



Course PSCI 4347
Professor Dr. Holmes
Term Fall 2008
Meetings Tues/Thurs 10-11:15
ECSS 2.312
TA Alexandra Friedman
GR 3.314

The War on Drugs
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General Course Information

Course Description This course examines the war on drugs in different perspectives: security, economic, and political. Alternative state responses to the drug trade will be covered. Substantively, we will deal with these questions within the context of individual democracies in Latin America, with comparisons to countries in different regions of the world. We will also have occasional speakers and movies to supplement the readings.

Learning Objectives Course content is designed to develop students' international awareness and analytical ability. Course assignments aim to develop students' abilities to analyze world affairs, to formulate arguments, and to read critically. Specifically, students should understand the debates about factors that encourage the drug industry, the consequences of drug trade, and the merits of different policy responses to the drug trade.

Course Policies

Grading (credit) Criteria Pluses and minuses are used in this course.

- 10/7 - First midterm exam (35%)
- 10/21 - Preliminary outline, bibliography & 3 library searches (5%)
- 11/20 - Second midterm exam (35%)
- 12/4 - Optional Extra Credit paper (2.5%)
- 12/8 – Research paper due beginning of class (25%)
- 12/11 - 8:00 am Make-up exam

Required Texts & Materials

The required books

- Francisco E. Thoumi. *Illegal Drugs, Economy, and Society in the Andes*, Johns Hopkins University Press/Woodrow Wilson Center Press, 2003.
- David Mares *Drug Wars and Coffee Houses: The International Political Economy of Drugs* CQ Press 2005
- Coletta Youngers and Eileen Rosin *Drugs and Democracy in Latin America* Lynne Rienner 2005

Make-up Exams NO MAKE UP EXAMS WILL BE GIVEN. Instead, with advance notice, students may take a comprehensive final exam to replace one exam. If you miss more than one exam, you will receive a zero for the additional missed exam. There are no exceptions. THE OPTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE EXAM CANNOT BE MADE UP IF MISSED. Plan on taking the optional comprehensive exam at your own risk. The make-up exam can only be taken by students who missed an exam.

Extra Credit Students may write a review essay of five pages on an approved book. This paper is due on 12/4. No late papers will be accepted. This is worth up to 2.5% of your final grade.

Attendance Class attendance is required. You are responsible for all announcements and information given in class. Attendance will be taken on certain days, which will be announced in class. Failure to attend these days will result in a 1% final point reduction per day missed.

Late Work No late extra credit papers will be accepted. Late preliminary outlines, search results, etc will not be accepted. Unexcused late research papers will be penalized one full grade a day.

Expectations of Students The exams are based on lecture material and required readings. Some of the lecture material will not be in the readings. (The professor will not provide copies of class notes). The students should have carefully read the material at least once before class.

Cell Phones Due to receiving numerous complaints from students, this policy is necessary. If you allow your cell phone or beeper to audibly ring or beep in class, you will be penalized. The first time is a warning, after that you lose points. The penalty starts at two percentage points and will double every time thereafter. If you answer the phone, no warning will be granted and you will be immediately assessed the penalty.

Classroom Citizenship I expect students to be attentive during class and to actively participate in group activities. You are expected to listen respectfully to me and to other students when speaking. Racism, sexism, homophobia, classism, ageism and other forms of bigotry are inappropriate to express in this class. We may discuss issues that require sensitivity and maturity. Disruptive students will be asked to leave and may be subject to disciplinary action.

Student Conduct and Discipline The University of Texas System and The University of Texas at Dallas have rules and regulations for the orderly and efficient conduct of their business. It is the responsibility of each student and each student organization to be knowledgeable about the rules and regulations which govern student conduct and activities.

The University of Texas at Dallas administers student discipline within the procedures of recognized and established due process. Procedures are defined and described in the Rules and Regulations, Board of Regents, The University of Texas System, Part 1, Chapter VI, Section 3, and in Title V, Rules on Student Services and Activities of the university's Handbook of Operating Procedures. Copies of these rules and regulations are available to students in the Office of the Dean of Students, where staff members are available to assist students in interpreting the rules and regulations (SU 1.602, 972/883-6391).

A student at the university neither loses the rights nor escapes the responsibilities of citizenship. He or she is expected to obey federal, state, and local laws as well as the Regents' Rules, university regulations, and administrative rules. Students are subject to discipline for violating the standards of conduct whether such conduct takes place on or off campus, or whether civil or criminal penalties are also imposed for such conduct.

