

Free Speech and Personal Liberties: Free Speech, Drugs, and Alcohol

Chapter 10

Learning Objectives

- After reading this chapter, you will be able to:
 - 12.1 Critically analyze the limits society imposes on free speech.
 - 12.2 Articulate the arguments surrounding the legalization of drugs.

Free Speech? Not so much...

- We live in a new age where free speech is not really free. The easiness with which one can send a tweet or post on social media has led to many a lost job or criminal conviction because of such "speech".
- It is unclear as to whether private correspondence that is later made public ought to be held in the same regard as public free speech. Recent stories, such as the personal rant of the LA Clippers owner, Donald Sterling, make it clear that society has limited tolerance for certain types of speech. Ironically, Sterling was not out in public, say, marching at a Ku Klux Klan rally, when he made his comments about African-Americans. He was talking to his girlfriend, who just happened to be recording the conversation and released it to TMZ on April 25, 2014.
- President Trump had a similar event happen in 2005 with a "hot microphone" and recorded audio of a private conversation with a journalist.

Hate Speech or Free Speech?

- Racism, sexism, homophobia, anti-Semitism, islamophobia, and other hateful attitudes remain part of our social reality. It is unclear as to whether unsavory opinions (regardless of their epistemic value or veracity) are unethical. For example, is it unethical to hold that women are inferior to men (as Aristotle did) or that some people are simply better than others (as according to Nietzsche), or that to cause pain in others is entirely reasonable (as the Marquis de Sade enthusiastically believed)? Should speech promoting such views be limited? If so, how much and how?

Rise of Hate

- The alarming rise of hate speech in public following the 2014 national elections has been noticed throughout the United States. The Southern Poverty Law Center reported hundreds of incidents targeting blacks and other people of color, Muslims, immigrants, the L.G.B.T. community, and women. The Ku Klux Klan held a victory parade in North Carolina days after the election. "This represents a big increase in what we've seen since the campaign, and these incidents are far and wide; we're seeing them in schools, we're seeing them in places of business, we're seeing them in museums and gas stations," Richard Cohen, the president of the S.P.L.C., said to *The New Yorker* magazine. "White supremacists are celebrating, and it's their time, the way they see it."

Terror in France

- Charlie Hebdo**—short for *hebdomadaire*, *Weekly Charlie* in English—is a popular French satirical tabloid founded in 1969, in the wake of the turbulent student riots of 1968. The magazine's spirit then as now was as provocative as it was irreverent. Gleeefully aiming their satire at all political factions and religions, decidedly at Jews, Christians, and Muslims, the artists and writers of *Charlie Hebdo* make fun of everyone. Not everyone laughs.
- Stéphane "Charb" Charbonnier**, a popular cartoonist as well as editor-in-chief of the publication, said about his making ridicule of the Muslim faith in 2009 that "We have to carry on until Islam has been exposed to be as banal as Catholicism."
 - Charbonnier is dead now. His death was a case of censorship by murder.
 - On the morning of January 7, 2015, armed religious extremists stormed the *Charlie Hebdo* office in Paris and massacred 12 people, including Charbonnier, his staff, and two French police officers—one of them a Muslim. The killers were later identified as members of an Al-Qaeda from Yemen. Their offense was about the magazine's printing a cartoon portraying the Muslim prophet Muhammad. The attacks were seen in France and elsewhere as morally repugnant.

Wiki Leaks

- Other cases push the boundaries of what constitutes free speech as well as further cloud the issue. Julian Assange, founder and editor of WikiLeaks, is now living in exile as a result of his having published secret government documents.
- The case of Edward Snowden, the NSA contractor who blew the whistle on extensive government spying, raises questions about personal freedom, privacy, and free speech. Is our speech free if the government is listening in? Is it moral to make public what the government is doing? Snowden too is living in exile and would face prosecution in the United States should he choose to return.

The War on Drugs

- The United States has more people in prison than any other country, 2 million in prisons and an additional 5 million on probation, according to the U.S. Department of Justice.
- Twenty percent of inmates are in prison for drug offenses. The prison population is disproportionately black and Hispanic. The so-called war on drugs has had a major impact on the number of people arrested.

