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Experts say flood of drugs threatens global resources

By DENIS D. GRAY
Associated Press Writer
LA LUMPUR, Malaysia—A flood of illegal narcotics has cascaded across the world in the late 1980s, a scourge that threatens to sap the energy and resources of nations and corrupt their officials and national policies, U.S. experts say.

U.S. experts estimate that this year production of narcotics will grow 213,700 metric tons in Latin America and Asia to 171.1 million pounds—of heroin, cocaine, coca (the source of cocaine), marijuana and hashish. With increased production, prices of processed narcotics are coming down in many areas, leading to a sharp rise in addiction rates in poor countries.

The United States remains the largest gross consumer of illicit drugs, but the poorer nations are finding themselves afflicted with even higher addiction rates. The trend is spreading to Asian and Latin American nations, which are trying to divert scarce resources from development to the fight against drug use and addiction.

U.S. experts, who were in Asia for a recent world narcotics conference, also said that criminal drug syndicates appear to be operating as never before, using sophisticated techniques to buy off law enforcement forces to arm their followers.



OPIUM SMOKER—A teen-age Indian boy smokes opium in New Delhi, India, recently. U.S. experts say a deluge of illegal narcotics has flooded the world in the late 1980s and threatens to sap the energy of nations.

Associated Press

and in some cases to influence national policies.

New trafficking connections resemble a map of global airline routes.

"There is now a realization almost everywhere that the drug problem, no matter how it manifests itself in individual countries, is an international problem," said U.S. State Department consultant Manuel Gallardo. "It's the litany, the gospel."

Senior officials of the White House, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and State Department, interviewed in Kuala Lumpur by The Associated Press, gave this picture of the magnitude and global reach of narcotics:

- Worldwide illicit production in 1988 of opium, from which heroin is derived, may be as high as 3,000 metric tons and will originate mainly in Asia's Golden Triangle, where the borders of Thailand, Burma and Laos converge, and in the so-called Golden Crescent—Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran. About 200,000 tons of coca will probably be produced, almost all of it in Latin America, along with 9,500 tons of marijuana and 1,200 tons of hashish in various parts of the world.

While these figures are roughly comparable to production in 1987, they represent substantial increases over the mid-1980s. Meanwhile, drug prices are reported at low levels in many markets.

- New trafficking routes are sprouting as authorities make

headway in blocking old ones.

Recently uncovered connections include the passage of cocaine through Brazil across the Atlantic Ocean to Senegal and the Ivory Coast in Africa, then on to Western Europe. Heroin from Pakistan and India is secreted through Kenya, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Senegal, also in Africa, from where it is variously moved to the United States, Europe and the Persian Gulf states. War-torn Lebanon, thousands of miles from the coca fields of South America, has become a major refinery and transshipment center.

"What is becoming more evident is the flexibility of trafficking organizations," said DEA chief John L. Lawn.

- Pakistan, which was virtually drug-free in 1980, now has 600,000 more heroin addicts, a far higher percentage of the population than in the United States. Countries in Latin America, which once shunned cocaine as an exclusive "Yankee vice," are finding more of the drug is diverted for domestic abuse.

Cocaine is also spreading in Western Europe, and some say it is only a matter of time before it penetrates Asia where heroin is still the dominant hard drug.

"A number of countries have moved from zero to large additions in drug use." (See DRUGS, Page 45)

Government policies that encourage the nomads to settle down have accelerated the change to a sedentary life. The descendant of a line that dates at least to the 10th century, Sultan Ibrahim spent one recent morning negotiating movie

(continued from Page 25)
populations within a few years," said U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Mark Dion. "It's a heavy anchor around the necks of governments trying to bring development. The costs are tremendous."

• The United States is the globe's top drug market, with 38 million Americans having consumed illicit drugs last year, according to White House estimates. These included 12 million cocaine users and 18 million who regularly used marijuana. An estimated half million are heroin addicts.

About \$54 billion, three times the gross national product of impoverished Bangladesh, was spent in the United States last year on health care, job absenteeism and other consequences of drug abuse.

While not drawing any direct, apocalyptic parallels between the drug situation today and that of the Manchu Dynasty in China at the turn of the century, the experts noted that opium addiction there affected foreign policy and led to the collapse of the Manchu imperial rule. Some 15 million Chinese, from coolies to mandarins, may have been addicted to opium at the time, they said.

Despite the grim statistics, a few

hopeful signs are appearing.

With some exceptions, international cooperation is growing in fighting traffickers, funding projects and exchanging views on addiction, rehabilitation and anti-drug education.

"We're talking the same language," said White House official Donald Ian Macdonald of increasing U.S.-Soviet cooperation on drugs. China is also becoming more active, while regional organizations in several parts of the world have been formed to tackle the problem.

The United States, widely viewed as both the key anti-drug fighter and a major source of the problem, has taken a tougher drug stance abroad and may follow suit domestically.

"What came through in the case of Panama is that the United States will not do business with a drug country," said the State Department's Dion, referring to pressure Washington put on Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, the Panamanian strongman under indictment in the United States on narcotics trafficking charges.

Macdonald, who is the White House special assistant for drug abuse policy, predicted a U.S. hardline on narcotics might include greater focus on and tougher action against American drug users, a move many nations would probably welcome.

"For a lot of politicians it's easier to talk about nasty foreigners than their own constituents," Macdo-

nal said. "I don't deny most drug come from abroad, but we have to look at our own demand and consumption."

Seen as a "drug market leader," the United States also has become the proliferator of new drugs—including synthetic "designer" varieties—and the social problems they spawn will almost certainly spread to other parts of the world, the officials say.

"One reason we're in a sort of panic is that we're not sure what's going on with the new stuff," Macdonald said.

Lawn, whose agency's current \$525 million budget has jumped 140 percent since 1981, said each new drug that surfaces requires a fresh set of strategies and more commitment of resources.

U.S. drug syndicates have been hit by an apparently effective legal blitz in the United States, but their drug-running activities are being taken over by Asian groups.

Arrests of drug criminals worldwide have probably never been greater, but denser transport links and more movement of people globally present traffickers with what the U.S. Customs Department calls new "windows of opportunity."

Governments in some Asian countries are making sizable efforts to fight traffickers and take casualties while trying to eradicate illicit crops. But syndicates have penetrated to the core of political power in nations like Colombia in South America.

"It's going to take a long effort," Lawn said. "This is not a battle for the faint of heart or the short-distance runner. It's a marathon."

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U.S. must have will to win war on drugs

America's war on drugs is going badly. Although we call it a "war," we have not yet identified the real enemy. We have failed to develop strategies by which victory is won. And one cause of our failure is that we have ignored the lessons of history.

This is not the first time that a great nation has been brought to its knees by narcotics. The same thing happened to China more than 100 years ago. And with their greater sense of history, the Chinese today must be looking on with some amusement, for they must see America's drug travail today a sweet revenge for what the West put them through during their "century of humiliation," beginning with the First Opium War of 1839-1842.

The Manchu emperors in Peking had banned opium in 1797, but the ban was ignored by foreign smugglers drawn by the immense profits to be made. In words that ring true about cocaine today, by 1830 the opium traffic had become, according to an article in the August 1988 American Heritage, "the most



valuable trade in any single commodity, anywhere on earth."

As with the United States today, China attempted to end the flooding of their country with illegal drugs by striking at the source—the foreign drug smugglers, primarily British "merchants" who were trading opium from India for Chinese silver, but also American "merchants" such as Warren Delano, grandfather of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who smuggled their drugs from Turkey.

In 1839, the Chinese Imperial Commissioner Lin Tze-hsu cracked down. He imprisoned the smugglers, confiscated their contraband drugs and destroyed 20,000 chests of opium. But the British were not about to lose such a lucrative

source of state revenue.

Queen Victoria—the "big Mama" of Britain's drug trade, in effect a forerunner of Panamanian General Manuel Antonio Noriega—responded with what is known as the First Opium War. Making quick work of the Chinese military, the British Royal Navy soon made it again safe for the drug smugglers and forced major territorial concessions from the Chinese. When the Chinese had the audacity to continue to protest, they were smacked down again with the Second Opium War in 1858.

The impact on Chinese society was disastrous. As the American Heritage article recounts, "by the turn of the century there were thought to be 15 million Chinese addicts." Although beginning in 1907 the British gradually withdrew from the drug trade, others saw how they had used drugs to pave the way for conquest. Before Imperial Japan launched its invasion in Manchuria in 1931, it flooded the area with opium and later used opium as an official source of re-

venue for its puppet state of "Manchoukuo."

It was not until after the Chinese Communists seized power in 1949 that the drug problem in China was brought under control. With their totalitarian control of the society extending into the corners of even the most remote villages, the Communists were able to enforce a ruthless drug-suppression campaign. Poppy growing was specifically forbidden, drug merchants were put in fear of their lives, and, most importantly, drug abuse by individual Chinese was no longer tolerated. And when they dried up the market, the drug problem took care of itself.

What can we learn from the Chinese experience? First is that attempting to halt drugs at their source is an exercise in futility. Second is that there are those, either for profit or political gain, who have a powerful incentive to keep America hooked on drugs. Third the solution lies in drying up the market upon which the suppliers depend by making the pain and penalty of being a drug abuser

far greater than any pleasure that might be derived from taking drugs. That may take draconian methods, but it is the only way the war on drugs will be won.

National will is the essential foundation for any war, including the war on drugs. But so far that will has been lacking, as we continue to temporize with drug pushers and drug abusers who now seem to operate with impunity on city streets across the country. As conditions continue to worsen it remains to be seen whether Americans will have the courage to face the fact that victory depends not on what others may do, but on their own will, moral stamina and strength of character.

"The way of the superior man," said the Chinese sage Confucius more than 2,000 years ago, "is like that of the archer. When he misses the center of the target he turns and finds the cause of his failure in himself."

Harry G. Summers Jr. is a former colonel in the U.S. Army. His column is distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

MARCH 18, 1988 - N-M

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

U.S. must have will to win war on drugs

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This is not the first time that a great nation has been brought to its knees by narcotics. The same thing happened to China more than 100 years ago. And with their greater sense of history, the Chinese today must be looking on with some amusement, for they must see America's drug travail today a sweet revenge for what the West put them through during their "century of humiliation," beginning with the First Opium War of 1839-1842.

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MARCH 18, 1988 - N-M

Area muggings linked to drugs

The priest was walking near Sacred Heart Cathedral about a week ago. He didn't know two attackers were waiting for him.

Suddenly, he was tackled from behind. He was punched and kicked. The muggers ripped Canadian money out of his pocket and fled.

He was another in a series of 13 mugging victims since the first of the year. Police believe there have been other muggings that have not been reported.

One adult and one juvenile be-
(See MUGGINGS, Page 6)

MUGGINGS

(Continued from page 1)

lied to be responsible for that attack were arrested this week. Police said the two may have committed three other muggings as well.

Allen Tomczak, 19, is charged with two robberies. A 17-year-old boy was also arrested and referred to juvenile authorities.

That leaves nine assaults and robberies unsolved. Police believe two other suspects are responsible for those crimes.

According to police, in all the cases, the suspects stole money to pay for illegal drugs.

"They knocked them down, beat

them up, and took their money," said City Detective Paul Keller.

The duo staked out some victims and chose others on the spur of the moment, police said.

The most money they ever got was \$100. The majority of victims carried between \$30 and \$50.

They weren't picky about whom they assaulted and robbed.

Victims include the 55-year-old priest who was attacked outside a prayer building near Sacred Heart Cathedral, a 17-year-old who was on his way to buy illegal drugs himself, a 62-year-old man who lives at Golden Towers, and a 58-year-old

man walking near 17th Avenue and Mary Ann Street.

"They're real brave," said Detective Mike Nielsen. "Look at the ages of most of these victims. They punch them, kick them, beat them up."

"This is not a result of hard times," Nielsen said. "These guys aren't using the money to buy groceries for their kids. It's all for dope."

The Peace of Copenhagen ended the war between Sweden and Denmark in 1660.

April 4, 1988

House H.E.S.S. Committee
Testimony on SB 32

I recently retired after 24 years of teaching highschool chemistry and physics. Twenty of those years were at Juneau-Douglas Highschool.

The detrimental effects drugs are having on our young people is rather obvious. It is imperative that policy makers in our society begin to deal with this problem in an effective and forceful manner. With this thought in mind I wish to share with you my reasons for supporting SB 32.

After spending twenty-four years working with teenagers I am certain about one thing: they want to be considered and treated as adults. Being accepted as adults is of such importance that they will devote an enormous amount of time, energy, and effort attempting to achieve this status. Imitation of "adult" behavior is by far the most common approach used. If possession of marijuana is legal for adults you can tell the teenagers "all day, every day" that its illegal but you won't change their behavior. It is true that you will get many of them to accept its illegality on an intellectual basis, but behaviorally they will treat it as being legal. In a behavioral sense they simply do not accept the difference between themselves and adults. A clear example of this type of behavior is shown by the ineffectiveness of our efforts to convince teenagers that alcohol is legal for adults, but illegal for them. Those behaviors and activities that we define as acceptable for adults will continue to appeal to our young people. It is, therefore, extremely important that we look at changing our societal statement about the acceptability of adult use of marijuana.

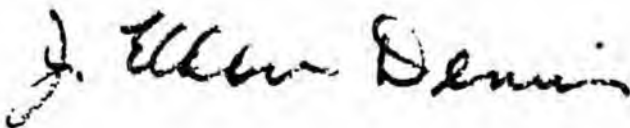
The current law allows a person to possess 4 ounces in the privacy of their home, but makes it illegal to possess or sell any quantity in all other circumstances. Our young people aren't stupid and neither are most adults. Except for the small amount that is grown by a few individuals, it doesn't take a lot of imagination to recognize an illegal act has to occur in order for most users to have 4 ounces of marijuana in the privacy of his/her home. I don't know of anyone that believes in a "marijuana Santa Claus" that will drop off a supply at each user's house as needed. It's simple economics, there is big money to be made in the sale of marijuana and such sales have to occur in one of two places, outside or inside the buyers home. If the purchase occurs outside the buyers home, the buyer would for a period of time be in possession and be illegally transporting

marijuana, but once home, the law declares the buyer safe and legal. If the purchase occurs inside the buyers home, the buyer willingly allows his/her premises to be used to conduct the illegal act of selling marijuana. This type of perverted and contorted logic was clearly meant to say on the surface "We in Alaska say marijuana is illegal, but if you can read between the lines, you'll see we don't really mean it". Our state must make a clear and convincing statement that this drug is illegal for all segments of our society.

