

LDIR#032

DRUGS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
SPECIAL ACTION OFFICE FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION
WASHINGTON, DC 20500

March 30, 1973

Mr. Hayden Kaden
Legislative Counsel
Legislative Affairs Agency
State of Alaska
Pouch Y - State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Kaden:

Dr. Jaffe has asked me to respond to your letter of March 6, 1973, requesting the views of the Special Action Office on two separate legislative proposals concerned with the drug problem in Alaska.

The first is concerned with the creation of an experimental heroin maintenance program for addicts. The second is concerned with the legalization of the personal use of marihuana and for State takeover of the cultivation, intrastate transportation, storage, and retail sale of cannabis.

Regarding the feasibility of the creation of a heroin maintenance program, we believe that this procedure presents greater medical, ethical and logistical difficulties than those of methadone maintenance treatment. The only potential advantages lie in the possibility that certain opiate-dependent individuals who would not otherwise seek treatment may be attracted to such a program, their criminal behavior might thereby be reduced, and the use of adulterated and contaminated street heroin would be diminished.

While there are still many individuals eagerly waiting to enter methadone maintenance and other treatment programs, and while resources to care for them have not yet been fully developed, we do not believe that there is justification for initialing programs that supply intravenous heroin.

TO THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE:

DRUG USE AND CONTROL: 1973

A SUMMARY by paul fuhs & chip thoma

We have taken an active interest in proposed drug legislation this year because we have grown up in the era of mushrooming drug use among older people and among the young people we have lived with. As a result of this experience we are knowledgeable and concerned. At the outset let us say that if you are to legislate to reduce drug abuse in Alaska you must be aware of the effects of drugs, their current availability, and the attitudes of people using them.

In its simplest explanation, drug use in the U.S. is a combination of social and economic conditions, advertising, and the huge profits made from the sale of drugs. Drugs are BIG business. The by-products are some pleasurable physical sensations, an easy escape from reality and a lot of crime.

TREATMENT AND LEGISLATION:

Before the Senate State Affairs committee, Chip advocated a community directed campaign to contact drug addicts, be privy to their condition, and offer assistance. Two days later Judge Ochipinti announced a program so similar that we heartily agree and hope for the best results. Only with the cooperation of the addict will his addiction be cured. Addiction is an illness. Therefore, money must be made available for rehabilitation programs as has also been proposed this session.

Drugs are an extremely complex force in society that simple enforcement methods cannot change. We would like to make a few points concerning bills that have been proposed:

SB108 (Lewis, Harris) and HB176 (Hartig et al)
written by the Department of Public Safety:

- The House Judiciary Committee has removed "dangerous" (read: marijuana) from the title and intent; the intent of the bill is now narcotic drugs (read: heroin, cocaine, etc.)

- Because heroin is pure when it enters the United States, and dilutants such as lactose are then added for sales, the volume of heroin needed to supply all addicts in the state for one year is no larger than a box of soap flakes, and can be carried easily in one piece of luggage or flown over the border in light aircraft or brought in anywhere along Alaska's long coastline by boat. It is foolish to believe that we can stop the product from reaching the market.

- Any serious attempt to stop the flow of heroin means stopping every vehicle passing through the border and every passenger arriving on a plane for a thorough check. This procedure would play havoc with our tourist industry. Can you imagine cars and campers backed up for 10 miles at Beaver creek? That is exactly what happened in Mexico during Operation Intercept - a similar operation. Of the arrests they made (3000 of them) 99% were for marijuana.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
5600 FISHERS LANE
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20852
AREA CODE 202 TEL: 655-4000

March 2, 1973

Mr. Hayden Kaden
Alaska Legislative Affairs Agency
Pouch, Y.
State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Kaden:

I enclose a copy of my paper on "Heroin Maintenance" in Britain, also one or two papers on "the British System".

I would be interested to hear more about your proposal but as I said, your chances of getting funding for such a program are extremely remote and might prove to be a great "exercise in frustration".

