

ANTH 250 SPECIAL TOPICS IN ANTHROPOLOGY: DRUGS AND CULTURE
CRJS 240 SPECIAL TOPICS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE: DRUGS AND CULTURE
SUSSEX COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
SPRING, 1996
A. Balzano, Instructor

THE PRELIMINARY ASSIGNMENT

ASSIGNMENT: In 2 or 3 typewritten, double-spaced pages, complete the Preliminary Assignment (10% of the final grade) is as follows:

- 1] Select one of the presentation[*] readings from the syllabus that you would like to be the focus of your presentation. (15% of assignment grade)
- 2] Select an alternative presentation[*] readings from the syllabus that you would like to be the focus of your presentation if you are not assigned your first selection. (15% of assignment grade)
- 3] Citing the reasons why you took this course and/or your expectations for this course and/or your career interests and/or your personal interests, present an argument as to why you should be assigned the readings you have selected. (50% of assignment grade)
- 4] (Quality of presentation, 20% of assignment grade)

DUE DATE: Thursday February 8

LATE PENALTY: The late penalty for the Preliminary Assignment is two grade levels per class day. The following Grade Levels apply: A, A-, B+, B, B-, C+, C, C-, D+, D, D-, F.

GRADING: Grades will be determined on the thoroughness used in completing the assignment as outline above. The majority of the grade will be determined by the quality of your response to number [3] part of the assignment.

NOTE: Each student will be assigned one of the "presentation readings" on February 15. You may or may not be assigned the readings you have selected. This assigned reading plus one other relevant scholarly reading found by the student will be compared

and contrasted to each other. Additionally, both readings will related to course materials. The results will be presented to the class in a brief 5-minute presentation and described in a 2-3 page narrative to be handed in to the instructor at the time of the presentation. The presentations will be delivered during Weeks 7 and 12; March 12 and 14, or April 23 and 25. You may reserve your 10-minute presentation slot with the instructor at any time. Students not reserving a slot by February 22 will be assigned one.

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THE CAPSTONE ASSIGNMENT

FORMAT: Assignments must be typewritten and double-spaced.

DUE DATE: Tuesday May 14, 1996

LATE PENALTY: The late penalty for the Preliminary Assignment is two grade levels per class day. The following Grade Levels apply: A, A-, B+, B, B-, C+, C, C-, D+, D, D-, F.

GRADING: Questions 1-7 are worth 10 points each; question 8 is worth 20 points. Quality of presentation is worth 10 points. Points will be awarded based on the thoroughness used in completing the assignment as outline below.

ASSIGNMENT: Answer all of the following questions:

1. Why did you take this course?
2. How did this course live up to your expectations?
3. How did this course fail to live up to your expectations?
4. How did this course reinforce what you already knew about drugs?
5. How did this course contradict what you believed about

drugs before you took the course?

6. Has this course affected the way you view the world, yourself, the future, or anything else? Please explain. (Yes-no answers not acceptable.)

7. How could this course be improved? What would you include in this course if you were to teach it?

8. Would you recommend this course to other students? Why? Why not? (Answer both!)

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EXAM I -- 110 points

PART I: Multiple Choice, 2 pts @. (Place answers at end of exam.)

1. Understanding a culture by its own standards is called:
a) cultural innovation
b) cultural diffusion
c) ethnocentrism
d) cultural relativity
2. Among Siberian peoples, both males and females are permitted to use fly-agaric mushrooms.
a) true
b) false
3. As used in this course, a drug is any substance that is defined as illegal by a society.
a) true, but only in our society
b) true everywhere
c) false everywhere
d) false, but only in our society
4. When two cultures in different parts of the world, and without any evidence of prior contact, come up with the same idea, we describe this phenomenon as:
a) cultural innovation
b) cultural diffusion
c) cultural relativity
d) ethnocentrism
5. Social movements are
a) responsible for social change.