Academic Integrity The faculty expects from its students a high level of responsibility and academic honesty. Because the value of an academic degree depends upon the absolute integrity of the work done by the student for that degree, it is imperative that a student demonstrate a high standard of individual honor in his or her scholastic work.

Scholastic dishonesty includes, but is not limited to, statements, acts or omissions related to applications for enrollment or the award of a degree, and/or the submission as one's own work or material that is not one's own. As a general rule, scholastic dishonesty involves one of the following acts: cheating, plagiarism, collusion and/or falsifying academic records. Students suspected of academic dishonesty are subject to disciplinary proceedings.

Plagiarism, especially from the web, from portions of

papers for other classes, and from any other source is unacceptable and will be dealt with under the university's policy on plagiarism (see general catalog for details). This course will use the resources of turnitin.com, which searches the web for possible plagiarism and is over 90% effective.

Email Use The University of Texas at Dallas recognizes the value and efficiency of communication between faculty/staff and students through electronic mail. At the same time, email raises some issues concerning security and the identity of each individual in an email exchange. The university encourages all official student email correspondence be sent only to a student's U.T. Dallas email address and that faculty and staff consider email from students official only if it originates from a UTD student account. This allows the university to maintain a high degree of confidence in the identity of all individual corresponding and the security of the transmitted information. UTD furnishes each student with a free email account that is to be used in all communication with university personnel. The Department of Information Resources at U.T. Dallas provides a method for students to have their U.T. Dallas mail forwarded to other accounts.

Withdrawal from Class The administration of this institution has set deadlines for withdrawal of any college-level courses. These dates and times are published in that semester's course catalog. Administration procedures must be followed. It is the student's responsibility to handle withdrawal requirements from any class. In other words, I cannot drop or withdraw any student. You must do the proper paperwork to ensure that you will not receive a final grade of "F" in a course if you choose not to attend the class once you are enrolled.

Student Grievance Procedures Procedures for student grievances are found in Title V, Rules on Student Services and Activities, of the university's Handbook of Operating Procedures.

In attempting to resolve any student grievance regarding grades, evaluations, or other fulfillments of academic responsibility, it is the obligation of the student first to make a serious effort to resolve the matter with the instructor, supervisor, administrator, or committee with whom the grievance originates (hereafter called "the respondent"). Individual faculty members retain primary responsibility for assigning grades and evaluations. If the matter cannot be resolved at that level, the grievance must be submitted in writing to the respondent with a copy of the respondent's School Dean. If the matter is not resolved by the written response provided by the respondent, the student may submit a written appeal to the School Dean. If the grievance is not resolved by the School Dean's decision, the student may make a written

appeal to the Dean of Graduate or Undergraduate Education, and the dean will appoint and convene an Academic Appeals Panel. The decision of the Academic Appeals Panel is final. The results of the academic appeals process will be distributed to all involved parties. Copies of these rules and regulations are available to students in the Office of the Dean of Students, where staff members are available to assist students in interpreting the rules and regulations.

Incomplete Grades As per university policy, incomplete grades will be granted only for work unavoidably missed at the semester's end and only if 70% of the course work has been completed. An incomplete grade must be resolved within eight (8) weeks from the first day of the subsequent long semester. If the required work to complete the course and to remove the incomplete grade is not submitted by the specified deadline, the incomplete grade is changed automatically to a grade of F.

Webct Webct is used in this class. This is how I will communicate with you. You are responsible for announcements made through webct. Please select a forwarding address in your mail preferences if you do not regularly check your utdallas email.

Disability Services The goal of Disability Services is to provide students with disabilities educational opportunities equal to those of their non-disabled peers. Disability Services is located in room 1.610 in the Student Union. Office hours are Monday and Thursday, 8:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.; Tuesday and Wednesday, 8:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.; and Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

The contact information for the Office of Disability Services is:
The University of Texas at Dallas, SU 22
PO Box 830688
Richardson, Texas 75083-0688
(972) 883-2098 (voice or TTY)

Essentially, the law requires that colleges and universities make those reasonable adjustments necessary to eliminate discrimination on the basis of disability. For example, it may be necessary to remove classroom prohibitions against tape recorders or animals (in the case of dog guides) for students who are blind. Occasionally an assignment requirement may be substituted (for example, a research paper versus an oral presentation for a student who is hearing impaired). Classes enrolled students with mobility impairments may have to be rescheduled in accessible facilities. The college or university may need to provide special services such as registration, note-taking, or mobility assistance. It is the student's responsibility to notify his or her professors of the need for such an accommodation.

