A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

DRUGS
Special Studies, 1972–1986

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA
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Guide compiled by
Nanette Dobrosky

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The executive branch of the U.S. government requires a massive amount of information to make policy decisions. Many departments, agencies, and commissions of the government devote much of their energies to gathering and analyzing information; however, even the resources of the U.S. government are not adequate to gather all the information that is needed. Therefore the government contracts universities, colleges, corporations, think tanks, and individuals to provide data and analyses. Because the great majority of these studies are difficult to find and obtain, University Publications of America (UPA) publishes some of the most important ones in its Special Studies series. This Drugs collection consists of studies on drugs and alcohol that became available during the period 1972–1986.
ACRONYMS/INITIALISMS LIST

The following acronyms and abbreviations are used frequently in this guide and are listed here for the convenience of the researcher.

DEA  Drug Enforcement Administration
DOD  Department of Defense
GAO  General Accounting Office
LSD  Lysergic Acid Diethylamide
Differential Drug Use within the Labor Force.
Interviews were conducted to discover the incidence and prevalence of legal and illegal drug use among members of different occupational groups, and demographic characteristics and summary distributions of regular users within each group are given. The attitudes of members of each group toward drug use and drug users are explored. Wide variations of attitudes and drug usage patterns occur among the occupational groups, except for farmers, among whom no regular drug use was detected.

This guide brings together basic information on drug abuse and rehabilitation. It is meant as a resource for rehabilitation workers who serve clients with drug abuse problems. It includes discussion of the nature and extent of drug abuse; the evolution of drug abuse legislation; the social, psychological, medical and vocational characteristics of the drug abuser; implications for rehabilitation, and a description of a comprehensive treatment system. The extensive appendices include, among other things, a glossary of drug terms, a drug abuse products reference chart, an outline for using the guide for a training conference, a bibliography, an annotated list of selected films, and a brief discussion of the results of a survey to determine the current rate of rehabilitation of drug abusers by state vocational rehabilitation agencies.
In 1972, the Office of Education (in Department of Health, Education, and Welfare) sought a means whereby communities might be helped to mobilize their own financial and human resources to respond effectively to their own drug problems and perhaps provide mutual help to one another. The search for a feasible strategy led to the establishment of the Help Communities Help Themselves program. The principal purpose of this evaluation was to determine the effectiveness of the Help Communities Help Themselves training program, where effectiveness was to be measured in terms of activity levels produced by the training process. The major dependent variables were defined.
Social and Organizational Factors Related to Drug Use In the Army, Volume III.
The purpose of Task I was to identify social and organizational correlates of drug use in the army. The purpose of Task II was to obtain a characterization of overall drug use patterns in the army. This report presents the results of the Task I research effort. The criterion variable in Task I was drug use rates among army TO and E company-size units. These units were selected from a cross section of TO and E units in the continental United States, Korea, and Germany giving a 2 X 3 classification design (two levels of drug use and three theaters). Social and organizational variables, such as unit morale, characteristics of the commanding officer, and satisfaction with living conditions were statistically analyzed to identify significant associations with level of use and theater; and for possible interactions with level of use and theater. Social/organizational variables were identified, which differentiated significantly between high and low drug use units and units in three theaters. The interaction analyses indicated that the associations between the social/organizational variables and the level of drug use were independent of the theater in which the units were located. Social/organizational profiles were developed contrasting high drug use units with low drug use units; and contrasting units in the three geographic areas. The analysis of supplementary data made possible the comparison of individual characteristics; such as age, pay grade, hometown size, and social class, with self-reports of drug use.

1974

The Evaluation of Selected Drug Abuse Training Programs Administered by the National Institutes of Mental Health.
This report studies two training centers administered by the NIMH that provide clinical training to those professionals and paraprofessionals who deal with drug abusers in an effort to determine the impact that these programs had upon trainee knowledge, attitudes, and behavior. Research was done between 1972 and 1973.

A National Study of Treatment Facilities for Non-Opiate Abuse. Volume I.
Reel 2

1974 cont.

0001 A National Study of Treatment Facilities for Non-opiate Abuse. Volume II.

0111 A National Study of Treatment Facilities for Non-opiate Abuse. Volume III.

0205 Drugs and Employment: Nonmedical Use of Drugs in Occupational and Industrial Settings.
Contents: overview and issues; drug use in specific professions (medical, sports, aviation); surveys of drug use in companies; surveys of drug use among addicts; drug use in the labor force; programs.

0318 Drugs and Sex: The Nonmedical Use of Drugs and Sexual Behavior.
Contents: multi-drug; marijuana; amphetamines; LSD; heroin, and methadone.

0405 Drugs and Attitude Changes, Nonmedical Drug Use: Attitudes and Attitude Change.
Contents: information about drugs (source of information, the media, drug education); attitudes toward drugs (users vs. nonusers, attitude change); communication processes.
0564 Drugs and Family/Peer Influence: Family and Peer Influences on Adolescent Drug Use.
Contents: the world of youthful drug use—groups and gangs; becoming a marijuana user—predictions; the family of the addict—influence and interaction; Horatio Alger's children—parents as models; developmental factors—childhood experience.

0710 Drugs and Pregnancy: The Effects of Nonmedical Use of Drugs on Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Neonates.
Contents: overviews (genetics, epidemiology, effects of drugs on neonates); LSD (literature reviews, chromosome studies, teratogenesis); heroin (mother and child, characteristics of neonates born to heroin users, neonatal withdrawal management); methadone; methadone and heroin—comparative studies; selected annotated studies.

0862 Drugs and Death: The Nonmedical Use of Drugs Related to All Modes of Death.
Contents: classifications and reporting systems; suicide and homocide; opiate related death—incidence and cause; opiate related death— Infectious disease; opiate related death—pathological findings; other drug-related death (depressants, stimulants, analgesics, methadone, LSD, cannabis, inhalants, multi-drug).

Reel 3
1974 cont.

0001 Drugs and Addict Lifestyles: Lifestyle Histories of Heroin Users.
Contents: lifestyles; natural history of addiction; characteristics of heroin addicts; drug use patterns; theories of addiction.

0270 A Cocaine Bibliography Nonannotated.
This bibliography includes over 1,800 references from the scientific and popular literature on the socio-psychological, biomedical, political, and economic aspects of cocaine and, to a lesser extent, coca from 1585 to the present.
**Drug Themes in Science Fiction.**  
The issues of drug use and abuse have generated many volumes of words, all written in an attempt to explain the problem and suggest the solution. Data have been generated by researchers from many disciplines, each looking at a particular aspect of an issue. This booklet is one of a new series intended to aid researchers who find it difficult to find the time to scan, let alone read, all the information that exists and continues to be published daily in their area of interest. An attempt has been made to focus predominantly on empirical research findings and major theoretical approaches.

**National Institute of Drug Abuse Research Series. Drug Themes In Fiction.**  
Contents: drug themes in fiction; thoughts for further research; annotated bibliography (post-Victorian, post-World War II–late 1950s, rock 'n roll flower children of the 1960s, and the disillusionment of the 1970s); author/title index.

**The 1935 Anti-Smuggling Act Applied to Hovering Narcotics Smugglers Beyond the Contiguous Zone: An Assessment under International Law.**  
In this report the question is presented as to the propriety, under principles of international law and obligations of international conventions undertaken by the United States, of employing the 1935 Anti-Smuggling Act against narcotics smuggling by ships of foreign flags. This paper explores the arguments supporting and disfavoring the employment of this act, assesses the probable reaction of states to its use, and recommends several alternative courses of action to deal with the problem if it is determined that the exercise of authority under the act is not in the best international interests of the United States.

**1975**

**A Study of Department of Defense Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Programs. Volume I: Background.**  
This study undertakes a comprehensive evaluation of the DOD and military service drug abuse control programs, including drug abuse prevention and education, identification, treatment and rehabilitation, and program administration to determine the effectiveness of these programs. Also included is an evaluation of the drug abuse urinalysis program.


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This volume is the last in this series that describes the results of the study of DOD drug abuse prevention and control programs. It can be considered an addendum to Volume II, Part E, which describes military treatment, rehabilitation, and counseling (T/R/C) of drug users in terms of T/R/C clients still in the service at the time they were interviewed. To fully evaluate military T/R/C programs for drug users, it is necessary to study the impact of these
those individuals who have been separated from the service following exposure to them, as well as on those who remained in the service.