Some people have tried to portray the supporters of SB 32 as a group of moral do-gooders infringing on the personal freedom of others. I submit there are many (including myself) who support this bill because they are just beginning to realize the tremendous cost that drugs are extracting from each of us. Some of these are direct economic cost others are health, safety, social and national security related cost. Recently weve been made aware of the destabilizing effects the huge profits from drug sales are having in Central America. Business and industry are realizing that drug use results in reduced productivity, quality control problems and increased operating expenses. As a result, many are moving toward mandatory drug testing and treatment programs. The public is becoming more aware and concerned about its safety at the hands of drug users that operate our public and commercial transportation systems. National legislation requiring drug testing for those employed in such fields has been proposed in an attempt to reduce these risks. These efforts may or may not be the correct approach to solve the problems, but it's clear that people are beginning to demand action. I don't know of a single person that thinks the passage of SB 32 by itself will solve our drug abuse problems in Alaska. Rather it is viewed as one of several actions that can and should be taken. It is an important philosophical statement about how we in Alaska view the use of this drug. Passage of it would indicate to our youth, our adult citizens, and to the people in the other 49 states that we too recognize the harmful effects that marijuana has on our society and that we are serious about trying to reduce its effects.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,
Eldon Dennis
Box 70
Juneau, AK 99802

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Eldon Dennis". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name and address.

MARIJUANA

I AM RICHARD BURTON. TODAY I REPRESENT THE ANCHORAGE CRIME COMMISSION AND THE ALASKA JUVENILE CRIME COMMISSION. I AM A RETIRED COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY FOR ALASKA, WITH OVER 25 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PUBLIC SAFETY. I HAVE WORKED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS THROUGHOUT ALASKA AND OVERSEAS.

MUCH HAS BEEN SAID TODAY ABOUT THE EVOLUTION OF OUR STATE LAW ON DRUGS, SPECULATING HOW WE HAVE ARRIVED AT WHERE WE ARE TODAY ESPECIALLY REGARDING MARIJUANA.

I BELIEVE I CAN ADD SOMETHING TO THIS HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE, AS I WAS COMMISSIONER FROM 1974 TO 1979 DURING THE PERIOD WHEN MOST OF THIS STARTED.

I LISTENED TO YOUR EXPERT WITNESSES THIS MORNING AND IT WAS LIKE A REPLAY OF THE SAME DIALOGUE 13 YEARS AGO.

THEIR PREMISE THAT NOTHING NEW HAS COME FORTH REGARDING MARIJUANA IN THE LAST 13 YEARS CERTAINLY IS TRUE FOR THEM. THEY ARE RECITING THE SAME ARGUMENTS OVER AND OVER. USING THE SAME SPEAKERS.

HOWEVER THERE HAS BEEN SO MUCH NEW DATA CONCERNING THE EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA ON A PERSON'S HEALTH THAT THE REPORTS COULD POSSIBLY FILL YOUR COMMITTEE ROOM.

THE PROPONENTS FOR LEGALIZING MARIJUANA HANG THEIR ARGUMENT ON THE NOW INFAMOUS RAVIN DECISION. I HAVE TO AGREE WHEN THEY REFER TO IT AS A CORNER STONE DECISION OF THE ALASKA SUPREME COURT. I DON'T PERCEIVE IT AS A DECISION TO BE PROUD OF.

THIS MORNING ONE OF THE WITNESSES BROUGHT UP A POINT THAT WHEN THE MARIJUANA BILL WAS PASSED IN 1975 - GOVERNOR HAMMOND ALLOWED THE BILL TO BECOME LAW WITHOUT SIGNATURE.

WHAT THIS MORNING'S WITNESS LEFT OUT WAS GOV. HAMMOND LATER ISSUED A STATEMENT THAT IN THE FUTURE HE WOULD VOTE HIS CONVICTIONS. HE HAD "PAINTED HIMSELF INTO A CORNER" POLITICALLY WHICH WAS WHY HE ALLOWED IT TO BECOME LAW. IF HE WERE ABLE TO DO IT OVER AGAIN, HE WOULD HAVE VETOED THE BILL.

I CANNOT UNDERSTAND HOW THE COURT AND TODAY'S WITNESSES CAN TAKE A CASE, WHICH WAS DELIBERATELY STAGED - ON A PUBLIC ROADWAY - AND TURN IT INTO A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT-TO-PRIVACY MATTER REGARDING A PERSON'S HOME. IF A POLICE AGENCY HAD PULLED SUCH A STUNT TO GET A MATTER BEFORE THE COURT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED ENTRAPMENT BY THE DEFENDANT INVOLVED, AND IT WOULD HAVE BEEN THROWN OUT OF COURT.

I THINK IT IS SIGNIFICANT TO NOTE THAT ALASKA HAD THE ONLY SUPREME COURT OUT OF ALL THE STATES TO HAVE SUCH JUDICIAL WISDOM AS TO ARRIVE AT SUCH A DECISION. NO OTHER STATE HAS FOLLOWED ITS LEAD.

THERE IS ONE POINT RELATIVE TO THE LEGAL PROCESS THAT HAS NOT BEEN MENTIONED. THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF LAW DID NOT APPEAL TO THE U.S. SUPREME COURT. WHAT THE DECISION MIGHT HAVE BEEN IS SPECULATIVE - BUT I BELIEVE IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN APPEALED.

I, LIKE ALL THE OTHER WITNESSES, CAN TELL NUMEROUS WAR STORIES ABOUT DRUGS, AS I HAVE SEEN ITS AFFECTS HERE AND IN THE ORIENT. HOWEVER, THE FACTS ARE, THAT MARIJUANA IS NOT A HARMLESS RECREATIONAL DRUG. IF IT WERE I WOULD CERTAINLY LIKE TO HEAR ANY ARGUMENTS ABOUT ITS BENEFITS. EVEN THE USE OF MARIJUANA IN THE CONTROL OF NAUSEA FOR CANCER HAS NOW BEEN REPLACED BY AN EFFECTIVE MEDICAL TREATMENT THAT DOES NOT INVOLVE ILLICIT DRUGS.

MUCH HAS BEEN SAID ABOUT THE ALASKA SUPREME COURT'S
DECISION IN FINDING THAT MARIJUANA DOES NOT POSE A HEALTH
HAZARD. I DON'T KNOW ABOUT YOU, BUT IF I NEED A HEALTH
OPINION I THINK I WILL CONSULT A DOCTOR, NOT A LAWYER.

THE OTHER ARGUMENT THAT MR. RAVIN AND COMPANY MAKE IS THAT
IF YOU PASS THIS BILL YOU THE LEGISLATURE WILL MAKE
CRIMINALS OF APPROXIMATELY 100,000 ADULT MARIJUANA SMOKERS
IN ALASKA.A HUNDRED THOUSAND? ADULTS?? DON'T
LET THEM PUT A GUILT TRIP ON YOU. I ALSO FIND THEIR
SCENARIO OF PEOPLE BEING DRAGGED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE
MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT FOR SMOKING A JOINT RIDICULOUS.

THE INDIVIDUAL WHO MAKES A PERSONAL DECISION TO BREAK OUR
LAWS IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONSEQUENCES OF THAT DECISION.
NOT THE STATE. NOT YOU. NOT ME. INDIVIDUAL CHOICE,
FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY ARE TRUE CORNER STONES OF OUR
DEMOCRACY.

ASK ANY POLICE AGENCY, SCHOOL COUNSELOR, AND AN UNTOLD
NUMBER OF HEART BROKEN PARENTS; THEY CAN TELL YOU ABOUT THE
TRUANCY, PROSTITUTION, THEFT AND BROKEN HOMES WHERE
MARIJUANA HAS BEEN A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR.

YOU, AS ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES, HAVE HEARD FROM NUMEROUS GOVERNMENT, CIVIC, AND STUDENT GROUPS SUPPORTING THE RECRIMINALIZATION OF MARIJUANA. I SUBMIT IT IS YOUR DUTY TO BRING THIS BILL OUT OF COMMITTEE FOR A VOTE BY THE FULL HOUSE. IF YOU DO NOT, THEN YOU ARE NOT RESPONDING TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE.

STATEMENT

ALASKA MARIJUANA BILL

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI

April 13, 1988

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVIDE MY POSITION BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES ON S. 32, LEGISLATION TO RECRIMINALIZE THE USE OF MARIJUANA IN ALASKA.

MY WIFE NANCY AND I HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS FOR A LONG TIME. WE HAVE MET A LOT OF PEOPLE ALONG THE WAY WHO ARE PUBLICLY FIGHTING DRUG ABUSE. AS ALASKANS AND PARENTS WE BELIEVE THE NATIONAL EMPHASIS BEING WAGED AGAINST DRUGS MERITS CONSIDERATION OF S. 32 BY THE COMMITTEE. I URGE THE ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE TO MAKE MARIJUANA POSSESSION A CRIME.

THE 1975 ALASKA SUPREME COURT RULING ALLOWING POSSESSION AND USE OF MARIJUANA IN THE HOME BY ADULTS SAID MEDICAL EVIDENCE THAT MARIJUANA IS HARMFUL DOES NOT OUTWEIGH THE ALASKA CONSTITUTION'S GUARANTEE OF PRIVACY. TIMES HAVE CHANGED SINCE 1975 AND TODAY THERE IS SUBSTANTIALLY MORE MEDICAL EVIDENCE OF THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA. ACCORDING TO PEGGY MANN IN HER BOOK MARIJUANA ALERT, THE MIND ALTERING INGREDIENT IN MARIJUANA - THC

- IS BELIEVED TO CAUSE ILLUSIONS, AFFECTS EGGS, SPERM, AND SEXUAL HORMONES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FETUS, CAN CAUSE IRREVERSIBLE CHANGES IN THE BRAIN, BRONCHITIS, EMPHYSEMA, INCREASED HEART RATE, AS WELL AS LOSS OF MEMORY, IMPAIRMENT OF THINKING, READING COMPREHENSION, AND VERBAL AND ARITHIMATIC PROBLEM SOLVING; AND PARANOIA, PSYHCHOSIS, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPENDENCE. CLEARLY, TODAY'S MEDICAL EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT MARIJUANA IS A SERIOUS HEALTH PROBLEM.

ALASKA'S MARIJUANA LAW SENDS THE WRONG MESSAGE TO THE ONES WHO COUNT THE MOST...OUR CHILDREN. "ONLY IN ALASKA CAN ONE SIT AT HOME AND SMOKE MARIJUANA SECURE IN THE KNOWLEDGE THAT YOU ARE BREAKING FEDERAL LAW WITH THE BLESSING OF THE STATE SUPREME COURT." (TESTIMONY OF BOB SUNBERG, COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY, STATE OF ALASKA BEFORE A U.S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING, AUGUST 30, 1985). OUR OWN STATE OFFICE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE ESTIMATES THAT ALASKA'S USE OF COCAINE AND MARIJUANA IS TWO TO THREE TIMES THE NATIONAL AVERAGE FOR YOUTH AGE 12-17, YET ALASKA IS THE ONLY STATE IN THE UNION THAT HAS LEGALIZED MARIJUANA. WE HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY COMPROMISED OUR ABILITY TO PREVENT DRUG ABUSE UNDER THIS DECISION. FURTHER, IT IS EVIDENT THAT BECAUSE OF OUR HIGHER INCIDENCE OF USAGE OUR YOUNG PEOPLE TO SOME DEGREE ARE IGNORING THE SERIOUS HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE.

I AM ALSO CONCERNED ABOUT THE STATE'S LAW IN RELATION TO FEDERAL FUNDING FOR COMBATTING DRUGS. ALASKA RECEIVED OVER \$2 MILLION UNDER THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE LAW OF 1986 ACT FOR EDUCATION, TREATMENT, AND ENFORCMENT PROGRAMS. AS YOU KNOW, WE ALMOST LOST THAT FEDERAL ASSISTANCE BECAUSE OF OUR LIBERAL MARIJUANA LAWS. WHEN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WAS ALLOCATING FUNDS UNDER THE '86 ACT I RECEIVED A LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL WHO EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT PROVIDING FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR DRUG ENFORCEMENT TO STATES WHICH MAINTAIN LAWS PERMITTING POSSESSION OF ILLEGAL DRUGS. FOR YOUR REVEIW, I HAVE ENCLOSED A COPY OF THAT LETTER.

YOU SHOULD KNOW, 53 U.S. SENATORS INCLUDING MYSELF RECENTLY INTRODUCED LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD TRIPLE THE AMOUNT OF DRUG MONEY ALASKA RECEIVED UNDER THE '86 ACT. THE OMNIBUS ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1988 IS EXPECTED TO PROVIDE ALASKA WITH OVER \$6 MILLION FOR EDUCATION, REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS. ALTHOUGH I AM AN ORIGINAL CO-SPONSOR TO THIS LEGISLATION, I EXPECT TO FACE TOUGH OPPOSITION FROM MY COLLEAGUE'S ON THE MERITS OF ALLOCATING LIMITED RESOURCES TO A STATE WITH DRUG LAWS THAT ARE AT ODDS WITH FEDERAL LAW.