- b] efforts to change society.
 - c] the cause for social deviance.
 - d] rarely successful.
6. Solvents commonly used in 19th Western societies to achieve altered states of consciousness include all of the following except:
- a] glue and gasoline
 - b] ether and benzine
 - c] chloroform and arsenic
 - d] ether and arsenic
7. Coca-leaf chewing
- a] was common in the U.S. before cocaine became popular.
 - b] was recommended by early 20th century physicians as a wonder drug.
 - c] is only practiced by indigenous peoples of the Andes.
 - d] often leads to addiction to stronger drugs like crack.
8. Philippe Bougois found that the crack-cocaine culture of Spanish Harlem:
- a] was devastated as most crack addicts died of AIDS.
 - b] rejected entrepreneurial aggression as a means of upward mobility.
 - c] began as a gang addicted to coca-chewing.
 - d] expressed many of the same ideals as that of mainstream American culture.
9. Hallucinogenic drugs known from 15th century Europe include all except which of the following:
- a] mandrake
 - b] belladonna
 - c] peyote
 - d] monk's hood
10. The study of systems of production and distribution of goods and services, without reference to profit motivation is called:
- a] ethnocentrism
 - b] formal economics
 - c] substantive economics
 - d] cultural economics
11. With which of the following is urine-drinking associated?
- a] peyote
 - b] marijuana
 - c] fly-agaric
 - d] coca-chewing

12. The belief that vitamins will make one healthy is an example of:

- a] shamanism c] animism
- b] anamatism d] entopticism

13. Marijuana was not experimented with in Western cultures until:

- a] blues singers of the 1920's tried it.
- b] the hippies discovered it.
- c] 19th century French intellectuals used it.
- d] the CIA imported it during the Cold War.

14. Fly-agaric fungi is sometimes referred to as:

- a] semen c] mandrake
- b] homa d] iconism

DRUGS AND CULTURE, Exam I, Part 2

NAME _____

1. The need to experience altered states of consciousness is as basic as the need for food and sex. (3 pts)

- a] false
- b] true

Why?

2. Why do people use drugs? Cite four reasons and examples of each. (5 pts @)

i]

Reason: _____

Example: _____

ii]

Reason: _____

Example: _____

iii]

Reason: _____

Example: _____

3. An altered state of consciousness that induces hallucinatory visions consists of three stages. What are they? (9 pts)

stage 1:

stage 2:

stage 3:

4. How do you induce entoptic visions without drugs? (4 pts)

5. What is a shaman? (4 pts)

6. Mircea Eliade and Weston LaBarre differ markedly in their views on the role of drugs in religious origins. What are these views? Provide an argument, citing evidence as needed, in support of either Eliade or LaBarre. (5 pts + 5 pts)

7. Briefly distinguish between the use of drugs as a social problem and the use of drugs as a scientific problem. In your discussion use a specific drug to

illustrate the difference. (6 pts + 3 pts)

8. Cite a "drug problem" in our society. How would Francis Huxley describe the emergence of this problem. (3 pts + 5 pts)

9. Religion is a cultural universal, yet drug use is not a part of every religion's practices. How does one explain why this is so? (6 pts)

10. "Drug abuse occurs when there are no rituals regulating drug use." Provide evidence (from case studies) that could possibly be used (a) to support and (b) to refute this statement. (4 pts + 4 pts)

(a)

(b)

11. "Those who feel the influx of spirits before they are initiated suffer not only from unfortunate accidents but often from madness." Explain the similarities between this statement and drug usage. (6 pts)

Part I: Multiple Choice Answers

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10_____

11_____

12_____

13_____

14_____

DRUGS AND CULTURE

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CRJS 240, ANTH 250

Spring 1996

Exam II [100 pts]

NAME _____

Place all answers on the exam.