**0254 Programmatic Response to Drug Abuse in Public Sector Employment: A Research Report.**
This report summarizes research conducted upon the policy and program responses in public personnel to drug abuse. Both policies and programs for selection and for current employees are discussed and evaluated. It also contains a literature review relevant to drug abuse and employment. It will provide the reader with the basic information needed to be knowledgeable about drug abuse and public employment.

**0353 Evaluating Drug Control Effectiveness.**
Effects of drug control on abuse patterns and related indicators were analyzed for nine representative drugs scheduled in mid- and late-1973. The drugs included a group of five anorectic stimulants in CSA Schedules III and IV: benzphetamine, chlorphentermine, diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine, and a group of four depressants in CSA Schedule II: a non-barbiturate sedative—methaqualone and three barbiturates—amobarbital, pentobarbitol, and secobarbital. Statistics and descriptive analyses showed general post-control decreases in Drug Abuse Warning Network abuse rates. In addition, the relations of abuse patterns to NPA prescription trends and to DEA arrest records showed these benefits did not tend to produce undesired problems in limiting these drugs' availability for legitimate medical purposes, or in arrest and criminalization of otherwise lawful users.

**0376 The 1972 DOD Survey of Illicit Drug and Alcohol Use: A Report of Major Findings.**
This report describes findings from a comprehensive, worldwide survey of illicit drug and alcohol use among enlisted men in the armed services. It presents data on estimates of nontherapeutic drug usage and alcohol usage in 1972, describes the demographic characteristics of drug and alcohol users, discusses the effectiveness of major programs designed to control the abuse of drugs or alcohol, and assesses the reasons for the use of drugs and alcohol and the extent of command emphasis in activities to control drug and alcohol abuse.

**0505 New Directions for Army Alcohol and Drug Abuse Control.**
Although the army has implemented a variety of programs and has used different techniques, alcohol and drug abuse in the army continue at an
unacceptable level. An examination was made of the nature of past army efforts to control this problem with specific emphasis on those aspects that were successful, unsuccessful, and on those that offer the most promise for the future. Data were gathered through a literature search, and reliance on studies sponsored by the Office of Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Drug Policy Branch, Office of the Surgeon General Medical Research and Development Command, and the Army Research Institute. Other studies and program report data were also useful. There are currently major deficiencies in the prevention, identification, and rehabilitation areas of the Army Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program. Recommendations of change are made; however, due to the dynamic and ubiquitous nature of the problem, no modifications are likely to be eternally applicable. The ultimate solution is inextricably linked to enlightened and concerned leadership.

0541 The Professions Confront the Drug Problem: Patterns of Awareness and Involvement in Two American Cities.
Contents: the problem and its setting; drug taking as a social problem; knowledge and belief about drugs; the concept of professional involvement—dimensions of analysis; networks of professional communication; training needs and priorities.

0710 Predicting Adolescent Drug Abuse: A Review of Issues, Methods, and Correlates.
This report comprises some of the most recent thinking on the problems and intricacies surrounding the prospect of predicting drug-abusing behaviors. In particular, the bulk of the papers have focused on those aspects of prediction that relate specifically to adolescent drug abuse; consequently much of the discussion is about marijuana use. The volume is organized into several domains: general conceptual issues, nosological approaches and clinical approaches; methodological strategies; intrapersonal, behavioral and interpersonal variables and correlates; longitudinal designs; and empirically weighted predictive instrument that can make reliable predictions as to who will or will not engage in drug abuse.

1077 Physicians and Drug Abuse.
This paper reports selected findings from an extensive survey of various groups of professionals that examined several dimensions of their expertise and involvement with drug abuse. Data were collected on (1) the extent and character of their knowledge and awareness about drug abuse; (2) their attitudes and beliefs concerning aspects of the drug scene; (3) the extent and types of their drug-related activities and involvements; and (4) their activities in connection with treatment and prevention of drug abuse. The purpose of
the study was to provide information to assist professionals who in the course of their work are called upon to deal with this issue. While this concentrates on physicians, a number of other professions and occupations with a high probability of contact with, and influence upon, young users in their community were identified and surveyed.

Reel 5

1976

0001 Young Men and Drugs—A Nationwide Survey.  
This monograph is an analysis of a nationwide survey of young men (taken from Selective Service lists) and their patterns of drug use, covering the crucial period of the drug “epidemic” of the late 1960s. Areas investigated include lifetime and current use of drugs, estimates of drug use, attitudes and motivations of users, problems and benefits related to drug use, relation of drug use to crime and criminal justice and military service, treatment for drug use, and regional variations in use.

0161 Alcohol and Drug Abuse in the Vietnam Veteran.  
This is the final comprehensive report of a follow-up study of 202 U.S. Army enlisted men who served in Vietnam between June 1971 and November 1972 and returned to the Philadelphia metropolitan area (Pennsylvania and New Jersey). The sample consisted of men who never used narcotics in Vietnam (non-users), those who used but were not addicted, and those who were addicted while in Vietnam. Pre-service, during-service, and post-service variables are considered. In addition to drug and alcohol use, psychological and social adjustments were assessed. The data were collected from military records and from in-depth interviews (including urine tests and psychological tests) conducted twenty-eight months after discharge from service.

0218 Drugs and Personality: Personality Correlates and Predictors of Non-Opiate Drug Use.  
This volume presents abstracts of current research and theoretical studies that explore various aspects of the relationship between non-opiate drug use and personality. Particularly, the volume focuses on personality predictors and correlates of adolescent drug use. Each abstract is intended to be a faithful representation of the original study, conveying what was done, why
it was done, what methodology was employed, what results were found, and what conclusions were derived from the results. Each author’s word usage and spelling were followed as closely as possible. The fifty-nine studies abstracted in this volume are listed alphabetically following the table of contents. A supplementary bibliography of additional reading is included at the end of the summaries. The volume also has several indexes, which are carefully designed to meet the need and interests of drug researchers.

0349 Predicting Drug Use in the U.S. Army.
This investigation was designed to assess the types of variables associated with different classes of drugs within a sample of enlisted men in the U.S. Army. Consideration was given to a range of explanatory variables (social background, personality and the military environment), and to the possibility that the effect of each of these variables might be different for different classes of drugs. In order to hold constant the effects of reported preservice drug experience, those individuals who reported use of these substances before entering the army were considered separately from those who reported no civilian use of substances. This investigation reveals that the correlates of reported illicit drug use among army personnel are strongly related to characteristics that individuals bring with them to the army, and do not appear to be strongly related to events that they encounter after entering the organization. While these findings appear to suggest that screening mechanisms designed to eliminate the civilian delinquent as a recruit may enhance the army’s efforts to reduce drug use, the low predictability of such screening does not appear to be cost effective.

This report conceptually discusses four main issues: (1) the association between drug use and crime, (2) the impact of treatment, (3) the effect on the consumer, and (4) conceptual and measurement problems of drug use and crime.

0912 A Survey of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs in the Railroad Industry.
A survey of twenty industrial alcoholism and counseling programs run by railroad corporations covering fifty-eight variables was made by semi-structured interviews of program directors, union officials, and by questionnaires applied to individual clients. Descriptions of program policy, practices, penetration rates, success rates, and relationships to discipline and client population parameters are given along with other topical areas. A factor analysis and intercorrelations between all variables measured are also
displayed. Included is a comprehensive literature review on industrial alcoholism programs covering topics parallel to the survey.

Reel 6

1976 cont.


This report contains ten original papers discussing methodologies applicable to performing psychosocial research on substance abuse, particularly abuse with drugs. The intent of the papers is to permit increased methodological sophistication in the field of drug abuse by making available basic information on some of the latest and most relevant research techniques. Each of the papers has been written by a prominent methodologist and has been designed to assist drug researchers in the behavioral and social sciences who do not have an advanced background in research techniques and who are in need of introductory information. It is also hoped that this volume will provide a stimulus to drug researchers at large.


The sixty-nine articles and books abstracted in this volume include selections from both the scientific and popular literature on the psychosocial aspects of human use of cocaine and, to a lesser extent, coca. These documents, representing a time span from the turn-of-the-century to the present, were selected from recommendations of researchers from many disciplines. Consequently, the abstracts cover a wide range of topics and cover highly scientific, technical research as well as general review articles and personal perspectives. It is hoped that this volume will help stimulate future research on cocaine usage. Individuals interested in further reading should consult Volume 8 of the Research Issues Series, A Cocaine Bibliography—Nonannotated, which includes over 1,800 references to literature.