MY CONCERN FOR CHANGING OUR MARIJUANA LAW, HOWEVER, IS MOTIVATED BY A MUCH MORE BASIC CONCERN THAN WHETHER OR NOT ALASKA GETS IT

FAIR SHARE OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO FIGHT DRUGS. FRANKLY, I AM
VERY WORRIED ABOUT WHAT WE ARE DOING TO OUR YOUNG CHILDREN BY
HAVING A LAW THAT TELLS THEM ITS OKAY TO USE DRUGS. I URGE YOU
TO CHANGE THAT LAW AND SEND A CLEAR MESSAGE THAT THE USE OF
ILLEGAL DRUGS IS WRONG, THAT DRUGS HURT PEOPLE, THEY HARM
FAMILIES AND THREATEN OUR SOCIETY. THIS IS AN ISSUE THAT MUST
TRANSCEND POLITICAL AND PARTISAN DEBATE. IT'S AN ISSUE THAT
DEMANDS IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. I URGE YOU TO SUPPORT LEGISLATION
TO MAKE MARIJUANA POSSESSION A CRIME.

14 APR 1987

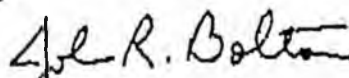
Honorable Frank H. Murkowski
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Murkowski:

Earlier this year, as the Department was allocating funds authorized under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, we conferred with your office about the State of Alaska's marihuana possession law. At that time, we expressed concern about the state's law in relation to federal funding formulas for increased state enforcement efforts.

We continue to be concerned about providing federal funds to states which maintain laws permitting possession of illegal drugs. As you are aware, this Administration is committed to reducing the budget deficit. This effort requires the Department of Justice to make extremely difficult decisions in allocating our limited resources. As we make funding decisions to enhance state drug enforcement efforts, we will continue to be concerned about providing to those states with drug laws that are at odds with federal law.

Sincerely,



John R. Bolton
Assistant Attorney General

CURRICULUM VITAE

Norman E. Zinberg

11 Scott Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Date of Birth: November 30, 1921

Place of Birth: Harrisburg, PA

Education:

1942 A.B. University of Maryland
1947 M.D. University of Maryland School of Medicine

Postdoctoral Training:

Internship and Residencies:

1947-1948 Rotating Intern, Sinai Hospital, Baltimore, MD
1948-1950 Resident in Psychiatry (Assistant Psychiatrist),
Spring Grove Hospital, Catonsville, MD
1950-1951 Resident in Psychiatry (Senior Psychiatrist),
Spring Grove Hospital, Catonsville, MD

Other:

1951-1957 Candidate, Boston Psychoanalytic Institute

Licensure and Certification:

1947 Maryland License, Registration No. D12117
1952 Massachusetts License, Registration No. 22996
1959 Certified in Psychoanalysis, The American Psychoanalytic
Association

Academic Appointments:

1950-1951 Assistant in Psychiatry, University of Maryland
School of Medicine
1952-1954 Assistant in Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School
1952-1955 Assistant in Psychiatry, Tufts University School
of Medicine

Academic Appointments (continued):

1954-1963	Instructor in Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School
1954-1963	Lecturer, Graduate School of Psychology, Boston University
1955-1957	Clinical Instructor in Psychiatry, Tufts University School of Medicine
1957-1958	Senior Clinical Instructor in Psychiatry, Tufts University School of Medicine
1959-1966	Assistant Clinical Professor in Psychiatry, Tufts University School of Medicine
1961-1970	Lecturer on Social Relations, Harvard University
1963-1964	Clinical Associate in Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School
1964-1974	Assistant Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School
1974-1982	Associate Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School
1982-	Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School

Hospital Appointments:

1952-1956	Associate in Psychiatry, Beth Israel Hospital
1956-1958	Assistant Visiting Psychiatrist, Beth Israel Hospital
1958-1962	Associate Visiting Psychiatrist, Beth Israel Hospital
1958-1967	Associate Attending Psychiatrist, McLean Hospital
1962-1967	Visiting Psychiatrist, Beth Israel Hospital
1967-	Psychiatrist, Beth Israel Hospital
1967-1979	Attending Psychiatrist, McLean Hospital
1972-1982	Senior Associate in Psychiatry, Children's Hospital Medical Center
1973-	Staff Psychiatrist, The Cambridge Hospital
1975-1983	Associate in Medicine (Psychiatry), Brigham and Women's Hospital
1979-	Consultant, Psychiatry Department, McLean Hospital

Other Professional Positions and Major Visiting Appointments:

1951-1952	Fellow, U.S. Public Health Service, Beth Israel Hospital, Boston
1962-	Faculty, Boston Psychoanalytic Institute
1968-1969	Visiting Professor of Social Psychology, London School of Economics and Political Science, London, England

Other Professional Positions and Major Visiting Appointments (continued):

1968-1970	Consultant, The Ford Foundation
1969-1971	Scholar-in-Residence, Tufts University, Medford, MA
1970-1978	Special Consultant to the President, The Drug Abuse Council, Inc., Washington, DC
1971-1972	Consultant, U.S. Government, Department of Defense
1971-1972	Visiting Professor of Education, Clark University, Worcester, MA

Awards and Honors:

1968-1969	Guggenheim Scholar
1968-1969	Fulbright-Hays Senior Faculty Lectureship Award, London School of Economics and Political Science, London, England
1968-1969	Walter F. Meyer Foundation Grant-in-Aid: TransAtlantic Study of Legal Institutions and Drug Use
1969-1971	Field Foundation Fellow

Major Committee Assignments:

National and Regional:

1962-1968	Chairman, Professional Advisory Committee, Massachusetts Association for Mental Health
1963-1965	Governor's Task Force to Plan Massachusetts Community Mental Health Act
1967-1968	Special Committee of Attorney-General Elliot L. Richardson on Drug Education in Massachusetts
1967-1969	Joint Commission on Mental Health of Children, Youth Division, Task Force III (President of the United States and U.S. Congress)
1968-1972	Committee on Drug Use, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Education
1969-1975	Board of Directors, Research in Family Development, London, England
1970-1972	Professional Advisory Committee, Washingtonian Center for Addictions, Boston, MA
1970-1974	Professional Advisory Committee, Massachusetts Association for Mental Health

Major Committee Assignments (continued):

National and Regional (continued):

1971- Chairman, Professional Advisory Committee, Vera Institute of Justice, New York City

1975- Board of Directors, Legal Action Center of the City of New York

1976- Advisory Board, Center for the Study of Nonmedical Drug Use

1977-1978 Coordinator, Task Panel on Psychoactive Drug Use/Misuse, President's Commission on Mental Health

1978-1981 National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse, Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

1980-1981 National Advisory Council on Mental Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

1986- State Mental Health Coordinating Council, Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Medical School:

1954-1959 Coordinator of Psychiatric Teaching (HMS II) in History-taking and Physical Diagnosis, Harvard Medical School

Hospital:

1952-1966 Chairman, Selection Committee for Psychiatry Residents, Beth Israel Hospital, Boston

1959-1962 Staff Council, Beth Israel Hospital

1962-1966 Chairman, Research Committee, Beth Israel Hospital

1963-1966 Chairman, Human Subjects Committee, Beth Israel Hospital

1973-1981 Co-Chairman, Education Committee, Department of Psychiatry, The Cambridge Hospital

1979- Medicine/Psychiatry Liaison Committee, The Cambridge Hospital

1980 Executive Advisory Committee, Department of Psychiatry, The Cambridge Hospital

1981-1983 Search Committee for Director of Residency Training, Department of Psychiatry, The Cambridge Hospital

Major Committee Assignments (continued):

Hospital (continued):

1983-1987 Chairman, Education Committee, Department of
Psychiatry, The Cambridge Hospital

Editorial Boards:

1970- International Journal of Group Psychotherapy
1971-1986 Contemporary Drug Problems--A Law Quarterly
1972- International Yearbooks of Drug Addiction and Society
1976- Journal of Psychoactive Drugs
1981-1986 Alcohol Health and Research World, National Institute
on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
1982- Advances in Alcohol and Substance Abuse
1982- Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol
1983-1987 Harvard Medical School Mental Health Letter
1987- Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment

Memberships, Offices, and Committee Assignments in Professional Societies:

1952- American Psychiatric Association
1957- Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute
1957- World Federation of Mental Health
1958-1962 Committee on Members' Seminars, Boston Psychoanalytic
Society and Institute
1959- American Psychoanalytic Association
1959- International Psycho-Analytical Association
1962- Boston Society for Gerontologic Psychiatry
1962-1964 Chairman, Committee on Members' Seminars, Boston
Psychoanalytic Society and Institute
1968-1986 Fellow, American Psychiatric Association
1970- American Group Psychotherapy Association

Memberships, Offices, and Committee Assignments in Professional Societies (continued):

1971-1973	Committee on Social Problems, American Psychoanalytic Association
1972-1976	Committee for the Study of Drug Dependency, American Psychiatric Association
1973-1976	Chairman, Committee on Social Issues, American Psychoanalytic Association
1976-1977	Program Committee, Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute
1978-	Fellow, American Group Psychotherapy Association
1986-	Life Fellow, American Psychiatric Association
1986-	Founding Member, The American Academy of Psychiatrists in Alcoholism and Addictions

Major Research Interests:

1. Study of legal institutions and drug use

1968-1969 Walter F. Meyer Foundation Grant-in-Aid: TransAtlantic Study of Legal Institutions and Drug Use

2. Group process

1959-1961 Project Director, The Teaching and Training of Student Nurses and Psychiatric Residents through the Use of Group Processes, Pilot Project supported by U.S. Public Health Service Grant # 2M-6379, Beth Israel Hospital

3. Social education

1968-1972 Project Director, Projects on Social Education and Metropolitan Council for Educational Opportunity Teachers' Training, supported by The Ford Foundation

Major Research Interests (continued):

3. Social education (continued)

1969- Followup Study, Differential Influence of Schools on Education and Outcome (with Professor Hilde Himmelweit), London School of Economics and Political Science, London, England

4. Effects of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol on nausea and vomiting in patients receiving cancer chemotherapy

1974-1983 Consultant to project at Sidney Farber Cancer Institute, Boston (with Stephen E. Sallan, M.D.)

5. Controlled use of illicit drugs

1973-1976 Project Director, Controlled Illicit Drug Use, Pilot Project funded by The Drug Abuse Council, Inc., Washington, DC

1976-1981 Project Director, Controlled Nonmedical Opiate Use, National Institute on Drug Abuse Grant #1-R01-DA-1360-01A1-5, North Charles Foundation, The Cambridge Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Cambridge, MA

6. The process of psychotherapy and psychoanalysis

7. The process of supervision of psychotherapy

8. Psychoanalytic perspectives on aging

Teaching Experience:

- 1952-1966 Organized and developed Residency Training Program, Psychiatric Service, Beth Israel Hospital, Boston
- 1952-1966 Organized, developed, and taught course on Teaching Medical Psychology to Nonpsychiatric Physicians, Beth Israel Hospital
- 1952-1966 Supervision of all residents, Psychiatric Service, Beth Israel Hospital
- 1954-1959 Senior teacher of residents, medical students, and medical house staff, Psychiatric Service, Beth Israel Hospital
- 1957-1968 Taught course on Theory of Neurosis, Extension Division, Boston Psychoanalytic Institute
- 1961-1968 Lecturer, Group Development and Group Structure (with R.F. Bales), Harvard University, Department of Social Relations
- 1964-1968 Lecturer, The Study of the Life Cycle, Harvard University, Department of Social Relations
- 1966-1968 Supervision of doctoral theses, Harvard University, Department of Social Relations
- 1967-1968 Lecturer, Medicine and Society, Harvard University, Department of Social Relations
- 1967-1968 Lecturer, Youth (with E.H. Erikson and G. Goethals), Harvard University, Department of Social Relations
- 1969-1971 Taught course on Theory of Neurosis
Boston Psychoanalytic Institute
- 1971-1972 Lecturer, Human Development; Emotional Responses in Education, Clark University, Worcester, MA
- 1971-1973 Supervision of doctoral theses, Clark University
- 1971- Weekly seminars; courses on Process of Psychotherapy; supervision of social workers, mental health workers, psychologists, medical students, residents, and nurses; group supervision, at Department of Psychiatry, The Cambridge Hospital
- 1978- Taught courses on Process of Psychotherapy, The Psychotherapy Center, Department of Psychiatry, Division of Continuing Medical Education, The Cambridge Hospital

I have lectured at many medical schools all over the United States and in Canada, all of the medical schools in the Boston area, and most of the hospitals in the Boston area on many occasions.

Teaching Experience:

I have chaired staff conferences and taught courses for credit for Continuing Medical Education at many hospitals.

I have participated in symposia on various forms of psychotherapy and various aspects of substance use problems on many occasions.

I have attended innumerable Continuing Medical Education courses.

Principal Clinical and Hospital Service Responsibilities:

1955-1966	Director, Residency Training, Psychiatric Service, Beth Israel Hospital, Boston
1955-1966	Assistant Director, Psychiatric Service, Beth Israel Hospital
1972-1980	Psychiatrist-in-Chief, Washingtonian Center for Addictions, Boston, MA
1975-1981	Co-Director of Training, Department of Psychiatry, The Cambridge Hospital
1979- 1981-1983	Preceptor, Primary Care Unit, The Cambridge Hospital Acting Director of Training, Department of Psychiatry, The Cambridge Hospital
1983-1987	Director of Psychiatric Training, The Cambridge Hospital

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Journal articles

1. Zinberg NE. Value of county located mental health clinics. Bull Maryland Soc Mental Health. November 1950.
2. Dwyer TF, Zinberg NE. Psychiatry for medical school instructors. J Med Educ. 1957; 32:331-338.
3. Zinberg NE, Shapiro D, Gruen W. A group approach to nursing education. Nurs Outlook. 1962; 10:744-746.
4. Zinberg NE, Shapiro D, Gruen W. Some vicissitudes of nursing education. Nurs Outlook. 1962; 10:795-799.
5. Zinberg NE, Shapiro D. A group approach in the contexts of education and therapy. Ment Hyg. 1963; 47:108-111.
6. Zinberg NE. Dynamic psychiatry and the geriatric patient. Ment Health. 1963; 7:25-29.
7. Zinberg NE. Narcotics in the U.S.: a brief history. Harvard Rev. Summer 1963.
8. Zinberg NE. Psychiatry: a professional dilemma. Daedalus. 1963; 92:808-823.
9. Zinberg DS, Zinberg NE. Hans Castorp: identity crisis without resolution. American Imago. 1963; 20:393-402.
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11. Zinberg NE, Lewis DC. Narcotic usage. I: A spectrum of a difficult medical problem. N Engl J Med. 1964; 270:989-993.
12. Lewis DC, Zinberg NE. Narcotic usage. II: A historical perspective on a difficult medical problem. N Engl J Med. 1964; 270:1045-1050.
13. Friedman LJ, Zinberg NE. Application of group methods in college teaching. Int J Group Psychother. 1964; 14:344-359.

