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National Parents' Resource Institute
for Drug Education, Inc.
100 Edgewood Avenue, Suite 1216
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

PRIDE'S

10th ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON YOUTH

AND DRUGS

MARCH 16 - 21, 1987

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FRI./SAT./SUN., MARCH 20-22, 1987

Whiz kid joins drug fight

Teen skips college class to strategize

David Adams is not a typical collegian.

While he looks it — his 6-foot-1 frame decked in slacks and loafers — the Harvard freshman is just 16. And an anti-drug campaigner.

Adams is in his hometown, Atlanta, this week, representing Big Brothers of America at the PRIDE (Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education) Conference through Saturday.

First lady Nancy Reagan, at the conference Thursday, pleaded for positive peer pressure, by "letting your friends know that you think it's great to be straight."

And Education Secretary William Bennett said the administration is trying to institute requirements that school districts applying for federal money have programs to curb drug and alcohol abuse.

Adams, one of 30 founding members of the just-formed National Youth Task Force on Drug Prevention, will help



By Michael Thomas, UPI

ADAMS: Says many on drugs 'living in fantasyland'

in "formulating plans" for that group after the PRIDE Conference is over.

He "is missing tests" but the dean's list electrical engineering student probably won't suffer academically. At Harvard, he not only does his homework on a computer, he programs his own software.

Adams, whose mother, Sharon, is an Atlanta lawyer, says he has never used drugs, but has been at parties where marijuana was smoked. "Personally, the odor makes me feel ill," he said.



By Ric Feld, AP

NO-DRUGS HUG: Singer Larry Gatlin hugs Nancy Reagan Thursday. They sang at an Atlanta drug education conference.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

For 118 Years, The South's Standard Newspaper

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1987

★★★★★

First lady gets cheers, whistles from teens at drug conference

By Fran Hesser
Staff Writer

First lady Nancy Reagan drew cheers and whistles from a crowd of fresh-faced teenagers in Atlanta on Thursday when she told them teen idols Tom Cruise and Rob Lowe oppose drug use.

Mrs. Reagan spoke at the 10th annual conference on youth and drugs sponsored by the Atlanta-based Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE) at the World Congress Center.

She was joined by U.S. Secretary of Education William Bennett, who called for reduced federal funding for schools without effective drug abuse prevention programs.

The first lady, who has dedicated herself to telling youths to "say no to drugs," told the teenagers she understood it was tough to be different and not go along with the crowd if other teens are using drugs. "You may be made to feel you don't fit in or you're not cool," she said.

"But just remember, Tom Cruise and Rob Lowe are against drugs," Mrs. Reagan said. "Eddie Murphy is against drugs as are two pretty tough guys by the names of Sylvester Stallone and Mr. 'T.' So you have some pretty impressive

friends on your side when you speak out against drugs."

Mrs. Reagan, who was at the conference with first ladies from Turkey, Bermuda and Portugal, joined country singer Larry Gatlin on the stage to sing "Help Shine the Light."

Gatlin, who said he had a drug problem a decade ago, warned the crowd, "There are people within a 50-mile radius who want to kill you and your little brothers and sisters with drugs and booze.

"We don't want to kill them, but we want to fight them real hard," he said as Mrs. Reagan applauded.

The first lady participated in the conference along with more than 5,000 teachers, students, drug abuse experts and government officials from 52 countries at the first general session of the six-day meeting that began Monday.

In his speech, Bennett said public schools should lose federal funding if they cannot prove they are reducing drug abuse among their students. "We don't want to see just promises, we want to see performance," Bennett said.

He also renewed his call for governors to consider withholding driver's licenses from those who use drugs. He said that the loss of a driver's license is sometimes the

only thing that catches a teenager's attention about drug abuse.

Meanwhile, according to a survey released by PRIDE, one of every five high school seniors drinks liquor at least once a week, and one of every 10 seniors smokes marijuana at least weekly.

The poll, answered by 40,000 students in grades six through 12 in 17 states, found that 10.4 percent of the eighth-grade respondents drink beer or wine at least once a week.

Marijuana edged cocaine as the students' preferred non-alcoholic drug, with 10 percent of the junior high students saying they used marijuana in the 1985-86 school year and 28 percent of the senior high school students saying they smoked the drug.

Although most of the cocaine use by older high school students was reported as light, one to six times a year, or moderate, one to two times a month, PRIDE expressed concern at the finding.

"The prospective use of cocaine ... is frightening when one considers the decreasing cost, increasing availability and the highly addictive nature of cocaine," the report said.

Most students experimenting with cocaine were 11th- or 12th-graders, at 7.7 percent and 10.4 percent respectively.



STEVE DEAL/Staff

U.S. Secretary of Education William Bennett talks to a third-grade class at Garden Hills Elementary. Also Thursday, Bennett told an audi-

ence at the PRIDE drug conference that he favored reducing federal funds to schools that weren't successful in curbing student drug use.

The Atlanta Journal

Wed., March 18, 1987



CALVIN CRUCE/Staff

Entertainers meet with PRIDE

Merry Simkins (left) and Lisa Stewart, part of the entertainment for the 10th annual Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE) Conference on Youth and Drugs, chat at the Georgia World Congress Center on Wednesday. First lady Nancy Reagan will address the group Thursday.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

For 118 Years, The South's Standard Newspaper

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FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1987

★★★★★



NICK ARROYO/Staff

Taking pride in drug-free living

First lady Nancy Reagan listens to Libby McLinn of Marietta during an anti-drug conference Thursday at the World Congress Center. Mrs. Reagan told students at the conference that they

were in good company when they said no to drugs. Also seated with Mrs. Reagan are Camille Gleaton of Atlanta (left) and Portuguese first lady Maria Barroso Soares. Story, Page 17-A.

The Atlanta Journal

Nancy Reagan to address drug conference at the World Congress Center

Wed., March 18, 1987

From Staff Reports

First lady Nancy Reagan will visit Atlanta on Thursday to address the National Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE) at the Georgia World Congress Center.

Mrs. Reagan will host a luncheon with first ladies from around the world as part of the six-day conference aimed at fighting drug abuse. First ladies, youths, teachers, drug-abuse experts and officials from 32 countries are attending the conference, which began Monday.

U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese also will speak Thursday.

Other speakers will include Donald Ian MacDonald, director of the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office; U.S. Secretary of Education William J. Bennett; John C. Lawn, administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration; and PRIDE co-founder Thomas J. Gleaton.

A total of 150 speakers will talk on topics ranging from peer pressure in drug use among youths to parent action, according to Kim Cooper, a spokeswoman for PRIDE.

United Way hopes to double funding, volunteers in 5 years

United Way of Metro Atlanta hopes to double its funding and volunteers in the next five years as part of a national "Second Century Initiative."

"To do it, we're going to have to be even more open and caring five years from now than we are today," said BellSouth Chairman John L. Clendenin, chairman of the local United Way for 1987-88.

United Way-type organizations were born in 1887 when Denver clergymen formed Charity Organization Society.

United Way of Metro Atlanta

Metro Report

celebrated a record year during an awards dinner Tuesday night. The organization received \$38.1 million, a 10.5 percent increase over the previous year. David Easterly, president of Cox Newspapers, which publishes The Atlanta Journal and The Atlanta Constitution, was campaign chairman.

Five companies received the John A. Sibley Award because their employees have reached the highest level of giving for 20 consecutive years. They are the American Social Health Association, Coca-Cola Co., Decatur Federal Savings & Loan, Fuqua Industries and Ira H. Hardin Co. Named United Way "loaned executives of the year" were Wally Cawthon, an employee of Rayloc, a division of Genuine Parts; and Nadine Lang of AT&T.

Unidentified man found dead at edge of Atlanta cemetery

An unidentified man, apparently shot, was found dead in southeast Atlanta Tuesday night.

The victim, a black man about 40, was found around 7 p.m. on the edge of a cemetery just north of the intersection of Forrest Park Road and Constitution Avenue Southeast, said Homicide Sgt. Dean Gundlach. The man appeared to have been shot in the forehead, Gundlach said.

Melvin's will become Maria's when new manager takes over

Melvin's will become Maria's April 1 when the beleaguered restaurant on Northside Drive reopens.

New manager Maria Costopoulous promises to continue the tradition of homemade biscuits and country cooking.

Mrs. Costopoulous leased the restaurant from property owner Remer H. Crum after Georgia revenue agents closed Melvin's Feb. 4 and sold its fixtures to Crum. The sale was to help clear a sales tax debt incurred by Melvin's operator Melvin Frazier.

Mrs. Costopoulous, a native of Greece who came to visit Atlanta in 1962 and stayed, has been in the restaurant business for about 25 years. She named the reborn Melvin's after herself on the advice of friends and customers, she said. "Everybody told me — 'Make it Maria's,'" she said.

Decatur commission decides to raise tax rate by 1.8 mills

The Decatur City Commission voted 5-0 to raise the tax rate by 1.8 mills for the 1987-88 budget.

The tax increase will amount to \$67.32 on a house valued at \$100,000. Including school taxes, the full millage went from 29.90 to 31.70 mills. The general fund budget rose from \$6.79 million to \$6.99 million. Mayor Mike Mears said a tax increase was needed because no property values in the city were appraised higher in the past year.

The budget takes effect July 1. Although the millage increase is effective April 1, taxes are not due in full until Aug. 1.

Cobb commission delays vote on 50-acre shopping center

The Cobb County Commission

For pride and love of children

Nancy Reagan rails against drug abuse

□ FIRST LADIES IN ATLANTA

4C

By Karen Harris
Staff Writer

With the first ladies of 15 other nations standing on stage behind her, Nancy Reagan returned a tearful gaze into the eyes of a young man who sang to her, "Life has been a light shining from your soul."

When the song was over, Mrs. Reagan wiped her eyes and told some 1,500 youths in the audience at the Georgia World Congress Center, "I'm so proud of you and I love you."

"We love you, too," someone shouted, and the crowd rose to its feet with a thunder of applause, bringing an emotional end to Mrs. Reagan's two-day First Ladies Conference on Drug Abuse.

The conference, which began in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, put an international spotlight on the problems of adolescent drug and alcohol abuse in an unprecedented gathering of first ladies with a common purpose.

Mrs. Reagan's conference coincided with a three-day meeting of the Atlanta-based Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE), which began Thursday and was expected to draw some 3,000 people from across the nation and the globe.

The visiting first ladies came to the conference "because the mothers and fathers in their countries are just as concerned about losing their children as we in the United States are concerned about losing ours," Mrs. Reagan said.

The first ladies, several of them listening to interpreters through headphones, heard a series of speakers detail the horrors of drug and alcohol abuse among young children and teenagers.

They watched a documentary titled "Snowstorm in the Jungle" about the cocaine industry in South America, which was narrated by Jean-Michel Cousteau and produced by his father, Jacques Cousteau, the ocean explorer.

A recent PRIDE/Family Circle survey of more than 45,000 teenagers shows that about one-third of sixth- and seventh-graders say they began drinking beer or wine before age 11.

Other statistics showed that cocaine use in the United States among high school seniors increased from 6 percent in 1976 to more than 20 percent in 1982.

"I think I speak for all parents when I say that the only gift more valuable than our own lives is that of our children's," Mrs. Reagan said. "The work of PRIDE and of this conference is to protect the gift of a child's life and future."

For more information about PRIDE call (404)-658-2548.



MICHAEL PUGH

TOUCHING MOMENT: Nancy Reagan wipes away a tear at PRIDE conference

Youths Plan Global Anti-Drug Effort

By DUDLEY CLENDINEN

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, March 23 — A roar came out of the doors of the auditorium here Friday that could be heard hundreds of feet away. The audience had just heard the idea for a new organization uniting youth around the world to fight drugs, presented to the International Conference on Drugs.

"They went nuts," Kevin Wanzer, a freshman at Butler University in Indianapolis, said happily.

He and his friends Scott Aaron and Bobby Heard conceived the plan in a late-night brainstorming session Thursday night into early Friday. They are part of a growing movement to avoid illegal drugs whose leaders say it is rapidly spreading among young people.

"This is an incredible moment," Mr. Heard, a high school senior from Round Rock, Tex., said. "The idea of the whole world banding together against the use of drugs!"

It Began Among Parents

The proposal for a movement to be called World Youth Against Drug Abuse was the latest surge of growth in a grass-roots movement that can be said to have begun here among parents nine years ago.

There were 5,500 people gathered here at the World Congress Center for the conference. It is the largest meeting each year in the anti-drug movement.

The ark of the drug-free movement is called Pride, for the Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education. It was founded at a meeting nine years ago that brought only 20 parents together. It drew opponents of drug abuse representing 70 countries to its meeting last week, as well as Nancy Reagan. She brought the First Ladies of 15 countries to its conference last year.

Pride's computer now contains the names of 4,000 parents' groups in the country, and over 500 youth groups.

"But I think that there are hundreds more because it has been so rapidly developing in the last five years," said Mary Cobbs, a paid consultant and acting youth coordinator for Pride. "I really think it is an explosion."

She Watches Youths in Street

The first rumble came out of a neighborhood near Emory University, where Marsha Manatt Schuchard, a historian, college teacher and mother, was working on a book. She wondered why the neighborhood boys passing her window seemed to grow paler and slier as they grew older.

Then she discovered that the friends at her daughter's 13th birthday party kept fading into the woods to smoke marijuana. At that time in the late 1970's, she said, there were virtually no readily available data on the injurious effects of marijuana.

