides.'

"Has a written agreement been reached between the two governments to this end? Why was an aerial spraying the most appropriate method of demonstrating our part of any agreement? Do agreements exist between the United States and any other countries who are exporting marijuana? If so, which countries and what agreements? Were the Colombians told the amount of paraquat used, the number of plants destroyed and the size of the plots sprayed?"

Answer: I am unaware of the quote which you attribute to me. While I do not agree fully with your statement, there is merit to the logic that we should not ask the Colombian government to do something within their own country that we are not willing to do within the United States.

We already use paraquat extensively for agricultural purposes and now have used it in several states to eradicate illegal cannabis. Mexico has made extensive use of the same herbicide on cannabis cultivation. While no agreement has yet been reached with Colombia for an eradication program, such a program is critical to reducing the supply of marijuana to the United States. Both Mexico and the United States have demonstrated that aerial eradication is practical and appropriate and will be particularly effective in attacking the extensive cannabis cultivation within Colombia. We are encouraging Colombia to initiate such a program and will continue to use appropriate means to eradicate the illegal cultivation of cannabis within the United States.⁷

"(8) What was the code name assigned to this exercise?"

Answer: I am not aware of any "code name."⁸

⁶The Evergreen helicopter company of Oregon, despite its horrifying previous record of lethal EPA violations, did reportedly try to minimize the health risks of the White County spraying. That is, the Evergreen pilot advised the DEA just before the spraying that a 20-knot wind was blowing that day, but he was ordered to spray nevertheless. Evergreen was evidently selected by the feds for this project because of its record of satisfactory service for the CIA.

⁷The president of Colombia, Belisario Betancur, after viewing the DEA's videotapes of last summer's paraquat misadventures, flatly refused to ever contemplate spraying the stuff in Colombia. Betancur reportedly had been wavering beforehand, until they showed him exactly what happens when idiots spray paraquat from helicopters on windy days. So much for the DEA's "worldwide leadership in the use of herbicides."

⁸It's standard government policy to accord code names to projects like this. Afterward, once the code name is known, a Freedom of Information Act inquiry can quickly unlock such questions as how much it cost, who was in charge, what really happened and so on. The slimily evasive answer given to this question by Turner's office indicates the anxiety with which the feds await the disclosure of that information.

³Helicopters were used to spray the tiny patch of pot seedlings—which could easily have been torn up by the first forest ranger who located the patch, as he in fact requested—simply because the feds wanted a precedent for spraying pot from helicopters. It looks more majestic and intimidating that way.

⁴Sure, the government regularly sprays drug crops in foreign countries with other herbicides: 2, 4-D and 2, 4, 5-T, specifically, dioxin-ridden chemicals which together comprise Agent Orange. But that's mainly for opium poppies and coca bushes, whereas paraquat's ideal for broad-leaf plants like marijuana.

⁵Nothing short of a full-fledged congressional investigation will ever root up the true answers to this question.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

November 21, 1983

Dr. Carlton E. Turner
Director
Office of Drug Abuse Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Dr. Turner:

We are writing with regard to your response to our letter to August 26, 1983. We did not receive your letter of October 21, 1983, until October 31, 1983, and unfortunately, Dr. Turner, we found your letter to be a totally inadequate response.

Your letter fails to respond to most of the questions we put to you, and where you did respond, the answers for the most part, were so obviously incorrect or inadequate that we are surprised you signed such a letter.

For example, we asked you how and why White County, Georgia, was chosen for this demonstration project. You responded that "criminal activity occurring at that location was the reason." That is hardly a satisfactory answer. Were there not other areas where such criminal activity was going on, but which were not selected? Why this one, particularly an area through which one million visitors pass each year?

You say there was not a "proposed 40-state aerial spraying program." We may have received incorrect information on the number of states to be involved, but your pointing that out still does not answer our question as to why White County, Georgia, was chosen for this project. You try to explain it by saying that the site in Georgia was "the first that met the rigid restrictions and environmental criteria" for aerial spraying. That does not give us much of an answer since we have no idea what "rigid restrictions and environmental criteria" you applied and how it was that White County, Georgia, was "first."

By the terms of your own definition, only "a few square feet" of land was involved. The use of aerial spraying for eradication of such a tiny spot of cannabis strikes us as absolutely absurd, and unnecessary. If as we understand by your figures, the average agricultural use of a pound of paraquat would be sufficient to treat nearly three acres, why was it deemed necessary to dump two pounds of the herbicide into the air over a few square feet? That is what seems "incredible" and is of concern to us. As we said to you before, we strongly support appropriate law-enforcement efforts to eradicate the illicit growth, sale or use of marijuana. But we have questions, which you have not answered, as to how this was an appropriate, effective means of pursuing such a goal. Surely, there are safer, less costly ways of eradicating a plot of marijuana which was only "a few square feet" in size.