Disability Services provides students with letters to present to faculty members to verify that the student has a disability and needs accommodations. Individuals requiring special accommodation should contact the professor after class or during office hours.

Resources to Help You Succeed The university offers assistance to students in many areas. Please do not feel stigmatized by using these resources. Good students become better students by using them. Learning Resource Center offers a variety of programs to help you, ranging from individual tutoring to review classes for the GRE, GMAT, etc. They are located in MC2.402 and can be reached at 883-6707.

Religious Holy Days The University of Texas at Dallas will excuse a student from class or other required activities for the travel to and observance of a religious holy day for a religion whose places of worship are exempt from property tax under Section 11.20, Tax Code, Texas Code Annotated.

The student is encouraged to notify the instructor or activity sponsor as soon as possible regarding the absence, preferably in advance of the assignment. The student, so excused, will be allowed to take the exam or complete the assignment within a reasonable time after the absence: a period equal to the length of the absence, up to a maximum of one week. A student who notifies the instructor and completes any missed exam or assignment may not be penalized for the absence. A student who fails to complete the exam or assignment within the prescribed period may receive a failing grade for that exam or assignment.

If a student or an instructor disagrees about the nature of the absence [i.e., for the purpose of observing a religious holy day] or if there is similar disagreement about whether the student has been given a reasonable time to complete any missed assignments or examinations, either the student or the instructor may request a ruling from the chief executive officer of the institution, or his or her designee. The chief executive officer or designee must take into account the legislative intent of TEC 51.911(b), and the student and instructor will abide by the decision of the chief executive officer or designee.

Off-Campus Instruction and Course Activities Off-campus, out-of-state, and foreign instruction and activities are subject to state law and University policies and procedures regarding travel and risk-related activities. Information regarding these rules and regulations may be found at http://www.utdallas.edu/BusinessAffairs/Travel_Risk_Activities.htm. Additional information is available from the office of the school dean.

Date	Topic	Readings
8.21.2008 Thursday	<u>Introduction</u>	<u>Syllabus</u>
8.26.2008 Tuesday		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mares Ch. 1 “The Drug Trade as a Global and National Phenomenon” 2. Mares, Ch. 2 “Analytic Perspectives for Explaining the Drug Trade” 3. Youngers & Rosin Ch. 1. The U.S. "war on drugs" : its impact in Latin America and the Caribbean
8.28.2008 Thursday		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thoumi, ch. 1 2. Thoumi, ch. 2
9.2.2008 Tuesday	<u>US Foreign Policy & Contemporary Drug Control Regimes</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mares, Ch. 7 “The Political Economy of International Drug Strategies: Going It Alone or Working Together” 2. Mares, Ch. 8. “The United States: From Crime Reduction to Drug War, 1968-1982” 3. Youngers & Rosin Ch 3. U.S. police assistance and drug control policies 4. International Drug Control Policy, CRS report. www.csdp.org/research/RL34543_20080623.pdf
9.4.2008 Thursday	<u>State, Drugs & Security</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Youngers & Rosin Ch.2. The U.S. military in the war on drugs 2. Geffray, Christian. 2001. “Introduction: Drug Trafficking and the State.” <i>International Social Science Journal</i>. 53, 169: 421-26. 3. Cornell, Svante E. 2007. Narcotics and armed conflict: Interaction and implications. <i>Studies in Conflict & Terrorism</i> 30, (3) (Mar): 207-227
9.9.2008 Tuesday	<u>State, Drugs & Security</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Potential Threat: The New OAS Concept of Hemispheric Security” WOLA http://www.wola.org/publications/security_lowres.pdf 2. Kan, Paul R. 2006. Webs of smoke: Drugs and small wars. <i>Small Wars and Insurgencies</i> 17, (2) (June): 148-162 3. Thoumi, Ch. 9 “Illegal Drugs, Violence, and Social Differences” 4. Dolan, Chris J. “United States' Narco-Terrorism Policy: A Contingency Approach to the Convergence of the Wars on Drugs and against Terrorism” <i>The Review of Policy Research</i>, vol. 22, no. 4, pp. 451-471, July 2005 <p>Rec: http://www.oas.org/documents/eng/DeclaracionSecurity_102803.asp</p>
9.11.2008 Thursday	<u>The Illegal Drug Industry's History and Structure</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thoumi, Ch. 3 “The Sociological Dimensions of Illegal Drug Production” 2. Mares, Ch. 4. “The Production of Psychoactive Substances 3. Mares, Ch. 5 “Distribution: Linking Producers and Consumers” 4. Charles, Molly and Gabriel Britto. 2001. “The Socio-cultural Context of Drug Use and Implications for Drug Policy.” <i>International Social Science Journal</i>. 53, 169: 467-74.
9.16.2008 Tuesday	<u>Social & Environmental Context of the Issue</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thoumi, Ch. 6. “Economic, Environmental, Social, and Political Effects of the Illegal Drug Industry. 2. Thoumi, Ch. 10 “Nature of the Drug Policy Problem” 3. Sherret, Laurel “Futility in Action: Coca Fumigation in Colombia” <i>Journal of Drug Issues</i>, vol. 35, no. 1, pp. 151, winter 2005