14. Zinberg NE, Lewis DC. Enlightened attitude toward narcotics urged. *Issues Curr Med Pract.* 1964; 1:2-7.
15. Zinberg NE. Geriatric psychiatry: need and problems. *Gerontologist.* 1964; 4:130-135.
16. Zinberg NE. Psychoanalysis and the American scene: a re-appraisal. *Diogenes.* 1965; 50:73-111.
17. Zinberg NE. A return to commitment. *Antioch Rev.* 1966; 26:332-344.
18. Zinberg NE, Lewis DC. Some problems in prescribing narcotic drugs: the doctor-patient relationship. *Bull Narc.* 1967; 19:33-35.
19. Zinberg NE, Fellman GA. Violence: biological need and social control. *Social Forces.* 1967; 45:533-541.
20. Zinberg NE. The problem of values in teaching psychoanalytic psychiatry. *Bull Menninger Clin.* 1967; 31:236-248.
21. Zinberg NE. Dynamic groups: problems of means and ends. *Int J Group Psychother.* 1967; 17:254-257.
22. Zinberg NE, Friedman LJ. Problems in working with dynamic groups. *Int J Group Psychother.* 1967; 17:447-456.
23. Zinberg NE. Facts and fancies about drug addiction. *Public Interest.* 1967; 6:75-90.
24. Zinberg NE. Psycho-analytic training and psycho-analytic values. *Int J Psychoanal.* 1967; 48:88-96.
25. Zinberg NE. American youth: a brief social-psychological history. *America.* 1967; 108 & 135.
26. Zinberg NE. Adolescence and emotional stress. *Bull Nat Educ Assoc.* April 1968.
27. Zinberg NE, Glotfeldty J. The power of the peer group. *Int J Group Psychother.* 1968; 18:155-164.

28. Weil AT, Zinberg NE, Nelsen J. Clinical and psychological effects of marihuana in man. *Science*. 1968; 162:1234-1242.
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Chapters in books

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6. Zinberg NE, Shapiro D. A group approach in the contexts of education and therapy. In: Zinberg NE, ed. Psychiatry and medical practice in a general hospital. New York: International Universities Press, 1964:271-282.
7. Zinberg NE. The development and operation of a psychiatric service: an introduction. In: Zinberg NE, ed. Psychiatry and medical practice in a general hospital. New York: International Universities Press, 1964:1-14.
8. Zinberg NE. The psychiatrist as group observer: notes on training procedure in individual and group psychotherapy. In: Zinberg NE, ed. Psychiatry and medical practice in a general hospital. New York: International Universities Press, 1964:322-336.

9. Zinberg NE. Psychiatric rounds on the private medical service of a general hospital. In: Zinberg NE, ed. Psychiatry and medical practice in a general hospital. New York: International Universities Press, 1964:124-134.
10. Zinberg NE. Psychiatry: a professional dilemma. In: Lynn K, ed. The professions. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1964.
11. Zinberg NE. Introduction. In: Berezin MA, Cath SH, eds. Geriatric psychiatry: grief, loss and emotional disorder in the aging process. New York: International Universities Press, 1965.
12. Zinberg NE. Special problems of gerontologic psychiatry. In: Berezin MA, Cath SH, eds. Geriatric psychiatry: grief, loss and emotional disorder in the aging process. New York: International Universities Press, 1965.
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14. Zinberg NE. The problem of values in teaching psychoanalytic psychiatry. In: Bibring GL, ed. The teaching of dynamic psychiatry. New York: International Universities Press, 1968:203-225.
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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS)

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX)

AND NOW COMES NORMAN E. ZINBERG, M.D., who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

I am presently Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at the Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts and Senior Psychiatrist at The Cambridge Hospital, Cambridge, Massachusetts. I am a Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association and a member of several other psychiatric associations. I have written more than one hundred articles including numerous ones on marijuana, psychedelics, amphetamines, cocaine, barbiturates, opiates, and alcohol. I have also written or edited several books on drugs and drug use. Since 1962, I have conducted numerous experiments using marijuana on humans, including use of marijuana for the treatment of the side effects of cancer chemotherapy and for the treatment of anorexia nervosa. I teach regularly about drugs and drug use at Harvard and lecture extensively at other prominent universities. I have testified before Congressional committees, and the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse, and at numerous court proceedings. (A true and correct copy of my curriculum vitae is attached hereto.)

Marijuana is the upper leaves and flowers of the hemp weed, cannabis sativa. References to its medical use appear in the Chinese literature starting in 2000 B.C., which makes it one of the oldest known drugs. It was cultivated in the United States in Colonial times

and used as an analgesic.

It enjoyed popularity in the Southwest around the turn of this century. There was use in the South after World War I and some popularity during the 1920s. Use dropped off prior to the passage of the Marijuana Tax Act of 1937 which outlaws the substance and prohibits its use for medicinal purposes. After World War II marijuana use picked up again but did not become widespread until the 1960s. Now approximately 60 million Americans have used marijuana.

The most active ingredient of marijuana is delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) which has been manufactured synthetically. Marijuana has an intoxicating effect on users. The disorienting, obvious physical effects are short-lived redness of the whites of the eyes and an increase in the heart rate. The low level of toxicity and the absence of any proven long-term deleterious effects, either physiological or psychological, seem to indicate that it is a drug with a low potential for destructive abuse.

The most recent report, Marijuana and Health, by the so-called Relman Committee (Report of a Study by a Committee of the Institute of Medicine, Division of Health Sciences Policy. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1982), has not found that earlier reports of chromosome damage, brain damage, or damage to the immune system because of the use of marijuana have been proved by the research to date. This definitive report calls for more research. However, if marijuana is smoked sufficiently heavily, it can cause lung damage

similar to that caused by cigarette smoking. A recent report in the New England Journal of Medicine by Tashkin et al. has confirmed the lung damage that can be caused by heavy marijuana use. There were reports of toxic psychoses with marijuana use in the 1920s and 1930s, and in recent years there have been other such reports. However, here again, current research has discounted the existence of such psychoses, and there is no evidence of any occurring at this time. The National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse (the Shafer Commission) and other researchers have specifically found that marijuana use is not causally connected to lack of motivation or vocational failure.

There are many myths concerning marijuana. One of the most frequently mentioned is the so-called "stepping-stone theory." This theory holds that people begin drug use with marijuana; after a time that is not sufficiently strong, and they move on to stronger and stronger drugs, ending up as opiate addicts. This theory fails to take into account that these drugs have quite different effects, and the use of one is unrelated to the use of another. Many commissions, beginning with the Kennedy Commission in 1963 and including the Shafer Commission and the LeDain Commission in Canada, have indicated that there is no evidence to support such a theory.

One of the most important aspects of marijuana is its extremely low toxicity. There have been no known deaths from the use of marijuana, and as far as I know, not a single case of death due to an

overdose of marijuana has been reported in the literature.

At the present time, there are a number of areas where marijuana is being tested for its therapeutic potential. One of these is glaucoma, a disease of the eye which eventually causes blindness. There is some evidence that this disease can be controlled through the use of conventional medications with some people, but many experience little or no relief, and others experience potentially serious side effects from these medications. Surgery is viewed as a last resort, and there is a high incidence of failure with present procedures. Current evidence indicates that marijuana may be useful in providing reduction of interocular pressure which is believed to cause blindness. A variety of preparations are currently being tested and so far the tests indicate the potential usefulness of the drug with glaucoma.

Another area where marijuana is being tested for its therapeutic potential is in the treatment of asthmatic patients. Several studies have shown the most active ingredient of marijuana, delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, to be an effective bronchodilator in both asthmatic and normal subjects. The studies indicate that nonsmoking methods of administration are best.

There are also possible benefits in the use of marijuana for controlling convulsions in human epileptics.

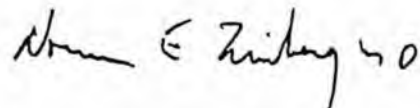
One of the current problems in the treatment of cancer patients is that there are few effective ways of combating the side effects of chemotherapy which include nausea, vomiting, and loss of appetite.

THC and marijuana show definite promise as a means of reducing or at times eliminating these side effects. Some studies are beginning to show that marijuana is a mild analgesic, producing relaxation, mild mood elevation, and appetite stimulation in advanced cancer patients.

A limited number of studies suggest that preparations containing THC might be effective as a topical antibacterial agent, especially with respect to penicillin-resistant strains of bacteria.


Much of what has been stated above also indicates that marijuana can be safely used under medical supervision. Marijuana's low potential for abuse makes it a drug which physicians can prescribe, in appropriate circumstances, with relatively minimal risks to the patient. Compared to the variety of drugs and controlled substances that are available upon prescription today, marijuana is a relatively benign drug. Under the supervision of a doctor, the use of marijuana would not present any substantial risk to the patient and could very well provide immediate relief from suffering.

It is my considered opinion that marijuana cannot be rationally classified as a Schedule I substance.



Norman E. Zinberg, M.D.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of April, 1988.


Notary Public

SB

32

file 4

The hearing letter



Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POUCH V
JUNEAU, AK 99811
465-3759

March 18, 1988

<FIRST> <LAST>
<ADDRESS>
<CITY>

Dear <FIRST>,

Thank you for contacting us regarding the marijuana recriminalization issue. House Bill 55 and the Senate version of that bill, CSSB 32 (HESS), are presently in the House HESS Committee. We will be hearing CSSB 32 (HESS) in the next few weeks.

During that hearing our Committee will consider whether an adult's right to possess less than four ounces of marijuana in the home is outweighed by the ills associated with marijuana use. In 1975, the Alaska Supreme Court in Ravin v. State ruled that there was no adequate justification for State intrusion into citizens' right to privacy by its prohibition of possession of marijuana by an adult for personal consumption in the home, and thus found the possession of a limited amount of marijuana by adults for personal home use to be constitutionally protected.

CSSB 32 (HESS) has a series of "findings" intended to persuade the court that there is new evidence of greater ills associated with marijuana than was available to the court in 1975. This is the crux of the issue since privacy rights can be abridged to control use of dangerous substances such as heroin. There are serious questions as to: the validity and substantiation of these findings; whether they allege serious effects on the public health and not just upon individuals as would be required by the court; and whether the new evidence is in fact new and persuasive enough for the court to overturn its decision. As elected officials we have an obligation to pass laws that are constitutional. We plan an open, objective and rigorous discussion of the findings.

When the bill came to the Committee it was accompanied by supporting information that, by specific request, omitted all information that might cast doubts on the legislative findings. It also did not address all of the findings. We are presently gathering additional information which is objective and comprehensive from the House Research Agency. A hearing will follow receipt of this information.

We will also examine the health effects of marijuana in the context of other legal substances including alcohol and tobacco. While the negative effects of alcohol and tobacco abuse are well known, well documented and often severe, our society not only fails to discourage their use, but in fact encourages it through expensive and pervasive media campaigns which associate alcohol and tobacco with wealth, happiness, youth and sexual appeal. In regard to youth, the penalties for the possession of marijuana are, in most cases, already more serious than for alcohol. Tobacco is freely available to children through vending machines. The "message" is inconsistent. We must find meaningful and truly effective ways to discourage substance use.

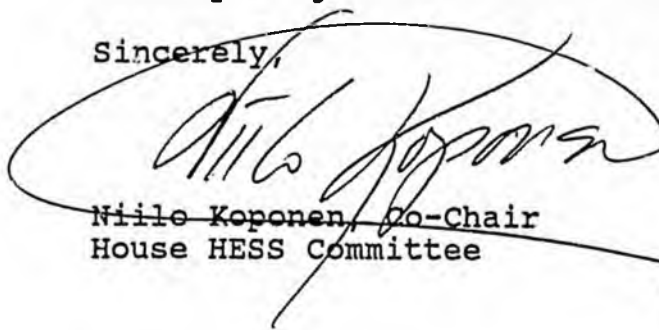
In light of these concerns we also need to determine if the penalties posed in CSSB 32 (HESS) are appropriate to the crime. Moving from a constitutionally protected basic right to imprisonment of up to ninety days may be excessive, especially given that this act was authored to be more symbol than substance. An even more basic question, over which there is intelligent debate, is whether increasing the penalties will effectively deter use in the first place. It is important to note that currently the sale, intent to sell, delivery, possession in public or in an automobile, or the possession of four ounces or more of marijuana in the home is in all cases either a felony or a misdemeanor. Possession by a minor of any amount is illegal.

The deterrent effect of this bill is further brought into question when the Department of Public Safety states that the law, if passed, would not be enforced. Understandably, the State Troopers need to devote their resources to more serious crimes such as the interdiction of hard drug trafficking. The State would not prosecute most cases due to a backlog of more serious cases. Should the Legislature be passing laws not intended for enforcement at the outset? Would we be entering into a situation where the law would be selectively enforced, which raises serious civil rights questions? What are the true fiscal impacts to the State? These and other questions will be discussed in the hearing.

The most persuasive cry for this legislation comes from those who want to do something about drug abuse by young people. We share this concern and, as a committee, we need to determine if CSSB 32 (HESS) is an effective, appropriate and constitutional means of inhibiting this destructive behavior. It would be tragic if this controversial bill would distract legislative and public attention from educational programs, counseling, crisis intervention and other methods of prevention that have proven records of performance.