"Our kids were dealing from vast amounts of misinformation," Dr. Schuchard said. "They said it was good

for them. That it would keep them from getting cancer. That it would prevent glaucoma. That they wouldn't need glasses. That George Washington grew it."

Mrs. Schuchard wrote what she calls "a mad Mom letter" to Dr. Robert Dupont of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, describing herself as "an anguished liberal" who could find no useful information on marijuana in Government literature. And she persuaded her friend Thomas J. Gleaton, a professor of education at Georgia State who taught graduate level courses for teachers on drug use among students, to invite parents to his next conference.

'You're Doing It All Wrong'

"She came in and said, 'Hey, you're doing it all wrong. You need to teach parents,'" Professor Gleaton said.

"It was an revolutionary idea," said Dr. Dupont, who came to investigate Mrs. Schuchard's neighborhood and has attended most conferences since, "that families can manage to keep their children drug-free."

Some parents who attended the annual conferences sponsored by Pride went home and organized other parent groups. And some parents and adults began to organize youth groups. In 1981 in Columbus, Ohio, Robin Seymour and two other county counselors organized a group called Youth to Youth because they felt they were not reaching the students.

"Basically, it's a support group for kids who want to be drug-free," Miss Seymour said. Its members, high school students, take puppet shows and skits to elementary schools to teach young children that drugs are unhealthy, and that it's respectable for older kids to say so.

The older kids are also walking demonstrations to other high school students that there is an alternative to the use of drugs.

They Wear T-Shirts to School

"I always thought I'd be embarrassed to wear my T-shirt in the halls," said Chuck Comfort, a high school swimmer and diver who had on a shirt proclaiming him "Proud to Be Drug Free."

Miss Seymour said that the project's sponsors "have now trained about 2,000 kids in the Columbus area and probably 6,000 across the country."

As the conference workshops went forward last week, with groups like Youth to Youth teaching other parents and other young people, some common themes were plain. There was no flag-waving, no aggressive moralism, no prayer sessions.

"We try to stay as far away from that as we can," said Professor Gleaton, the president of Pride. "We try to have fun."

The whole emphasis is on health, on a productive, joyful youth, as a way of demonstrating that kids do not need drugs to be happy, and do not need to give in to peer pressure to be accepted.

"What you need to do is get some of your outstanding students, your athletes and cheerleaders, to start a group," Jack Laughlin, sponsor of the youth group in Birmingham, Ala., said. "They're your role models."

"But at our school, those are the kids at the parties," the questioner said.

"All right, then just get outstanding students," Mr. Laughlin amended.

"We have to make it cool for kids to say no," Mr. Wanzer said. Mr. Wanzer, who formed a chapter of the National Federation of Drug Free Youth at his high school, is now president of the national organization. In addition to it and Youth to Youth, there are other national youth organizations like Students Against Drugs and Just Say No.

Right now, Mr. Wanzer said, the parents' organizations are still nurturing the movement among the young. "But now I think we have formed enough that we can go out on our own," he said.

Or, as he told an auditorium full of whistling, clapping adolescents Friday afternoon, "Listen — the adults aren't going to be the ones who solve this problem; we're the ones!"

Mrs. Reagan, 17 other first ladies in Atlanta for drug abuse seminar

By Karen Harris
Staff Writer

Nancy Reagan brought the first ladies of 17 nations to Atlanta today to "let parents around the world know they are not alone" in fighting drug abuse among children.

Mrs. Reagan's remarks kicked off a three-day international conference on drug abuse at the Georgia World Congress Center.

The first ladies, representing such countries as Argentina, Germany and Japan, were introduced one at a time as they took front-row seats in a ballroom filled with some 2,000 people.

Mrs. Reagan said the first ladies, all mothers, came to the conference because parents "in their countries are just as concerned about losing their children as we in the United States are concerned about losing ours."

The international drug conference is sponsored by PRIDE, which stands for Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education, and is headquartered at Georgia State University. The organization fights ado-

lescent drug and alcohol abuse by helping parents become more informed about the dangers of drugs.

Mrs. Reagan said the first time she attended a PRIDE conference three years ago, "my thinking on drug abuse began to crystallize." She said that organizations such as PRIDE "mark the turning point in the very, very long battle against drug abuse."

"I wanted the first ladies with me today to see what I saw on my first trip here, because conferences like this are possible in their homelands, too," she said.

After her brief comments, Mrs. Reagan sat among the first ladies and listened to Thomas Gleaton, co-founder of PRIDE, call upon parents across the globe to join in the anti-drug movement.

He also said the federal government has spent little money to help drug prevention programs, "but we have something more important than federal dollars. We have our first lady, Nancy Reagan," he added.

Mrs. Reagan quoted George Bernard Shaw, who said, "Life is a

flame that is always burning itself out; but it catches fire again every time a child is born."

She added, "The flame of future generations must continue to burn brightly. That is why these first ladies have traveled so far to be here today."

The speakers at the three-day PRIDE conference range from Carlton E. Turner, White House special assistant on drug abuse policy, to Donald Ian MacDonald, administrator for the Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Association. Medical experts from Peru and Sweden also will be on hand.

On Wednesday, the women gathered at the White House to hear a series of speakers at the First Ladies Conference on Drug Abuse, which was organized by Mrs. Reagan.

Protocol has been a serious concern with so many distinguished foreign guests. For example, Mrs. Reagan flew to Atlanta with half of the visitors and was to fly back to Washington this afternoon with the other half, the split being made alphabetically.

For PRIDE and the love of children

Nancy Reagan leads first ladies in a fight against drug abuse

By Karen Harris and Maureen Downey
Staff Writers

With the first ladies of 15 other nations standing on stage behind her, Nancy Reagan returned a tearful gaze into the eyes of a young man who sang to her, "Life has been a light shining from your soul."

When the song was over, Mrs. Reagan wiped her eyes and told some 1,500 youths in the audience at the Georgia World Congress Center, "I'm so proud of you and I love you."

"We love you, too," someone shouted, and the crowd rose to its feet with a thunder of applause, bringing an emotional end to Mrs. Reagan's two-day First Ladies Conference on Drug Abuse.

The conference, which began in Washington, D.C., put an international spotlight on the problems of adolescent drug and alcohol abuse in an unprecedented gathering of first ladies with a common purpose.

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The visiting first ladies came to the conference "because the mothers and fathers in their countries are just as concerned about losing their children as we in the United States are concerned about losing ours," Mrs. Reagan said.

"Mothers and fathers are the same the world over," she added. "They love their children."

The first ladies, several of them listening to interpreters through headphones, heard a series of speakers detail the horrors of drug and alcohol abuse among young children and teenagers.

They watched a documentary titled "Snowstorm in the Jungle" about the cocaine industry in South America, which was narrated by Jean-Michel Cousteau and produced by his father, Jacques Cousteau, the ocean explorer.

The tragedy of drug abuse also was presented in slide shows, with charts, graphs and photographs telling the story of how alcohol and chemical dependency cripples the minds and bodies of youth.

Other statistics showed that cocaine use in the United States among high school seniors increased from 6 percent in 1976 to more than 20 percent in 1982.

"I think I speak for all parents when I say that the only gift more valuable than our own lives is that of our children's," Mrs. Reagan said. "The work of PRIDE and of this conference is to protect the gift of a child's life and future."

The entourage of first ladies entailed 19 limousines, seven translators — including one who spoke Urdu — and enough dark-suited Secret Service personnel to hold a summit conference.

See Pride

2-R

PRIDE is more than talking about drug and alcohol use

By BRIAN FLORCZAK

HILLSBOROUGH — Give PRIDE 15 minutes and they'll teach you how to dance. Give them a few hours more and they'll teach you how to live a more productive life.

Gathered at the Hillsborough Middle School recently, PRIDE (Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education) representatives spoke to a group of seventh and eighth graders on the importance of being able to say no to drugs and alcohol.

However, a PRIDE workshop is much more than a sequence of serious lectures. Instead, PRIDE national youth coordinator Troy Garrison had the students at the Middle School singing and dancing as they learned about feeling good about themselves.

"This isn't about drugs, alcohol, facts or horror stories," Garrison said. "It's about kids getting in touch with how neat they are and how they can learn to avoid temptation."

Equipped with an abundance of enthusiasm, PRIDE arrived at the Middle School for an all-day workshop on Wednesday, followed by another workshop on last Thursday. The program then concluded with a program for parents and students Thursday night.

South Somerset

Hillsborough • Millstone
• Montgomery

Based nationally in Atlanta, Ga., Garrison takes the PRIDE program to schools throughout the nation. Last week it was Hillsborough's turn as Garrison accepted the district's invitation to speak to its Middle School students.

"The purpose of the program is for the kids to have a feeling of self-worth," commented township resident Cheryl Palmer, one of the program's organizers. "We want to show the kids they can accomplish something and feel good about it."

"A lot of communication skills are learned through the program and one of the things that has made the program so special is that it includes a core group of high school students."

Those students, combined with Garrison's two college-age assistants, Lisa Ellsworth and Steve Grauberger, wasted little time in getting their audience involved.

In fact, the program starts with the students learning a dance routine to the song "Celebration." From the onset, it became clear that enthusiasm is the ingredient that makes PRIDE so effective.

"Singing and dancing is something the kids might never try to do because they might look silly," Garrison said. "They make a commitment to learn a 20-minute dance routine to help them feel good about themselves."

"We want the kids to get in touch with themselves. They learn through the program that it's cool to say no to drugs."

About 300 students attended Wednesday's workshop with a comparable amount present the next day. Approximately 35 parents and 45 students showed up for Thursday night's conclusion.

The reasons for PRIDE'S success are many.

"We relate to the kids and we don't talk down to them," said Ellsworth, a junior at Central Michigan University. "The

main thing is that we find a common ground with them."

"It's really neat to see the kids get that excited," added Grauberger, a freshman at Kansas University. "It's really rewarding to see how good the kids can feel about themselves."

In addition to learning a dance step, the students and parents in Thursday night's workshop listened to short speeches and did an improvisational skit where parents discovered drugs in their child's room.

"I think it was beneficial to my kids and to myself," said Frank Kent of Cranbrook Road. "Some of the kids may now take time to talk to their parents and that's an important thing to learn."

Kent's eighth grade daughter, Jennifer, added that the program helped provide her with additional information about drugs.

"I was against drugs in the beginning, but I still learned a lot," the eighth grader said. "I learned from the program how to say no if someone offers me drugs."

The majority of parents who participated in the closing session seemed to agree that the program was a success.

Richard Eganey of Mill Lane said that the knowledge gained through PRIDE could go a long way in deterring children from taking drugs.

"As far as our daughter is concerned, when it deals with drugs she should know how to handle it," Eganey said. "Kids today get enough of do's and don't's. This program is different because it shows there's an alternative way of informing the kids on the subject of drugs."

In order to make his program a success, Garrison was allowed to utilize the services of a group of Hillsborough High School students.

"At first when we asked the audience

People, etc.

It's matter of PRIDE as Mrs. Reagan delivers message against drug abuse

By Maureen Downey
Staff Writer

Nancy Reagan brought her anti-drug message to Atlanta Thursday, saying American parents have learned the dangers of drugs through the suffering of their own children.

"And one of the biggest lessons everyone learned was that drugs are never content. They aren't content with destroying the body. They want the heart and the spirit and mind," Mrs. Reagan said during the opening day of an international drug conference at the Georgia World Congress Center.

The three-day conference is the ninth sponsored by PRIDE, which stands for Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education. The organization, headquartered at Georgia State University, fights adolescent drug and alcohol abuse.

America's Pride, a 64-member troupe from Riverwood High School in Sandy Springs, sang and danced after Mrs. Reagan's speech. The first lady was serenaded with the song "We're the Heart, But You're the Soul."

Tears filled Mrs. Reagan's eyes as she clutched a yellow rose presented to her and listened to the musical salute. Turning to the cheering audience of 1,500, she said, "I love you and I'm proud of you, and just hang in there." PRIDE President Thomas J. Gleaton presented Mrs. Reagan with a Spirit of Freedom award for her help.

The conference is expected to draw 3,000 parents, teens and educators before it ends Saturday. Mrs. Reagan has attended two previous PRIDE conferences. Last year, she was accompanied by first ladies

from 16 nations. Eight first ladies — from Costa Rica, Surinam, St. Lucia, Gambia, Italy, Belize, Panama and Malaysia — chose to attend this year's conference.

Rosario Murillo, wife of Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, was scheduled to appear, but sent regrets earlier this week. Officials of the Nicaraguan Embassy denied that President Reagan's televised plea Sunday for support of rebels seeking to overthrow Ortega led to the cancellation.

Mrs. Reagan's presence has been a highlight of the conferences, and this year proved no different. The audience broke into applause twice during her five-minute speech.

The most enthusiastic response came when she said, "I know how hard you're fighting to close the door to drugs and I know how



JOHN SPINK/Staff

Nancy Reagan sits with PRIDE participants at anti-drug rally.

tough it can be, but you know that I'm with you. I always have been. I always will be."

Mrs. Reagan said drugs destroy the dreams of youth and replace them with nightmares. "Many of you have lived through them. And yet no matter how much drugs ex-

pand their power, the truth and light of education can defeat them."

Mrs. Reagan was dressed in a blue bolero jacket and matching straight skirt. She limited her six-hour visit to Atlanta to the conference.