1. The Jivaro (Harner) and the Sharanahua (Peru) are two peoples who use banisteriopsis. Cite one similarity or difference in their ritual use of banisteriopsis. Be specific. [6pts]

2. The emergence of the Native American Church has been compared to the emergence of the Ghost Dance among Native American groups. Why? [4pts]

3. Cite one way the consumption of peyote differs between the Huichol and members of the Native American Church. [3pts]

4. The Native American Church is not a church. Explain. [3pts]

5. Some social scientists argue that anomie was a significant factor in the development of the Native American Church. Explain. Be specific. [6pts]

6. There are six methods traditionally used to partake of tobacco. What are they? [9pts]

i.

ii.

iii.

iv.

v.

vi.

7. The Native American Church is syncretic. Explain.
[5pts]

8. Briefly explain the symbolic significance of the
Huichol deer-maize-peyote complex. [6pts]

9. Cite **two** ways in which the diffusion of peyote differs
from the diffusion of tobacco? [5pts]

10. Cite one way in which culture played a role in the
diffusion of each--
[4pts]

peyote:

tobacco:

11. Gender differences in alcohol-related behavior occur
in all cultures. Cite one such gender difference in our
society. [2pts]

11.a. What social norm for how men should behave is illustrated in this gender difference? [4pts]

11.b. What social norm for how women should behave is illustrated in this gender difference? [4pts]

12. Cite two examples for each of the following: [9pts]

a. public drinking:

i.

ii.

b. home drinking:

i.

ii.

c. ceremonial drinking:

i.

ii.

13. Cite one argument that supports the assertion that alcohol consumption increased during Prohibition. [3pts]

13.a. Cite one argument that supports the assertion that alcohol consumption decreased during Prohibition. [3pts]

MULTIPLE CHOICE: 24 points [2 pts @]

1. Banisteriopsis is widely referred to as
 - a. dope
 - b. peyote
 - c. yaje
 - d. café
2. The Sharanahua refer to banisteriopsis as
 - a. chicha
 - b. peyote
 - c. hooche
 - d. shori
3. Banisteriopsis is
 - a. a synthetic hallucinogenic drug invented in the 1960's.
 - b. the most widely diffused drug in Asia next to opium.
 - c. a hallucinogenic vine indigenous to South America.
 - d. a cactus ritually consumed by many Native Americans.
4. The active ingredient in fly-agaric mushrooms and frog secretions is
 - a. bufotenine
 - b. nicotine
 - c. banisteriopinone
 - d. heroine
5. The ritual use of peyote most likely originated among Native Americans in
 - a. the Great Plains.
 - b. Mexico.
 - c. Peru and Venezuela.
 - d. Canada and Alaska.
6. Diffusion of peyotism began
 - a. in the 1960's with the hippies.
 - b. during Prohibition.
 - c. in the mid-19th century.
 - d. shortly after the European conquest of the Americas.
7. In the United States, cigarette-smoking is more likely to be found among
 - a. upper class African-American men.
 - b. women over forty years old.
 - c. white women under thirty years old.

- d. lower class people under thirty years old.
8. One of the most significant issues in the debate over tobacco prohibition concerns
- a. passive smoke.
 - b. the growing popularity of tobacco-juice enemas.
 - c. the potential of contaminated aspirations from "dippers" and "snuffers."
 - d. how tobacco prohibition may lead to an increase in marijuana consumption.
9. Cigarette consumption became popular only after the development of
- a. rolling papers.
 - b. micronite filters.
 - c. flavored tobaccos.
 - d. flue-cured tobacco.
10. The "noble experiment" refers to
- a. experimentation with hallucinogens by scientists and humanists in the 1960's.
 - b. society's efforts to curb the use of tobacco.
 - c. Prohibition.
 - d. scientific efforts to employ all methods of tobacco use at the same time.
11. In the United States, one is most likely to find an atmosphere that facilitates sexual encounters in
- a. beer gardens.
 - b. home-territory bars.
 - c. "honor" bars.
 - d. marketplace bars.
12. Which of the following is NOT true about bar culture?
- a. Only unserious behavior is tolerated in bars.
 - b. It had its origins in the speakeasies of Prohibition.
 - c. It promotes and maintains the anonymity of its participants.
 - d. It rarely allows for cross-gender contacts.