We appreciate hearing your views on this subject. Thank you again for contacting us.

Sincerely,



Niilo Koponen, Co-Chair
House HESS Committee



Johnny Ellis, Co-Chair
House HESS Committee

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3	Cory	Benedict	P.O. Box 294	Dillingham, AK 99576	pot a
4	Don	Crandall	1634 Juneau Dr, #A	Anchorage, AK 99501	pot a
5	Glenda	Straube	1318 N Street	Anchorage, AK 99501	pot a
6	Steve	Zone	828 W. Seventh Ave	Anchorage, AK 99501	pot a
7	Lisa	Fitzpatrick	843 W. 11th St., #309	Anchorage, AK 99501	pot a
8	Duke	Russell	1447 Virginai Ct	Anchorage, AK 99501	pot a
9	Carol	Gates-Jensen	8541 Greenhill Way	Anchorage, AK 99502	pot a
10	Rick	Shilanski	Box 165	Dillingham, AK 99576	pot a
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12	Philip	Roe	Box 811	Dillingham, AK 99576	pot a
13	Paul	Mitchell	1820 Bluegrass Circle	Anchorage, AK 99502	pot a
14	Dana	Armstrong	16605 Davis Street	Eagle River, AK 99577	pot a
15	Jackie	Renton	447 E. 73rd	Anchorage, AK 99518	pot a
16	Patrick	Green	1100 Wilshire, #2	Anchorage, AK 99503	pot a
17	Elyse	Guttenberg	P.O. Box 81622	Fairbanks, AK 99708	pot a
18	Rex	Talley	3201 W. 71st Ave	Anchorage, AK 99503	pot a
19	Steve	Bartee	P.O. Box 230190	Anchorage, AK 99534	pot a
20	Keith	Klemme	6630 E. Tenth	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot a
21	David	Maxell	P.O. Box 81898	Fairbanks, AK 99708	pot a
22	Mike	Speziale	2800 Brookridge Cir	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot a
23	Tom	Kane	P.O. Box 520989	Big Lake, AK 99652	pot a
24	Mary	Bannister	Box 90957	Anchorage, AK 99509	pot a
25	Sandra	Besser	3031 Ester Dome Rd	Fairbanks, AK 99709	pot a
26	Riki	Rockwell	11230 Polar Dr	Anchorage, AK 99516	pot a
27	Tom	Patmor	P.O. Box 124	Clam Gulch, AK 99568	pot a
28	Ben	Cockman	P.O. Box 772414	Eagle River, AK 99577	pot a
29	Jeff	Keener	3641 Sanovik St	Fairbanks, AK 99709	pot a
30	Lloyd	Ystenes	939 Lathrop St, #3	Fairbanks, AK 99701	pot a
31	Everett	Harrison	Box 73125	Fairbanks, AK 99707	pot a
32	kelly	Bartlett	P.O. Box 80423	Fairbanks, AK 99708	pot a
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34	Kevin	Horn	P.O. Box 60874	Fairbanks, AK 99706	pot a
35	Ruth	Talley	3201 West 71st Ave	Anchorage, AK 99502	pot a
36	Deirdre	Helfferich	3412 College Rd	Fairbanks, AK 99709	pot a
37	Bonnie	Bond	1100 Wilshire, #2	Anchorage, AK 99503	pot a
38	Terry	Norman	P.O. Box 10166	Fairbanks, AK 99710	pot a
39	Mark	Ingeldinger	2800 Brookridge Cir	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot a
40	Gary	Pearson	P.O. Box 3055	Palmer, AK 99645	pot a
41	Alan	Armbruster	P.O. Box 58509	Fairbanks, AK 99711	pot a
42	Byron	Halterman	P.O. Box 162	Houston, AK 99694	pot a
43	Lynette	Clark	2521 Old Steese Hwy. N.	Fairbanks, AK 99712	pot a
44	Lee	Loomis	Box 3371	Palmer, AK 99645	pot a

45	Marilyn	Stowell	880 Fairweather Dr	Fairbanks, AK 99712	pot a
46	Catherine	Bixby	1750 Evergreen	Juneau, AK 99801	pot a
47	Rick	Parks	Box 1003	Girdwood, AK 99587	pot a
48	Paul	Nichols	HC02 Box 7568	Palmer, AK 99645	pot a
49	Kevin	Apgar	Box 125	Gustavus, AK 99826	pot a
50	Hazel	Lilla	719 Fifth St.	Juneau, AK 99801	pot a
51	Rick	Yoder	Box 1304	Barrow, AK 99723	pot a
52	Tom	Rapp	P.O. Box 267	Palmer, AK 99645	pot a
53	Mary	Spess	2837 Wendy's Way	Anchorage, AK 99503	pot a
54	Steve	Coleman	P.O. Box 33712	Juneau, AK 99803	pot a
55	Lee	Ricketts		Halibut Cove, AK 99603	pot a
56	Phyllis	Balogh	Box 22	Seldovia, AK 99663	pot a
57	Victor	Hiles	Box 1109	Homer, AK 99603	pot a
58	Detricia	Hahn	10819 Spur Hwy, #104	Kenai, AK 99611	pot a
59	Dayton	Butters	Box 1223	Homer, AK 99603	pot a
60	Tim	Moneypenny	Box 3637	Soldotna, AK 99669	pot a
61	Barbara	Reynolds	Box 1866	Homer, AK 99603	pot a
62	Esta	Clemons	Rt. 1 Box 94A	Kenai, AK 99611	pot a
63	Jeff	Wells	Box 1405	Homer, AK 99603	pot a
64	Sam	Kaser	Box 451	Sterling, AK 99672	pot a
65	Erv	Ravin	Box 3219	Homer, AK 99603	pot a
66	Richard	Odgers	Box 880	Kenai, AK 99611	pot a
67	Diana	Raggy	P.O. Box 230653	Anchorage, AK 99523	pot a
68	Sheryl	Judkins	SR 2131-N	Wasilla, AK 99687	pot a
69	Kelsey	Cecil	3600 Minnesota, #E	Anchorage, AK 99503	pot a
70	Jim	Cobis	SR 9320	Kodiak, AK 99615	pot a
71	Peter	Curry	3343 W. 83rd	Anchorage, AK 99502	pot a
72	Rebecca	Custer	P.O. Box 870644	Wasilla, AK 99687	pot a
73	Barrett	Fletcher	Box 575	Homer, AK 99603	pot a
74	Laurie	Knapp	P.O. Box 1851	Kodiak, AK 99615	pot a
75	Rick	Kaminskis	SRB 7460-A	Palmer, AK 99645	pot a
76	Roger	Kennedy	1535 Firth Rd	Wasilla, AK 99687	pot a
77	Brian	Kincaid	Box 118	Palmer, AK 99645	pot a
78	Doris	Pfalmer	P.O. Box 55655	North Pole, AK 99705	pot a
79	Donna	Roelfs	P.O. Box 521287	Big Lake, AK 99652	pot a
80	Claudia	Hutchinson	SR 2131-V	Wasilla, AK 99687	pot a
81	Joe	Buckingham	2837 Wendy's Way	Anchorage, AK 99517	pot a
82	Kim	Elam	P.O. Box 3195	Palmer, AK 99645	pot a
83	Laurence	Weiss	Box 700873	Anchorage, AK 99510	pot a
84	Glen	Williams	4501 Reka Dr, #19	Anchorage, AK 99508	pot a
85	Sallie	Dodd-Butters	Box 1223	Homer, AK 99603	pot a
86	Jack	Polster	1506 Ocean Dr	Homer, AK 99603	pot a
87	Michael	McKernan	1775 Williwaw Way	Wasilla, AK 99687	pot a
88	Tom	Taggart	Box 150	Hyder, AK 99923	pot a
89	David	Vernola	HC 32 Box 3400	Wasilla, AK 99687	pot a
90	Paul	Riggs	127 Behrends, #2	Juneau, AK 99801	pot a
91	Richard	Olson	HCR 64615	Homer, AK 99603	pot a

92	Donna	Wood	4049 Calhoun St	Homer, AK 99603	pot a
93	Janie	Munson	Box 880	Kenai, AK 99611	pot a
94	Pose	Cobis	P.O. Box 2875	Kodiak, AK 99615	pot a
95	Mark	Law	P.O. Box 55971	North Pole, AK 99705	pot a
96	Ray	Dorsey	Box 334	Kenai, AK 99611	pot a
97	Raymond	Lausterer	330 Main St. Loop	Kenai, AK 99611	pot a
98	Robert	Larsen	1750 Evergreen Ave	Juneau, AK 99801	pot a
99	James	Hendryx	1618 Fir Street	Kenai, AK 99611	pot a
100	Betty	Hess	HC 67 Box 1254	Anchor Point, AK 99556	pot f
101	Jerry	Ulmer	1220 R Street	Anchorage, AK 99501	pot f
102	Eldon	Ulmer	5204 Strawberry	Anchorage, AK 99502	pot f
103	Lillian	Ulmer	5204 Strawberry Rd	Anchorage, AK 99502	pot f
104	Normal	Creel	6501 DeBarr Rd	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
105	Lori	Smith	4318 Checkmate, #24	Anchorage, AK 99508	pot f
106	Shirlee	Emery	6005 Camden Cir	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
107	John	Emery	6005 Camden Circle	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
108	Glenn	Clary	6601 E. Sixteenth	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
109	Marie	Anderson	1201 West 43rd Ave	Anchorage, AK 99503	pot f
110	Joe	Baginski	6546 Cimarron	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
111	Mike	Fransworth	1731 Beaver Pl	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
112	Jim	Pinneo	2532 E. 20th	Anchorage, AK 99508	pot f
113	Mike	Murray	6924 Cape Lizburne	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
114	Marilyn	Sherman	4841 Folker	Anchorage, AK 99508	pot f
115	Steve	Hooge	1001 Boniface Pkwy, #13C	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
116	Phyllis	Platt	1730 Crescent Dr	Anchorage, AK 99508	pot f
117	Ruth	Schwartz	8121 Clear Haven Cir	Anchorage, AK 99507	pot f
118	Valencia	Scruggs	1001 Boniface Pkwy, #17-P	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
119	Susan	Manyoky	10018 Marmot	Anchorage, AK 99515	pot f
120	Jerry	Prevo	6401 E. Northern Lts	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
121	Gary	Cadd	616 Irwin	Anchorage, AK 99508	pot f
122	Steve	Wells	6600 East 12th	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
123	Ray	Dahl	4700 Rabbitt Creek Rd	Anchorage, AK 99516	pot f
124	Dan	Richards	2311 Chandalar	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
125	Dennis	Hansen	2863 Redwood Pl	Anchorage, AK 99508	pot f
126	Jacqueline	Bjornstad	6607 Stella Pl	Anchorage, AK 99507	pot f
127	Duane	Oveson	2330 Sue's Way	Anchorage, AK 99516	pot f
128	Mildred	Fogle	1990 Brayton	Anchorage, AK 99507	pot f
129	Tim	Reffner	3014 Sunflower St	Anchorage, AK 99508	pot f
130	Dean	Fatuch	Box 90270	Anchorage, AK 99509	pot f
131	James	Hipsher	2920 Leeward Pl	Anchorage, AK 99516	pot f
132	Loree	Wiltse	Box 101688	Anchorage, AK 99510	pot f
133	Edie	Brooks	13411 Diggins Dr	Anchorage, AK 99515	pot f
134	Anthony	Cuellar	9300 Arlene St, #214	Anchorage, AK 99515	pot f
135	Linda	Creed	P.O. Box 102092	Anchorage, AK 99510	pot f
136	John	Platt	P.O. Box 141789	Anchorage, AK 99514	pot f
137	Donald	May	6105 Eastwood Ct	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
138	Kathy	Kimura	12521 Neher Ridge	Anchorage, AK 99516	pot f

139	Terry	Schiller	6540 E. 11th	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
140	Lawrence	Helser	13710 Vern Dr	Anchorage, AK 99516	pot f
141	Pam	Robertson	6320 E. 35th	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
142	John	Jacobson	Box 3356	Homer, AK 99603	pot f
143	Beverly	Oveson	2330 Sue's Way	Anchorage, AK 99516	pot f
144	Roger	Dunbar	P.O. Box 143	Eagle, AK 99738	pot f
145	Brenda	Rees	2430 Nancy Cir	Anchorage, AK 99516	pot f
146	Heidi	Jacobson	Box 3356	Homer, AK 99603	pot f
147	Roberta	Foster	2752 W. 42nd, #1	Anchorage, AK 99517	pot f
148	Barbara	Desrochers	P.O. Box 61056	Fairbanks, AK 99706	pot f
149	Laurie	Lewis	2610 McRae Rd	Anchorage, AK 99517	pot f
150	Margarite	Felton	Box 1367	Homer, AK 99603	pot f
151	Chris	Pillar	Box 231324	Anchorage, AK 99523	pot f
152	Linda	Millhollon	P.O. Box 74285	Fairbanks, AK 99707	pot f
153	Evelyn	O'Brien	5013 East Northern Lights	Anchorage, AK 99508	pot f
154	Carol	Simpson	Box 1538	Homer, AK 99603	pot f
155	Jerry	Schiller	6540 E. 11th Ave	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
156	John	Lyle	Box 83715	Fairbanks, AK 99708	pot f
157	Rhonda	Price	6143 Prosperity, #2	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
158	Jim	Reinhart	Mile 5.5 East Rd	Homer, AK 99603	pot f
159	Jacob	Mlynarik	Box 703	Cooper Landing, AK 99572	pot f
160	Veva	Becker	4137 Rosebud Lane	Fairbanks, AK 99709	pot f
161	Lavonne	Baysinger	6921 Lester Lane	Delta Jct., AK 99737	pot f
162	Tom	Baird	P.O. Box 940331	Houston, AK 99694	pot f
163	Shirley	Dean	P.O. Box 86	Douglas, AK 99824	pot f
164	Russ	Adkins	1598 Wolverine Dr	Fairbanks, AK 99709	pot f
165	Chris	Coursey	SR 1734 Eagle River Rd	Eagle River, AK 99577	pot f
166	Jeff	Sperry	17151 Vanover	Eagle River, AK 99577	pot f
167	Mary Jane	Phillips	844 Congressional Dr	Fairbanks, AK 99709	pot f
168	Jay	Vanreed	9731 Vanguard, #5	Anchorage, AK 99507	pot f
169	Shawna	Muchmore	9338 Park View Ct.	Juneau, AK 99801	pot f
170	Karen	Pahoresky	4220 Yukla Circle	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
171	Jim & Twilight	Billings	P.O. Box 286	Galena, AK 99741	pot f
172	William	Leight	2400 Scarborough	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
173	Sally	Millay	3208 Breese St	Juneau, AK 99801	pot f
174	Vinton & Helen	Edwards	Box 801	Cooper Landing, AK 99572	pot f
175	Harry	Purdy	P.O. Box 149	Galena, AK 99741	pot f
176	Helena	Andree	Box 2690	Homer, AK 99603	pot f
177	Alicia	Watts	9341 Northland	Juneau, AK 99801	pot f
178	Oliver	Felton	Box 1367	Homer, AK 99603	pot f
179	Eileen	Becker	Box 103	Homer, AK 99603	pot f
180	Gerald	O'Brien	5013 E. Northern Lts	Anchorage, AK 99508	pot f
181	Sandy	Spargo	965 Goldbelt	Juneau, AK 99801	pot f
182	Anotnya	Scantlin	7031 Scalero	Anchorage, AK 99507	pot f
183	Phil	Clay	1935 East Rd	Homer, AK 99603	pot f
184	Scott	Eddy	1947 Barlett Dr	Anchorage, AK 99507	pot f
185	Gregory	Diller	10221 Jack Pot Bay Circle	Anchorage, AK 99505	pot f