9.18.2008 Thursday	<u>Estimating the Drug Industry</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thoumi, Ch. 5. "The Size of the Illegal Drug Industry" 2. Fazey, Cindy. 2002. "Estimating the World Illicit Drug Situation: Reality and the Seven Deadly Political Sins." <i>Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy</i>. 9, 1: 95-103. 3. Mares, Ch. 3 "Conceptualizing Consumption: Drug Use and Drug Users" 4. Maccoun, Robert J. 2001. "American Distortion of Dutch Drug Statistics." <i>Society</i>. 38, 3: 23-26.
9.23.2008 Tuesday	<u>Politics of the Issue and Narco-Terrorism</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weinstein, Jeremy M. 2003. "A New Threat of Terror in the Western Hemisphere." <i>SAIS Review</i>. 23, 1: 1-17. 2. Labrousse, Alain. "The FARC and the Taliban's Connection to Drugs." <i>Journal of Drug Issues</i> 35, no. 1 (2005): 169-184. 3. Mylonaki, Emmanouela "The Manipulation of Organised Crime by Terrorists: Legal and Factual Perspectives" <i>International Criminal Law Review</i>, 2002, 2, 3, 213-235. 4. Thoumi, Francisco E "Can the United Nations Support "Objective" and Unhampered Illicit Drug Policy Research? A Testimony of a UN Funded Researcher" <i>Crime, Law and Social Change</i>, 2002, 38, 2, Sept, 161-183. <p>Rec: Miller, A.; Damask, N. "The Dual Myths of Narco-Terrorism How Myths Drive Policy" <i>Terrorism and Political Violence</i>, Vol. 8, Issue 1, p. 114-131, SPR 1996</p>
9.25.2008 Thursday	<u>The Money</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Levi, Michael. 2002. "Money Laundering and Its Regulation." <i>Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</i>. 582, 1: 181-94. 2. Mares, Ch. 6 "Money Laundering: Money Makes the World Go Round" 3. Wechsler, William F. 2001. "Follow the Money" <i>Foreign Affairs</i>, v. 80, iss. 4, pp. 40-57 4. McCulloch, Jude and Pickering, Sharon "Suppressing the Financing of Terrorism: Proliferating State Crime, Eroding Censure and Extending Neo-Colonialism" <i>British Journal of Criminology</i>, vol. 45, no. 4, pp. 470-486, July 2005
9.30.2008 Tuesday	<u>Colombia</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thoumi, Ch. 7 "The Illegal Drug Industry's Effects in Colombia" 2. Thoumi, Ch. 4 "The Development and Structure of the Illegal Drug Industry in the Andes" pp. 80-108 only! 3. LeoGrande, William M. and Kenneth E. Sharpe. 2000. "Two Wars or One?: Drugs, Guerrillas and Colombia's New <i>Violencia</i>." <i>World Policy Journal</i>. 17, 3: 1-11. 4. Holmes, Jennifer S.; Guterrez de Pineros, Sheila Amin; Curtin, Kevin M. "Drugs, Violence, and Development in Colombia: A Department-Level Analysis" <i>Latin American Politics and Society</i>, vol. 48, no. 3, pp. 157-184, fall 2006
10.2.2008 Thursday	<u>Colombia</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Youngers & Rosin Ch.4. Colombia : a vicious circle of drugs and war 2. Guaqueta, Alexandra. 2005 "Change and Continuity in U.S.-Colombian Relations and the War against Drugs" <i>Journal of Drug Issues</i>, 35, 1, winter, 27-56. 3. Roskin, Michael G. 2001. "Crime and Politics in Colombia: Considerations for U. S. Involvement." <i>Parameters: U. S. Army War College Quarterly</i>. 31, 4: 126-34. 4. Peceny, Mark; Durnan, Michael "The FARC's Best Friend: U.S. Antidrug Policies and the Deepening of Colombia's Civil War in the 1990s" <i>Latin American Politics and Society</i>, vol. 48, no. 2, pp. 95-116, summer 2006
10.7.2008 Tuesday	Exam 1	Exam 1