White House huddle



By Dennis Cook, AP

MINI-CONFERENCE: First lady Nancy Reagan, right, listens to her Japanese counterpart, Tsutako Nakasone, before the start of the First Ladies Conference on Drug Abuse at the White House Wednesday. The conference continues today in Atlanta.

First ladies told drugs' tragic tale

By Johanna Neuman
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — Nancy Reagan urged an international array of first ladies Wednesday to band together against drug abuse.

"As my husband has said, even if you could put police

shoulder to shoulder along a border, this would not stop the demand," Mrs. Reagan said at the opening of a conference on drug abuse.

But she added: "The presence of 18 first ladies from around the globe says clearly that drugs are a threat to our children no matter where

they live."

Some fought tears as Robin Page, a 16-year-old former addict, described the memories of her mother at her hospital bedside: "I thought, 'Dear God, if you just don't let me wake up.' I'm so sick of the disappointment in her face."

THE ISSUE: Should the concepts of "Responsible" vs. "Irresponsible" use of alcohol by teenagers be utilized in prevention?

POINT

By Thomas Gleaton

PRIDE'S AND MY OWN basic premise regarding the issue of "responsible" vs. "irresponsible" use of alcohol by adolescents is that any public policy statements or government-produced literature should, first and foremost, uphold the law, particularly as it pertains to the use of alcohol by minors.

In most communities, it is illegal for a minor to possess, consume or buy alcohol, or at least that is the intent of the law. The only two exceptions are when adolescents drink in the home with parental permission, or at religious ceremonial occasions with parental permission,

If parents choose to teach a teenager about moderate drinking, i.e., pacing drinks, personal and social controls, etc., that is their prerogative. The best government policy would support educational programs for parents on the risks and effects of alcohol consumption by teenagers. Be that as it may, except for these two parentally-supervised situations, all other alcohol consumption by adolescents is clearly illegal, and certainly irresponsible.

An extended dimension of parental responsibility regarding their adolescents' behavior is civil and criminal liability. If an adolescent under the influence of alcohol, places another individual at risk of injury, actually injures someone else, or commits a criminal offense of any kind, the teen's parents may be held liable for property damage, medical expenses, long-term rehabilitation, and tragically, even funeral expenses.

In addition to the liability issue, the teen's parents themselves are at risk for criminal prosecution under the "contributing to the delinquency of a minor" provisions in most states.

The most recent two years has seen a dramatic demonstration at the state level of public (parental) sentiment regarding adoles-

cent drinking. After almost 10 years of state legislatures lowering their respective legal drinking ages, more than 25 states have considered legislation this year introduced to re-establish a 21-year-old drinking age.

Driving accidents are the major cause of death, among teenagers, with alcohol the dominant factor. The young driver is still developing skills and should not drink or be distracted by drinking passengers. Policies that aim only at the drinking driver are inadequate for teenage driving problems.

Physiological Concerns

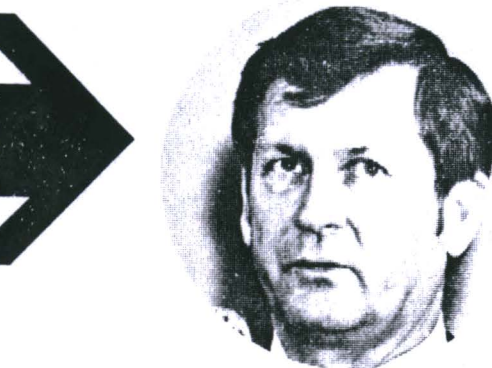
At present, little is known about a "safe dose" of alcohol for juveniles. The lack of controlled research or systematic investigation on minors has resulted in a paucity of knowledge regarding physiological effects. Processes of pubertal change, neurological immaturity, hypothalamic instability, incomplete muscle and body mass development, etc., all may render the adolescent more vulnerable to alcohol dependency and developmental disabilities.

We have already seen that levels of use of marijuana and cocaine once considered "responsible" by many professionals have caused serious problems in the young. Alcohol counselors say that one out of 10 adults who drink become alcoholics, but that the odds are two or three times as great for adolescents who drink.

Social Concerns

"Social drinking" among adolescents has more serious consequences that it does among adults, because a sense of personal identity and basic social skills are still being developed. This development may be disrupted or remain incompletd if drinking replaces the social processes of learning to converse, to listen, to handle interpersonal relationships, to deal with peer pressure, to control sexual impulses and the many other developmental tasks of this critical period.

The present social pattern of "open parties," with little or no parental supervision, few con-



trols over who attends, and emphasis on numbers of kegs available ("keggers"), make the position of "responsible drinking" very difficult for adolescents to maintain. Many innocent, non-drinking party attenders have been hurt in these peer-dominated situations.

Any use of intoxicants—"even one beer"—is more serious and unpredictable for adolescents because of low impulse control, emotional volatility, sexual pressure, propensity for risk-taking behavior, lack of a sense of limits, and little future orientation.

The Media

The advertising media and popular culture severely undermine even the possibility of "responsible drinking." Heavy drinking and constant drinking are reinforced through many vehicles: "Drink and Drown" contests, "3 for 1 Tequila" parties, "Bladder Buster" parties and T-shirts with "Party Till You Puke," and "Avoid Hangovers ... Stay Drunk," logos and slogans.

The experience of the last decade has shown that ambiguous messages about drug and alcohol use are confusing to adolescents. They need clear rules and consequences. Public policy and the law should define high standards of conduct and should not be based on the defeatist attitude that some people will not live up to that standard. Insead, public policy should appeal to the highest ideals and goals of young people, their families and the nation.

Thomas Gleaton, Ed.D., is the director of the Parent's Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE) in Atlanta, Georgia. This article was recently published in the PRIDE Newsletter as the organization's "Position Paper On the Issue of Responsible Use of Alcohol by Adolescents."

INDEPENDENT PHARMACISTS FIGHT DRUG ABUSE

The new NARD-Lilly drug abuse education program is now available to pharmacists who wish to help their communities attack the insid-

ous problem of abused substances. Given the feedback pharmacists provided at a convention workshop on the subject, the NARD program comes at a time when the drug problem is reaching down to the elementary school level in some communities.

The drug abuse program has as its focus a comprehensive continuing

The drug problem is reaching down to the elementary school level in some communities

education package for the pharmacist (approved for eight hours CE credit) and resources that can be used in presenting drug abuse information to civic groups. The program is sponsored by NARD's National Center for Independent Retail Pharmacy and Eli Lilly and Company, which is providing generous corporate support for the program.

The core of the program, which debuted at NARD's Miami Beach convention, is a self-instructional,

100-page continuing education book on drug abuse, "What, Who, How, and Why, and Strategies for Prevention and Treatment." The book will provide:

- An overview of alcohol and drug abuse in the U.S. with a separate, in-depth focus on marijuana, heroin, cocaine, hallucinogens, inhalants, PCP, methaqualone, and "look-alike" products.
- Information about the abuse of legal drugs, such as sedatives, hypnotics, tranquilizers, stimulants, narcotics, alcohol, and tobacco.
- Profiles of drug abusers—adolescents, adults, and impaired health professionals.
- Strategies for prevention and treatment in all settings—community, parent and family, school, workplace, and professional.
- Review questions for each section, plus their answers and a post-test; sources for alcohol and drug abuse information; and commonly used street terms associated with drug abuse.

The book is the work of Dr. Sidney Cohen and Helen Dunn Gouin, R.Ph., co-authors of the popular *NARD Journal* drug abuse series, and Joseph Mosso, P.D., NARD Executive Committee member. Dr. Co-

hen enjoys an international reputation as an authority on drug abuse; Gouin is a former independent retail pharmacy owner and currently is director of the Army Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program and Technical Activity; Mosso is a community practitioner who has spent a great deal of his time lecturing about drug abuse to student-parent-civic groups. All three were joined in the

The only thing you can do wrong is do nothing

Miami Beach workshop by Joyce Nelepka, founder of the National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth, and Thomas J. Gleaton, the head of PRIDE (National Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education).

Slide-tape program

In response to workshop participants' remarks about the lack of affordable visual media they can use in their communities, it was pointed out that a companion slide-tape or videocassette program is also available on a free loan basis from NARD. The presentation is similar to the popular NARD/Lilly pro-

gram, "What You Don't Know About Drugs Can Hurt You." Both the CE program and the audiovisual component can be ordered by using the convenient order card found in this issue of the *NARD Journal*.

The NARD-Lilly drug abuse education program is also being actively promoted to key service clubs—such as Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions, Optimist, and Sertoma International—and large national community-relations groups, such as YMCA, YWCA, and Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America. All of these organizations are being encouraged to inform their memberships about the program and the availability of pharmacists in their communities to



Thomas J. Gleaton, head of PRIDE, describes the drug abuse education efforts of his organization.

present the NARD slide-tape show.

News of the NARD program is also reaching the international scene. The United Nations' Division of Narcotic Drugs in Vienna, Austria has asked for a copy of the slide-tape program and multiple copies of the CE book. And on Capitol Hill special mention of the program was made in the *Congressional Record* by Senator Paula Hawkins (R-FL), a long-time supporter of the NARD-backed pharmacy crime legislation.

Doing "something"

As the comments of the workshop participants also indicate, there are a number of activities that pharmacists are engaged in to help parents

How Independents View the Drug Problem

The following are excerpts from the roundtable discussions held during the workshop, "Independent Pharmacists Fight Drug Abuse," at which independents shared their views on the scope of the drug abuse problem in their communities and what they are doing to combat the problem.

"One thing in our area that we've had to monitor is the little brown coin envelopes. We've had to take them off the shelves and not sell them to anybody under the age of 18 because I know how they are really being used. If you have the bag completely filled up with marijuana, it's a dime bag—\$10; folded over one time, it becomes a nickle bag—\$5. The dime bag would probably make four cigarettes; the nickle bag, two. The way the kids fold the bag tells you how much is in there."

"I would say we get a phone call at least three times a week from somebody needing help. In fact,

I had one from an elementary school where a youngster was asking for an injectable free-fill syringe. She was later found to have a whole box of these items, and her parents didn't know where she got them. This incident occurred four or five years ago. Now, the youngster is in her teens and she can barely say 'hello' to you, strictly because she's been abusing drugs."

"Our community is small. We have a limited police force, and they have their hands full with the normal duties. They are aware of the problem—it's a bad problem—but they don't have the manpower to adequately take care of everything, so the arrest and conviction cycle is pretty low. The pot smoking is so prevalent that you can walk into any store in certain areas of town and just smell the pot in the air. It's so common that the pot users don't even try to conceal it anymore."

"The youngest I have ever seen was in my child's school. This fourth grader smoked pot. His mom needed pot to go to sleep at night; when the mother would say goodnight to the kid and was smoking, he saw it re-

laxed her and figured if it relaxed her, why not try it himself? The kid could see nothing wrong with it, and the parents of this child didn't see anything wrong with it."

"There's no end to the amount of cocaine that's going to be available for this country, for Canada, for every country. The prices are coming down here very ominously. The quality is going up here. It used to be 12 percent, and now it's about 30 to 50 percent. There are many good reasons why the cocaine habit is much more serious in its way than the heroin habit. The damage it can do is enormous. There's a myth going around that cocaine is a harmless drug. It's crazy. There are more people dying from cocaine in some of the cities than from heroin.

"Some of our school principals, to further their own careers, will not allow the public to know what's going on in their schools. Our school is fairly large, and there is a ladder to climb. The principal of the major school near my store will not allow officers on the school grounds, even though we know drugs are being used on the property."

deal with suspected drug use by their youngsters. One parent, Ms. Nelepka, who set out to do "something," told the NARD Convention audience that the "only thing you can do wrong is do nothing."

Nelepka, with the help of another volunteer mother, successfully closed drug paraphernalia stores in Maryland and joined in the effort that helped defeat in this congressional session the heroin bill, also opposed by NARD. Her single-minded dedication to bringing schools and the community into the drug abuse fight has earned White House support from First Lady Nancy Reagan and a substantial grant that ensures her organization's

stability for the immediate future. She demonstrated to the audience how resourceful youngsters are using common lip balm containers and even Frisbees to hide their illegal drugs.

Gleaton, whose group PRIDE is devoted to a grassroots campaign against drug abuse, discussed how schools and parents can work together. Drug consumption trends among school students are determined by surveys taken by the students themselves. These surveys yield information that can be used to tailor drug education programs to the appropriate age level. PRIDE also forms teams of parents and students to serve as positive resources

for drug-troubled youth.

The success of the NARD drug abuse education program will reside with the community pharmacist who chooses to use the important resources now available to him or her. One workshop participant characterized the program in this manner:

"If we didn't have this type of program at our national convention, then we'd just sort of skip over our involvement with it and say, well, if the opportunity arises. . . . This program can stimulate our thinking in going back home and trying to do something, whether somebody else starts it or whether we start it. It's simply important work."

How Independents Combat the Drug Problem

"We had a problem with a drug abuse doctor. We quit filling one doctor's prescriptions all together, and we approached the State Board to see if they would help us catch this character. His patients were selling amphetamines for \$10, \$15, \$20 a tablet outside our store. There was harassment going on in our parking lot. We talked this action over with our employees because their bonuses depend on the prescription business, and they said they were glad to go along with this 100 percent. The State Board and state inspectors couldn't touch him, but we could. Soon other doctors called and said, 'Gee, that takes a hell of a lot of guts.' I said, 'No, it wasn't guts, it was just that we had had enough of it.'"