186	Linda	Sohse	Box 14	Cordova, AK 99574	pot f
187	Grace	Mitchell	P.O. Box 770496	Eagle River, AK 99577	pot f
188	John	Watts	9341 Northland	Juneau, AK 99801	pot f
189	Gary	Hutchison	367 Leann	Fairbanks, AK 99701	pot f
190	Bob	Trani	7760 Glacier Hwy	Juneau, AK 99801	pot f
191	Sydney	Seay	P.O. Box 41	Fairbanks, AK 99707	pot f
192	Donald	Feasel	P.O. Box 2957	Palmer, AK 99645	pot f
193	Mike	Foster	P.O. Box 20716	Juneau, AK 99802	pot f
194	Linda	Gilson	3857 Fairview	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
195	Joan	Heidersdorf	P.O. Box 020658	Juneau, AK 99802	pot f
196	Mary Ellen	Gray	HC02 9313	Palmer, AK 99645	pot f
197	Dona	Clement	Box 34922	Juneau, AK 99803	pot f
198	Michael	Harpold	3050 Fifth Ave	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
199	Ronald	Sedgwick	P.O. Box 2007	Juneau, AK 99803	pot f
200	Rex	Gray	HC02 9313	Palmer, AK 99645	pot f
201	Elizabeth	Allen	P.O. Box 1875	Kenai, AK 99611	pot f
202	Clyde	Johnson	2051 Sea Level Dr, #203	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
203	Robert	Harrington	P.O. Box 208	Galena, AK 99741	pot f
204	Lonita	Wainwright	HC02 7403-A	Palmer, AK 99645	pot f
205	Kerry	Ripplinger	3752 Denali	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
206	Lynda	Adams	P.O. Box 7171	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
207	Mary	Saunders	P.O. Box 3554	Palmer, AK 99645	pot f
208	Mary	Collins	P.O. Box 5997	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
209	Judy	Smith	P.O. Box 7151	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
210	Kenrietta	Cusack	P.O. Box 9047	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
211	Don	Koenigs	Box 674	Petersburg, AK 99833	pot f
212	Kathy	Bolling	P.O. Box 5958	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
213	Myra	Stanton	3817 Fairview Ave	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
214	Robert	Bowers	P.O. Box 8515	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
215	Gary	Grandy	Box 1111	Petersburg, AK 99833	pot f
216	Grace	Kinney	Rt. 1 Box 917	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
217	Bob	Watt	Rt. 2, Box 178	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
218	Ira	Waugaman	828 Congressional	Fairbanks, AK 99709	pot f
219	Paul	Sulley	19305 Andreanof	Eagle River, AK 99577	pot f
220	James & Betty	Wilson	659 Main Street	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
221	Beverly	Dorsher	P.O. Box 3	Douglas, AK 99824	pot f
222	Peggy	Boydston	215 B Kimsham	Sitka, AK 99835	pot f
223	Virginia	Adams	3743 Alaska Ave	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
224	Fran & Sam	Young	537 Tower	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
225	Gerald	Covey	Box 51	Kotzebue, AK 99752	pot f
226	Shirley	Demmert	316 Wortman Loop	Sitka, AK 99835	pot f
227	Donna	Auspaugh	HC04 Box 9011	Palmer, AK 99645	pot f
228	Kris	Fulton	P.O. Box 3522	Kodiak, AK 99615	pot f
229	Jenett	Blood	Box 902	Homer, AK 00603	pot f
230	Lee	Demmert	316 Wortman Loop Rd	Sitka, AK 99835	pot f
231	Lucille	Oligney	70 Steelhead Rd	Fairbanks, AK 99709	pot f
232	Mrs. Lidster		1177 A .ec	North Pole, AK 99705	pot f

233	Susan	Baxter-Sakled	5000 Dartmouth, #3	Fairbanks, AK 99709	pot f
234	Glenn	Lee	P.O. Box 80245	Fairbanks, AK 99708	pot f
235	Mike	Cusack	P.O. Box 9047	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
236	Charlie	Laub	3050 Fifth Ave	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
237	Jim	McGinnis	1000 Lake St. Extention	Sitka, AK 99835	pot f
238	Ted	Ferry	334 Front St.	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
239	Kathleen	Vanhorn	515 Verstovia St.	Sitka, AK 99835	pot f
240	Lloyd & Shirley	Nault	1810 First Ave	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
241	Bill	Burke	234 Village Loop Dr	Wasilla, AK 99687	pot f
242	Bill	Burke	2234 Village Lp	Wasilla, AK 99687	pot f
243	Arthur	Wilson	Mile 4 North Tongass	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
244	Ernest	Newland	P.O. Box 1127	Kodiak, AK 99615	pot f
245	Marty	Jackson	P.O. Box 694	Ward Cove, AK 99928	pot f
246	Bert	Romo	320 Bawden	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
247	Mary	Daubersmith	Box 691	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
248	Ken	Lyman	P.O. Box 873306	Wasilla, AK 99687	pot f
249	Clyde	Beutler	600 Seward Meridian	Wasilla, AK 99687	pot f
250	Stephanie	Vieira	611 Biorka	Sitka, AK 99835	pot f
251	Eileen	Sheridan	Box 1806	Sitka, AK 99835	pot f
252	Eleanor	Gigueroa	P.O. Box 5063	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
253	Norma	Green	1033 Millar St.	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
254	Roger	Stone	P.O. Box 5022	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
255	Carole	Williams	819 Monroe St	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
256	Ray	Vergin	Box 3186	Sitka, AK 99835	pot f
257	Jean	Schultz	407 Buren	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f

Post Hearing Letter

April 26, 1988

Dear

Thank you for your correspondence on CSSB 32 (HESS), regarding the recriminalization of marijuana. The House Health, Education and Social Services Committee, which we co-chair, held four hearings, during April 13-15, on this bill. We heard from numerous legal and medical experts as well as from state agencies effected by this legislation. We also entertained four hours of public testimony during an evening statewide teleconference.

During the hearings, it became clear to all committee members that this bill was fashioned to respond to the 1975 decision, Ravin v. State, in which the Alaska Supreme Court, based on the constitutional right to privacy, protected the adult possession of less than four ounces of marijuana in the home, for personal use. The Court did allow for the reversal of this decision based on new evidence of significant public health dangers associated with marijuana. The findings section of CSHB 32 (HESS) is designed to serve as new evidence of marijuana's dangers.

Testimony from medical experts caused the Committee to question the validity of several of the findings. While there was disagreement among the doctors testifying regarding the health effects of marijuana, the fact remains that the proposed medical findings remain largely unsupported. We are unaware of any documented medical evidence which can prove several of these findings to be true. It is essential that the findings be well substantiated if the legislature is to convince the Alaska Supreme Court to reverse its earlier decision.

The bill is currently in a subcommittee charged with gathering documentation which can support or refute the findings. We have contacted the sponsor of the bill, the House Research Agency (for an update), the University of Alaska and fifteen medical research professional from around the country. The subcommittee will be meeting at the end of this week to review the material received.

Our Committee recently passed three bills designed to specifically address substance abuse by young Alaskans. SB 339 raises the legal age for the purchase of cigarettes and prevents the sale of cigarettes from unsupervised vending machines; HB 361 limits the driving privileges of minors convicted of offenses involving drugs and alcohol and; HB 265 provides for community service and substance abuse treatment for minors who violate laws. We urge you to promote their passage through the legislature.

Thank you again for sharing your views with us.

Sincerely,

Rep. Niilo Koponen, Co-Chair
House HESS Committee

Rep. Johnny Ellis, Co-Chair
House HESS Committee

April = post-hearing letter

Record#	FIRST	LAST	ADDRESS	CITY	ISSUE
1	Alice	Bergdoll	5896 Lund Street	Juneau, AK 99801	pot f
2	Royal	Bidwell	P.O. Box 74160	Fairbanks, AK 99707	pot f
3	Members		303 Kimsham Street	Sitka, AK 99835	pot f
4	David	Alderson	3560 Fairview, #A-1	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
5	Gretchen	Anderson	3234 Linden Dr	Anchorage, AK 99502	pot a
6	Alan	Armbruster	P.O. Box 58509	Fairbanks, AK 99711	pot a
7	Betty	Bengtson	9449 Patricia Pl	Juneau, AK 99801	pot f
8	Gary	Betley	HCR2 34850 Moonrise	Homer, AK 99603	pot a
9	Richard	Bisler	P.O. Box 60874	Fairbanks, AK 99706	pot a
10	Kathy	Bolling	P.O. Box 5958	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
11	Charles	Braden	538 E. 12th	Anchorage, AK 99501	pot a
12	Bonnie	Brody	P.O. Box 1250	Fairbanks, AK 99707	pot f
13	George	Brown	HNB. AVN. BDE	Fort Wainwright, AK 99703	pot a
14	Scott & Tracey	Burnfield	General Delivery	Petersburg, AK 99833	pot f
15	Sharon	Burrell	Box 78	Petersburg, AK 99833	pot f
16	Darlene	Chapman	P.O. Box 770165	Eagle River, AK 99577	pot f
17	James	Cheydleur	P.O. Box 81177	College, AK 99708	pot a
18	Duane	Congdon	Pouch 5020	Palmer, AK 99645	pot a
19	Darryl	Earnshaw	517 Longspur Loop	Fairbanks, AK 99709	pot f
20	Jane	Flory	P.O. Box 6275	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot a
21	Mary	Foster	P.O. Box 142575	Anchorage, AK 99514	pot f
22	Steve	Garnick	Box 8087	Port Alexander, AK 99836	pot a
23	Carol	Gray	4410 N. Douglas Hwy	Juneau, AK 99801	pot f
24	Everett	Harrison	5970 Duffy Loop	Fairbanks, AK 99712	pot a
25	Joan	Heidersdorf	P.O. Box 020658	Juneau, AK 99802	pot f
26	John	Holst	Rt. 2, Box 104	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot f
27	Kevin	Horn	2990 Davis Rd, Apt. E-29	Fairbanks, AK 99709	pot a
28	Garry	Hutchinson	367 Leann St	Fairbanks, AK 99707	pot f
29	Carol	Jensen	8451 Greenhill Way	Anchorage, AK 99502	pot a
30	Roberta	Kelly	9026 Rosedale	Juneau, AK 99801	pot f
31	Ron	King	P.O. Box 783	Douglas, AK 99824	pot f
32	Bill	Kurz	Box 778	Haines, AK 99827	pot f
33	John	Lynn	7013 Trafford Ave	Anchorage, AK 99504	pot f
34	Terry	Mackie	HHT, 4th SQDN, 9th Cavalry	Fort Wainwright, AK 99703	pot a
35	Terry	Mason	1223 E. Sixteenth	Anchorage, AK 99501	pot f
36	Charles	McKee	538 E. 12th Ave	Anchorage, AK 99501	pot a
37	Bruce	McKenna	Box 963	Homer, AK 99762	pot a
38	Dennis	Miller	389 Diane Cove	Soldotna, AK 99669	pot a
39	Lee	Moench	10842 Anvik Circle	Eagle River, AK 99577	pot f
40	Mary	Morgan	8760 Dudley St	Juneau, AK 99801	pot f
41	Jim	Morrison	Box 2524	Kenai, AK 99611	pot f
42	Terry	Norman	P.O. Box 10166	Fairbanks, AK 99710	pot a
43	Leonard	O'Keefe	SRA 549	Homer, AK 99603	pot a
44	Bette	O'Moor	7521 Old Seward Hwy, #A	Anchorage, AK 99518	pot f

45	Nancy	Pearson	P.O. Box 3055	Palmer, AK 99645	pot a
46	Doris	Pfalmer	P.O. Box 55655	North Pole, AK 99705	pot a
47	Michael	Phillips	P.O. Box 520587	Big Lake, AK 99652	pot a
48	Maxine	Rader	2901 UAA Drive	Anchorage, AK 99508	pot a
49	Sharon	Rhodes	1545 S. Hoyt, #19	Anchorage, AK 99508	pot f
50	Malcolm	Roberts	2001 Church Hill Drive	Anchorage, AK 99517	pot f
51	Lonnie	Roberts	712 W. 47th, #3	Anchorage, AK 99503	pot f
52	Ray	Schalow	201 Gallcon Dr	Anchorage, AK 99515	pot f
53	Kim	Scott	1185 Pueblo St	North Pole, AK 99765	pot a
54	Alan	Seegert	P.O. Box 203	McKinley Park, AK 99755	pot a
55	Margaret	Soden	P.O. Box D	Juneau, AK 99811	pot f
56	Tom	Taggart	Box 150	Hyder, AK 99923	pot a
57	Connie	Taylor	P.O. Box 1690	Cordova, AK 99574	pot f
58	Michael	Tumey	P.O. Box 491	Girdwood, AK 99587	pot a
59	Cecelia	Warrior	632 N. Pine	Anchorage, AK 99058	pot f
60	Scooter	Welch	656 Seventh Ave	Fairbanks, AK 99701	pot f
61	Richard	Wittaker	Box 3313	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot a
62	R.	Woodard	P.O. Box 9199	Ketchikan, AK 99901	pot a

CITY OF UNALASKA

P.O. BOX 112
UNALASKA, ALASKA 99685
(907) 581-1251

"Capitol of the Aleutians"

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



February 24, 1987

Senator Paul Fisher, Chairman
Hess Committee
P.O. Box V
Mail Stop 3100
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Fisher:

This letter is to express the support of the Unalaska Department of Public Safety for Senate Bill 32 on Recriminalization of Marijuana.