Sincerely yours,

Richard Phillipson, M.D.
Associate Director for Clinical Patient Care
Division of Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse

Enclosure

The hard issue

Austin

Dolph Briscoe, unwilling to take a definite stand on the marijuana issue, wants first to deal with hard drug "pushers the harshest way we can." Then, he says, maybe he'll think about possibly reducing the penalty for "first possession of a small amount of marijuana."

This is an assbackwards approach to the unignorable mandate to reform the marijuana laws. The grass issue is relatively easy. Marijuana has been in popular use by white middle class youth since the mid sixties. By now most legislators must have learned for themselves or have been informed by their children that marijuana is a very pleasant herb, much less debilitating than alcohol. There is no reliable scientific evidence to support the once popular contentions that marijuana is harmful either to the user or to society in general.

Heroin is something else indeed. The moral, medical and criminal considerations in the use of heroin are terrifically complex. And our politicians and our press runneth over with misinformation about the drug.

Heroin is not a drug of the Texas middle classes. Most of us know only what we read about heroin and mainly what we read is hearsay. Governor Briscoe tells us, "A pusher who provides the means of subjecting an individual to the living death of heroin addiction might more kindly have shot the user in the temple." I would venture to guess that Dolph Briscoe does not know pinto beans about heroin addiction. He — and the rest of us — had better come up with some solid information before we blunder into new legislation.

A GOOD place to start plumbing the depths of our collective ignorance is with "The Myths of Heroin," by James Q. Wilson, a professor of government at Harvard; Mark H. Moore, an instructor in

Reflections

public policy at Harvard, and I. David Wheat, Jr., special assistant to the director of the Cost of Living Council. The article, which originally appeared in the fall, 1972, issue of *The Public Interest*, was printed in abbreviated version (three full pages) in *The Washington Post*, Dec. 31. The authors don't lay out any reassuring solution to the heroin problem, but they undermine any dogmatic judgments one might have about the alleged drug menace. Now, I doubt that more than two, at the most, three *Observer* subscribers are going to race right out and find a copy of *The Public Interest*, so I'm going to provide a few samplings from the article.

The authors insist that "most of the widely accepted opinions on heroin use are not supported by much evidence; that the very concept of 'addict' is ambiguous and somewhat misleading; and that many of the apparently reasonable assumptions about heroin use and crime — such as the assumption that the legalization of heroin would dramatically reduce the rate of predatory crime, or that intensified law enforcement drives the price of heroin up, or that oral methadone is a universal substitute for heroin, or that heroin use spreads because of the activities of 'pushers' who can be identified as such — turn out on closer inspection to be unreasonable, unwarranted or at least open to more than one interpretation."

They maintain, "There is no single kind of heroin user. Some persons may try it once, find it unpleasant and never use it again; others may 'dabble' with it on occasion but, though they find it pleasurable, will have no trouble stopping; still others may use it on a regular basis

February 2, 1973

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HOTEL *Wellington*



Every addict under care

BY HOWARD SAMUELS

Mr. Samuels is President and Chairman of the Board of the New York City Off-Track Betting Corporation and a member of the Mayor's Narcotics Control Council.

Heroin addiction is like the weather—everybody talks about it, but we don't seem to know what to do about it. Addiction in our cities has reached epidemic proportions. Because of it, people and businesses are fleeing to the suburbs, our courts are clogged, our streets unsafe, and our doors triple-locked.