Hard vs. Soft Drugs

- Some drugs are considered by some to be more addictive than other drugs.
- "Hard" are powerfully addictive, lead users to abandon responsibility.
- "Soft" allow some users to continue to go to work and school and not dismiss all responsibility.
 - Legal vs. Illegal

Types of Drugs

- Alcohol
- Tobacco
- Marijuana
- Heroin
- LSD
- Xstasy
- Cocaine
- Crack
- Prescription Drugs/ Steroids
- Natural Herbs

Steroids

- Commonly abused steroids: Anadrol, Oxandrin, Dianabol, Winstrol, Durabolin, Depo-Testosterone, and Equipoise
- What is the form of steroids?
- There are more than 100 types of anabolic steroids, and each requires a prescription

What are the methods of usage?

- Oral ingestion
- Injection
- Rubbed on the skin in the form of gels or creams

Who uses steroids?

- Steroid use among young adults and high school students is much more prevalent among males than females.
- Among 19-22 year olds surveyed in 2000, 18.9% reported having a friend who was a current user of steroids.
- 1.4% of young adults (ages 19-28) surveyed in 2000 reported using steroids at least one time during their lives.

What are some consequences of steroid use?

- Effects associated with anabolic steroid abuse range from acne and breast development in men, increased irritability and aggression, to liver cancer, heart attacks, and high cholesterol.
- People who inject steroids run the risk of contracting or transmitting hepatitis or HIV.
- Withdrawal symptoms include mood swings, fatigue, restlessness, loss of appetite, insomnia, reduced sex drive, and depression.
- This depression can lead to suicide attempts and can persist for a year or more after the abuser stops taking the drugs.

GHB (gamma hydroxybutyric acid)

- Street Names: Liquid Ecstasy, Scoop, Easy Lay, Georgia Home Boy, Grievous Bodily Harm, Liquid X, and Goop.
- What are the different forms of GHB?
- An odorless, colorless liquid form
- White powder material.

How is GHB used?

- Usually ingested in a liquid mixture; most commonly mixed with alcohol

Who uses steroids?

- Steroid use among young adults and high school students is much more prevalent among males than females.
- Among 19-22 year olds surveyed in 2000, 18.9% reported having a friend who was a current user of steroids.
- 1.4% of young adults (ages 19-28) surveyed in 2000 reported using steroids at least one time during their lives.

Who uses GHB?

- GHB has become popular among teens and young adults at clubs."
- Body builders sometimes use GHB for its alleged anabolic effects.
- How does GHB get to the United States?
- Because the drug is easy to synthesize and manufacture, local operators usually handle distribution.

How much does GHB cost?

- GHB is usually sold by the capful, and sells for \$5 to \$25 per cap.

What are some consequences of GHB use?

- In lower doses, GHB causes drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, and visual disturbances.
- At higher dosages, unconsciousness, seizures, severe respiratory depression, and coma can occur.
- Overdoses usually require emergency room treatment, including intensive care for respiratory depression and coma.
- GHB has been used in the commission of sexual assaults because it renders the victim incapable of resisting, and may cause memory problems that could complicate case prosecution.

Ketamine

- Street terms for Ketamine: jet, super acid, Special "K", green, K, cat Valium

What does Ketamine look like?

- Ketamine comes in a clear liquid and a white or off-white powder form.

How is Ketamine used?

- Ketamine is a tranquilizer most commonly used on animals.
- The liquid form can be injected, consumed in drinks, or added to smokable materials.
- The powder form can be used for injection when dissolved.
- In certain areas, Ketamine is being injected intramuscularly.

OxyContin®

- What is OxyContin®?
- OxyContin® is the brand name of a time-release formula of the analgesic chemical oxycodone, OxyContin®, which is produced by the pharmaceutical company Purdue Pharma, is prescribed as a pain medication.
- Instances of abuse of this drug have increased in recent years.
- Street terms for OxyContin®: Hillbilly heroin, Oxy, Oxycotton
- What does OxyContin® look like?
- OxyContin® comes in tablet form.

What are the methods of usage?

- Chewing the tablets
- Snorting crushed tablets
- Dissolving tablets in water and injecting
- These methods cause a faster, highly dangerous release of medication.

Who abuses OxyContin®?

- An increase in illegal use has been especially apparent on the East Coast.
- 30 million Americans have used pain relievers illegally in their lifetime.
- 30,000 people died last year from prescription drug overdoses!

How much does OxyContin® cost?

- When legally sold, a 10-mg tablet of OxyContin® will cost \$1.25 and an 80-mg tablet will cost \$6.
- When illegally sold, a 10-mg tablet of OxyContin® can cost between \$5 and \$10. An 80-mg tablet can cost between \$65 and \$80.