The existent enforcement structure for marijuana use in our state is often used, in classes outside of Alaska, as an example of how ridiculous some statutes can be. While we are laughed at by those in the system, the lay person (average citizen?) is led to believe that marijuana is legal in Alaska.

Here in Unalaska, and I'm sure it is much the same in other ports and cities with large transient populations, the belief is that anyone can possess and light up just about anywhere! The most common expression we hear upon taking action is, "Hey man. I thought it was legal here!"

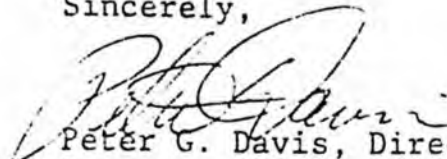
If we are to be at all successful in this struggle against drug use, we cannot afford to say that it is okay to have and use one drug but not another. There are also some who expound on the evils of alcohol vs. marijuana and the need to move on alcohol as the greater problem. To those I would suggest that their concern should be along the lines of last in - first out. It is recognized that marijuana has much the same impact on many people as does alcohol. So why continue to allow the damage and loss attributed to any substance abuse when there is a chance to alleviate it?

Senator Paul Fisher
February 24, 1987

Page 2

We encourage and applaud your efforts.

Sincerely,



Peter G. Davis, Director
Department of Public Safety

PGD:plb

cc: Representative Terry Martin ✓



WILLIAM G. KLEIN
CHIEF OF POLICE
106TH SESSION

WRANGELL POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA
POST OFFICE BOX 531 • WRANGELL, ALASKA 99929
(907) 874-3304



March 4, 1987

Senator Paul Fisher
Hess Committee Chairman
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811 (Mail Stop 3100)

Dear Senator Fisher:

On behalf of this department and the concerned members of this community, I sincerely urge that all possible efforts and support be afforded to Senate Bill 32, Recriminalization of Marijuana, in order that said bill be brought to the floor of the Senate and House for a vote.

As an Alaska law enforcement officer for the past 21 years I can state without reservation that one of the greatest errors consummated by a legislative body was the decriminalization of marijuana. Not only is it in violation of Federal Law, its usage among the youth of this state has escalated like a malignant growth.

In all frankness, I must state that the time is long overdue for positive action on behalf of our elected officials to combat and control this statewide problem. Give law enforcement in the State of Alaska the weapons, in the form of realistic and effective laws, and we will do our part.

Respectfully submitted,

William G. Klein
Chief of Police

WGK:rrk

cc: Representative Terry Martin
Senator Lloyd Jones
Representative Robin Taylor
Representative John Sund



City of Galena

Antoski Hall • P.O. Box 149 • Galena, Alaska 99741 • Telephone (907) 656-1331

February 25, 1987

Representative Terry Martin
PO Box V, MS 3100
Juneau, AK 99811

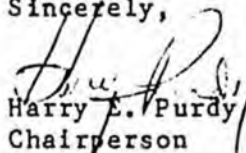
Dear Representative Martin:

On behalf of the Galena Drug Task Force, a group of people representing law enforcement agencies, education, the community, city and religious group initially appointed by the Galena City Council, would like to make you aware that there is a real drug problem on the Yukon River and especially here in Galena.

Further, we would like to encourage you to support legislation that would criminalize the possession of any amount of marijuana and legislation which will help make it possible to prosecute and convict dealers not only of marijuana but all controlled substance.

Your help and support will be most appreciated.

Sincerely,


Harry E. Purdy
Chairperson
Galena Drug Task Force

cc: Pat Myers, City Manager

HP/tw

CITY OF SEWARD

P.O. BOX 16
SEWARD, ALASKA 99664



- Main Office (907) 224-3331
- Police (907) 224-3338
- Harbor (907) 224-3341
- Telecopier (907) 224-3248

February 25, 1987

Representative Terry Martin
Hess Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Ak. 99811
(MS 3100)

Dear Representative Martin:

I wish to take this opportunity to urge you to support Senate Bill 32. As a long time member of the law enforcement community in Alaska I have seen many tragedies due to the use of Hallucinogenics. I feel that the decriminalization of marijuana was a serious mistake. There is no shame in making a mistake but it is shameful to fail to rectify one.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Louis A. Bencardino".

Louis A. Bencardino
Chief of Police

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR BETTYE FAHRENKAMP
CHAIRMAN, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
CHAIRMAN, OIL AND GAS COMMITTEE
515 7TH AVENUE, SUITE 130
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
OFFICE (907) 452-4882
HOME (907) 456-2899



WHILE IN JUNEAU
PO. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
CAPITOL ROOM 125
OFFICE (907) 465-3834
HOME (907) 780-6027

Senate

February 23, 1988

Mr. Gene Williams
781 Nine Mile Hill Road
Fairbanks, AK 99712

Dear Geno:


Thank you for contacting me to express your concerns about SB 32, relating to marijuana.

Drug and alcohol abuse is a problem in Alaska, but I'm not convinced that it can be solved simply by recriminalizing marijuana. Drug abusers should be given treatment in drug rehabilitation programs and not just thrown in jail. Especially for children, a criminal record or prison experience could lead them in the wrong direction. Increasing penalties for possession of marijuana is not the right approach.

As far as the use of marijuana in the home is concerned, I feel there has to be a limit to the amount of government interference into the private lives of our citizens. The courts have ruled in the Raven case that there is "no adequate justification for the state's intrusion into the citizen's right to privacy by its prohibition of possession of marijuana by an adult for personal consumption." I feel strongly that Article 1, Section 22, of our state constitution, the right to privacy, is one of the foundations of personal freedoms and that SB 32 would violate important constitutional rights.

Despite my vote against SB 32, it passed the Senate by a vote of 15-3 on February 18. The bill is currently in the House Health, Education and Social Services Committee. Thank you again for your comments. I appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,


Bettye Fahrenkamp
Alaska State Senate

BF:dc/hss

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR BETTYE FAHRENKAMP
CHAIRMAN, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
CHAIRMAN, OIL AND GAS COMMITTEE
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OFFICE (907) 463-3834
HOME (907) 780-6027

Senate

February 23, 1988

Mr. John D. Lyle
P.O. Box 83715
Fairbanks, AK 99708

Dear John:

Thank you for writing to express your concerns about SE 32, relating to marijuana.

Drug and alcohol abuse is a problem in Alaska, but I'm not convinced that it can be solved simply by recriminalizing marijuana. Drug abusers should be given treatment in drug rehabilitation programs and not just thrown in jail. Especially for children, a criminal record or prison experience could lead them in the wrong direction. Increasing penalties for possession of marijuana is a naive approach to a serious problem.

As far as the use of marijuana in the home is concerned, I feel there has to be a limit to the amount of government interference into the private lives of our citizens. The courts have ruled in the Raven case that there is "no adequate justification for the state's intrusion into the citizen's right to privacy by its prohibition of possession of marijuana by an adult for personal consumption." The recent information I have read about marijuana's effects on health is almost identical to the evidence that was considered in that case. The opinion of our legal division is that SB 32 would most likely be found to be unconstitutional. I feel strongly that Article 1, Section 22, of our state constitution, the right to privacy, is one of the foundations of personal freedom and that SB 32 would violate important constitutional rights.

February 22, 1988
Page two

The Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth does point to the problems of drug and alcohol abuse among children. It claims that alcohol is involved in at least one fourth of all juvenile crime. What is the message we are sending children when we condone drinking alcohol at home but criminalize marijuana use?

Despite my vote against SB 32, it passed the Senate by a vote of 15-3 on February 18. The bill is currently in the House Health, Education and Social Services Committee. Thank you again for your comments. I appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Bettye Fahrenkamp
Alaska State Senate

BF:dc/hss



Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE BILL HUDSON

P.O. BOX V
Juneau, Alaska
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(907)465-3744 or 4991

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October 2, 1987

Dear Colleague,

Attached you will find information regarding much of the new-found data on marijuana. I believe it important enough to share with you and I'll deeply appreciate your taking the time to review it.

Respectfully,

Bill
Bill Hudson

BH/skp

Chris - file



October 2, 1987

A LINE ON POT

Dear *Representative Ellis,*

The September 1987 issue of the Drug Abuse Update published by Families in Action and the Scott Newman Foundation carried the following article on marijuana and adolescents that I would like to share with you.

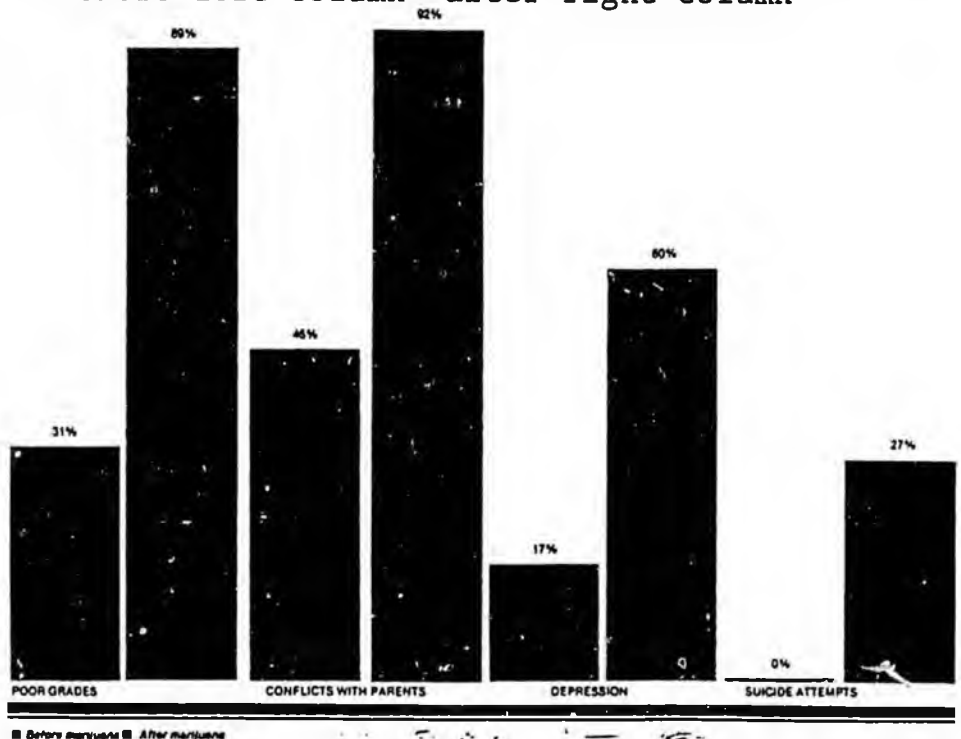
Adolescent marijuana use causes many problems. Richard H. Schwartz, M.D. and colleagues recently studied the psychosocial and behavioral effects of frequent marijuana use on adolescents. They evaluated 35 patients, ages 14 to 17, who were admitted to a drug treatment facility. All adolescents had smoked marijuana for at least four days each week for four consecutive months.

Family relationships and school attendance and performance began to deteriorate when use reached these levels. Behavioral effects included automobile accidents while intoxicated, average school grades of D or F, suicide attempts, running away from home and convincing a younger sibling to try marijuana. (See chart below)

On average it took parents up to a year to discover their child's drug involvement. Moreover, 17 percent of the adolescents studied say they were high during visits to health professionals and were proud of concealing it. (Clinical Pediatrics, Vol. 26, No 5 May 1987, pp 264-270)

TEEN PROBLEMS BEFORE AND AFTER MARIJUANA USE

before left column after right column



Sincerely,

Bobi

Bobi Trani
Safe Homes/Parents Against Drugs

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE BILL HUDSON

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October 20, 1987

Dear Colleague,

Once again I am passing on to you some information on marijuana which I believe you will find important and useful.

I believe it valuable enough to share with you and I'll deeply appreciate your taking the time to review it. Please do not hesitate to let me know your thoughts on this matter, and please share this information with others in any way that you can.

Respectfully,



Bill Hudson

BH/skp

Dear *Representative*
Ellis,

A LINE ON POT

"He was always an honor student until that time. It took three years for me and my husband to recognize he was using pot. A friend turned him on. All his group of peers used pot. He changed from being loving and open to being withdrawn and self-centered. He was careless and left marijuana papers around, so we found out. . . . He had real trouble with his memory. He couldn't tell jokes, because he couldn't remember them."

"He got into other drugs: uppers, downers, PCP, Quaaludes. He would steal, at first from his sisters, and he dealt. He got arrested for stealing. He and some friends went to another town and stole tires and brought them home in my car and left them in the driveway. It was as if he couldn't make the connection between stealing and hiding the evidence. The judge ordered him to go to jail for two years or to treatment. He went to a treatment center."--Viola (mother of an ex-user), The Marijuana Question by Helen C. Jones and Paul W. Lovinger.