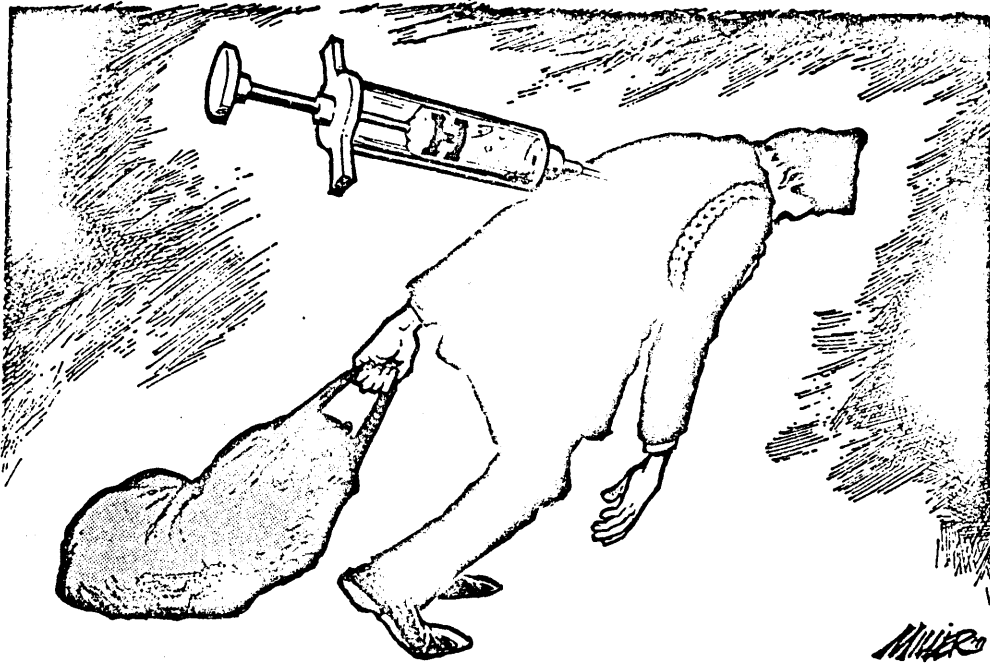
One conclusion is clear: this nation's methods of treating heroin addiction are not sufficient. There are, for instance, at least 150,000 addicts in New York City alone. While the long range solution to addiction does involve coming to grips with deep social problems, in the short run, America must drastically alter its attitudes toward addiction.

First and most important, we must stop treating the addict as a criminal and treat him for what he is—a sick person. By treating the addict as a criminal, we force him into a life of crime to feed his habit. Our national goal must become "Every Addict Under Care." We must act as dramatically as we would if there were a cholera epidemic in our cities. The federal government must accept the responsibility for providing every addict with medical and rehabilitative services. Addiction is a national problem—only a commitment of national resources can solve it.

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SOUVENIR

paul fuhs
& chip thoma

PROPOSALS

1. Appropriate additional funds to State drug education for creation of a special heroin addict education program.

Drug education programs should work together with law enforcement officials to identify heroin addicts and to speak especially to them. Addicts and ex-addicts should be hired to prepare and present information and to steer addicts toward rehabilitation. Reformed addicts should also make presentations in high schools and junior high schools.

2. Fund SB 108 to a lesser degree and spend the money where it will do some good.
3. Contact military authorities and see if anything can be done to stop the flow of drugs into Alaska through military bases.
4. If you fund SB108, then:
 - a. amend SB108 to read "creation of a special narcotics control unit" as the State House has done.
 - b. require a report from the State Police 1 year from now reporting the amounts seized of what drugs and how many people were arrested.
 - c. request a report from the Tourism Division, Commission on Economic Development reporting the effect of the border program on Alaska's tourism industry.
5. Seek more information on innovative ways to control drugs, especially from people involved in the use of drugs. Keep your minds open.

Dangerous drugs & narcotics

PART III OF A REPORT ON NON-VICTIM CRIME IN SAN FRANCISCO

BY THE SAN FRANCISCO COMMITTEE ON CRIME,
MOSES LASKY, ESQ. AND WILLIAM H. ORNICK, JR.,
ESQ., CO-CHAIRMEN.

This is the third in a series of reports by the Committee on "non-victim crimes" in San Francisco. The first report on this subject dealt with basic principles and public drunkenness. The second report discussed gambling, sexual conduct and pornography. This report covers "drugs and narcotics," concentrating on laws concerning marijuana and heroin.