What are some consequences of illicit OxyContin® use?

- Long-term usage can lead to physical dependence.
- A large dosage can cause severe respiratory depression that can lead to death.
- Withdrawal symptoms include restlessness, muscle and bone pain, insomnia, diarrhea, vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps, and involuntary leg movements.

LSD

- LSD, aka "acid," is odorless, colorless, and has a slightly bitter taste and is usually taken by mouth. Often LSD is added to absorbent paper, such as blotter paper, and divided into small, decorated squares, with each square representing one dose.

Physical Psychological short-term effects

- The effects of LSD are unpredictable. They depend on the amount taken; the user's personality, mood, and expectations; and the surroundings in which the drug is used.
- Usually, the user feels the first effects of the drug 30 to 90 minutes after taking it. The physical effects include dilated pupils, higher body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, sweating, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, dry mouth, and tremors.

Health Hazards of LSD

- LSD trips are long - typically they begin to clear after about 12 hours. Some users experience severe, terrifying thoughts and feelings, fear of losing control, fear of insanity and death, and despair while using LSD. In some cases, fatal accidents have occurred during states of LSD intoxication.

Flashbacks

- Many LSD users experience flashbacks, recurrence of certain aspects of a person's experience, without the user having taken the drug again
- A flashback occurs suddenly, often without warning, and may occur within a few days or more than a year after LSD use
- Flashbacks usually occur in people who use hallucinogens chronically or have an underlying personality problem; however, otherwise healthy people who use LSD occasionally may also have flashbacks.
- Bad trips and flashbacks are only part of the risks of LSD use
- LSD users may manifest relatively long-lasting psychoses, such as schizophrenia or severe depression

Physical Psychological short-term effects (continued)

- Sensations and feelings change much more dramatically than the physical signs. The user may feel several different emotions at once or swing rapidly from one emotion to another. If taken in a large enough dose, the drug produces delusions and visual hallucinations. The user's sense of time and self changes. Sensations may seem to "cross over," giving the user the feeling of hearing colors and seeing sounds. These changes can be frightening and can cause panic attacks.

MDMA (Ecstasy)

- Street terms for MDMA
- Ecstasy
- XTC,
- Go,
- X,
- Hug Drug

What does Ecstasy look like?

- Ecstasy is distributed in tablet form. Individual tablets are often imprinted with graphic designs or commercial logos, and typically contain 100 mg of MDMA.

Ecstasy Facts

- How is Ecstasy used?
- Ecstasy is usually ingested in tablet form, but can also be crushed and snorted, injected, or used in suppository form.
- Who uses Ecstasy?

How much does Ecstasy cost?

- It costs as little as 25 to 50 cents to manufacture an Ecstasy tablet in Europe.
- Street value of that same Ecstasy tablet can be as high as \$40, with a tablet typically selling for between \$20 and \$30.

What are some of the consequences of using Ecstasy?

- In addition to chemical stimulation, the drug reportedly suppresses the need to eat, drink, or sleep.
- When taken at clubs, where all-night dancing usually occurs, the drug often leads to severe dehydration and heat stroke in the user since it has the effect of "short-circuiting" the body's temperature signals to the brain.

Overdose

- An Ecstasy overdose is characterized by a rapid heartbeat, high blood pressure, faintness, muscle cramping, panic attacks, and, in more severe cases, loss of consciousness or seizures. One of the side effects of the drug is jaw muscle tension and teeth grinding. As a consequence, Ecstasy users will often suck on pacifiers to help relieve the tension.
- Ecstasy may cause hyperthermia, muscle breakdown, seizures, stroke, kidney and cardiovascular system failure, possible permanent damage to sections of brain critical to thought and memory, and death.

Death

- Ecstasy may cause hyperthermia, muscle breakdown, seizures, stroke, kidney and cardiovascular system failure, possible permanent damage to sections of brain critical to thought and memory, and death!

Methamphetamine

- Amphetamine, Dextroamphetamine, Methamphetamine, and their various salts are collectively referred to as amphetamines.
- Their chemical properties and actions are so similar that even experienced users have difficulty knowing which drug they have taken. Methamphetamine is the most commonly abused.
- Street terms for methamphetamine: Meth, poor man's cocaine, crystal meth, ice, glass, speed.

What Does Methamphetamine Look Like?