This report presents abstracts of major research and theoretical studies that explore various aspects of the relationship between drugs and criminal behavior and the law. Each abstract is intended to be a faithful representation of the original study, conveying what was done, why it was done, what methodology was employed, what results were found, and what conclusions
were derived from the results. Each author's word usage and spelling were followed as closely as possible.

**1977**

**0664**  
*A First Report of the Impact of California's New Marijuana Law (SB 95).*  
*California State Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse, Sacramento, California.*  
This report is an attempt to assess one year's experience under SB 95. The questions addressed in this study relate to changes in marijuana law enforcement, criminal justice system costs, drug treatment, program enrollments, marijuana usage, public attitudes toward criminal sanctions, and other related matters. A variety of sources such as arrest and citation data, workload and impact surveys, budgets and revenues, and public opinion polls have been reviewed and analyzed. Since much of the source data is not normally published, the report is organized to provide a short summary and conclusions, more detailed sections highlighting the conclusions, and tables and appendices presenting the data and analyses.

**0719**  
*The Epidemiology of Drug Abuse: Current Issues.*  
*Division of Research, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Rockville, Maryland.*  
This monograph presents conference proceedings on the topic of current issues and problems in carrying out epidemiology research. The following questions are addressed: (1) What is the extent of opiate addiction in the United States? How much of it is hidden? What proportions are treated and untreated? How much use is there at different levels of frequency and regularity, from chipping to hard-core addiction? (2) How accurate are the sample survey data now abundant? How well do data reflect the actual extent of use or abuse in all groups? Can they actually chart changes over time? (3) How can adverse consequences of drugs be measured as they occur among users? Specifically, how many accidents result from drug use? How many hospitalizations, bad trips, and deaths? Can the serious methodological problems be overcome? (4) How accurate are data on clients in treatment? Can this information be used for allocation of natural resources? (5) Can drug use epidemics or fads be predicted? (6) Can cities and states assess drug abuse problems accurately at reasonable cost? (7) Are drug abuse indicators accurate enough to assess incidence and prevalence? Of those currently used, which are best? (8) How should conflicting estimates of the same phenomenon be resolved?

**0986**  
*Drugs, Firearms, Currency, and Other Property Seized By Law Enforcement Agencies: Too Much Held Too Long.*  
*Department of Justice, Department of the Treasury, General Services Administration. Report to the Congress by the Comptroller General of the United States.*  
Federal law enforcement agencies seize large quantities of contraband and other property in carrying out their responsibilities. The authors questioned
whether this property is stored and disposed of safely and effectively. This report discusses the problems federal law enforcement agencies have in handling seized drugs, firearms, currency, and vehicles and contains our recommendations for improvement.

Reel 7

1977 cont.

This monograph presents a series of reports to develop a picture of the extent and limits of current knowledge about cocaine. Included are papers on the coca plant and its use, history of cocaine, its chemistry and detection, effects on man and on animals, recreational and medical uses, fatalities related to its use, and characteristics of patients seeking treatment for cocaine abuse.

Summary results are presented of a 1974 national survey of experience with and beliefs about legal and illegal psychoactive drugs. An extensive validity study preceded the survey, implemented by the Social Research Group, George Washington University, for the National Institute on Drug Abuse. More than 4,500 interviews were conducted with youths ages 12–17 years old, adults 18–34, and older adults. Data are presented on use patterns and user characteristics for twelve types of drugs. Substances regarded as drugs, substances regarded as addictive, frequency and social aspects of use, preferred handling and marijuana and heroíne offenses, and ways of coping with stress are among the areas of inquiry. Findings are compared with trends from prior studies. Questionnaires and exhibits used are included in the appendices.

This report, sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and monitored by the Psychosocial Branch of the National Institute on Drug Abuse Division of Research, presents the findings of a 1975-1976 national survey administered to youth and adults regarding their experiences with, and attitudes towards, legal and illegal psychoactive drugs. In the form of data tables and a discussion of significant use and user trends, the report summarizes public
experience with marijuana, hashish, cocaine, heroin, glue and other inha-
lants, LSD and other hallucinogens, methadone and other opiates, and
includes a chapter dealing with non-medical use of psychotherapeutic drugs,
both over-the-counter and prescription. Beliefs and attitudes of the subjects
regarding marijuana, heroin, barbituates, LSD, methadone, amphetamines,
tranquilizers, and opium are summarized in the final chapter. Additional data
on the use of cigarettes, alcohol, coffee, tea, and the medical use of psycho-
therapeutic drugs; information on the sample interviewed; explanations of
analytic index variables; and copies of questionnaires and exhibits used are
included in the appendices.

0657 Drug Users and the Criminal Justice System.
Documentation Associates, Los Angeles, California, and National Institute
on Drug Abuse, Rockville, Maryland. Gregory A. Austin and Dan J. Lettieri,
This report presents summaries of major research and theoretical studies
exploring various aspects of the interrelationship of drug use, criminal
behavior, and the law. Drug Users and the Criminal Justice System consists
of sixty-seven summaries focusing on the issues of drug use, possession, or
trafficking as a crime and on the effect of the criminal justice system, the law,
and law enforcement procedures on drug use and the drug user. It is a
companion volume to Research Issues 17: Drugs and Crime. Drug Users and
the Criminal Justice System is divided into two sections: (1) Drugs and the
Law and (2) Treatment and Rehabilitation of the Drug Offender. The scope
and content of these sections are reviewed in detail in the introduction. Within
each section, study summaries are arranged alphabetically by author; all the
studies from both sections are listed alphabetically.

0821 Drugs and Psychopathology.
Documentation Associates, Los Angeles, California, and National Institute
on Drug Abuse, Rockville, Maryland. Gregory A. Austin et al., editors. June
The fifty-seven studies summarized in this volume deal with both opiates and
non-opiates and with all age groups. The studies are listed alphabetically. The
summaries are organized into six sections and are arranged alphabeti-
cally by author within each section. A supplementary bibliography of addi-
tional readings is included at the end of the summaries. Because many of the
studies included in this volume utilize the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality
Inventory, a brief outline of the scales of the Minnesota Multiphasic Person-
ality Inventory follows the introduction.
A major factor in the American public's concern over unconventional drug use is its effect on traffic safety. This volume contains summaries of the latest experimental and epidemiological research on the interactions between drugs and driving behaviors. The experimental studies, which make up most of this volume, deal with the effects of drugs on cognition, coordination, reaction time, and other psychomotor functions, all of which are related to driving performance. The experiments use both driving simulators and real driving situations. The epidemiological studies primarily deal with investigations of drug-involved auto accidents. The studies are listed alphabetically immediately following the preface. Within the volume they are organized into three sections and are arranged alphabetically by author within each section. A supplementary bibliography of additional readings and a set of indexes are included at the end of the summaries.

Border Management and Interdiction: An Interagency Review.
This report summarizes the observations and findings resulting from a comprehensive review of federal border control and law enforcement activities. The report concludes that a set of national policies exists in the form of laws, regulations, and priorities regarding illegal aliens, drug smuggling, etc., but there is no effective mechanism to provide overall coordination of these policies as they affect border operations. This review does not discuss the merits of each policy, but addresses the way in which these policies are implemented and the resulting effectiveness of border management.

Drug Abuse Assessment In the Department of Defense: A Policy Review.
This report is the result of an initial review of the assessment and identification functions performed as a part of the drug abuse prevention efforts of the DOD. The review was carried out at the request of the White House Office of Drug Abuse Policy. The group's charter indicated that the review should cover the effectiveness of current policies and programs of the DOD and the military departments regarding the methods by which the armed services identify and assess the nature and extent of their drug abuse problem. The review group was asked to provide conclusions regarding the ability of the
current identification process to reflect changes in the drug-using patterns of military personnel and to provide early detection of the hidden use of opiates, stimulants, or sedative-hypnotics, and to make appropriate recommendations for improving the overall assessment capability of the DOD.

This report represents a policy review of drug law enforcement. The report summarizes the observations and findings resulting from a comprehensive review of federal drug law enforcement policy. The review was conducted by an interagency team representing the principal federal departments and agencies involved in drug law enforcement in coordination with the Office of Management and Budget. The report represents the conclusions and findings of the review team and will be presented to the Strategy Council on Drug Abuse.