"I went into one high school and the teacher told me a particular female student was going to give me trouble during my conversation with the class. Sure enough, the student asked,

'Have you ever used drugs?' I said, 'No, I had never used drugs.' She said, 'Well, why are you telling me all about them?' I asked her in turn whether she was going to get married and whether she planned to have children. She said 'yes' to both questions. 'Who do you consider the best ob-gyn in Abilene?' I asked her. The student replied, 'Dr. Harper.' 'Well, he's a male, isn't he,' I said. 'You consider him the best ob-gyn to deliver your baby; he's a man and has he ever had a baby? I don't have to be a drug user to be a drug abuse expert.' If you're going to talk about drug abuse in a high school setting, my advice is stay ahead of them all the time."

"As far as strangers in my store are concerned, I've started having them sign and present their driver's license. Drug abusers waiting outside in a van would send in a real nice, well-dressed young lady or man and have them say they wanted syringes for their grandmother. By having them sign and present their driver's license, some of these kids hesitated, particularly the ones that lived in our small community."

"In Connecticut our pharmacy school started doing a program where they send out pharmacy students to the high schools to talk on drugs. They're closer in age to the students. The biggest problem you'll have, anybody will have, is the age gap between kids you're talking to and yourself because they look at you as a parent and not a peer. It's tough to overcome. But the pharmacy students are pretty successful. They go into a class, kick the teacher out of the classroom, and sit down to have a rap session about drugs with the kids. Sometimes even you as a pharmacist can coordinate to set something up like that. I believe in educating the parents and I believe that's where you come in as a pharmacist."

"On occasion I have people come in to the pharmacy and ask if they could talk to me privately. They usually have some drug paraphernalia they found at home, something they could not identify. I think people in the community do search out other people they think have the expertise in this area. We really are in a position to be of service."



National Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education, Inc.
100 Edgewood Ave., Suite 1216, Atlanta, GA -30303

A MAN OF OUR TIME

GABRIEL G. NAHAS, M.D., Ph.D.

College of Physicians and Surgeons of
Columbia University in the City of New York
Department of Anesthesiology
650 West 168th Street
New York, NY 10032

by Thomas Gleaton, Ed.D.

A MAN OF OUR TIME

GABRIEL G. NAHAS, M.D., Ph. D.



Gabriel G. Nahas, M.D., Ph.D., an internationally-known pharmacologist, author of 15 books and monographs and some 500 scientific papers, is an important man for our times. He is a Professor of Anesthesiology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, Adjunct Professor at the University of Paris and Consultant to the United Nations Commission on Narcotics.

Dr. Nahas may rightly be called one of the most dedicated fighters in the war on drugs. Nahas entered the marijuana controversy quite by accident. In April 1969, he and his wife, Marilyn, went to a PTA meeting at the local junior high where their eldest child, Michele, was a student. Nahas is a highly respected research scientist with more than 500 scientific papers published in prestigious scientific journals throughout the world. His research topics ranged from perfecting an important new plasma substitute (plasma is the fluid part of the blood) to the studies of breathing and blood gases which had helped Jacques Cousteau and his diving team. Nahas was a scientific adviser to Cousteau, had made many trips on the "Calypso," and had done deep-sea-diving with Cousteau in the Mediterranean.

What Nahas had not done was to turn his scientific investigative talents to the area of illegal drugs. That night, he sat

in the junior high auditorium wondering why the PTA had chosen this speaker and this subject. The speaker was a sergeant from the Englewood, New Jersey, Police Department Narcotics Bureau. His subject was marijuana use among students.

Gabriel and Marilyn Nahas, like the other parents in the half-filled auditorium, assumed this was a subject more suitable for a ghetto school. Then the sergeant paused and said, "You may not want to believe this, but there is pot smoking in this school -- among your kids. What's more, some of your thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen year-old children are smoking marijuana everyday."

After the meeting, parents gathered in clumps to discuss what they had heard. Many said: "Not my kid!" They shrugged off all they had heard and went home. Some shrugged and said, "Pot's harmless. Everyone knows that."

But as Nahas and his wife drove back to their comfortable suburban home, he remembered a scene from his childhood in Egypt. "Gabby," as his parents called him, was the youngest child of a French-Jewish mother, a professor of law at Cairo University, and a Lebanese-Christian father, an engineer. His Uncle Selim, a physician, also lived in Egypt. It was a scene with this uncle which Dr. Nahas now recalled. He had asked Selim what was

wrong with the men called hashishats who slept in doorways or shuffled along the streets begging.

"Hashish is what's wrong with them," Selim said. "Most of them have been smoking it for years. That's why they're called hashishats."

"Why does hashish make them like that?" Gabby had asked.

Selim shrugged. "No one really knows. No one has ever studied this drug from the pharmacological viewpoint."

Now, as Gabriel Nahas, M.D., Ph.D., drove along the road with his wife, he went back to the question he'd asked forty years ago. According to statistics given by the police sergeant, hundreds of thousands of American kids -- boys and girls -- were using a drug which scientists still knew very little about. A drug the youngsters believed was harmless. A drug the French called a "stupefiant" or stupefying substance.

At that time, Dr. Nahas was working on the effect of legal prescription drugs on the heart and blood vessels. Suddenly he decided that he would do research on an illegal drug: marijuana.

For the next few months he spent hours in medical libraries reading all the existing scientific papers he could find on the pharmacological effects of cannabis. He discovered that very little careful research had been done on this drug. Nahas soon learned that pot was not a "popular" area of research. It was hard to get money for research projects. It was also hard to find research assistants willing to work on marijuana studies. Finally, using a good deal of his own money and helped by Mrs. Iris Schwartz, a research assistant who was willing to stick with him, he started investigating the subject. He was the first scientist to study the effect of THC on the human immune system. He went on from there, publishing one eye-opening paper after another.

He was soon considered "Public Enemy Number One" by pro-pot organizations like NORML (the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws). The magazine Playboy listed Nahas on their "10 Most Hated List." Headshops sold "Nahas dolls" along with a set of miniature spears to throw into the small stuffed figures.

Among the many insults the scientist Nahas was to endure was the term Fascist. In fact, during World War II, Nahas at ages 22 to 24 was an organizing member of the French underground. Among other feats, he organized the escape of over 200 Allied soldiers, airmen and secret agents, including two British generals. He was arrested three times by the Nazis; thrown into prison three times, where he was tortured; and three times he managed daring and almost impossible escapes.

After the war Nahas received the three highest French awards for heroism: the Croix de Guerre with three palms, the Legion of Honor, and the Cross of the Resistance. He was also made an "Honorary Member of the British Empire," one of the highest decorations given a foreigner by the British government. He also received the Medal of Freedom Award with Gold Palm from U.S. President Harry S. Truman. The award citation read in part: "Nahas was responsible for the organization of a vast underground escape net which aided the United States in the war against the enemy and in the eventual liberation of France. His untiring efforts, outstanding courage, and disregard for his own personal safety reflect the greatest credit upon him and merit the highest esteem of the Allied Armed Forces."

These three traits -- untiring efforts, outstanding courage, and disregard for his own personal safety -- have stood Dr. Nahas in good stead in the years of the marijuana battle.

Other scientists coming up with worrisome findings about marijuana were also given a hard time. But no one else was the subject of such constant attack; perhaps because Nahas continually tried his best

to reach the general public with scientific information on the harmful effects of marijuana on the body -- information which the nation's press, radio and TV reporters seemed strangely reluctant to pass on.

Not only did Nahas attempt to bring scientific findings about marijuana to the general public, not only was he one of the pioneers in marijuana research, but he did more than anyone else in the world to present to the scientific community the new research being done on marijuana in various countries. In 1972, he published the first book ever to do this, Marijuana: Deceptive Weed. For reasons best known to the editors, the prestigious New England Journal of Medicine gave the book to NORML Advisory Board member, Dr. Lester Grinspoon, who wrote that it was filled with "half truths, innuendoes and unverifiable assertions... psychopharmacological McCarthyism."

In another review in the professional journal Contemporary Drug Problems, NORML Advisory Board member, Dr. Norman Zinberg, Harvard University, called Nahas' work "meretricious trash" done by a man who is "solely and cynically interested in picking up a few bucks by playing on the public's enormous concern about drug use." Rather than "picking up a few bucks," Nahas spent thousands of dollars of his own money in organizing the two most important international scientific conferences ever held on marijuana. The first conference was held in Helsinki in 1975. Nahas and Sir William Paton, the noted Oxford professor of pharmacology, edited the published report of this conference: Marijuana: Chemistry, Biochemistry and Cellular Effects. The second international conference was the Reims Symposium on Marijuana held in France in 1978. Fifty scientists from 14 countries presented their research. Nahas and Paton also edited the 800-page volume containing the reports given at this symposium. The book, Marijuana: Biological Effects, Analysis, Cellular Responses, Reproduction and Brain, was published in 1979.

The summer of 1984 found Nahas in London with the best marijuana researchers from throughout the world to report on their most recent findings. The third international conference report is being edited at this time.

It was in 1976 that Dr. Nahas published the first book on the subject of the health hazards of marijuana for the general public: Keep Off The Grass. Having seen the reviews accorded the Helen and Hardin Jones book, Sensual Drugs, Nahas was not expecting rave reviews. What he got was virtual silence. "The New York Times" did not review Keep Off The Grass at all. Shortly after the book was published however, they gave a favorable and good-sized review to How to Grow Your Own Marijuana. Saturday Review gave the book a single sentence, revolving entirely around a spoof of the title. Just below this was an excellent three inch review of a book titled Cooking with Grass.

The highly respected journal, Man and Medicine: The Journal of Values and Ethics in Health Care, published by Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons (Nahas' hospital), asked Norman Zinberg to review Keep Off the Grass. Zinberg gave the usual unfair review which reflected his lack of knowledge about the dangers of drugs. Despite such "reviews" and lack of distribution in stores, the book sold out its 7500 copies and is now in its third printing.

Surely, it must have been disappointing to Nahas when he realized that the prestigious New England Journal of Medicine (Dec. 20, 1984) had given his most recent book, Marijuana in Science and Medicine, to Dr. Andrew Weil for review. Dr. Weil, whose own books are recommended by High Times Magazine and the Krupp Catalogue of providing comic book, regularly appears on TV talk shows to argue the importance and fun of having "a good relationship with your drug." In a particularly unprofessional review, Weil commented, "The first two chapters of this book, covering botany and chemistry, are dry, straightforward recitations of facts

with little political importance. The authors do not consider the possibility that a 'marijuana high' may be useful to some people of the time; neither are they interested in the nature of the experience in the spectrum of altered states of consciousness." Facts and experimental data used to be what medical reviewers looked for -- not "political importance" nor the vagaries of illegally "altered states of consciousness." It is sad when a major medical journal acts as spokesman for the commercialized, criminal drug culture.

Not only has Nahas weathered scorn from many of his colleagues and vicious attacks from his opponents, but he endured threats on his life. Before the Reims International Symposium on Marijuana, for example, a caller somehow got his unlisted New Jersey number and phoned in the middle of the night to warn, "Call off that conference or you'll find yourself at the bottom of the river wearing cement shoes."

Dr. Nahas was also active in another area. During the years 1973 to 1979 when NORML was pressuring state legislators to decriminalize marijuana, Nahas, more than any other marijuana researcher, spent his time and in many cases spent his own money for travel expenses to speak before state legislatures on the health hazards of marijuana.

This took courage, as NORML had a bevy of pro-decriminalization experts on call, plus honorariums to pay them. As NORML's founder and then director, Keith Stroup, put it in a Playboy interview (February 1977): "NORML had a kind of portable task force of experts we would make available for state legislative hearings."

Nahas was often the only scientist testifying to the harmful physical and psychological effects of the drug.

One morning, for example, he received a phone call apprising him of the fact that decriminalization hearings would be held in Boston that afternoon. Nahas dropped everything, drove to the airport, and arrived at the State Capitol just in time

to testify. Boston is the hometown of NORML Advisory Board members Dr. Lester Grinspoon and Dr. Norman Zinberg and the audience was obviously packed with pot sympathizers. When Nahas started testifying, he mentioned tolerance to marijuana -- which meant that the user would eventually need more and more potent pot to achieve his high. The chairman of the committee interrupted, "There's no such thing as tolerance!" Whereupon Nahas turned to the audience, arms outstretched and said, "Mr. Chairman, you may be right. Boston may be the only place in the world where there is no tolerance to marijuana."

In Topeka, Kansas, March 1979, a joint state legislative committee was considering the decriminalization of marijuana. A psychiatrist from the famous Menninger Clinic had just testified that there was little or no scientific proof that marijuana was physically harmful. He went on to say that the most harmful aspect of marijuana was when a young person was arrested and made to feel criminal for his deed. This arrest could cause the young person to suffer low self-esteem, an injury to the emotional growth that may cause serious harm in the maturing process. After the psychiatrist completed his traditional line of blaming the police, courts, parents, and schools for over-reacting to marijuana, which he claimed was relatively harmless, Dr. Nahas took the witness stand. First, Dr. Nahas, in a very quiet and soft voice, apologized to the committee for his colleague who was not well informed about the harmful effects of marijuana which had been reported from scientific laboratories during the past five years. He went on to explain how the chemicals from the cannabis plant had been analyzed and the deleterious effects on various systems of the body was now quite evident. The committee was obviously fascinated with the scientific information. There was none of the usual moving around and talking from committee members or audience. Nahas had destroyed months of work by NORML in less than half an hour. Decriminalization of marijuana has not passed in Massachusetts or Kansas. Nor

was it passed by the other state legislatures before whom Nahas testified: New Jersey, New York, Texas, and Connecticut.