- Typically meth is a white powder that easily dissolves in water.
- Another form of meth, in clear chunky crystals, called crystal meth, or ice.
- Meth can also be in the form of small, brightly colored tablets. The pills are often called by their Thai name, yaba.

What are the methods of usage?

- Injecting
- Snorting
- Smoking
- Oral ingestion

Who uses methamphetamine and amphetamines?

- During 2000, 4% of the U.S. population reported trying methamphetamine at least once in their lifetime.
- Abuse is concentrated in the western, southwestern, and mid-western United States.

How do methamphetamine get to the United States?

- Clandestine laboratories in California and Mexico are the primary sources of supply for methamphetamine available in the United States.
- Domestic labs that produce methamphetamine are dependent on supplies of the precursor chemical pseudo ephedrine, which is sometimes diverted from legitimate sources. It is smuggled from Canada, and to a lesser extent from Mexico.

How much do methamphetamine and amphetamines cost?

- Prices for methamphetamine vary throughout different regions of the United States.
- At the distribution level, prices range from \$3,500 per pound in parts of California and Texas to \$21,000 per pound in southeastern and northeastern regions of the country. Retail prices range from \$400 to \$3,000 per ounce

What are some consequences of methamphetamine use?

- Effects of usage include addiction, psychotic behavior, and brain damage.
- Withdrawal symptoms include depression, anxiety, fatigue, paranoia, aggression, and intense cravings.
- Chronic use can cause violent behavior, anxiety, confusion, insomnia, auditory hallucinations, mood disturbances, delusions, and paranoia.
- Damage to the brain cause by meth usage is similar to Alzheimer's disease, stroke, and epilepsy!**

Heroin

- Street terms for heroin: smack, thunder, hell dust, big H, nose drops.
- What does heroin look like?
- Pure heroin is a white powder with a bitter taste.
- Most illicit heroin varies in color from white to dark brown.
- "Black tar" heroin is sticky like roofing tar or hard like coal, and its color may vary from dark brown to black.

How is heroin used?

- Injecting
- Smoking
- Snorting

Who uses heroin?

- In the United States there are 100,000 new heroin users each year.
- In 2000, approximately 1.2% of the population reported heroin use at least once in their lifetime.

How does heroin get to the United States?

- The U.S. heroin market is supplied entirely from foreign sources of opium.
- Production occurs in South America, Mexico, Southeast Asia, and Southwest Asia

How much does heroin cost?

- Nationwide, in 2000, South American heroin ranged from \$50,000 to \$200,000 per kilogram. Southeast and Southwest Asian heroin ranged in price from \$40,000 to \$190,000 per kilogram. Wholesale-level prices for Mexican heroin were the lowest of any type, ranging from \$13,200 to \$175,000 per kilogram.
- The wide range in kilogram prices reflects variables such as buyer/seller relationships, quantities purchased, purchase frequencies, purity, and transportation costs

What are some consequences of heroin use?

- One of the most significant effects of heroin use is addiction. Once tolerance happens, higher doses become necessary to achieve the desired effect, and physical dependence develops.
- Chronic use may cause collapsed veins, infection of heart lining and valves, abscesses, liver disease, pulmonary complications, and various types of pneumonia.
- May cause depression of central nervous system, cloudy mental functioning, and slowed breathing to the point of respiratory failure.
- Heroin overdose may cause slow and shallow breathing, convulsions, coma, and possibly death.

Marijuana What are the methods of usage?

- Marijuana is usually smoked as a cigarette (called a joint) or in a pipe or bong.

Short Term Effects

- When marijuana is smoked, its effects begin immediately after the drug enters the brain and last from 1 to 3 hours.
- If marijuana is consumed in food or drink, the short-term effects begin more slowly, usually in 1/2 to 1 hour, and last longer, for as long as 4 hours. Smoking marijuana deposits several times more THC into the blood than does eating or drinking the drug.

Effects

- Within a few minutes after inhaling marijuana smoke, an individual's heart begins beating more rapidly, the bronchial passages relax and become enlarged, and blood vessels in the eyes expand, making the eyes look red.
- The heart rate, normally 70 to 80 beats per minute, may increase by 20 to 50 beats per minute or, in some cases, even double. This effect can be greater if other drugs are taken with marijuana.
- A marijuana user may experience pleasant sensations, colors and sounds may seem more intense, and time appears to pass very slowly.
- Occasionally, marijuana use produces anxiety, fear, distrust, or panic.