10.9.2008 Thursday	<u>Mexico</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Youngers & Rosin Ch.8. Mexico : the militarization trap 2. Dermota, Ken. 1999-2000. "Snow Business: Drugs and the Spirit of Capitalism." <i>World Policy Journal</i>. 16, 4: 15-24 3. Chabat, J. 2002. "Mexico's War on Drugs: No Margin for Maneuver." <i>Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</i>. 582, 1: 134-48. 4. Willoughby, Randy "Crouching Fox, Hidden Eagle: Drug Trafficking and Transnational Security-A Perspective from the Tijuana-San Diego Border" <i>Crime, Law and Social Change</i>, 2003, 40, 1, July, 113-142.
10.14.2008 Tuesday	<u>Mexico</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Davis, Diane E. "Undermining of Rule of Law: Democratization and the Dark Side of Police Reform in Mexico" <i>Latin American Politics and Society</i>, vol. 48, no. 1, pp. 55-86, spring 2006 2. Mares, David R. 2003. "US Drug Policy and Mexican Civil-military relations: A Change for the Mutually Desirable Democratization Process." <i>Crime, Law and Social Change</i>. 41, 1: 61-75. 3. Mexico's Drug Cartels CRS report available at ftp.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL34215.pdf 4. Knowles, Gordon James. 2008 "Organized Crime and Narco-Terrorism in Northern Mexico" <i>Military Review</i> http://usacac.army.mil/CAC/milreview/English/JanFeb08/KnowlesEngJanFeb08.pdf
10.16.2008 Thursday	<u>Peru</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thoumi, Ch. 8 "The Illegal Drug Industry's Effects in Bolivia and Peru" 2. Thoumi, Ch. 4 "The Development and Structure of the Illegal Drug Industry in the Andes" pp.126-138 only 3. Youngers & Rosin Ch.6. Peru : drug control policy, human rights, and democracy 4. Franco, George H. 2004 "Battling Narcoterrorism: The Peruvian Experience in the Ucayali <i>Orbis: A Journal of World Affairs</i>, 48, 3,: 505-516.
10.21.2008 Tuesday	Bolivia Preliminary outline, bibliography & library electronic database searches due!	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Youngers & Rosin Ch.5. Bolivia : clear consequences 2. Albro, Robert "The Indigenous in the Plural in Bolivian Oppositional Politics" <i>Bulletin of Latin American Research</i>, vol. 24, no. 4, pp. 433-452, Oct 2005 3. Thoumi, Ch. 4 "The Development and Structure of the Illegal Drug Industry in the Andes" pp. 109-126 only! 4. Kurtz-Phelan, Daniel "Coca is Everything Here" Hard Truths about Bolivia's Drug War" <i>World Policy Journal</i>, vol. 22, no. 3, pp. 103-112, fall 2005
10.23.2008 Thursday	<u>The Caribbean</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Erikson, Daniel P.; Minson, Adam "The Caribbean: Democracy Adrift?" <i>Journal of Democracy</i>, vol. 16, no. 4, pp. 159-171, Oct 2005 2. Youngers and Rosin Ch. 9 The Caribbean : the "third border" and the war on drugs 3. Jones, Marlyn J "Policy Paradox: Implications of U.S. Drug Control Policy for Jamaica" <i>The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</i>, 2002, 582, July, 117-133.