In addition Nahas testified in numerous court cases where the defendant was trying to change the law through a court action, claiming the anti-marijuana laws were based on repressive and antiquated principles, that marijuana was an innocuous substance, and that the defendant's civil rights had been impinged on by the pot arrest. In such cases there was usually testimony from a local doctor, pharmacist or police officer. But Nahas was almost invariably the only expert marijuana researcher testifying as to the hazards of the drug. In virtually all cases in which Nahas testified, the court accepted his conclusions concerning the drug and acted upon them.

Nahas also spoke on radio and television shows and at high schools and colleges. He received put-downs, jeers, sneers, and catcalls. Nahas kept on, trying to ignore the hostile reception he encountered virtually everywhere, and trying his best to get the information about marijuana

across to whomever would listen. Many of his colleagues, even those who were not pro-pot, scorned him for these attempts. A scientist, they felt, should stay in his laboratory; let someone else be the message-carrier -- but who else?

Through the years, Nahas has kept on with his research, his speaking, his writing and his organizing of conferences on marijuana and on drug abuse. Gabriel Nahas' work as a pioneer marijuana researcher is now accepted and respected by the scientific community at large. His work to bring information to the public on the scientific findings about marijuana is duly cast in the history of our time.

Thousands of parent groups around the world use the wise counsel of Nahas. We at PRIDE are fortunate to have the assistance of Gabby in weaving together people from around the world who can bring you a conference with a definite message on the dangers of drug abuse.

A man of strong character and determination, dedicated to the freedom of mankind and willing to sacrifice all that most hold selfishly -- Dr. Gabriel Nahas is a friend to all mankind.

* * *

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Committees of Correspondence
P.O. Box 232
Topsfield, MA 01983
617/774-2641

1985-1986 PRIDE SURVEY RESULTS

The results from the 1985-86 PRIDE Survey indicated that American youth continue to be heavily involved in drug and alcohol use. This year's survey was given in 17 states to just under 40,000 children in grades 6 through 12. The PRIDE Survey indicated that more than half of the 8th grade students responding (54.3%) used beer or wine during the year, and that 10.4% of 8th grade students used beer or wine once a week, three times a week, or daily. This weekly or more often use of beer or wine increased to 36.3% for 12th grade students. Use of liquor by young adolescents was also high. More than one in four (26.6%) junior high school students (grades 6 through 8) admitted some use of liquor during the past year. Sixty percent (60%) of the senior high school students (grades 9 through 12) reported use of liquor during the year. (Reference tables 1 and 2.)

Marijuana continued to be the most popular illicit drug among school age children. One child in 10 (10%) in junior high school reported using marijuana, and one in four (27.6%) of the senior high school students reported using marijuana in 1985-86. One out of ten juniors (11th grade) reported using pot one to three times a week or more often. This frequent or heavy use of marijuana rose to 13.1% for seniors. (Reference Table 3.)

The reported frequency of cocaine use was far below the use of alcohol or marijuana, and was most often reported at the senior high level. Only 1.6% of the junior high students reported any cocaine use while 6.4% of the senior high school students reported cocaine use. The grade levels in which most frequent cocaine use occurred

were the 11th and 12th grades at 7.7% and 10.4%, respectively. Most of this use was reported as light (1 to 6 times a year) or moderate (1 to 2 times a month). The prospective use of cocaine by young adolescents is frightening when one considers the decreasing cost, increasing availability, and the highly addictive nature of cocaine. While current survey findings indicate that cocaine is not as prevalent as alcohol or marijuana, cocaine experimentation by one in ten seniors is certainly cause for alarm. The use of cocaine by adolescents cannot be allowed to become as common as has the use of marijuana. (Reference Table 4.)

Not only were there significant numbers of students in junior and senior high school who reported frequently using alcohol and illicit drugs, but many of these students reported that this use led to their intoxication. Further, the levels of intoxication formed a pattern that appeared related to the drug use category reported. Separate percentage data were computed for four categories of students:

- Group 1. Beer/Wine--Use of beer or wine only, with no use of liquor or illicit drugs
- Group 2. Liquor--Use of liquor and may use beer/wine, but no use of illicit drugs.
- Group 3. Marijuana--Use of marijuana and may use alcohol, but no use of other illicit drugs.
- Group 4. Cocaine--Use of cocaine and may use marijuana, and alcohol.

Table 5 contains findings from the analyses of these four use groups. It is evident that as students report using the more toxic or stronger drugs, they report higher levels of intoxication across all drug categories. For example, 14.8% of the senior high students in Group 2 (the students who reported using liquor, but no illicit

drugs) reported getting "bombed" on liquor as compared to 25.5% of the students in Group 3, the marijuana users, or 43.6% of Group 4, the cocaine users. Further, if the effects of beer/wine use is observed over the four groups by combining the "very high" and "bombed" categories, the percentage of students reporting intoxication increases dramatically from Group 1 to Group 4 (see Figure 1).

Three-fourths of Group 4, the cocaine users, reported getting "very high" or "bombed" on liquor and marijuana as their most often effect of use. Even though most of these students reported infrequent use of cocaine (see Table 4), they appear to be poly-drug users and seek high levels of intoxication when they use any drug.

The question of where and when drug and alcohol use occurred were asked of students responding to the PRIDE Questionnaire. The categories of "Where" consisted of 1) Home, 2) School, 3) Car, 4) A Friend's House, and 5) Other Places. Table 6 contains the percentages of responses made to each category. Students were asked to respond to the place where they most often used a particular drug. For junior high school students, "Home" was most often reported as the place where alcohol was used. However, "Friend's House" and "Other" places were given slightly more often for marijuana use. Senior high school students reported "Friend's House" and "Other" places as most popular when using alcohol and marijuana. The "Home" was also a popular place for alcohol use. While not as popular as other places, many high school students gave a "Car" as the place they most often used alcohol or marijuana. These findings are disturbing given the hazards of driving while

intoxicated (DWI). The school was the least reported site of alcohol or drug usage. While cocaine use among senior high students was not as prevalent as for alcohol or marijuana, the "Home" was most often given as the place of use.

Students were asked to respond "yes" or "no" to questions of "When" they used drugs. The following time periods were included: 1) Before School, 2) During School, 3) After School, 4) Week Nights, and 5) Weekends. "Weekends" was by far the most often given time category in which drugs were used by both junior and senior high students. "Week Nights" were the next most popular time of use. "Before School" and "During School" were reported as times of relatively little use of drugs and alcohol by students, although 5.5% of the senior high students reported use of marijuana before school. Some after-school use of both alcohol and marijuana was reported.

Summary

The frequency that junior and senior high school students use alcohol and marijuana is unacceptably high. Nearly half of the junior high and three-fourths of the senior high students reported some use of beer/wine. Sixty percent of the senior high students reported some use of liquor with one in five 12th graders reporting weekly to daily use of liquor. Marijuana use is also high among senior high students with over 25% reporting some use. One in ten seniors (12th graders) smoke marijuana weekly to daily. Cocaine use is most prevalent in the 11th and 12th grades with 1 in 13 juniors and 1 in 10 seniors reporting some use of cocaine during 1985-86.

There appears to be a relationship between use of certain drugs and effect of use where students who report using the stronger or

more toxic drugs also report higher levels of intoxication when they use any substance. For example, students who reported using marijuana were seven times more likely to get intoxicated on beer/wine than students who reported only using beer/wine (31.8% to 4.5%). While cause and effect relationships cannot be directly implied from these data, they suggest a hypothesis of progression of alcohol and drug use leading to a need for higher and higher levels of intoxication by the adolescent user.

Junior high school students reported frequently using alcohol and marijuana in their homes, with some use at their friends' houses and other places. As students move into senior high, the home becomes less popular and friend's house and other places, presumably popular gathering places of teenagers, become the preferred places of use by older teens. Weekends and week nights were the times most often given for use. However, some use of marijuana was reported before school and some use of alcohol and marijuana was reported after school. Both the reported place and time of use implied that drugs and alcohol are not being used to an appreciable extent at or during school. However, this does not suggest that drug and alcohol abuse is not a school problem. Rather, it is a problem that faces the entire community, schools included. Students who have smoked marijuana while waiting for the bus or who have a hangover from too much alcohol the night before will be less receptive to instruction during the school day.

Bullets from the 1985-86 PRIDE Data Bank

1. 47.1% of junior high students reported some use of beer/wine, with 18.1% reporting at least monthly use. 73.5% of the senior high students reported drinking beer/wine during 1985/86 with one-fourth reporting drinking beer/wine weekly to daily.
2. More than one in four junior high students and 60% of the senior high students reported drinking liquor. One in five of the seniors (12th graders) reported heavy (weekly to daily) use of liquor.
3. One out of ten students in junior high school reported some use of marijuana while one in ten senior high school students reported heavy (weekly to daily) use. One in eight seniors (12th graders) reported using marijuana at least weekly.
4. Cocaine use is most prevalent among 11th and 12th grade students with 7.7% of the juniors and 10.4% of the seniors reporting some use of cocaine. However, most of the cocaine use was reported as light (1 to 6 times a year) or moderate (1 to 2 times a month).
5. Thirty percent of all senior high students (grades 9-12) reported that they most often became "very high" (15.8%) or "bombed" (14.8%) when they drank liquor. Nearly 25% of these students reported being "very high" or "bombed" when they smoked marijuana.
6. Students who report drinking beer or wine only are much less likely to become intoxicated when they drink than are students who report the use of liquor, marijuana, or cocaine, even when only beer/wine use is considered.

7. Students who report trying or using cocaine are generally heavy users of alcohol and marijuana. They also report getting "very high" and "bombed" more than students who use only alcohol and/or marijuana. Nearly three-fourths of these cocaine using students reported getting very intoxicated when they smoke marijuana.
8. Junior high students (grades 6-8) reported using alcohol at home more than at any other place (26.6% beer/wine and 12.5% liquor).
9. Senior high students reported using alcohol and marijuana at a "Friend's House" or "Other" places more than at "Home", "School", or "In a Car". However, some students reported using beer/wine (8.8%), liquor (6.3%) and marijuana (6.0%) in a car more than at any other place. This use of alcohol and marijuana outside the home and the reported direct use of these substances in a car suggest a serious problem with teenagers driving under the influence.
10. Schools are places least likely for students to use drugs and alcohol. Approximately 1% of all students reported any use of alcohol during school while about 2.2% reported any use of marijuana during school.

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES TO ITEM:
HOW OFTEN DO YOU DRINK BEER OR WINE?

Grade	Frequency of Use			
	No Use	Light	Moderate	Heavy
Six	61.1	27.8	6.5	4.6
Seven	57.1	27.3	8.7	6.8
Eight	45.7	31.1	12.7	10.4
Nine	33.8	30.9	18.2	17.1
Ten	27.7	25.7	21.7	24.9
Eleven	22.5	24.1	24.3	29.1
Twelve	19.0	20.6	23.5	36.6
Jr High	52.9	29.0	10.1	8.0
Sr High	26.5	25.8	21.7	25.9
Total	36.9	27.1	17.1	18.9

Light = one to six times per year
 Moderate = one to two times per month
 Heavy = one to three times per week or daily

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RESPONSES TO ITEM:
HOW OFTEN DO YOU DRINK LIQUOR?

Grade	Frequency of Use			
	No Use	Light	Moderate	Heavy
Six	83.5	10.9	3.3	2.3
Seven	77.4	13.4	5.2	3.9
Eight	65.6	18.8	9.0	6.5
Nine	51.6	21.9	15.3	11.2
Ten	42.0	22.0	20.7	15.3
Eleven	35.1	23.8	24.0	17.2
Twelve	30.0	24.9	25.7	19.5
Jr High	73.4	15.3	6.5	4.8
Sr High	40.8	23.0	20.9	15.4
Total	53.6	20.0	15.2	11.2

Light = one to six times per year
 Moderate = one to two times per month
 Heavy = one to three times per week or daily

TABLE 3

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RESPONSES TO ITEM:
HOW OFTEN DO YOU SMOKE MARIJUANA?

Grade	Frequency of Use			
	No Use	Light	Moderate	Heavy
Six	94.4	2.5	1.2	1.9
Seven	92.2	3.1	1.5	3.2
Eight	87.3	5.3	2.8	4.7
Nine	79.7	7.6	5.1	7.6
Ten	73.5	9.9	7.0	9.6
Eleven	68.9	11.7	8.4	10.9
Twelve	64.3	14.3	8.3	13.1
Jr High	90.5	3.9	2.0	3.6
Sr High	72.4	10.6	7.0	10.0
Total	79.5	8.0	5.0	7.5

Light = one to six times per year
 Moderate = one to two times per month
 Heavy = one to three times per week or daily

TABLE 4

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RESPONSES TO ITEM:
HOW OFTEN DO YOU USE COCAINE?