0327 Drugs and Minorities.
Both currently and historically a major factor in the American public's concern over unconventional drug use has been its identification with disadvantaged minority groups. This volume contains summaries of the latest research focusing on the issue of the extent of drug use and abuse among racial and ethnic minorities and the factors influencing it. While the literature on this subject—especially on the use of drugs by blacks—has increased rapidly, the dimension of the problem is still not fully understood. There is considerable disagreement in the interpretation of the available data, and there is a need for additional research. Specifically, the extent of minority involvement in drug abuse, particularly opiate addiction vis-à-vis the general population; the variability in the characteristics of minority drug users; the involvement of drug using minorities in criminal activity; if there are significant differences in the arrest and handling of minority drug users by the criminal justice system; the effects of social, economic, and political conditions of minority life in America on past and present drug use; and the perception of the problem of minority drug use itself. This volume brings together the greater part of the re-search conducted in the last fifteen years on this topic, in order that the evidence from different studies may be compared and examined critically.

0553 The Use and Abuse of Social Drugs.
The four papers of this short session deal with both the moderate and untoward use of alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco (called "social drugs" since
they favor social ties within a community), as far as social and performance consequences are concerned. Some of the effects brought about by these agents on military organizations and aircrews are highlighted, as well as the impact on the approach to problems related to their detection, significance, and treatment resulting from recent investigations. Further work still appears to be needed to provide subtle tools and methods for the evaluation of their role within the military.

**0606 Drug Control in South America Having Limited Success—Some Progress But Problems Are Formidable.**


Large quantities of cocaine and marijuana come to the United States from South America. Despite efforts to stop this flow, it is increasing. Program officials believe the real key to controlling the drug flow is a stronger commitment by South American governments. Without this commitment the problem will probably continue to exist. The report discusses the problems and achievements of the U.S.–South American drug control program, the DEA efforts to comply with legislative restrictions on its overseas activities, and some lingering deficiencies in the Department of State's international narcotic control assistance program.

**0651 International Narcotics Control Policy: An Interagency Review.**


This report examines U.S. international drug control policies and proposes several initiatives designed to further improve efforts to reduce the illicit supply and demand for drugs. The report recommends initiatives to (1) reduce supply, (2) reduce demand, (3) explore the feasibility of greater use of regional efforts to control drug trafficking and abuse, (4) develop specific narcotics action plans for countries affected by the supply of and/or demand for drugs, (5) assess the scope of the drug control problem through a comprehensive compilation of all existing data, and (6) improve the conduct of U.S. overseas programs.

**0754 Drug Use Patterns, Consequences and the Federal Response: A Policy Review.**


This report highlights the health and social problems associated with drug abuse, the federal approach to reduce the number of drug abusers in our society, and the human suffering associated with drug abuse. The review was conducted with the assistance of an interagency team representing those federal departments and agencies that have a major role in drug abuse prevention and treatment: the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare; Defense; Justice; Labor; Transportation; and the Veterans Administration. The report contains forty-five recommendations that are in the process
Frame of being implemented. The Strategy Council on Drug Abuse will monitor the implementation and receive periodic status reports from the appropriate agencies.

0870 Values and Drug Use among College Students.
One hundred three junior college students were administered questionnaires obtaining information about illicit drug use and selected personality variables from Rotter's Social Learning Theory (Rotter, 1954). It was hypothesized that nonusers would place higher values on recognition-achievement and peer affection goals while drug users would place higher values on independence goals. It was further hypothesized that among drug users a pattern of drug use defined as problematic would be positively associated with independence values and negatively associated with recognition-achievement and peer affection values. Statistical significance was obtained only between values for independence and problematic drug use, although several supporting trends were also found. Results were discussed in terms of recent findings with attention paid to the possible uniqueness of independence goals in drug use research.

0947 The Control of Alcohol and Drug Abuse In Industry.
Problems resulting from the use of alcohol and other psychoactive drugs are discussed in terms of prevention, and the effectiveness of alcohol and drug abuse programs in the work environment is considered. Industrial substance abuse programs are increasing in number due to concern over the well-being of workers and the maintenance of productivity. Employed persons have lower rates of alcohol and drug problems than unemployed persons, but the extent of substance abuse problems in the workforce is large. Occupational programs are based on constructive confrontation (involuntary) and self-help (voluntary) approaches. There are a wide range of such programs, including the use of health insurance benefits, industry-based treatment programs, and referral from the work environment to community substance abuse treatment resources. The latter program is the most common. Further development of occupational programs should focus on research, prevention, unique needs of special groups (women, youth, and polydrug users), and the extension of services to both employees and their families. Since behavioral control issues have been raised by traditional substance abuse programs, it is necessary that joint union-management mechanisms in the occupational setting be developed. Particular attention must also be paid to relationships between the work environment and the treatment community and to educational and public relations. References are cited.
This report examines the following aspects: (1) nature and scope of illicit drug abuse in New Mexico; (2) relationship of organized criminal conspiracies to smuggling, trafficking, and distribution of illicit drugs; (3) capability and effectiveness of law enforcement agencies, courts, and prosecutors in enforcing the illicit drug laws; and (4) bottlenecks and inefficiencies in the system.

Reel 9

The Coast Guard's Role In Drug Interception—How Much Is Enough.
The Coast Guard has had some success in detecting and capturing drug smugglers on the high seas. For the most part, this is attributed to its cutters, aircraft, and electronic gear being superior to the equipment used by smugglers and its strategy of concentrating surveillance on areas through which smugglers must pass. This report concludes that the Coast Guard needs to establish a drug enforcement goal to use in measuring its effectiveness and in determining its resource needs. It also should improve its training of personnel and communication with other law enforcement agencies.

When the National Institute on Drug Abuse Prevention realized that minorities were not being reached by prevention efforts, it began to develop a multicultural resource center. In 1977, these efforts culminated in the Center for Multicultural Awareness. The Center for Multicultural Awareness reviewed both state and local programs and found that the picture was not promising. At the state level, many programs asked minority representatives for advice, but there was little minority representation at the policy-making level and few representatives of ethnic groups were being trained to work in the field. Therefore, the Center for Multicultural Awareness training efforts increased to reaching fifty-four minority participants and thirty-nine state drug abuse prevention personnel in 1978. As this training focused on cultural awareness, the Center for Multicultural Awareness anticipates training thirty minority representatives to actually work in prevention programs in 1979. In addition, review of seventy local programs revealed that most materials were designed for a white, middle-class audience. Local directors, however, have
developed a number of creative approaches to address the reasons young people turn to drugs and to provide true alternatives to drug use (recreation, job training, and dealing with the system). The Center for Multicultural Awareness has collected data on the approaches appropriate for use with American Indians, Asians, blacks, and Spanish-speaking persons and plans to act as an advocate at the state and national level while working with local programs. The report contains charts and some statistics.

Better Use of Currency and Foreign Account Reports by Treasury and IRS Needed for Law Enforcement Purposes.
To facilitate federal investigations of illegal activities such as drug trafficking and tax evasion, the Congress enacted laws requiring that certain transactions be reported by individuals and financial institutions. Some changes in the methods Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service follow in processing and using such reports could improve their value.

First Workshop on Drug Control in the Americas.
This workshop was held from 30 April to 4 May 1979 at the headquarters of the Pan American Health Organization, in Washington, D.C. The aims for the workshop were to review national drug control programs and priorities of the twelve nations represented to develop guidelines for exchange of information among all nations of the region of the Americas, and to promote harmonization in registration requirements, labeling, and advertising of drug products. The working group consisted of high level government and university officials involved in drug control programs in their respective countries. The program consisted of reports from representatives of each government, and presentations by consultants on regulatory and quality control, and on the use of over-the-counter and prescription drug products. The working group concluded that governments should review and update legislation to incorporate advances in science and technology, in order to assure quality, safety, and efficacy of drugs, and to control their labeling and promotion. They recommend coordination and integration of drug control activities and exchange of scientific data and information on licensing, registration, and labeling of drugs. Also recommended was harmonization of regulatory requirements, especially as regards combination products, product quality, and reference standards.

Gains Made in Controlling Illegal Drugs, Yet the Drug Trade Flourishes.
This report assesses the federal government's drug enforcement and supply control efforts during the last ten years, including information contained in a series of GAO reports issued on drug control and various related topics.
during this time. Federal agencies have fought hard to reduce the adverse impact of illegal drugs on American society. While current indicators suggest some positive results in reducing drug-related deaths and injuries and decreasing heroin supplies, the drug trade continues to flourish, and the problem persists for reasons tied to the enormous supply of and demand for drugs. Effective law enforcement, crop eradication, and other controls will cause shifts and temporary disruptions in trafficking and use patterns, and buy time to enable the nation to concentrate on long term solutions. But if the United States is to make greater inroads, it must take a much tougher and consistent stance. The legislative and executive branches must form a partnership to agree upon and vigorously carry out a consistent national policy on drug abuse.