10.28.2008 Tuesday	<u>SE Asia and Drugs:</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chalk, Peter. "Southeast Asia and the Golden Triangle's Heroin Trade: Threat and Response" <i>Studies in Conflict and Terrorism</i>, Vol. 23, Issue 2, p. 89, April-June 2000 2. Rupp, Richard "High Hopes and Limited Prospects: Washington's Security and Nation-Building Aims in Afghanistan" <i>Cambridge Review of International Affairs</i>, vol. 19, no. 2, pp. 285, June 2006 3. Goodson, Larry "Bullets, Ballots, and Poppies in Afghanistan" <i>Journal of Democracy</i>, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 24, Jan 2005
10.30.2008 Thursday	<u>Afghanistan</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. William A. Byrd. The World Bank March 2008. "Responding to Afghanistan's Opium Economy Challenge: Lessons and Policy Implications from a Development Perspective" Available at http://go.worldbank.org/7EYSZXT5L0 2. Lieutenant Colonel John A. Glaze. 2007. "Opium and Afghanistan: Reassessing U.S. Counternarcotics Strategy." http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=804 3. Vanda Felbab-Brown. 2007. "Opium Licensing in Afghanistan: Its Desirability and Feasibility" Brookings Institution Available online at http://www3.brookings.edu/fp/research/felbab-brown200708.pdf
11.4.2008 Tuesday	<u>Harm Reduction:</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kleiman, Mark. 2001 "Toward Practical Drug Control Policies" <i>Social Research</i>. 68(3): 884-891. 2. Mares Ch 9 The Netherlands 3. Mares Ch 10 Sweden 4. Schecter, M. T. 2002. "Science, Ideology, and Needle Exchange Programs." <i>Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</i>. 582, 1: 94-101. Rec. <p>Nadelmann, Ethan. 2007. Drugs. <i>Foreign Policy</i>(162) (Sept-Oct): 24-30.</p>
11.6.2008 Thursday	<u>Decriminalization</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thornton, Mark. 2007. Prohibition versus legalization: Do economists reach a conclusion on drug policy? <i>The Independent Review</i> 11, (3) (winter): 417-433, 2. Husak, Douglas. 2003. "Drug Legalization." <i>Criminal Justice Ethics</i>. 22, 1: 21-29. 3. Sher, George. 2003. "On the Decriminalization of Drugs." <i>Criminal Justice Ethics</i>. 22, 1: 30-33. 4. Miron, Jeffrey A. 2001. "The Economics of Drug Prohibition and Drug Legalization." <i>Social Research</i> 68(3): 835-854. Rec. <p>Hitchens, Christopher. 2007. The problem: Legalize it. <i>Foreign Policy</i>(160): 41-42</p> <p>Reinarman, Craig, Peter D. A. Cohen and Hendrien L. Kaal. "The Limited Relevance of Drug Policy: Cannabis in Amsterdam and in San Francisco." <i>American Journal of Public Health</i>. 94, 5: 836-42.</p>