Grade	Frequency of Use			
	No Use	Light	Moderate	Heavy
Six	99.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Seven	98.7	0.6	0.3	0.4
Eight	97.8	1.0	0.5	0.7
Nine	96.6	1.6	0.8	0.9
Ten	94.4	3.0	1.4	1.1
Eleven	92.3	4.5	1.8	1.4
Twelve	89.6	5.9	2.8	1.7
Jr High	98.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
Sr High	93.6	3.5	1.6	1.3
Total	95.5	2.4	1.1	1.0

Light = one to six times per year
 Moderate = one to two times per month
 Heavy = one to three times per week or daily

TABLE 5

JR. AND SR. HIGH STUDENTS REPORTING DRUG/ALCOHOL USE:
EFFECT OF USE BY USER GROUPS

Drug User Group	% of Effect of Use				
	No Use	No High	Little High	Very High	Bombed
GROUP 1: BEER/WINE USERS					
Beer/Wine					
Jr High		85.2	12.1	1.1	1.5
Sr High		64.7	28.9	3.4	2.9
Total		74.7	20.9	2.3	2.2
GROUP 2: LIQUOR USERS					
Beer/Wine					
Jr High	5.5	56.9	28.5	3.6	5.5
Sr High	3.1	27.8	49.8	10.9	8.4
Total	3.7	35.6	44.1	8.9	7.7
Liquor					
Jr High		54.3	29.1	7.4	9.3
Sr High		25.1	40.8	19.3	14.8
Total		32.9	37.6	16.2	13.3
GROUP 3: MARIJUANA USERS					
Beer/Wine					
Jr High	9.1	29.0	42.7	9.7	9.6
Sr High	2.5	10.6	52.1	21.0	13.7
Total	3.7	14.1	50.4	18.9	12.9
Liquor					
Jr High	23.7	17.0	29.4	14.6	15.2
Sr High	8.5	5.6	28.9	31.5	25.5
Total	11.4	7.8	29.0	28.3	23.6
Marijuana					
Jr High		11.3	39.3	31.6	17.8
Sr High		9.8	39.2	40.8	10.1
Total		10.1	39.2	39.1	11.6
GROUP 4: COCAINE USERS					
Beer/Wine					
Jr High	6.9	22.7	33.5	10.7	26.2
Sr High	1.4	6.2	41.2	23.6	27.6
Total	2.1	8.5	40.1	21.9	27.4

Liquor					
Jr High	9.1	12.5	25.9	17.7	34.9
Sr High	2.8	3.1	19.6	31.0	43.6
Total	3.7	4.4	20.4	29.2	42.4
Marijuana					
Jr High	8.2	3.4	14.7	38.8	34.9
Sr High	4.2	2.6	18.8	52.4	22.0
Total	4.8	2.7	18.2	50.6	23.8
Cocaine					
Jr High		18.3	18.4	30.3	32.9
Sr High		8.3	22.4	44.1	25.2
Total		9.7	21.8	42.2	26.3

FIGURE 1: PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING BEING INTOXICATED BY USER GROUP

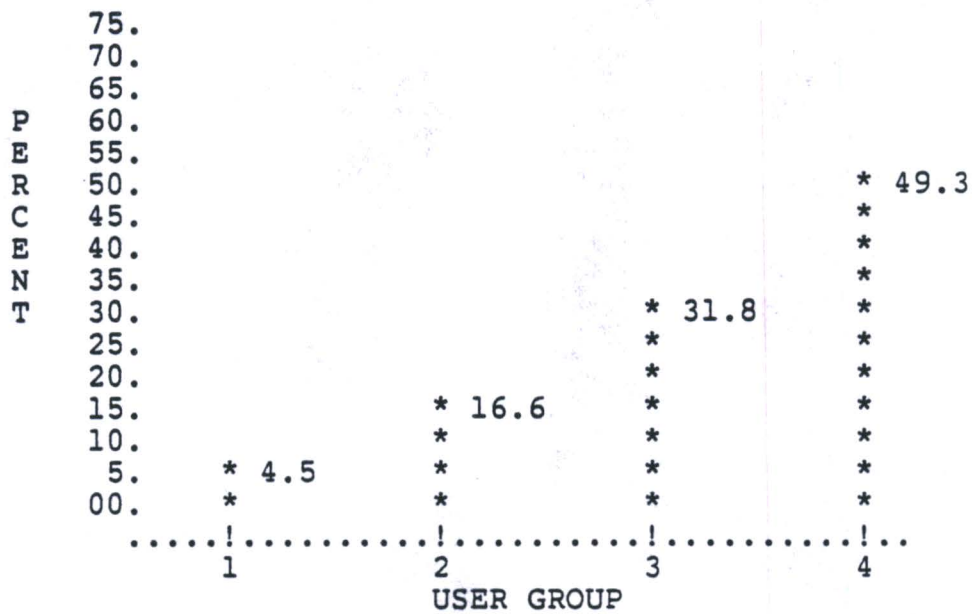


Figure 1: Percent of students reporting being intoxicated by User Group.

- Group 1 = Beer/Wine
- Group 2 = Beer/Wine or Liquor
- Group 3 = Alcohol or Marijuana
- Group 4 = Alcohol, Marijuana, or Cocaine

TABLE 6

RESPONSES TO THE QUESTION: "WHERE DO YOU MOST OFTEN USE ___?"
BY JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS*

Grade Level	% of Use in				
	Home	School	Car	Friend	Other
Beer/Wine					
Jr High	26.1	0.2	1.6	10.6	9.0
Sr High	19.1	0.7	8.8	23.8	21.3
Total	21.9	0.5	5.9	18.5	16.4
Liquor					
Jr High	12.5	0.2	1.2	8.4	6.2
Sr High	12.3	0.8	6.3	22.1	19.0
Total	12.4	0.6	4.2	16.7	13.9
Marijuana					
Jr High	3.2	0.4	1.0	4.1	3.6
Sr High	3.8	1.4	6.0	9.4	10.0
Total	3.6	1.0	4.0	7.3	7.5
Cocaine					
Jr High	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4
Sr High	3.9	0.6	0.4	2.6	2.1
Total	3.4	0.5	0.3	1.8	1.5

* The "Do Not Use" category was omitted, thus the row totals do not equal 100%.

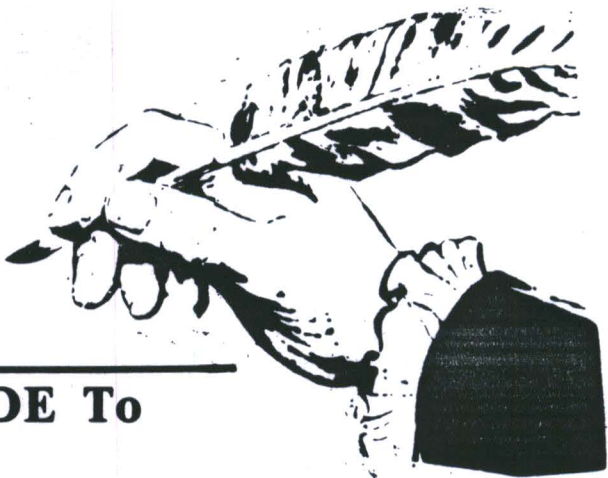
TABLE 7

RESPONSES TO THE QUESTION: "WHEN DO YOU USE ___?"
 BY JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS*

Grade Level	% of Use in				
	Before School	During School	After School	Week Nights	Week Ends
Beer/Wine					
Jr High	1.9	0.4	6.1	16.5	30.2
Sr High	2.9	1.5	7.5	29.5	59.0
Total	2.5	1.0	6.9	24.4	47.7
Liquor					
Jr High	1.5	0.3	3.7	9.8	19.2
Sr High	2.3	1.2	5.0	22.0	49.5
Total	2.0	0.9	4.5	17.2	37.6
Marijuana					
Jr High	2.5	0.7	3.4	3.8	7.6
Sr High	5.5	3.2	7.6	11.7	23.1
Total	4.3	2.2	6.0	8.6	17.0
Cocaine					
Jr High	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.6
Sr High	2.1	0.8	1.3	2.3	5.0
Total	1.9	0.6	1.1	1.8	3.7

* The "No Use" category was omitted from this table and students were permitted to mark all categories that applied to them.

CRIER



Dunwoody Man Joins PRIDE To Fight War Against Drugs

By: Lenore Guirred

He wasn't with PRIDE a week before Duwoody resident and IBM quality program manager T.G. Ross was in Washington, D.C. attending the signing of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act and discussing the war against illegal drugs with influential politicians.

In October, Ross joined Atlanta-based PRIDE in its effort to "create a drug free society."

As part of IBM's Community Service Program, Ross is on a 12-month, paid leave of absence to donate his 20 years of management experience to PRIDE, the Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education.

"It's such a great opportunity," Ross says of his assignment with PRIDE. "I'm amazed at what the (PRIDE) staff has done. I think they've done a fantastic job."

The small PRIDE staff, which works out of Georgia State University, has furnished drug information to more than 4,000 parent groups across the United States, Canada, Australia and Central America.

"Our needs are many," says Dr. Thomas J. Gleaton, president and co-founder of PRIDE, "But the most critical need at this time is for someone experienced in business management."

During his stay at PRIDE, Ross will develop and initiate a five-year management plan, improve marketing materials from PRIDE's library of drug information and assist in the non-profit group's annual, international conference scheduled for March at the Georgia World Conference Center.



Proud of PRIDE: (l-r) T.G. Ross, program manager at IBM, Thomas Gleaton, president of PRIDE, and Karl Krierson, staff worker, unpack PRIDE sweatshirts. Ross is on a 12-month social service leave from IBM to lend management expertise to PRIDE.

According to Ross, most of the organization's funds currently are raised through its "how to" literature.

In addition to expanding on the distribution of PRIDE's

information, Ross hopes to get more corporations interested in working with PRIDE.

For example, the first major fund-raising effort to benefit the group will be sponsored by

the International Fabricare Institute.

Ross explains that canisters will be placed in Fabricare's 10,000 drycleaning and laundry establishments in January and February so customers can have the opportunity to contribute to PRIDE.

With this type of support, PRIDE can continue to effectively fight drug abuse in our society, asserts Ross.

The new drug bill will help.

"If young people and parents knew what marijuana does to you, they wouldn't touch it. It's devastating."

Still, with all the warnings and reports on the hazards of drugs, PRIDE's 1985-86 survey indicates that "American youth continue to be heavily involved in drug and alcohol abuse."

Marijuana continued to be a popular drug among school age people, according to PRIDE's report.

PRIDE Drug Series Communicator
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Requires Touch Tone Phone
Call from 5:00 p.m. to 8:30 a.m.
Monday through Friday
All day on Saturday and Sunday

Over the next three years, it will allot \$700 million for drug abuse education and prevention programs.

However, he says the real tool in fighting drugs is parents.

"The strongest person we have to combat drugs is the parent," Ross states.

Through his managerial experience, Ross says he has learned that businesses must train managers before they train employees. He compares the same rule with parents and children on the subject of drugs.

"It's really heartbreaking to see what's taking place," comments Ross, "I'm very afraid what's happening in the U.S."

PRIDE's statistics show that one child in 10 (10%) in junior high school reported using the illicit drug, while one in four (27.6%) of the senior high school students reported using marijuana in 1985-86.

The use of cocaine among youngsters and adolescents apparently is not as high, the survey says, but the prospective use in this group is frightening to officials because of the decreasing cost of cocaine in various forms, the increasing availability, and the addictive nature of the drug.

Ross says that PRIDE's drug abuse survey is 97 percent accurate.

For more information regarding the survey and drug abuse prevention, contact the PRIDE office at 658-2548.



INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Volume 2, Number 2—Fall, 1986

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PARENTS AND CITIZEN ASSOCIATIONS FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

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Atlanta, Georgia 30303—(404) 658-2548 1-800-241-7946

FIGURE 1
TOTAL USE OF DRUGS

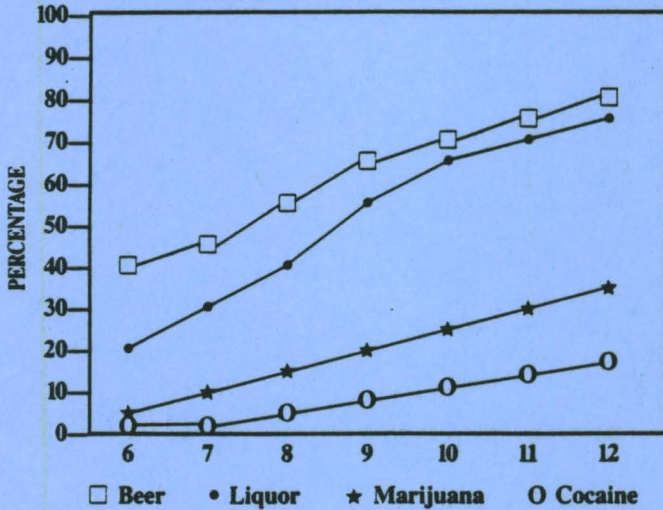


FIGURE 2
LOCATION OF USE OF DRUGS
1985-86

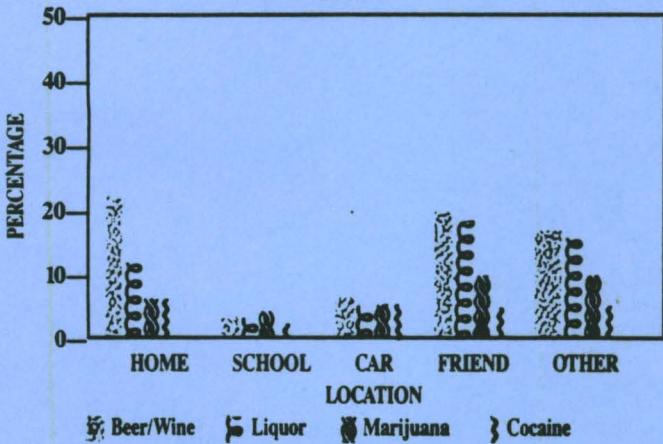
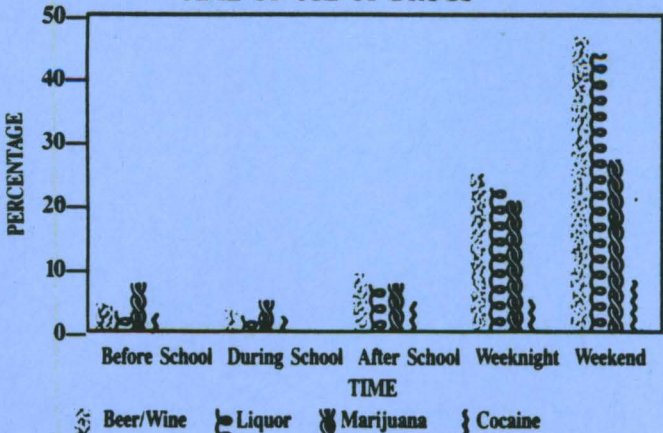