A 1985 study done by the Justice Department reports, "A higher percentage of today's criminals were under the influence of drugs at the time of their offense than were criminals in the late 1970's. Three-fourths of a representative sample of jail inmates in 1983 admitted using drugs at some time in their lives, and one in four said they were under the influence of one or more drugs at the time of their current offense. Half of the offenders were using marijuana."

Sandy Spargo

Sandy Spargo
Safe Homes/Juneau
965 Goldbelt
Juneau, AK 99801
586-2392 (w)
586-6122 (h)

September 21, 1987

Dear *Representative
Ellis,*

A LINE ON POT

"The Alaska Peace Officers' Association (APOA) supports recriminalizing marijuana." This position is taken from the Position Statements of the Alaska Peace Officers' Association Concerning Legislative Proposals before the Fifteenth Alaska Legislature, March, 1987.

"Alaska is the only state to have, in effect, legalized small amounts of marijuana--up to four ounces--for personal use. No other state has adopted a similar law. Using small amounts of marijuana legally stimulates trafficking of the drug, which is illegal. The existing statute, in effect, promotes illegal activity.

Possession of any quantity of marijuana is against federal law, while state law permits possession of small amounts. This creates confusion in the minds of the public. This dichotomy of federal law v.s. state law tends to breed disrespect for the law. As the Baltimore Sun editorialized in early 1984, 'Only in Alaska can you sit at home and smoke marijuana, secure in the knowledge that you are breaking federal law with the blessing of the State Supreme Court.'

Alaska's tolerance of marijuana has also inhibited the efforts of the U.S. to obtain agreements by foreign countries to crack down upon illicit drugs in their country. According to the Undersecretary for International Narcotics Affairs Department of State, in a recent address in Anchorage, several foreign countries have questioned the sincerity of the U.S. regarding suppression of illicit drugs by calling attention to Alaska's legalization of small amounts of marijuana. This is significant, since the U.S. is a signatory nation to two international conventions concerning control of narcotics--the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and the Psychotropic Substances Act of 1971, which include outlawing marijuana.

APOA considers the contradiction of federal and state law regarding marijuana, the increasingly effective health campaigns against smoking, and the public's proclaimed respect for the law, with state law permitting use, to be sending mixed signals to our youth. Either society condones drug use and smoking or it does not. Our collective position should be clear to our young people.

The Ravin decision leading to legalizing marijuana was based, in part, upon the finding that the state could show no clear and convincing public need to ban marijuana. Since then, more and more information from around the country shows increasing concern about the health aspects of smoking in general and marijuana in particular. The APOA believes that a clear and convincing health issue can now be made to support a ban upon marijuana use.

One

Alaska State Legislature

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November 13, 1987

file

Dear Colleague,

This is more of a series of information that I have been forwarding to you because I think it is so important. I have personally gained a great deal of knowledge from reading these "Lines on Pot" and hope this has been helpful to you as well.

I have appreciated your comments as a result of these mailings; please continue to stay in touch with me.

Sincerely,

Bill
Bill Hudson

BH/skp

Dear *Representative Ellis,* A LINE ON POT

The following are 1986 quotations by the American Academy of Pediatrics, an organization of 29,000 pediatricians dedicated to the health, safety, and well-being of infants, children, and adolescents in North, Central, and South America.

"Marijuana is the most widespread illegal drug used in this country. Society's acceptance of its use stems from inconclusive research conducted during the 1960's. Marijuana's reputation as a 'safe drug', combined with abundant supplies and societal messages to 'do drugs' have contributed to its popularity among young people.

- * More than 1/3 of all students will have tried marijuana before leaving ninth grade.

- * Nearly 2/3 of all students will have tried marijuana before finishing high school.

- * One of six high school seniors will have been a daily user at some time in their lives.

- * At least one of 20 seniors will continue to smoke marijuana on a daily basis.

Medical experts are alarmed about these statistics and about the increasing potency of marijuana that is currently available. THC is the main mood-altering ingredient found in marijuana. When the drug became popular in the 1960's, the THC levels averaged point two percent. Today stronger strains of marijuana contain THC levels of at least five percent, making it 25 times more potent. Marijuana is no longer the 'harmless little giggle' referred to by John Lennon in the 1960's.

Recent studies of marijuana on the health effects of marijuana indicate that, far from the innocuous substance it was thought to be, it is a dangerous drug. Marijuana distorts the senses and causes motor-coordination difficulties. The effects can linger for more than 14 days. In this condition, it is dangerous to operate a vehicle or to engage in sports activities. Pediatricians also are concerned about the development and social difficulties encountered by pre-teen and young adolescent users."

The Annual Report to the Legislature, 1986, states, "Increasing numbers of Alaskans are entering treatment as a result of cocaine, marijuana, and opiate use." The accompanying chart shows that marijuana treatment rose from 273 people in 1985 to 354 people in 1986 in public-funded programs. (How many in private clinics?)

Sandy Spargo/Safe Homes/965 Goldbelt, Juneau, Alaska, 99801

Sandy



AMERICA HURTS: THE DRUG EPIDEMIC

Hosted by Collin Siedor
Produced by Dystar Television, Inc.
An MTI Film & Video release.

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In Illinois and Alaska call collect 312-940-1260.

Safe Homes has
this video.

 **MTI Film & Video**
108 Wilmot Road
Deerfield, Illinois 60015

Contact: Sandy Spargo
586-2392 (w)
586-6122 (h)

In this powerful new documentary, Collin Siedor takes a hard look at the crippling menace of drug use in our society. Not surprisingly, he uncovers some frightening facts, an ever-expanding circle of drug-related death and destruction of international proportion.

The damage we do comes in ways most of us wouldn't think to consider. The image we conjure of dying drug addicts—night, a poor part of town, dark eyes, dark skin—is not the reality. The reality is much more frightening:

- The threat of death at the beginnings of life—a newborn infant is hooked on cocaine...
- An 8-year-old takes her first drink—the first of many...
- An 11-year-old drug addict attempts suicide...
- A boy of fourteen has tried every drug imaginable. After five years of rehabilitation attempts, his parents tearfully grant custody to the state...
- Thousands of our brightest teenagers experience learning problems directly attributable to marijuana use...
- A 17-year-old girl rejects her ninth attempt at rehabilitation and returns once again to the streets and to her addictions...
- A youth earns \$200 a day dealing drugs, and can see no good reason for completing high school...
- South American drug smugglers kidnap, kill and gut three infants, stuff them full of cocaine and ship their bodies across international boundaries...

Say to yourself, "It's not that bad!" Then think again.

Interviews with drug abusers, drug dealers, recovering addicts, parents and family members, and concerned professionals all serve to question the nonchalant attitudes of two generations of Americans who have said all along that drugs aren't bad. Two generations of Americans who condoned casual use, and by doing so condemned "supplier" countries and perhaps our own children to certain destruction.

This program makes it embarrassingly clear: we can no longer shift the blame to the smugglers and the pushers. We are the real menace. The casual users, those content with the attitude that they hurt no one, that their body is their own to govern, support a marketplace where unpredictable, deathly dangerous substances are sold by individuals who see dealing as a lucrative alternative to social responsibility, a ticket out of the land called poverty.

There is a price on that ticket. Using drugs, or even allowing the use of drugs, means condoning the methods of acquisition. It means contributing to the wealth of violent, vicious profiteers. It means accepting the responsibility for undermining the lives and economies of South American countries where the drug industry has taken control. It means accepting the risk of "designer" drugs whose unpredictability can paralyze bodies and torture minds for a lifetime. The casual user secures an important link in the destructive drug cycle. Go ahead. Say to yourself, "It's not that bad." Then think again.

5115M--34 minutes
16mm \$595 Video \$495 Rental \$85

OVER



Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE BILL HUDSON

P.O. BOX V
Juneau, Alaska
99811
(907)465-3744 or 4991

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January 22, 1988

file

JAN 25 1988

All Members of the House and Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Colleague:

Marijuana use may have a greater effect on memory and thinking ability than has previously been thought. The THC (the psychoactive substance in marijuana) appears to interfere with the manufacturing of essential protein substances in the nuclei of brain cells, according to Jeff Fortuna, Director of Drug Education consultants in Orange County, California and an instructor for the Health Science Department at California State University at Long Beach. The most noticeable effects of marijuana use are decreases in both memory and thinking ability.

"Occasional use mainly affects short-term memory," notes Fortuna. "Regular use, however, damages long-term and abstract memory."

THC also has a way of sticking with a person, sometimes as long as thirty (30) days after using marijuana. "THC remains active in the blood for at least seven to ten days," says Fortuna. "Because it stays in the body for such a long time, its effects on memory and thinking ability are prolonged. Neither the weekend smoker nor the daily smoker is ever free from marijuana's effects. (LISTEN Magazine 12/85)."

Respectfully,

Bill
Bill Hudson

BH/skp

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE BILL HUDSON

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COMMITTEES
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January 12, 1987

JAN 13 1987

Dear Colleague,

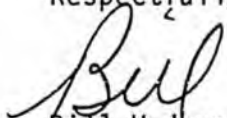
Attached is another edition of A LINE ON POT. In it, you will see that the Journal of Respiratory Diseases, in an article titled "How the Lungs are Affected by Marijuana Smoking" by Donald P. Tashkin, M.D., Henry Gong, Jr., M.D. and Suzanne E.G. Fligel, M.D. shows current medical findings, dated November 1987, that:

"daily smoking of only a few marijuana joints appears to be comparable with smoking over 20 tobacco cigarettes a day."

This important finding is for your information as you consider House Bill 55.

HB 55 deserves at least a full debate; won't you join me in calling for a hearing this session?

Respectfully,


Bill Hudson

BH/skp

file



Dear Representative Ellis,

A LINE ON POT

The Journal of Respiratory Diseases, November, 1987, has now stated that there is "striking evidence of short- and long-term consequences" of marijuana smoking.

"Why might marijuana be more harmful than tobacco? Daily smoking of only a few marijuana joints appears to be comparable with smoking over 20 tobacco cigarettes a day One explanation may be that the components of marijuana are more irritating to the lungs than those of tobacco smoke. Comparison of the smoke contents of one joint of marijuana with those of one unfiltered tobacco cigarette of the same weight reveals many similarities, both qualitative and quantitative, as well as a number of differences. While nicotine is present in tobacco but not in marijuana Δ^9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)--itself a respiratory irritant--and more than 60 additional cannabinoid compounds are present in marijuana but not in tobacco. In addition, marijuana smoke contains greater than 50% more of the carcinogenic polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons benzanthracene and benzpyrene than is found in tobacco smoke, indicating the potential for malignant changes in the airways of frequent users.

Another possibility is that more particulates and irritating gases per cigarette are deposited and retained in the lungs of marijuana smokers than in the lungs of tobacco smokers, possibly because of the manner in which each type of cigarette is smoked. To investigate the latter possibility, we assessed smoking dynamics--the amount of smoke particulates delivered to the respiratory tract and the change in the amount of end-expired carbon monoxide while a single marijuana or tobacco cigarette was smoked.

The results indicate that marijuana smokers took nearly twofold larger puffs, inhaled the smoke into their lungs 40% to 50% more deeply, and retained the smoke in their lungs three to five times longer than did tobacco smokers. Moreover, these differences were associated with a more than three times greater increase in end-expired carbon monoxide and a three to four times greater delivery and respiratory deposition of smoke particulates from a single cigarette of marijuana compared with that of tobacco."

Sandy Spargo

Sandy Spargo
Safe Homes of Juneau
955 Goldbelt
Juneau, Alaska 99801
586-6122 (h)

Illinois adopts 'grass tax' against dealers

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP) — The state has imposed a tax on marijuana, cocaine and other illegal drugs, but expects that most of the revenue from the new law will come from stamp collectors.

The law requires drug dealers to purchase tax stamps, featuring either a marijuana leaf with a slash through it or a skull and crossbones, and affix them to drug packages.

The stamps cost \$5 per gram for marijuana, \$250 per gram for other drugs and \$2,000 for each dose of drugs not sold by weight.

However, no drug dealers bought stamps when they went on sale Monday, said Helga Adorjan of the state Department of Revenue. She thinks stamp collectors will be the most frequent

buyers, although they would have to pay the same price as a drug dealer.

Other states have also levied taxes on illegal drugs — not to raise money, but to provide another legal weapon against dealers.

Major drug dealers without the stamps would be hit the hardest. A violator would be subject to four times the amount of the tax, a \$10,000 fine and three years in prison.

"An immediate reaction is, 'Why tax something illegal?' But as you look at it more closely, it makes more sense," said Sen. David Barkhausen, R-Lake Bluff.

Barkhausen, the law's chief sponsor, modeled the "grass tax" after a similar law in Min-

nesota, which has sold about 150 stamps so far and collected \$13 million in fines since its inception about 18 months ago.

The law provides that dealers cannot incriminate themselves by buying the stamps, Adorjan said. Employees will not even ask for names, she said.

Only those who order stamps by mail will be required to give their names and addresses for return mail, she said.

Illinois State Police spokesman Bob Fletcher said the department is strongly in favor of the new law.

"People can say the taxes and the law are ridiculous, but they should think back a little bit and remember how Al Capone was convicted," he said.

Capone was convicted of tax evasion.

CWIS
HBS: 5.14

2-2-88

Dear Neil

Alaska should have a law like this.

It is not possible to put every small time drug pusher and user in jail everytime they get caught in possession of drugs. However, this could make it very expensive for them, financially.

The system of tax assessments and collection already exists, and should be used to help combat the drug problem at every level, from dealer to importer, right down to every user in possession.

What are your thoughts on this? I would like to hear from you, as I have some ideas on how this law could be efficiently and effectively administered, with the cost being entirely paid for by the "druggies".

Sincerely,

Pete Morgan
PETE MORGAN
Box 10-2623, ANCH. AK 99510