Long Term Effects

- Someone who smokes marijuana regularly may have many of the same respiratory problems that tobacco smokers do, such as daily cough and phlegm production, more frequent acute chest illnesses, a heightened risk of lung infections, and a greater tendency toward obstructed airways.
- Marijuana's damage to short-term memory seems to occur because THC alters the way in which information is processed by the hippocampus, a brain area responsible for memory formation.

Cancer

- Cancer of the respiratory tract and lungs may also be promoted by marijuana smoke. Marijuana has the potential to promote cancer of the lungs and other parts of the respiratory tract because marijuana smoke contains 50 percent to 70 percent more carcinogenic hydrocarbons than does tobacco smoke.

Effects - Impaired Cognitive Abilities

- A study of 129 college students found that among heavy users of marijuana critical skills related to attention, memory, and learning were significantly impaired, even after they had not used the drug for at least 24 hours.

Alcohol on Campus

- College binge drinking a problem
- Health is compromised when 5 or more drinks are consumed per occasion. At this point the P450 complex in the liver, which neutralizes toxicity, cannot handle toxicity levels appropriately.
- One drink= ½ oz alcohol per shot, 5 oz wine, 12 oz beer

Academic Performance

- 40% of poor academic performance at college has been linked to drinking
- 7% of first year dropouts are related to alcohol
- Alcohol intake is inversely related to GPA
- 80% of campus vandalism involved alcohol
- 70% of violent behavior on campus involved alcohol
- 75% of men and 55% of women involved in acquaintance rape were under the influence of alcohol

Alcoholism

- AKA alcohol dependence, is a disease that includes the following four symptoms:
- **Craving**—A strong need, or urge, to drink.
- **Loss of control**—Not being able to stop drinking once drinking has begun.
- **Physical dependence**—Withdrawal symptoms, such as nausea, sweating, shakiness, and anxiety after stopping drinking.
- **Tolerance**—The need to drink greater amounts of alcohol to get "high."

Is Alcoholism a Disease?

- Yes, alcoholism is a disease. The craving that an alcoholic feels for alcohol can be as strong as the need for food or water. An alcoholic will continue to drink despite serious family, health, or legal problems.
- Like many other diseases, alcoholism is chronic, meaning that it lasts a person's lifetime; it usually follows a predictable course; and it has symptoms. The risk for developing alcoholism is influenced both by a person's genes and by his or her lifestyle.

Alcoholism May Be Inherited as Brain Overexcitability

- For the first time, researchers have linked a gene that regulates a specific chemical in the brain to a person's risk of alcoholism.
- Studies have identified a major brain chemical known as gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) that is involved in many nerve pathways affecting alcohol abuse and dependence.

GABA

- Many effects from alcohol involve GABA -- the difficulty walking, the lessened anxiety, the sleepiness, and even alcohol preference.
- GABA is also involved in alcohol withdrawal and in the craving for greater amounts of alcohol to soothe nervousness.
- Researchers found consistent evidence of alcohol dependence and one particular gene that regulates GABA activity -- called GABRG3.

Addiction

- More than seven percent of the population ages 18 years and older -- nearly 13.8 million Americans -- have problems with drinking, including 8.1 million people who suffer from alcoholism.
- 5 million Americans -- approximately 2% of the population 12 and older -- received treatment for alcoholism and alcohol-related problems each; treatment peaked among people 26-34.

10% drink 50%

- As many as 3 million Americans over the age of 60 are alcoholics or have serious drinking problems.
- Two-thirds of the population consumes alcohol, but 10% of drinkers drink half of all alcohol consumed.
- Alcohol contributes to 100,000 deaths annually, making it the third leading cause of preventable death in this country.

3rd leading cause of Death

- Alcohol contributes to 100,000 deaths annually, making it the third leading cause of preventable mortality, after tobacco and diet/activity patterns.

Legalize and Tax?

- In 1998, states collected \$4.0 billion in alcohol and \$7.4 billion in tobacco taxes for a total of \$11.4 billion.
- For every dollar of such tax revenues, states spent \$7.13 on substance abuse and addiction -- \$6.83 to shoulder the burden on public programs, \$0.26 for prevention and treatment, and \$0.04 to collect alcohol and tobacco taxes and run licensing boards."
- Source: *National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, Shoveling Up: The Impact of Substance Abuse on State Budgets* (New York, NY: CASA, Jan. 2001), p. 27.

D.U.I.

- 1 Million DUI arrest annually in the USA-
- This represents less than 1% of all DUI incidents!