FIGURE 3
TIME OF USE OF DRUGS



PRIDE SURVEY SHOWS U.S. TEENS HEAVILY INVOLVED WITH ALCOHOL, MARIJUANA

By Thomas J. Gleaton, Ed.D., Ronald D. Adams, Ed.D.
and Mark Pitcock

Results from the 1985 PRIDE Survey indicated that U.S. youth continue to be heavily involved in drug and alcohol use. This year's survey was given in 17 states to just under 40,000 children in grades 6 through 12. The PRIDE Survey indicated that more than half of the 8th grade students responding (54.3%) used beer or wine during the year and that 10.4% of 8th grade students used beer or wine once a week, three times a week, or daily. This weekly or more often use of beer or wine increased to 36.3% for 12th grade students. Use of liquor by young adolescents was also high. More than one in four (26.6%) junior high school students (grades 6 through 8) admitted some use of liquor during the past year. Sixty percent (60%) of the senior high school students (grades 9 through 12) reported use of liquor during the year. (See Figure 1 for Total Use Percentages.)

Marijuana continued to be the most popular illicit drug among school-age children. One child in 10 (10%) in junior high school reported using marijuana, and one in four (27.6%) of the senior high school students reported using marijuana in 1985-86. One out of ten juniors (11th grade) reported using pot one to three times a week or more often. This frequent or heavy use of marijuana rose to 13.1% for seniors.

The reported frequency of cocaine use was far below the use of alcohol or marijuana and was most often reported at the senior high level. Only 1.6% of the junior high students reported any cocaine use, while 6.4% of the senior high school students reported cocaine use. The grade levels in which most frequent cocaine use occurred were the 11th and 12th grades at 7.7% and 10.4% respectively. Most of this use was reported as light (1 to 6 times a year) or moderate (1 to 2 times a month). The prospective use of cocaine by young adolescents is frightening when one considers the decreasing cost, increasing availability, and the highly addictive nature of cocaine. While current survey findings indicate that cocaine is not as prevalent as alcohol or marijuana, cocaine experimentation by one in ten seniors is certainly cause for alarm. The use of cocaine by adolescents cannot be allowed to become as common as has the use of marijuana.

Not only were there significant numbers of students in junior and senior high school who reported frequently using alcohol and illicit drugs, but many of these students reported that this use led to their intoxication. Further, the levels of intoxication formed a pattern that appeared related to the drug use category reported. Separate percentage data were computed for four categories of students:

Group 1. Beer/Wine—use of beer or wine only, with no use of liquor or illicit drugs.

Group 2. Liquor—Use of liquor and may use beer/wine, but no use of illicit drugs.

Group 3. Marijuana—Use of marijuana and may use alcohol, but no use of other illicit drugs.

Group 4. Cocaine—Use of cocaine and may use marijuana and alcohol.

It is evident that as students report using the more toxic or stronger drugs, they report higher levels of intoxication across all drug categories. For example, 14.8% of the senior high students in Group 2 (the students who reported using liquor but no illicit drugs) reported getting "bombed" on liquor as compared to 25.5% of the students in Group 3, the marijuana users, or 43.6% of Group 4, the cocaine users. Further, if the effects of beer/wine use is observed over the four groups by combining the "very high" and "bombed" categories, the percentage of students reporting intoxication increases dramatically from Group 1 to Group 4.

Three-fourths of Group 4, the cocaine users, reported getting "very high"
(Continued on Next Page)

PRIDE SURVEY

(Continued from Page 1, International News)

or "bombed" on liquor and marijuana as their most often effect of use. Even though most of these students reported infrequent use of cocaine, they appear to be poly-drug users and seek high levels of intoxication when they use any drug.

The questions of where and when drug and alcohol use occurred were asked of students responding to the PRIDE Questionnaire. The categories of "Where" consisted of (1) Home (2) School (3) Car (4) A Friend's House and (5) Other Places. Figure 2 contains the percentages of responses made to each category. Students were asked to respond to the place where they most often used a particular drug. For junior high school students, "Home" was most often reported as the place where alcohol was used. However, "Friend's House" and "other" places were given slightly more often for marijuana use. Senior high school students reported "Friend's House" and "Other" places as most popular when using alcohol and marijuana. The "Home" was also a popular place for alcohol use. While not as popular as other places, many high school students gave a "Car" as the place they most often used alcohol or marijuana. These findings are disturbing given the hazards of driving while intoxicated (DWI). The school was the least reported site of alcohol or drug usage. While cocaine use among senior high students was not as prevalent as for alcohol or marijuana, the "Home" was most often given as the place of use.

Students were asked to respond "yes" or "no" to questions of "When" they used drugs. The following time periods were included: (1) Before School (2) During School (3) After School (4) Week Nights and (5) Weekends. "Weekends" was by far the most often given time category in which drugs were used by both junior and senior high students. "Week Nights" were the next most popular time of use. "Before School" and "During School" were reported as times of relatively little use of drugs and alcohol by students, although 5.5% of the senior high students reported use of marijuana before school. Some after-school use of both alcohol and marijuana was reported. (See Figure 3.)

Summary

The frequency that junior and senior high school students use alcohol and marijuana is unacceptably high. Nearly half of the junior high and three-fourths of the senior high students reported some use of beer/wine. Sixty percent of the senior high students reported some use of liquor with one in five 12th graders reporting weekly to daily use of liquor. Marijuana use is also high among senior high students with over 25% reporting some use. One in ten seniors (12th graders) smoke marijuana weekly to daily. Cocaine use is most prevalent in the 11th and 12th grades, with 1 in 13 juniors and 1 in 10 seniors reporting some use of cocaine during 1985-86.

There appears to be a relationship between use of certain drugs and effect of use where students who report using the stronger or more toxic drugs also report higher levels of intoxication when they use any substance. For example, students who reported using marijuana were seven times more likely to get intoxicated on beer/wine than students who reported only using beer/wine (31.8% to 4.5%). While cause and effect relationships cannot be directly implied from these data, they suggest an hypothesis of progression of alcohol and drug use leading to a need for higher and higher levels of intoxication by the adolescent user.

Junior high school students reported frequently using alcohol and marijuana in their homes, with some use at their friends' houses and other places. As students move into senior high, the home becomes less popular and friend's house and other places, presumably popular gathering places of teenagers, become the preferred places of use by older teens. Weekends and week nights were the times most often given for use.

LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA

POR LA CAUSA QUE SE ENCUENTRA SIN AYUDA
POR EL MAL QUE REQUIERE RESISTENCIA



POR EL FUTURO EN LA DISTANCIA
Y POR EL BIEN QUE YO PUEDA HACER

FUNDADO EN 1853

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PANAMA, R. DE P., MARTES, 24 DE FEBRERO DE 1987

Centro Pride inaugurado en Parque Omar

"Confío en que PRIDE Panamá, sea la respuesta, que la familia panameña espera, para proteger a nuestra juventud, porque los padres de familia somos el punto clave, para resolver el grave problema de la droga que afecta a los jóvenes, no solamente de Panamá sino de América Latina y el mundo entero".

En estos términos se expresó la Primera Dama de la República, Doña Mariela Díaz de Delvalle, al inaugurar ayer el Centro PRIDE de Panamá o Instituto Nacional de Recursos de Padre de Familia para la Educación sobre Drogas Inc.

La Primera Dama de la República, hizo el corte inaugural del centro ubicado en los predios del Parque Omar, instalaciones que fueron facilitadas por su persona, además del equipamiento del local.

Doña Mariela Díaz de Delvalle, fue la que promovió la idea de traer PRIDE a Panamá, entidad privada, sin fines de lucro, ubicada en la ciudad de Atlanta, Georgia.

La meta de PRIDE es reprimir la epidemia del uso de drogas, principalmente entre adolescentes y adultos jóvenes. Para lograr su objetivo, PRIDE ha elaborado un programa que incluye la divulgación de información precisa sobre materia de salud, así como la formación de grupos de trabajo de padres de familia y de jóvenes.

A continuación reproducimos el texto completo del discurso pronunciado por la Primera Dama de la República en el acto de inauguración del local PRIDE Panamá.

Amigos todos:

Hoy es un día de especial importancia, ya que con mucha complacencia, veo cristalizada la inauguración de PRIDE Panamá, una organización, que dedica todo su esfuerzo, a los programas de prevención del uso de las drogas, especialmente en nuestros niños y adolescentes.



Local de la Fundación Pride

La Primera Dama, doña Mariela Díaz de Delvalle realiza el corte de cinta en el acto de inauguración del local de la Fundación Pride de Panamá junto al Presidente de Pride Internacional, Dr. Thomas Gleaton y el Sr. Alfredo Azcárraga, Presidente de Pride de Panamá. En la foto se aprecian también al Ministro de Educación, Licenciado Manuel Solís Palma, el Licenciado Carlos Villalaz, Procurador General de la Nación; y el señor Gobernador de la Provincia de Panamá, Licenciado Alberto Velásquez. Al acto asistieron dirigentes de clubes y asociaciones cívicas e invitados especiales.

Fue hace escasos once meses, cuando tuvimos la oportunidad de comprender, en toda su extensión, la tarea que PRIDE realiza en el mundo entero y la importancia de su participación en el adiestramiento, capacitación y concientización de la comunidad en general, sobre la responsabilidad que cada padre de familia, debe asumir para mantener a sus hijos, alejados de los peligros del terrible flagelo de las drogas. No me tomó mucho tiempo convencerme, de que para Panamá, era de urgente necesidad iniciar este movimiento.

Agradezco, muy especialmente, al Dr. Thomas Gleaton, Presidente de PRIDE por su decidido apoyo y respaldo, y a las personas que hoy conforman la primera Junta Directiva, que durante el año pasado, trabajaron con ahínco y desprendimiento, sin los cuales no hubiese sido posible establecer PRIDE en Panamá.

Igualmente, agradezco, al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, que a través de la Agencia Internacional para el Desarrollo, nos ha permitido llevar a feliz término, la instalación de esta valiosa organización.

Confío que PRIDE Panamá, sea la respuesta, que la familia panameña espera, para proteger a nuestra juventud, porque los padres de familia somos el punto clave, para resolver el grave problema de la droga, que afecta a los jóvenes, no solamente de Panamá sino de América Latina y el mundo entero.

Mariela Díaz de Delvalle
Primera Dama de la República

Psychiatry Letter™

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Thomas J. Gleaton, Ed.D.
Sheryl Gowen, M.Ed.

The Adolescent Drug Epidemic and the Chronic Young Adult Patient: Is There a Link?

The 1980's appear to be flooded with a generation of young adult patients whose problems are causing a serious strain on our over-burdened and unprepared mental health care system.¹ Many of these young adults fit into the new class of patients called the "young adult chronic patient" and are characterized in several ways. They often show persistent and severe impairment in their psychological and social functioning. They are usually aggressive, manipulative, or withdrawn. There seems to be a wide range of ego deficits within this population, particularly in reality testing, impulse control, and affective modulation.² These patients seem to be stuck in the transition between childhood dependency and adult independence. They are acutely vulnerable to stress, they have difficulty making stable and supportive relationships, and they are unable to get and keep good things in their lives. Socially, the patients demonstrate severe social disruption, and many of them engage in high levels of criminal activity as well.³ They are usually young, single males, and frequently unemployed. They often follow patterns of short-

term, isolated residences with frequent moves between big cities.