**0607**

**Drug Abuse Deaths in Nine Cities: A Survey Report.**


In-depth epidemiologic study of three thousand drug-involved decedents, circumstances of the deaths, and procedures for their investigation. Provides data on drug abuse deaths, as well as some of the problems involved in obtaining valid data.

**0794**

**An Assessment of the Hypothetical Impact of Drug Abuse on Combat Capability, Volume I—Final Report.**


Armor, artillery, and infantry, company-size unit organizations are analyzed to examine potential unit effectiveness before and after combat damage, assuming personnel incapacitation from hypothetical drug abuse distribution of 10, 20, 30, and 40 percent among those personnel less than twenty-five years of age. The relative risk to loss of unit effectiveness from drug abuse is quantified and personnel functions key to unit mission accomplishment are identified before and after combat damage. Additionally, equipment critical to unit effectiveness is identified and its impact on unit capability discussed. Artillery units, particularly Headquarter Battery, are at greater risk of functional failure from drug abuse than are armor or infantry units.

**Reel 10**

1979 cont.

**0001**

**Women in Drug Abuse Treatment 1979—Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process.**


President Carter's 1979 Federal Strategy for Drug Abuse and Drug Traffic Prevention identifies five major functional areas of activity for dealing with the
problem of drug abuse: treatment, rehabilitation, training, prevention/education, and research. The National Institute on Drug Abuse has been charged with the primary responsibility for implementing the federal strategy for drug abuse treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention. One of the objectives for treatment outlined by the federal strategy calls for a concerted effort to develop federally sponsored programs, counseling, and materials sensitive to the cultural needs of all special populations represented in treatment settings—ethnic and racial minorities, women, youth, the elderly, and rural clients—and to implement strategies tailored to these populations. This report focuses on one of the special populations represented in drug abuse treatment settings—women. A narrative analysis of female clients admitted to federally funded, drug abuse treatment programs is provided. The data were collected through the Client Orientation Data Acquisition Process, the National Institute on Drug Abuse’s national data system.

1980


Forward support company, combat engineer company, supply and service company, and forward communication company organizations are analyzed to examine potential unit effectiveness before and after combat damage assuming personnel incapacitation from hypothetical drug abuse distributions of 10, 20, 30, and 40 percent among those personnel less than twenty-five years of age. The relative risk of loss of unit effectiveness from drug abuse is quantified, and personnel functions key to unit mission accomplishment are identified before and after combat damage. Additionally, equipment critical to unit effectiveness is identified and its impact on unit capability discussed. The impact of expanding the age threshold from twenty-five to twenty-eight is examined and found to be significant for Headquarters and Headquarters Company, mechanized infantry battalions.


The federal government uses statistical indicators to assess the drug situation in the United States. Because of congressional concern about the indicators’ reliability and because heroin is the government’s number one drug priority, GAO examined several statistical indicators that the government uses to assess its performance in the heroin fight. All of the indicators examined have problems that affect their reliability. Since heroin abuse and trafficking are clandestine activities, complete confidence in the government’s heroin assessment will never be achieved; however, improvements are possible.
This survey report provides a comprehensive, detailed, and accurate estimate of the prevalence of drug and alcohol use among the active duty military population, as well as information on the physical, social, and work-related consequences of drug and alcohol use in the subject population. It was found that abuse correlates generally with (1) younger age, (2) being unmarried, (3) lower educational attainment, and (4) being male. The drug most commonly used is alcohol followed by cannabis, amphetamines, cocaine, and hallucinogens. Phencyclidine and heroin were found to be the least used drugs. Nineteen percent of the junior enlisted men reported being high on drugs and 15 percent reported being drunk while working at sometime during the previous year; however, overall and with the exception of cannabis use, drug use in the military population has shown a decline since 1974, the year of the last worldwide survey.

Asset Forfeiture—A Seldom Used Tool in Combating Drug Trafficking.
Billions of dollars of profits are generated by organized crime; drug trafficking revenues alone are estimated at $60 billion annually. Even though legislation designed to attack these profits through asset forfeiture was enacted more than a decade ago, forfeiture of criminal assets has been miniscule. The report concludes that the primary reason for the limited use of asset forfeiture has been the lack of leadership by the Department of Justice. The department has not given investigators and prosecutors guidance and incentives to pursue forfeiture. Also, emerging case law indicates that the statutes may be flawed. The GAO recommends that the Congress clarify and broaden the scope of the criminal forfeiture statutes and that the attorney general improve forfeiture program management.

This monograph presents projections about the extent and kinds of nonmedical drug use we can expect to see in the years ahead. These projections are given in text and tables on marijuana, inhalants, hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, and other opiates. Data are given for percentages of young adults who were users of each group of drugs in the recent past and who may be expected to use these drugs in 1985, 1990, and 1995. Trends are also tabulated by sex, race, and residence in metropolitan or nonmetropolitan areas. This information will be useful to many whose work is concerned with drug users now and in the future.
Adolescent Marijuana Abusers and Their Families.
Division of Research, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Rockville, Maryland.
This monograph investigates the role of the family in drug abuse among its members by intensively studying the families of a small number of adolescents involved in heavy use of marijuana. The authors' aims are "first to explore through psychodynamic techniques what in the adolescent's adaptation and interaction with his or her family contributed to the marijuana abuse; and second, to identify the functions which marijuana plays in the adolescent's psychosocial adaptation." Extensive information is presented about nondrug-abusing siblings of the target adolescents, comprising an informal control or comparison group about whom little has been known. Marijuana is seen to have a variety of functions for adolescents: as a defiant or provocative act directed against parents and, by extension, other authority figures; as a self-destructive act; as a modifier of disturbing emotions such as anger; as a reinforcer of fantasies of effortless, grandiose success; and as a help in withdrawing from conflicts concerning competition and achievement.

Reel 11

1981 cont.

Young Men and Drugs In Manhattan: A Causal Analysis.
Division of Research, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Rockville, Maryland.
This monograph examines the etiology and natural history of drug use with a special focus on heroin. One element of the study is a composite index of illicit drug use, the Lifetime Drug Use Index, constructed to reflect the extent and frequency of use of various substances. It is easy to construct and based on types of information usually obtained on surveys of drug use. Other chapters deal with lifetime prevalence and its correlates, incidence and the drug epidemic, predictors of illicit drug use, and causal models to explain illicit drug use. The technique of path analysis was used to test causal models derived from theories of deviance; selling drugs emerged as the key variable. It is indicated that marijuana may be the key gateway drug for understanding multiple drug use and that use of heroin is strongly correlated with extent of marijuana use. (In the Manhattan sample, percentage of heroin users ranged from 1 percent of men who had never used marijuana to 56 percent of those who had used marijuana one thousand times or more.) The concluding chapter seeks a theoretical synthesis of causative forces in drug abuse.

Stronger Crackdown Needed on Clandestine Laboratories Manufacturing Dangerous Drugs.
The DEA needs to step up its efforts against clandestine laboratories that
manufacture nonnarcotic dangerous drugs. Although the DEA has designated trafficking in dangerous drugs its second highest priority, it devotes more resources to investigating lower priority problems and is not making the best use of its precursor liaison program—an effective investigatory program that uses contacts with the legitimate chemical industry as a source of investigatory leads. Longer jail sentences for convicted manufacturers and distributors of dangerous drugs made in clandestine laboratories could be an effective deterrent. The GAO recommends that the Congress amend the Controlled Substance Act to increase the maximum penalties for trafficking in nonnarcotic dangerous drugs to the level now provided for trafficking in heroin and other equally dangerous drugs.

Organized crime is flourishing despite an improved strike force program. The Department of Justice has successfully indicted and prosecuted many high level crime figures, but a stronger federal attack is needed. The GAO recommends that the attorney general (1) establish an executive committee in each strike force to ensure that federal efforts are focused, coordinated, and directed; (2) concentrate the limited resources of the strike forces on in-depth investigations and prosecutions of high-level organized crime figures, and transfer uncomplicated cases to the U.S. attorney's offices; and (3) emphasize the use of case initiation reports and implementation of an evaluation system. In addition, Congress needs to amend the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations statute to help assist the federal fight against organized crime activities.