11.11.2008 Tuesday	<u>Alternative Development</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vargas, Ricardo. 2005. "Strategies for Controlling the Drug Supply: Policy Recommendations to Deal with Illicit Crops and Alternative Development Programs" <i>Journal of Drug Issues</i>, vol. 35, issue 1, p 131. 2. Thoumi, Ch. 11 "Policy Case Studies of Alternative Development in Bolivia and International Cooperation in Colombia" 3. Lupu, Noam. 2004. "Towards a New Articulation of Alternative Development: Lessons from Coca Supply Reduction in Bolivia" <i>Development Policy Review</i>, July 2004, v. 22, issue. 4, pp. 405-21
11.13.2008 Thursday	<u>US Domestic Drug Policy: Medical Marijuana</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pacula, Rosalie Liccardo; Chriqui, Jamie F; Reichmann, Deborah A; Terry-McElrath, Yvonne M, 2002 "State Medical Marijuana Laws: Understanding the Laws and Their Limitations" <i>Journal of public health policy</i> Volume: 23 Issue: 4 Page: 413 -439 2. George Steven Swan. 2006 "The Law and Economics of State-Sanctioned Medical Marijuana: Gonzales v. Raich" <i>Florida Coastal Law Review</i> 3. M. Wesley Clark, JD, LL.M.2005. "Can State Medical Marijuana Statutes Survive the Sovereign's Federal Drug Laws? A Toke Too Far <i>The University of Baltimore Law Review</i> 4. Pickerill, J. Mitchell; Chen, Paul. 2008. "Medical Marijuana Policy and the Virtues of Federalism" <i>Publius</i>, vol. 38, no. 1, pp. 22-55, Winter 2008 <p>Rec. Kennedy, Joseph, E. 2003. "Drug Wars in Black and White." <i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i>. 66, 3: 153-81.</p>
11.18.2008 Tuesday	<u>Thinking about Solutions</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thoumi, Ch 12 "A Short Survey of Anti-Drug Policies in the Andes and Policy Conclusions" 2. Youngers & Rosin Ch.10. The collateral damage of the U.S. war on drugs : conclusions and recommendations 3. Sharpe, Kenneth "Realpolitik or Imperial Hubris: The Latin American Drug War and U.S. Foreign Policy in Iraq" <i>Orbis: A Journal of World Affairs</i>, vol. 50, no. 3, pp. 481-499, summer 2006 4. Benoit, Ellen "Not Just a Matter of Criminal Justice: States, Institutions, and North American Drug Policy" <i>Sociological Forum</i>, 2003, 18, 2, June, 269-294.
11.20.2008 Thursday	<u>Exam 2</u>	
11.25.2008 Tuesday	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Attendance Taken</u>
11.27.2008	<u>Thanksgiving</u>	<u>No class</u>
12.2.2008 Tuesday	<u>Traffic</u>	Attendance taken
12.4.2008	<u>Traffic</u>	Attendance taken Extra Credit Paper Due
12.8.2008	<u>Speaker</u> Attendance taken	<u>Speaker</u> Research Paper due 10 am. Also must submit to turnitin.com
12.11.2008 Thursday	<u>Comprehensive exam</u>	8:00a.m. Please note time. Only students who have missed an exam are eligible for the make-up exam.

Paper Topic

The paper topic should be relevant to the class. The paper should be seven to nine pages, excluding the bibliography. Good papers ask a question, as opposed to just providing background information. **Please note the papers that do not reflect adequate peer reviewed research will receive no more than a C, regardless of the quality of the prose.**

You must turn in a copy of your paper to me. In addition, you must submit the same paper electronically to: <http://turnitin.com/> BOTH COPIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE DEADLINE.

Register and then log on to the class. The course number is 2354975 and the password is coca. Your paper will receive a zero if it is not submitted by the deadline to turnitin.com.

Dr. Holmes' Expectations for Papers

Format:

1. Use footnotes. (See *The Chicago Manual of Style* for details). A summary can be found at <http://www.libs.uga.edu/ref/chicago.html> Use the documentary note style -not the author note system!!! This is not the MLA form of citation. MLA citation is an author-date system. If using Microsoft word, under the insert menu, choose reference and then footnote to automatically number the reference and place it at the bottom of the page. The style is as follows:

Examples of footnotes:

¹ David Stafford, *Britain and European Resistance* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980), 90.

² James F. Powers, "Frontier Municipal Baths and Social Interaction in Thirteenth-Century Spain," *American Historical Review* 84 (June 1979): 655.

Bibliography:

Stafford, David. *Britain and European Resistance*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980.

Powers, James F. "Frontier Municipal Baths and Social Interaction in Thirteenth-Century Spain." *American Historical Review* 84 (June 1979): 649-67.

According to *The Chicago Manual of Style*, "the full reference of a note, as in a bibliographic entry, must include enough information to enable the interested reader to find it in a library, though the form of the note need not correspond precisely to that of the library catalog."¹

2. Use a 12 point font.
3. The text should be typed, double spaced, and have one inch margins.
4. Do not add extra spaces between paragraphs.
5. Number the pages.
6. Include a title page with your name, course title, and date.
7. Include a bibliography.

Style:

1. Include an introduction and conclusion with appropriate outlines and summation of the main points of your paper.
2. Use topic sentences in your paragraphs. (Please – no two sentence paragraphs or two page paragraphs!)
3. Do not use a casual tone. (For example, do not use contractions such as “can’t,” “wouldn’t”, etc.)
4. Avoid speaking in the first person. (For example, “In this paper I will ...”)

¹ *Chicago Manual of Style*, 13th ed. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982), 487.