Your attempt to respond to our question about why the operation was cloaked in secrecy points to the fact that you did not accomplish your stated purpose in keeping this operation so secret. You said that growers in Tennessee harvested the targeted crops before they could be sprayed. Did you follow different notification procedures in Tennessee than in Georgia? If so, why? Also, you say you sealed off the area to be sprayed to protect innocent campers and hikers. Why

could you not have sealed off the area to prevent the early harvesting by criminal growers? Of course, had the law-enforcement officials just harvested the marijuana themselves, when they were picking out and sealing off the site, the growers would not have had the opportunity to go in behind them and harvest before the spraying. It seems that would have saved everyone a lot of time, trouble, money and fear, and it would have accomplished your purpose more effectively than the aerial spraying program did.

Your cloak-and-dagger approach also contradicts your own statement in response to our first question, where you say that "the unknown tends to generate unfounded fears." If you feel there was nothing for the public to fear from this operation, then why did you choose to make it "unknown" to the public?

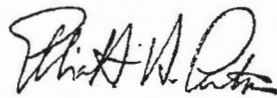
Your responses to questions 3, 4 and 5 are totally inadequate and fail to provide the information we requested. While on questions 3 and 4, you give no excuse for failing to provide the information we requested, certainly that is no worse than the weak excuse you gave for failing to provide the information we requested on the cost of the exercise. Surely, Dr. Turner, you have access to this information. If you do not, then you can hardly say the decision to proceed with this operation was an informed one. Not knowing how much this operation cost the taxpayers is hardly an acceptable answer especially from an Administration that prides itself on cutting out waste.

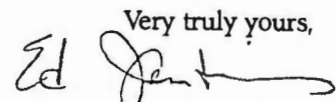
Once again, with regard to our question 6, you failed to give a complete answer to our questions regarding the choice of the Evergreen company to conduct the aerial spraying. And in your attempt to respond to question 7, you again bypassed our questions. As to the logic of asking the Colombian government to do something that we in the United States are not willing to do, it seems to us that the botched-up demonstration such as that conducted in the Chattahoochee National Forest would hardly sway anyone.

On question 8, you say you were "not aware" of any code name for the operation. Was there one?

As we have indicated, we fully support any safe, practical, appropriate and effective effort to eradicate illegal plots of marijuana and to attack the production, marketing and use of illegal drugs. You have chosen not to answer the questions we raised as to the wisdom and effectiveness of the aerial paraquat spraying of tiny marijuana plots in Georgia. We still do not understand how this approach was an effective, appropriate way to attack the drug problem.

Since you have not provided the information we requested, we are referring our questions and this matter to the Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice and Agriculture of the House Government Operations Committee. We anticipate that the Subcommittee will be able to assist us in investigating this operation.


ELLIOTT H. LEVITAS
Member of Congress

Very truly yours,

ED JENKINS
Member of Congress

☐

STRIKING BACK

by Sue Rusche

An Alternative to the SADD Contract

Robert Anastas, founder and executive director of Students Against Driving Drunk (SADD) writes:

Q. I received a copy of the column you wrote about the SADD contract. I think that you have missed the point of SADD completely.

I am enclosing a statement on SADD and also our Contract for Life. You will note that we have taken out the words "too much" because we feel we do not want to give any impression that we condone the use of alcohol by teenagers. (In the former contract a teenager agreed, among other things, to call his or her parents for a ride home "if I am ever in a situation where I have had 'too much' to drink.")

Please print my statement in its entirety plus both sides of the Contract for Life.

A. Your five-page statement is too long to print in this column but here's the revised contract:

"Teenager: I agree to call you for advice and/or transportation at any hour, from any place, if I am ever in a situation where I have been drinking or a friend or date who is driving me has been drinking.

"Parent: I agree to come and get you at any hour, any place, no questions asked and no argument at that time, or I will pay for a taxi to bring you home safely. I expect we would discuss this issue at a later time.

"I agree to seek safe, sober transportation home if I am ever in a situation where I have had too much to drink or a friend who is driving me has had too much to drink."

I am sorry you didn't see the first column I wrote about SADD because in it I said I supported all of SADD's

goals: 1) to help eliminate the drunk driver and save lives, 2) to alert high school students of the dangers of drinking and driving, 3) to organize peer counseling programs to help students who may have concerns about alcohol.

I still support all of these goals. But, even though the revision helps, I still have trouble with the contract because a teenager cannot "find himself" in a situation where he's "been drinking" without breaking the law.

I'd like to propose an alternative "Contract for Life" for you to consider:

"Teenager: I agree to obey the law by not drinking any alcohol at all until I have reached the legal drinking age.

"When I reach that age I agree to never get behind the wheel of a car if I have had anything to drink.

"I also agree to call you for a ride home if a friend or date who is driving me has been drinking.

"Parent: I agree not to drink at all on the nights you go out so I will be able to give you a sober ride home if you ever need one. If I'm not home on such a night I will always give you a phone number where you can reach me.

"I agree to get your friend or date home safely, too, and help him or her pick up the car the next day.

"I also agree to never get behind the wheel of a car when I have been drinking or to ride in a car with a driver who has been drinking."

* * *

Sue Rusche, author and national authority on drug abuse, answers questions from readers in her column. Write to her in care of this newspaper.

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