The assessment of the young adult chronic patient group is often difficult. Frequently, these patients appear in a state of drug or alcohol intoxication, which may obscure proper diagnosis. They do not fall into any one personality disorder category; a broader concept of severe borderline pathology is the best way to characterize them.⁴

In conjunction with this recent increase in chronic young adult patients, the United States has experienced, in the past decade, the highest rate of drug abuse by youth and young adults in the industrialized world.⁵ For example, approximately 64 percent of all American young people try an illicit drug before they finish high school. More than 33 percent have used illicit drugs other than marijuana, and at least one in every 16 high school seniors is actively smoking marijuana daily — at least 20 percent have done so for at least a month sometime in their lives.⁶

While there has been a slight downturn in the use of some illicit drugs in the last two years, the propor-

Editors: MARK S. GOLD, M.D., Fair Oaks Hospital
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Thomas J. Gleaton, Ed.D.
Executive Director, PRIDE
Professor of Education
Georgia State University
PRIDE Volunteer Services Center
Suite 1216, 100 Englewood Avenue
Atlanta, GA 30303
Sheryl Gowen, M.Ed.
Georgia State University

tions of our young people involved in drug use is still of epidemic proportions. In 1983, nearly two-thirds of high school seniors surveyed reported using illicit drugs. A staggering 57 percent claimed to have used marijuana and 43 percent, nearly half of all high school seniors, claim to have used additional drugs. The use of cocaine has risen steadily since 1975, and in 1983, 16 percent of all high school seniors were using this expensive, sophisticated, and dangerous drug. In addition, the use of stimulants has risen from 22 percent in 1975 to 35 percent in 1983.⁷

Not only are adolescents using drugs with enormous frequency, their consumption of alcohol remains at very high levels, with 70 percent of all

In 1983, nearly two-thirds of high school seniors surveyed reported using illicit drugs. A staggering 57 percent claimed to have used marijuana and 43 percent, nearly half of all high school seniors, claim to have used additional drugs.

high school seniors reporting use in the past month and 6 percent reporting daily use. Initiation of drinking at younger ages, with 56 percent reporting use before high school, and increasing incidents of binge drinking and drunk driving are dangerous trends.⁸

Of even more concern is the tendency of alcohol and cigarettes to function as "gateway" drugs, that is, substances that lead to other drug use. The number of young adults who go on to other drugs is strongly significant. Eighty-one percent of teenage cigarette smokers also try marijuana, versus only 21 percent of non-smokers. Over 60 percent of those young adults who smoke marijuana progress to other drugs, while youngsters who do not use marijuana rarely try other drugs (98 percent abstain). Stimulants such as diet pills and study aids are also beginning to play a gateway role, particularly for young girls.⁹

Moreover, the solution to this national problem appears to be a difficult one. The traditional education of youth dominated by home, school, and church is meeting stiff competition from the media — television, movies, music, and videos — all of which tend to portray alcohol and drug use as part of growing up in America. drugs encourages young peoples' beliefs that drugs are an acceptable part of becoming an adult.⁸

While much research has been conducted on youthful drug abuse prevention, we are faced with a large population of young adults who have passed through their adolescence as fairly regular drug

users. We are only now beginning to realize the long term effects of this chronic drug use during the formative years. There has not been enough longitudinal research to document the long term health and social effects this phenomenon is having on our society, but some disturbing trends seem to be in evidence.

The traditional education of youth dominated by home, school, and church is meeting stiff competition from the media — television, movies, music, and videos — all of which tend to portray alcohol and drug use as part of growing up in America.

Researchers have long been aware of the short term effects of drug use, and many now suspect that psychoactive drugs may cause permanent physical and emotional damage. The research that has been done on the effects of prolonged marijuana use in young adults is certainly cause for alarm. According to a report issued in 1982 by the National Academy of Sciences "the possible role of marijuana in causing amotivational syndrome is a matter of great concern. . . . Long term use of marijuana can lead to apathy, poor school or work performance, and lack of goals. . . . Other clinical evidence raises the possibility that marijuana use can worsen pre-existing mental illness."⁹

The pharmacology of marijuana is complex, making the effects of the drug difficult to predict. Of the 421 chemicals identified so far, 61 are cannabinoids, chemicals that are found only in the cannabis plant. The cannabinoids are fat soluble (or lipid soluble) chemicals which are stored in the fatty tissues or lipid membranes of the cells. The chemical half-life of

Marijuana is not the only drug whose chronic use seems to be damaging our young adults. The research on the long term effects of cocaine use are just now becoming available, and they are equally disturbing.

the cannabinoids is approximately 3 to 5 days; thus, there is a 50 percent level of biochemical activity for days after ingestion. Because of the fat-soluble retention and continuing release back into the bloodstream, marijuana has subtle biological effects long after the periods of intoxication. Researchers suspect

that repeated usage leads to a build-up of chemicals in the body and especially in organs with high lipid content such as the brain, and that many negative effects are gradual and cumulative over time.¹⁰

One of the continuing effects of chronic marijuana use is the loss of short term memory. Forgetfulness in mid-sentence, as well as slurrings and drags in speech, may relate to this neurological deficit. Some clinicians are concerned that heavy-using patients in their late twenties seem to show many of the symptoms of pre-senile dementia (Alzheimer's syndrome). This cumulative or delayed toxicity is becoming more evident as young adults with seven to ten year habits appear in the mental health care setting.¹¹

Marijuana is not the only drug whose chronic use seems to be damaging our young adults. The research on the long term effects of cocaine use are just now becoming available, and they are equally disturbing. In one study of 500 randomly selected cocaine users, the most consistent physical problems related to its use were chronic insomnia (82 percent), chronic fatigue (76 percent), severe headaches (60 percent), and poor or decreased sexual performance (55 percent). The psychological problems include depression, anxiety, and irritability, each of which

was reported by more than 80%. Paranoia, loss of interest in activities, and difficulty concentrating was reported by 65 percent. An almost equal number also reported a loss of interest in friends, usually preferring to use the drug alone. More than half (53 percent) reported a loss of sex drive and 38 percent seriously considered suicide.¹² It is sobering to realize that a drug this destructive is being used by 16 percent of all high school seniors.

In light of the past decade of adolescent drug use of epidemic proportions, it is quite possible that many of the chronic young adults, or "new drifters" are drug damaged.

However, at present there is little long term research to support this association. What is needed in the field of drug abuse prevention is more observational data from the practicing clinician to confirm or refute the possible association between the chronic young adult patient and a past history of chronic substance abuse. More detailed histories of past chemical dependency and publication of these findings in the professional literature will greatly contribute to a much needed body of descriptive data on the possible long term effects of adolescent drug abuse.

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THOMAS J. GLEATON, JR.

Dr. Thomas J. Gleaton, Jr., Ed.D., a professor at Georgia State University, is Director and Co-founder of PRIDE, the National Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education, Inc.

Dr. Gleaton initiated the first Southeast Drug Conference on Youth and Drugs in 1975. By April, 1983, the meeting evolved into an International Parent Conference on Youth and Drugs. In 1985, the conference commanded an attendance of over 3,000 people from 44 states and 53 foreign countries, along with Nancy Reagan and first ladies from sixteen countries.

He serves as an international speaker for the U.S. Information Agency and consultant to the Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Administration. Dr. Gleaton is also a member on a number of national boards, including: McDonald's National Drug Education Committee; National Board of Drug Education to the Encyclopedia Britannica; National Board of PRIDE Canada; and Board of Directors for the Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse Foundation. Dr. Gleaton was appointed to a four-year term in 1980 on the National Advisory Council of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. During his tenure he served as secretary to the council in 1982.

Dr. Gleaton has received numerous commendations for his work, including: The Georgia Office of Volunteer Service Award for Outstanding Voluntary Contributions; the National Institute on Drug Abuse Pacesetter Award; and letters of commendation from President and Mrs. Reagan and various first ladies from foreign countries. Also, he was invited to participate in the Leadership Atlanta program.

As Director of PRIDE, Dr. Gleaton has presented numerous talks and media presentations throughout the United States and various foreign countries, including Colombia, Panama, Canada and Belize. He has been an invited guest on Voice of America broadcasts. Professional presentations include: the National Association of Elementary School Principals; the National Association of School Administrators; and the National Medical Wives Auxillary. Dr. Gleaton was also invited to speak at the White House to Congressional wives.

Publications include articles in journals such as the **National PTA**, **U.S. Journal**, **Psychiatry Letter**, **American Journal of Psychiatry**, **Pharmacy Times** and **Medical Times**, as well as the foreword to **Pot Safari** and **Arrive Alive**, both by Peggy Mann. Dr. Gleaton, with co-founder of PRIDE Marsha Schuchard, is responsible for a substantial number of PRIDE productions and publications, including: the films **Breaking Free** and **How Do You Tell**, with accompanying Leader's Guide; **PRIDE's School and Community Plan for Drug Abuse Prevention**; **How to Start a Parent Group**; **Marijuana—The Gateway Drug**, and **Cocaine—The White Line on the Highway to Addiction**. He has also supplied information for various articles included in publications such as: **Ladies Home Journal**; **McCall's**; **Family Circle**; **Good Housekeeping**; **Washington Post**; **New York Times** and **Christian Science Monitor**. Dr. Gleaton also served as advisor to numerous network documentaries on NBC, ABC, the McNeal-Lehrer Report, and the Westinghouse Broadcasting Series as well as three major national documentaries by Gannet Productions, entitled: **Epidemic I: Why is Your Kid on Drugs?**; **Epidemic II: America Fights back**; and **Deadliest Weapon in America**.

As part of PRIDE's new international voice, Dr. Gleaton serves as President of the International Federation of Parents and Citizen Associations for Drug Abuse Prevention. Dr. Gleaton recently established a PRIDE office in Central America.

Dr. Gleaton has a BS and MA from the University of Alabama and a doctorate in Education from the University of Southern Mississippi.



BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA

A PROCLAMATION

PRIDE WEEK

- WHEREAS: The National Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education, Inc. (PRIDE), a private, non-profit organization headquartered at Georgia State University in Atlanta, is celebrating its 10th anniversary this year; and
- WHEREAS: PRIDE's program of parent and youth networking to disseminate accurate health information has contributed much to the goal of stopping the epidemic of drug use, especially among adolescents and young adults; and
- WHEREAS: PRIDE attracted 175 participants to its first conference in 1978, and since then has expanded to over 5,000 youths and adults representing the United States and 70 foreign countries; and
- WHEREAS: PRIDE sponsors one-day seminars for parent-school-community teams, and has visited 36 states to help organize parent groups, local conferences and workshops; and
- WHEREAS: In 1986, Nancy Reagan and the First Ladies of nine countries were guests of honor at the annual conference, giving support to PRIDE in its war against drug abuse; and
- WHEREAS: On March 16 - 21, 1987, PRIDE will host its 10th Annual Conference on Youth and Drugs; now
- THEREFORE: I, Joe Frank Harris, Governor of the State of Georgia, proclaim the week of March 15 - 21, 1987, as "PRIDE WEEK" in Georgia, in honor of this event, and do further commend the participants in this event for their dedication and commitment to stopping drug abuse among our most precious resource, our children.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Executive Department to be affixed. This 5th day of March 1987.



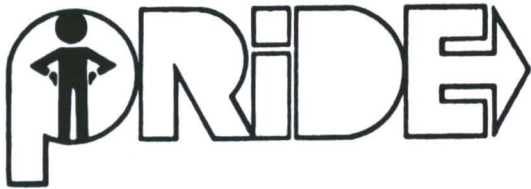
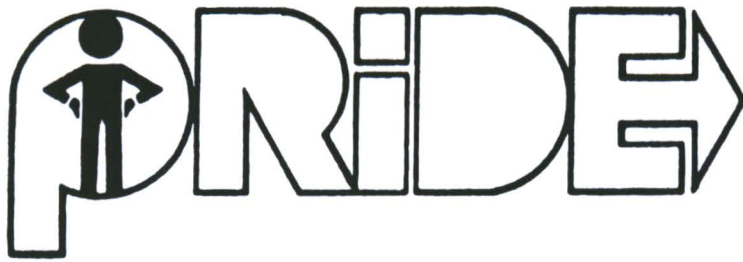


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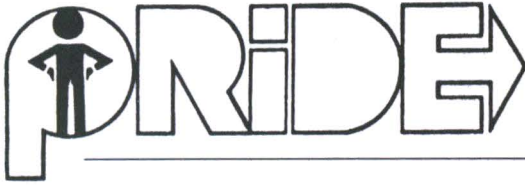
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For Immediate Release

March 6, 1987

Contact: Kim Cooper
Total Public Relations, Inc.
(404) 355-2100

10TH ANNUAL PRIDE CONFERENCE UNITES FIRST LADIES,
32 COUNTRIES AND WORLD YOUTH

ATLANTA - PRIDE, the National Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education, holds its 10th Annual Conference on Youth and Drugs, the world's largest gathering of its kind, March 16 - 21 at the Georgia World Congress Center.

The PRIDE conference will gather first ladies, international youth, teachers, world-renowned experts, representatives and officials from 32 countries. First Lady Nancy Reagan has attended three of the last four years and has again been invited this year as the honorary chairperson for the First Ladies' International Youth Event.

Medical and drug experts, public leaders and education officials totaling more than 100 speakers will present 50 sessions, panels, forums and workshops on preventing drug abuse. The International Youth Event on the 19th will be attended by first ladies, international guests and the 5,000 teachers and youths who are expected to attend the conference.

Speakers include Edwin Meese, U.S. Attorney General; Dr. Donald Ian Macdonald, M.D., Director of the Drug Abuse Policy Office at The White House; John C. Lawn, Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration; William J. Bennett, U.S. Secretary of Education; Dr. Thomas J. Gleaton, Jr., Ed.D., president and co-founder of PRIDE and Gabriel G. Nahas, M.D., psysiologist, pharmacologist and professor, Columbia University.

This year the event will feature the International Alliance of Youth working with their first ladies and teams from other countries. During the program students will receive a certificate, letter of commendation to their school principal, student council, sponsor, and resource materials for community action.

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For Information: Total Public Relations, Inc., Suite 111, Two Park Place, Atlanta, GA 30318 (404) 355-2100