Is it safe to drink during pregnancy?

- **No**, drinking during pregnancy is dangerous.
- Alcohol can have a number of harmful effects on the baby.
- The baby can be born mentally retarded or with learning and behavioral problems that last a lifetime.
- We don't know exactly how much alcohol is required to cause these problems.
- We do know, however, that these alcohol-related birth defects are 100-percent preventable, simply by not drinking alcohol during pregnancy.
- The safest course for women who are pregnant or trying to become pregnant is not to drink alcohol at all.

'Hoppy' Beers May Fight Disease

- Research is showing that beer could join the ranks of other guilt-inducing but wildly popular foods -- chocolate, coffee and red wine -- as a possible disease-fighter.
- Beer hops contain a unique micronutrient that inhibits cancer-causing enzymes.

Xanthohumol

- Xanthohumol has several unique effects. Along with inhibiting tumor growth and other enzymes that activate cancer cells, it also helps the body make unhealthy compounds more water-soluble, so they can be excreted.

Guinness: It's Good for You!

- Most beers made today are low on hops, and don't contain much xanthohumol.
- But beers known for being "hoppy" — usually porter, stout and ale types — have much higher levels of the compound.

Tobacco

- **Tobacco** is a tall, leafy annual plant, originally grown in South and Central America, but now cultivated throughout the world.
- There are many species of tobacco; *Nicotiana tabacum* (or common tobacco) is used to produce cigarettes.

Tobacco: US History

- 1804 mass produced hand rolled cigarettes
- WWI issuing of cut tobacco to soldiers
- WWII issuing of government packs of cigarettes
- Filters introduced in the 1950s
- 1964 1st Surgeon General announcement about tobacco

Nicotine

- **Nicotine**, a powerful central nervous system stimulant found naturally in the tobacco leaf, is classified as a drug.
- Nicotine is one of the main ingredients in tobacco. In higher doses, nicotine is extremely poisonous. It is commonly used as an insecticide.

How is it used?

- Tobacco leaves can be burned and inhaled (in the form of cigarettes, cigars, pipes, smoke, etc.) or absorbed through the mouth (in the form of spit tobacco, chew, or snuff).
- The membranes in the nose, mouth and lungs act as nicotine delivery systems - transmitting nicotine into the blood and to the brain.

Health Effects of Cigarette Smoking

- The adverse health effects from cigarette smoking account for 440,000 deaths, or nearly 1 of every 5 deaths, each year in the United States.
- More deaths are caused each year by tobacco use than by all deaths from human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), illegal drug use, alcohol use, motor vehicle injuries, suicides, and murders combined.

Smoking and Cancer

- The risk of dying from lung cancer is more than 22 times higher among men who smoke cigarettes, and about 12 times higher among women who smoke cigarettes compared with never smokers.
- Cigarette smoking increases the risk for many types of cancer, including cancers of the lip, oral cavity, and pharynx; esophagus; pancreas; larynx (voice box); lung; uterine cervix; urinary bladder; and kidney.
- Rates of cancers related to cigarette smoking vary widely among members of racial/ethnic groups but are generally highest in African-American men.

Cardiovascular Disease (Heart and Circulatory System)

- Cigarette smokers are 2–4 times more likely to develop coronary heart disease than nonsmokers.
- Cigarette smoking approximately doubles a person's risk for stroke.
- Cigarette smoking causes reduced circulation by narrowing the blood vessels (arteries). Smokers are more than 10 times as likely as nonsmokers to develop peripheral vascular disease.

Respiratory Disease and Other Effects

- Cigarette smoking is associated with a ten-fold increase in the risk of dying from chronic obstructive lung disease.
- About 90% of all deaths from chronic obstructive lung diseases are attributable to cigarette smoking.

SIDS and Osteoporosis

- Cigarette smoking has many adverse reproductive and early childhood effects, including an increased risk for infertility, preterm delivery, stillbirth, low birth weight, and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).
- Postmenopausal women who smoke have lower bone density than women who never smoked. Women who smoke have an increased risk for hip fracture than never smokers.

The Cost of the War on Drugs

- In 1969, \$65 million was spent by the Nixon administration on the drug war;
- 1982 the Reagan administration spent \$1.65 billion;
- 2000 the Clinton administration spent more than \$17.9 billion;
- 2002, the Bush administration spent more than \$18.822 billion.
- In 2010 state and local governments spent 40 billion dollars.