This monograph provides a brief review of current knowledge in six areas related to drug abuse among American adolescents, with recommendations for future research. Ten contributing authorities cover the epidemiology of adolescent drug use, personality and sociodemographic factors, the influence of family and peers, the relationship between delinquency and drug use, and the biomedical consequences of using drugs during adolescence. Included are an overview, a summary, discussion by several experts, and an itemized list of challenges still to be explored. Numerous references are made to existing literature.

Detailed statistics on the prevalence of drug use among American high school seniors in 1981 and on trends in those figures since 1975 are
presented. Information on eleven separate classes of drugs is presented and the overall results on prevalence and trends in drug use are summarized. The following classes of drugs are distinguished: marijuana (including hashish), inhalants, hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, natural and synthetic opiates other than heroin, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, alcohol, and cigarettes. In addition to describing prevalence and trends in use, this volume contains an assessment of current attitudes and beliefs among American high school seniors concerning various types of drug use and of the ways that these views have been changing over the last three years.

1982

0915 An Analysis of Marijuana Policy.
Marijuana, a potentially hazardous psychoactive substance, especially for heavy users and for youth, is widely consumed in the United States today. Policy options for the legal control of hazardous marijuana use may be divided into the following three general classes: complete prohibition of supply and use, partial prohibition of supply only, and regulation of supply. The National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse recommended in 1972 a partial prohibition as the best approach, and the present report analyzes the evidence acquired since 1972 on the effects of the three alternatives in terms of economic costs, social effect, and incidence of use. Partial prohibition, adopted by eleven states, appears to be as effective in controlling marijuana use as complete prohibition, at substantially reduced social and economic cost, and therefore is deemed a preferable option by this committee. Regulatory policy options are described, but evidence on their effects relative to the cost and benefit of other options is lacking. This report includes a summary of Marijuana and Health, a 1982 Institute of Medicine report.

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1982 cont.

0001 The Impact of Drug Abuse on Tank Crew Cohesion.
Data from sixty-five army tank crews was analyzed to examine the impact drug use had on responses to questions designed to measure different subcomponents of military cohesion. Analysis indicated that drug use pattern similarity or difference does influence soldier-to-soldier ratings on a variety of factor analytic scales.
Comprehensive Approach Needed to Help Control Prescription Drug Abuse.


Report topic and conclusions, respectively: the prescription drug abuse problem in the United States, a comprehensive approach is necessary to successfully combat the prescription drug abuse problem, the DEA needs to better use its resources to help control prescription drug abuse, and fees charged to registrants to recover drug control costs are too low.

Highlights from the Worldwide Survey on Nonmedical Drug and Alcohol Use among Civilian Personnel, 1983.


This report presents the results of the first U.S. Department of Defense Worldwide Survey of Alcohol and Drug Use among Civilian Personnel. It addresses current use of alcohol and drugs (both licit and illicit), consequences of such use on work performance, and reasons for abstaining from or quitting alcohol and drug use.

Federal Drug Interdiction Efforts Need Strong Central Oversight.


Despite increasing resources for drug interdiction, only a small percentage of drugs entering this country are seized. The authority and responsibility for federal drug interdiction efforts are split among three executive departments (justice, treasury, and transportation), each with different programs, goals, and priorities. The current administration has emphasized joint task forces to improve coordination. Although the establishment of these groups has improved operational coordination, no one individual has the information or responsibility to evaluate federal drug efforts and recommend corrective actions. The GAO makes recommendations to the president to strengthen central oversight of the federal drug enforcement program. Also, interdiction efforts can be further enhanced by improving the quality and timeliness of intelligence data and through well-planned and coordinated use of military assistance.

Better Care and Disposal of Seized Cars, Boats, and Planes Should Save Money and Benefit Law Enforcement.


The Customs Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the DEA seize cars, boats, and planes used to transport illegal aliens, narcotics, and
various other forms of contraband. These seized conveyances often devalue rapidly after seizure, primarily because of the lengthy forfeiture process and inadequate storage, maintenance, and protection. When the forfeited conveyances are acquired for use by law enforcement agencies, the conveyances often have high startup and continual repair costs. Also, a lack of storage space has caused the Immigration and Naturalization Service to periodically stop seizure operations. The GAO recommends that the Congress enact legislation to expedite the forfeiture process, create an improved funding mechanism for preservation costs and for the acquisition of needed conveyances, and gain more oversight over the use by federal agencies of forfeited conveyances.

0477 Drug and Alcohol Abuse: The Bases for Employee Assistance Programs in the Nuclear Utility Industry. 
This report describes the nature, prevalence, and trends of drug and alcohol abuse among members of the U.S. adult population and among personnel in non-nuclear industries. Analogous data specific to the nuclear utility industry are not available, so these data were gathered in order to provide a basis for regulatory planning. The nature, prevalence, and trend information was gathered using a computerized literature search, telephone discussions with experts, and interviews with employee assistance program representatives from the Seattle, Washington, area. This report also evaluates the possible impacts that drugs and alcohol might have on nuclear related job performance, based on currently available nuclear job descriptions and on the scientific literature regarding the impairing effects of drugs and alcohol on human performance. Employee assistance programs that can be used to minimize or eliminate job performance decrements resulting from drug or alcohol abuse are also discussed.

The misuse of alcohol and drugs in the armed forces for nonmedical purposes are recognized problems that have an impact on the state of military readiness essential to preserve the national security. Approaches to effective prevention, intervention, and treatment, however, cannot be developed and executed without a clear understanding of the nature and extent of these problems. This report suggests the need for comprehensive, broad-based data about the prevalence of alcohol and nonmedical drug use and the adverse consequences resulting from such use. A systematic effort to obtain data that can be used to guide and evaluate program policies was begun in 1980 under the direction of the assistant secretary of defense (health affairs). A series of recurrent surveys was instituted to study drug and alcohol abuse.
in the military. Results from these surveys will be used to assess various aspects of the drug and alcohol abuse prevention program elements, to examine the impact of current and future program policies, and to extend knowledge and understanding of drug and alcohol use and problems in the military.

**Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces: Status and Observations.**


The goal of the program is to disrupt high-level drug trafficking organizations by devoting more federal resources to the investigation and prosecution of these organizations and by coordinating and integrating federal investigations and prosecution of these organizations and of selected cases. As of September 1983, approximately 1,200 attorneys and agents were conducting about three hundred investigations throughout the country. It is too soon to determine if the task forces will achieve their objectives. This report provides information on the planning and management of the task forces and identifies potential issues for program evaluation.

**Sense and Nonsense In the Army Drug Prevention Program.**

*Army Medical Research Unit, Europe. L. H. Ingraham. December 1983. 12pp.*

Societal response to crises like the widespread use of illicit drugs follows four phases: denial, recognition, crisis management, and gradual realistic actions to attenuate and solve the problem. With respect to the prevention of drug abuse, the U.S. Army is now approaching resolution of the crisis management stage. In preparation is an extensive revision of the basic regulations, AR 600-85, that holds promise that a little more tinkering with the machinery will assure control of the drug problem in the army. A recent publication of the Department of the Army Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel claims the alcohol/drug abuse prevention and control program returned a division equivalent (over fifteen thousand soldiers) to duty during FY1979 (a success rate of 68.9 percent).

**Worldwide Survey of Alcohol and Nonmedical Drug Use among Military Personnel: 1982.**


This report describes the 1982 Worldwide Survey of Alcohol and Nonmedical Drug Use in the Military. The data were obtained through a survey that was administered to a representative sample of all active duty military personnel below pay grade 07. A two-stage sampling design was used that resulted in the selection of fifty-eight first stage units (installations) and 26,964 sample individuals. The first stage sampling frame was stratified by service (army, navy, Marine Corps, air force) within four broadly stratified geographic regions of the world. A total of fifteen first stage strata were defined (one for
each service in each region except for Marines in Europe which were sampled in conjunction with the navy in Europe). Second stage sampling units were lines on the personnel rosters of the organizational units selected at the first stage of sampling. The second stage frame was stratified into five pay grade groups (E1–E5s, E6–E9s, W1–W4s, 01–03s, and 04–06s) within each first stage unit, except for the air force, which does not have warrant officer grades.