5. Spell check!

Sources:

1. Use multiple sources. Do not quote lecture notes.
2. You should have a combination of academic, peer reviewed books and journals as sources.
3. As a supplement **only**, you may use internet or conventional news sources (for example *The Economist* or the *New York Times*). They should not constitute the core of your research.
4. Cite often. An overabundance of citations is always preferable to too few. Cite as if you want the reader to be able to easily refer to your sources when you refer to facts, quotations, and interpretations.
5. If someone else says it, you must give credit to him or her. If you repeat the author verbatim, you must quote and cite the author. If you paraphrase his or her words, you must cite the author. Failure to do this is plagiarism.

General Warning:

Scholastic dishonesty will be severely punished. The student will be subject to university disciplinary proceedings. The *UTD Undergraduate Catalog* defines scholastic dishonesty as the following: "Scholastic dishonesty includes, but is not limited to, statements, acts or omissions related to applications for enrollment or the award of a degree, and/or the submission as one's own work of material that is not one's own. As a general rule, scholastic dishonesty involves one of the following acts: cheating, plagiarism, collusion and/or falsifying academic records."

Adapted from Duke University guidelines for writers
AVOIDING PLAGIARISM
GATHERING RESEARCH MATERIAL



Take time to make careful choices among -- and learn to use -- the research tools available to you. You will probably find that your favorite Web search engine is not adequate, by itself, for college-level research. Consult with your professor or a [librarian](#). You may need to use specialized research tools, some of which may require learning new searching techniques.

Expect to make trips to the library. While you can access many of the library's resources from your home computer, you may find that you need to make several trips to the library to use materials or research tools that are not accessible remotely. Of course you will be seeking the *best* information, not settling for sources simply because they happen to be available online.

Allow time for gathering materials that are not available at UTD. The [Interlibrary Loan](#) office can borrow articles and books from other libraries, but this process takes additional time.

Allow time for reading, rereading, absorbing information, taking notes, synthesizing, and revising your research strategy or conducting additional research as new questions arise.

TAKING NOTES

Sloppy note-taking increases the risk that you will unintentionally plagiarize. Unless you have taken notes carefully, it may be hard to tell whether you copied certain passages exactly, paraphrased them, or wrote them yourself. This is especially problematic when using electronic source materials, since they can so easily be copied and pasted into your own documents.

Identify words that you copy directly from a source by placing *quotation marks* around them, typing them in a *different color*, or *highlighting* them. (Do this immediately, as you are making your notes. Don't expect to remember,

days or weeks later, what phrases you copied directly.) Make sure to indicate the exact beginning and end of the quoted passage. Copy the wording, punctuation and spelling exactly as it appears in the original.

Jot down the page number and author or title of the source each time you make a note, *even if you are not quoting directly but are only paraphrasing*.

Keep a working bibliography of your sources so that you can go back to them easily when it's time to double-check the accuracy of your notes. If you do this faithfully during the note-taking phase, you will have no trouble completing the "works cited" section of your paper later on.

Keep a research log. As you search databases and consult reference books, keep track of what *search terms* and *databases* you used and the *call numbers* and *url's* of information sources. This will help if you need to refine your research strategy, locate a source a second time, or show your professor what works you consulted in the process of completing the project.

DOCUMENTING SOURCES

You must cite direct quotes.

You must cite paraphrases. Paraphrasing is rewriting a passage in your own words. **If you paraphrase a passage, you must still cite the original source of the idea.** For detailed examples and a discussion, see *Appropriate Uses of Sources*.

You must cite ideas given to you in a conversation, in correspondence, or over email.

You must cite sayings or quotations that are not familiar, or facts that are not "common knowledge." However, it is not necessary to cite a source if you are repeating a *well known quote* such as Kennedy's "Ask not what your country can do for you . . .," or a *familiar proverb* such as "You can't judge a book by its cover." *Common knowledge* is something that is widely known. For example, it is common knowledge that Bill Clinton served two terms as president. It would not be necessary to cite a source for this fact.

These types of sources should be documented.

There is a common misconception that only printed sources of information, like books and magazine articles, need to be formally cited. In fact, audiovisual and

Printed sources: books, parts of books, magazine or journal articles, newspaper articles, letters, diaries, public or private documents.

Electronic sources: web pages, articles from e-journals, newsgroup postings, graphics, email messages, software, databases.

Images: works of art, illustrations, cartoons, tables, charts, graphs.

electronic sources -- even email messages -- must be documented as well, if you use ideas or words from them in your writing. Here are some examples of the kinds of sources that should be cited:

Recorded or spoken material: course lectures, films, videos, TV or radio broadcasts, interviews, public speeches, conversations.