Throughout our examination of laws dealing with "non-victim crime," we have been guided by the seven "basic principles" set out and discussed in some detail in Part I

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is a reprint of the marijuana section of Part III of the report released on July 19, 1971. The portion dealing with heroin has been omitted and obvious typographical errors have been corrected, otherwise the report is faithfully reproduced. The committee of 27 prominent citizens was created by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and all committee reports were submitted to the board and the mayor. In addition to the majority report, the two minority reports are also included. The first minority report was signed by nine members of the committee and the second was signed by one of these dissenting members.

AUTHORS' NOTE: The report was submitted to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the United States Department of Justice in partial satisfaction of the conditions of O.L.E.A. Grant #374.

STATE OF ALASKA YDFPA INSTITUTE REPORT

Philosophy:

The promotion of such changes as are necessary to allow each individual child within the State of Alaska to develop his strengths on an individually determined basis.

All youth and their families should have access to and options for social health, educational, and legal services within their neighborhoods, communities, or rural areas.

A.
Needs and Objectives:

B.
Programs and Implementation:

- I. A. To build public response to the problems confronting Alaska's population, specifically young people, so that maximum community and human resources are mobilized to provide services for youth and to assure them their full rights as human beings.
B. Request that all Alaskan news publications present an in-depth series of articles on the needs, problems, and rights of Alaskan youth. Urge the Governor's office to request all concerned local public and private organizations to study the problems of youth in Alaska and to report their findings and recommendations to the Governor. Copies of this report to go to every Alaska State Legislator, all concerned divisions of State agencies, with instructions to respond to said report with appropriate comments and suggestions of implementations within their jurisdictions.
- II. A. The diversion of those youth from the juvenile justice system who have been involved in behavior problems, victimless offenses, or other difficulties when other responses are more appropriate.
B. The application for Youth Service Systems for Anchorage (Alaska Children's Services, Inc.) and Ketchikan (Division of Mental Health) now under consideration for funding by the Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration. Approval of these pilot demonstration projects in two of Alaska's major cities will provide a better method of treating problem oriented youth than the traditional referral to the official juvenile justice system. We consider this program implementation to be of major import and would therefore submit this as our top priority.
- III. A. To educate and train those who will be providing the above community services.
B. Develop viable curricula in public and private institutions of higher education in the areas of social work, counseling and guidance and student personnel services to provide practical internships in the field. Provide for training of para-professionals in both secondary and higher education.
- IV. A. To provide educational options outside the traditional classroom and utilize the community and the environment as educational arenas.

STATE
of ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

TO: [

Haydyn Kaden
Legislative Affairs
Pouch Y

DATE : February 8, 1973

FROM:

Mary Beth Hilburn
Acting Coordinator
Drug Abuse Office

Mary Beth

SUBJECT: Uniform Treatment Act

Here is the Uniform Treatment Act; I have not located the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes (TASC) but will keep on it.

Let us know if we can be of any further help.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
AGENCY
FEB 9 1973
RECEIVED

TASC

**Treatment Alternatives
to
Street Crime**

Special Action Office for
Drug Abuse Prevention

FOR DISCUSSION ONLY

UNIFORM DRUG DEPENDENCE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION ACT

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON

UNIFORM STATE LAWS

MEETING IN ITS EIGHTY-FIRST YEAR

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

August 4 — August 11

Sixth Tentative Draft

UNIFORM DRUG DEPENDENCE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION ACT

With Comments

The ideas and conclusions herein set forth, including drafts of proposed legislation, if any, have not been passed upon by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. They do not necessarily reflect the views of the Committee, Reporters or Commissioners. Proposed statutory language, if any, may not be used to ascertain legislative intention of any jurisdiction.

EXTRACT

Handwritten: H. Res. 115

**NARCOTICS RESEARCH, REHABILITATION,
AND TREATMENT**

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON CRIME
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

PURSUANT TO

H. RES. 115. A RESOLUTION CREATING A SELECT COMMITTEE
TO CONDUCT STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS OF CRIME IN
THE UNITED STATES

PART 2 OF 2 PARTS

JUNE 2, 3, 4, AND 23, 1971, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Serial No. 92-1

Printed for the use of the Select Committee on Crime



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1971

60-296