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1984

0001 Investigations of Major Drug Trafficking Organizations.
The enormous profits realized in drug trafficking are making this illegal business a continuing problem despite longstanding efforts to overcome it. Drug offenders range from individuals working independently to those in charge of major organized trafficking networks. The DEA, the primary federal agency responsible for destroying major drug organizations by immobilizing leaders in these enterprises, has been joined in its efforts by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and twelve regional task forces. Although the DEA has made some headway, its classification system, which categorizes drug violators into four classes, is too broad to determine how much of its investigative effort is directed at the highest echelons of the drug traffic. To better assess results, the GAO recommends that the DEA revise its classification system to provide a separate category for drug organizational leaders.

0069 The Role of the U.S. Navy In Domestic Law Enforcement.
A study of the roles of the U.S. Navy in assisting the U.S. Coast Guard in enforcing domestic law is examined through historical background, legal implications, and present guidance to navy commands. The purpose of the paper is to determine the history that resulted in present U.S. Navy/Coast Guard guidance and to provide a succinct, general set of guidelines for the conduct of direct navy involvement in law enforcement activities. An examination of the establishment of the Posse Comitatus Act, its reasons for existence, the changes made to it, and the subsequent directives implementing present policy is conducted. Both domestic and international legal considerations involving the use of the navy in maritime law enforcement are examined. Finally present Coast Guard and navy policy are summarized, including the use of force and concluding with a set of five basic premises to be followed by a navy commanding officer involved in a law enforcement situation.
0105 Call for a Posse—The Air Force Response.
This article deals with Public Law 97-86, signed by President Ronald Reagan on December 1, 1982, which effectively ended 105 years of military noninvolvement in civil law enforcement. Prior to the passage of this new law, the Posse Comitatus Act of 1878 prohibited the military from assisting civil authorities in their enforcement duties. The history of the new law, specific areas of air force interface with the civilian community, and a summary of the first year of operations are presented.

0124 Law Enforcement Efforts to Control Domestically Grown Marijuana.
The amount of marijuana grown in the United States is increasing. It accounted for an estimated 15 percent of the total amount of marijuana available in the United States in 1982 compared with an estimated 9 percent in 1981. Controlling domestic marijuana cultivation is primarily a state and local law enforcement responsibility. The DEA provides and coordinates federal assistance. Most states expect domestic marijuana production to continue to increase. In responding to a GAO questionnaire, the states reported that more resources are needed to combat this expected growth.

Contents: policy and references, command options, common drugs and their effects, the drug abuser, drug chemistry, the military law of drugs, jurisdiction, pleading (drafting charges in drug cases), urinalysis program, search and seizure considerations, self-referral and drug exemption programs, and administrative separations.

The main objectives of this project were to assess the availability of data for the various cost components and to update alcohol, drug abuse, and mental illness economic cost estimates from an earlier 1977 study. In this final report, the Research Triangle Institute concludes that the alcohol, drug abuse, and mental illness economic costs were $190.7 billion in 1980—$89.5 billion due to alcohol abuse, $46.9 billion due to drug abuse, and $54.2 billion due to mental illness. Corresponding figures for the 1977 study were $106 billion; $49.3 billion for alcohol abuse, $16.4 billion for drug abuse, and $40.3 billion for mental illness. The major increases in costs between the 1977 and 1980 studies are due primarily to significant methodological improvements ($44.8 billion or 53 percent), price and wage inflation ($32.9 billion or 39 percent),
and population growth factors ($5.8 billion or 7 percent). These account for $83.5 of the $84.5 billion (or 99 percent) of the cost increments between 1977 and 1980. The authors do not attribute any of the growth in costs to changes in the incidence, prevalence, or severity of alcohol, drug abuse, and mental illness. The improvements in methodology reflect new data and analyses on drug abuse and alcohol abuse affecting worker's productivity far more than had been previously estimated.

**Customs Service's Participation In Follow-up Investigations of Drug Smuggling Interdictions In South Florida.**


One aspect of the South Florida Task Force that makes it unique to other drug interdiction efforts throughout the country is the U.S. Customs Service's authority to perform follow-up investigations in cooperation with and under the direction of the DEA. Such investigations include gathering evidence and information needed for prosecution of violators by the U.S. attorney general and the collection of intelligence that can be used in future interdictions. While such investigations did prove beneficial, the benefits were not to the extent indicated by the Treasury Department, which has jurisdiction over Customs. Using the U.S. Customs Service to conduct follow-up investigations in other areas of the country does not appear justified solely on the basis of information provided for interdictions in South Florida; however, such authority may be desirable to augment DEA staff.

**Alcohol and Drug Use In the Marine Corps In 1983. Volume I: Main Text.**


This study assesses the prevalence of alcohol and drug use in the Marine Corps and the effectiveness of programs to combat it. The analysis is based on the answers to an anonymous survey administered to eighteen thousand randomly chosen enlisted and officer personnel. The survey results were compared to those of similar surveys in 1980 and 1982 to discern trends. The analysis showed that, while the proportion of drinkers has remained constant, the proportion of heavy drinkers declined by a factor of two from 1980 to 1983. Drug use showed an even sharper drop: from 37 percent of all marines in 1980 to 17 percent in 1983. These trends are attributed to the Marine Corps education and urinalysis programs.

**Alcohol and Drug Use In the Marine Corps In 1983. Volume II: Appendixes.**


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In 1981, Public Law 97-86 relaxed the restrictions on military participation in civil law enforcement. As a result, the Air Force is now receiving an increasing number of requests for support from civilian law enforcement officials at all levels. One of the constraints in the new law, however, is that the Air Force may not provide support if doing so would adversely impact readiness. This thesis surveyed those units that provided support in 1983 and the first quarter of 1984 to determine the perceived impact of these support efforts on the units' operations and readiness and to identify the costs and benefits of providing this support. Over 60 percent of the individuals interviewed felt their units were better prepared for their primary Air Force missions as a result of experience gained during support efforts for civilian law enforcement officials. In other words, the operational benefits the units accrued through participation in a real (as opposed to a training) exercise exceeded any negative operational impacts, in many cases by a significant amount. In only two percent of the cases was there a perceived net operational loss as a result of support efforts. Costs to the Air Force were cited as minimal in all cases but one. That one case, an extended helicopter support operation in the Bahamas, cost the Air Force $2.3 million for the eleven months of the research period that the operation was underway. The results indicate the diversion of Air Force resources to civilian law enforcement efforts has not caused a significant negative impact on Air Force operations. In fact, because of the gains accrued, the Air Force could accommodate an increased level of support before a net deterioration in readiness would occur.

Additional Actions Taken to Control Marijuana Cultivation and Other Crimes on Federal Lands.

In a 1982 report, the GAO discussed marijuana cultivation and other illegal and unauthorized activities on federal lands. At the request of the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks, the GAO updated its previous work. The GAO found that marijuana growers have threatened and harassed federal employees and land users and/or caused resource damage, primarily in California and Oregon. The GAO also found that increased cooperative law enforcement efforts have resulted in the
destruction of more marijuana. The GAO believes that the agencies' law enforcement efforts to control marijuana cultivation and to foster mutual aid and cooperation with other law enforcement entities are responsive to its previous recommendation that the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior (1) give increased emphasis to using their law enforcement powers and, where necessary, revise existing regulations, and (2) increase their level of law enforcement activities.

1065 Cocaine: Pharmacology, Effect, and Treatment of Abuse. 

This monograph included data on cocaine as a growing public health problem; neural mechanisms of cocaine's reinforcing action; pharmacology of cocaine; animal and human effects; patterns of cocaine use; and a review of current and experimental treatments of abuse.

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1984 cont.

0001 Designing an Effective Prevention Program: Principles Underlying the Rand Smoking and Drug Prevention Experiment. 

The Hilton Foundation asked Rand to design, implement, and evaluate a school-based smoking and drug prevention program based on the social influence model of drug-use initiation. The resulting program—Adolescent Learning Experiences in Resistance Training—uses methods thought to be effective in preventing cigarette use, while adapting them to the distinct beliefs and pressures surrounding initiation into other drugs. An important objective of the experiment is to test the program in a variety of school environments, thus providing evidence about the program's effectiveness that is generalized to a broad spectrum of the school population. Adolescent Learning Experiences in Resistance Training is designed for seventh graders, a group vulnerable to social influence but not yet heavy users of cigarettes or other drugs. It seeks to prevent nonusers from experimenting with drugs and experimental or occasional users from making the transition to regular use.