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Exam III

Consider the attached editorial on *Herbal Dangers* in answering questions 1-2.

1. Speculate on what the (two) consequences will be should the FDA require warning labels on products containing ephedra. (8pts)

a.

b.

2. If the advertisements for Herbal Ecstasy are not entirely truthful, as the editorial says, what does that tell us about our culture, generally, and about the culture of Herbal Ecstasy, specifically? (8pts)

Consider the attached two-part article entitled *Leave Drug Buyers Alone, That Goes For Sellers, Too*, and the attached article *Coburn: Sting Drug Buyers, Too* in answering questions 3.

3. Given what you know about the U.S. War on Drugs as depicted in the video "Dealing with Drugs," give one substantial reason to support both the Leonard-Wiessmann position and the Coburn position. (10pts)

Support Leonard-Wiessmann:

Support Coburn:

4. Compare the United States' and the Netherlands' approaches to drugs on each of the following criteria: (16pts)

a. needle exchange:

U.S. Approach:

Netherlands Approach:

b. the identification of abusers:

U.S. Approach:

Netherlands Approach:

c: rehabilitation of addicts:

U.S. Approach:

Netherlands Approach:

d: attitude towards users:

U.S. Approach:

Netherlands Approach:

5. Why do the Rastafarians use marijuana (ganga)? (5pts)
6. Cite three beliefs that all Rastafarian groups have in common. (6pts)
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
7. Briefly state Knipe's theory on the integration of heroin use in American culture. (5pts)
8. The Lisu of Thailand, like some of their opium-producing neighbors, grow opium because
 - a. they want to capitalize on the world opium market.

- b. they are addicted and they need to support their habit.
 - c. opium is a cash crop that does not deplete the soil as readily as rice.
 - d. opium allows them to buy foods more nutritional than rice.
- (3pts)
9. One of the chief purposes of opium among the Lisu and the Hmong is as
- a. a general anesthetic.
 - b. an item used to create social disorder.
 - c. a recruitment tool in attracting Western tourists.
 - d. a general purpose money.
- (3pts)
10. Briefly outline the two (2) ways in which "street" distribution of marijuana takes place. (5pts)
11. Describe the "dope-pad" system of heroin distribution. (5pts)
12. Drug smugglers, generally speaking, are recruited from the ranks of
- a. street dealers who have shown the right amount of ruthlessness.
 - b. addicts who are in debt to pushers.
 - c. professions which require entrepreneurial skills.
 - d. those who have served time on previous drug convictions.
- (3pts)
13. The relationship between high-level smugglers and low-level street dealers is best characterized as which of the following statements.
- a. Their relationship is one of temporal impermanence because there are far more dealers than smugglers.
 - b. Dealers are recruited and cultivated by the smugglers as long-term employees who can successfully market the product.
 - c. Smugglers and dealers compete for a bigger piece of the "drug-money" pie; and at times smugglers seek to cut out the dealers and market directly to the users.
 - d. Dealers become smugglers when they are built up a large clientele.
- (3pts)

14. One of the first efforts to control marijuana in the U.S.
- a. was an eradication program using chemical defoliants.
 - b. sought to imprison all users.
 - c. restricted its use for medical purposes only.
 - d. imposed a tax and user-registration system.
- (3pts)
15. The 1914 Harrison Narcotics Act must be understood in the context of the First International Opium Congress of 1909. Explain. (8pts)
16. How did U.S. participation in the Spanish-American War of 1898 lead to the creation of the Harrison Act of 1914? (6pts)
17. The first law in the U.S. to regulate drugs was the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1909. This law
- a. made cocaine and opiate products illegal to sell and use unless it was for medical purposes.
 - b. acknowledged the use of opiates, cocaine and cannabis in consumer products.
 - c. required all abusers, but not users, to register with the police.
 - d. made it illegal to sell opiates, cocaine and cannabis, but allowed it to be used.
- (3pts)