The principal goal of the evaluation was to provide the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Planning and Evaluation of Department of Health and Human Services with relevant and timely
information on the effects of the media campaign on youths (aged 12–14) and their parents. The evaluation was based on a research design that provided for the measurement of campaign effects in two experimental and two control sites. Pre- and post-campaign surveys were developed for youth and their parents. The principal findings and conclusions of the evaluation were (1) there was no definite evidence that the media campaign had a significant impact upon the attitudes and behavior of the youth target audience during the evaluation, (2) this same finding was true for the parent target audience, and (3) the National Institute on Drug Abuse public service announcements may have been aired too infrequently by local television and radio stations to have had a significant impact upon the target audiences. The National Institute on Drug Abuse Campaign was targeted appropriately in terms of its focus upon the 12- to 14-year-old age group. Finally, the report lays out recommendations for more effective marketing and dissemination of public service announcements and cautions against the use of quasi-experimental research designs where the campaign is likely to represent a relatively small scale intervention.


Military personnel are restricted from assisting in the enforcement of civil law by the Posse Comitatus Act. Violators may be subjected to a $10,000 fine and/or two years in prison. Military commanders, operations officers, and chiefs of police routinely have to make decisions on the use of their personnel, which may violate this law and place them in jeopardy of prosecution. Without a thorough knowledge of the authorizations and prohibitions of the Posse Comitatus Act, this jeopardy is increased. No single source reference is provided to guide military personnel in making the decisions; therefore, incorrect decisions may be made either providing unlawful assistance or denying authorized assistance. This thesis provides comprehensive lists of authorizations and prohibitions that may be used to make those decisions. The data collected in this thesis were taken from court decisions, U.S. attorney general opinions, military judge advocate general opinions, government documents, books, journals, letters, and interviews. Although the Posse Comitatus Act seems straightforward in its prohibitions, court decisions, legal opinions, and legislation have resulted in twice the number of specific authorizations than prohibitions. A list of these authorizations and prohibitions should be provided by the military services to the personnel who make such decisions. This will provide some degree of protection from personal liability for violating Posse Comitatus and may also be beneficial in increasing the protection provided by civil law enforcement. The military services should update these lists annually to remain current with the decisions of the courts.
Throughout the twentieth century the government of the United States has maintained that the solution to the American drug abuse problem lies in the hands of the foreign nations that produce the most important illicit drugs. The failures of U.S. international programs are not the result of incompetence or inadequate resources; they are inherent in the structure of the problem. The producer countries jointly lack either the motivation or the means to reduce total population. Even if control were possible, it is likely that U.S. imports from each of these countries, apart from Mexico and Turkey, are very insensitive to changes in output. Just as importantly, the set of source countries is readily expandable. The international programs serve a useful function in curbing illicit drug use in some major source countries, but they will do little to reduce drug abuse in the United States.
alcohol. The impact this lost work time has on military readiness is the author's primary motivation for developing this handbook on substance abuse for Air University supervisors and commanders. It is designed to be a ready reference guide to assist in the identification and treatment of substance abuse. Although Air Force Regulation 30-2 (Social Actions Programs) is the primary source, other materials such as books, pamphlets, and material from substance abuse guides from other commands and bases are used along with suggestions and recommendations based on the author's training and eight years of experience as the social actions officer. This guide will give an explanation of air force policy on substance abuse, followed by a chapter on the responsibilities of commanders and supervisors. There is also discussion of the substance abuser and the evaluation/rehabilitation process.


0468 Coordination of Federal Drug Interdiction Efforts. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C., General Government Division. W. J. Anderson et al. July 15, 1985. 28pp. The GAO reviewed operations of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System and concluded that the concept upon which the National Narcotics Border Indiction System was founded—a need for improved cross-agency coordination of drug interdiction efforts—was sound. The GAO found that there has been some improvement in interagency coordination and that National Narcotics Border Indiction System's efforts did result in some gain in drug interdictions; however, these improvements still fell far short of what is needed to substantially reduce the flow of drugs into the country. In addition, the relationship of National Narcotics Border Indiction System (presently located in the office of the vice president) to the newly created National Drug Enforcement Policy Board is unclear in light of the board's statutory objectives.


This field manual is intended to provide all the essential tools that a railroad will need to implement the Federal Railroad Administration's regulations on the control of alcohol and drug use in railroad operations. It provides a copy of the regulations, procedures for conducting post-accident testing, a course syllabus on alcohol/drug awareness, a chapter on drug testing, a model training program for breath test operations, a summary of reporting requirements, a controlled substance list, a list of approved breath testing devices, and points of contact for further information.

A Model for Drug Testing.

To make a drug-testing program successful and to minimize the cost of the program, the minimum number of tests that must be given in a specified period to identify a fixed percentage of drug users must be determined. This memorandum presents a Markov model that can be used to determine the number of tests that should be given. In addition, three applications of the model, showing how it can be used to analyze the drug-user population, are presented.

Field Evaluation of the Los Angeles Police Department Drug Detection Procedure.

The Los Angeles Police Department has developed a drug recognition program designed to provide trained officers the ability to detect drug-impaired drivers and to identify the responsible drug class (e.g., stimulant, depressant, etc.). As part of a research effort designed to validate the Los Angeles Police Department drug recognition program, a field study in which police officers employed the drug recognition procedure with real suspects under field conditions was recently completed. In the study, blood samples were obtained from 86 percent of the suspects believed to be under the influence of drugs. No blood samples were obtained from suspects judged by the police officers not to be under the influence of drugs. The important results showed that (1) when the police officers claimed drugs other than alcohol were present they were almost always detected in the suspect's blood (94 percent of the time); (2) the police officers were able to correctly identify at least one drug other than alcohol in 87 percent of the suspects evaluated in this study (most of these suspects had used multiple drugs other than alcohol); (3) when the drug recognition experts identified a suspect as impaired by a specific drug, the drug was detected in the suspects' blood 79 percent of the time.
Concerned about the pervasiveness of alcohol and other drug use in all modes of transportation, the National Transportation Safety Board has made numerous recommendations designed to reduce the incidence of alcohol and drug use by operators in our nation's transportation system, however, the board recognizes that a long-term strategy to reduce transportation accidents must include prevention and education programs to complement current efforts to remove alcohol or other drug-impaired operators from our nation's transportation system. On March 11 and 12, 1985, the National Transportation Safety Board conducted a public forum on alcohol and drug safety education. The purpose of the forum was to examine school and community programs designed to prevent alcohol and other drug abuse, discuss the major issues surrounding alcohol/drug abuse prevention, and develop recommendations to governmental and private agencies to improve alcohol/drug abuse prevention programs. Education and safety experts from across the country joined representatives from citizens and parent groups to discuss the above mentioned issues. The results of their presentations and discussions are contained in this report accompanied by safety board recommendations to improve the state of alcohol/safety education in the United States.

In December 1981, the Posse Comitatus Act was amended in order that the U.S. Department of Defense could play an active role in curbing the illegal flow of narcotics into the United States. In early 1982, President Reagan established the South Florida Task Force that was to target on illegal drug smuggling into the United States. Shortly thereafter, the U.S. Air Force began aiding civilian law enforcement agencies in stemming the illegal drug flow. This historical review describes the Posse Comitatus Amendment and the subsequent tasking of the DOD in aiding the civilian community in its war on illegal narcotics. The review then describes the role that the U.S. Air Force has played in this area. Finally, the results and future Air Force participation are dealt with.

This document attempts to provide insights to enable the Air Force to better meet its anticipated additional congressional assignment of supporting the nation's war on drugs. This study pinpoints fundamental deficiencies in the present drug interdiction campaign (using the example of the South Florida...
Task Force) that impact the effectiveness and efficiency of Air Force units tasked to support these operations. Finally, this report offers solutions to the most serious problems that currently confront the conduct of the nation's drug war.


The primary objectives of the review were to obtain information on how individual task forces are organized and operated and how task force personnel resources are accounted for and managed. This briefing report provides information on the drug problem in the United States, the role of the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force program in combatting this problem, and how the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force program is operated. In reviewing task force activities, the work included interviews with task force coordinators representing U.S. attorney's offices and the principal participating federal agencies (the DEA, FBI, U.S. Customs Service, Internal Revenue Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms) at eight of the thirteen task forces.
The following index is a guide to the major subjects of this collection. The first Arabic number refers to the reel, and the four-digit Arabic number after the colon refers to the frame number at which a particular file containing the subject begins. As an example, 3: 0270 directs the researcher to the subject file which begins at Frame 0270 of Reel 3. By referring to the Reel Index, which constitutes the initial section of this guide, the researcher can find the main entry for the subject.

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