

DRUG LAW REFORM BIBLIOGRAPHY

Introduction

Given recent debate regarding the impact of the 2012 Drug Law Reform Bill (DLRB) on the legal system, this bibliography provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of drug law reform in the United Kingdom. The DLRB, which was introduced in November 2012, aims to address the issues of drug supply, demand, and the impact of drug use on the criminal justice system. This bibliography covers the following areas:

Authors	Year	Reference	Key point(s)
		http://espace.library.curtin.edu.au/R/?func=direct&object_id=19220&local_base=GEN01-ERA02	of the alternative forms of regulation and gives a recommended model for the Victorian situation, which was a variant of the <i>prohibition with civil penalties</i> approach. It provides a comprehensive review of the national and international literature on drug law reform issues to the time of writing (2000).

Authors	Year	Reference	Key point(s)
		act_id=1130045	possible impacts on the prevalence of heroin use in a regime of controlled availability were put in place.
McDonald, D., Moore, R., Norberry, J., Wardlaw, G., & Ballenden, N.	1994	<i>Monograph Series No. 26. Legislative options for cannabis in Australia.</i> Canberra, ACT: Australian Institute of Criminology. http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/health-pubs-drug-cannabis-cannabis.htm	While dated *(published in 1994) this monograph is extremely useful in laying out the types of drug law regimes and clarifying the associated language. The terminology suggested in this report is still widely in use in Australia as a framework for considering options.
McDonald, D.	2011	<i>A background paper for an Australia21 Roundtable, Sydney, 31 Jan nea20</i>	A52nh t-23vr84(e)28rue t-23(f)30()1(e)28vse367(n)1cr84(e362()1(a)17 o adeis75()1(t-12(f52()25cx)7((a402(ng)81(i)-2(ng)84()1(An)9uns)31

2. International research on decriminalisation and legalisation

Authors	Year	Reference	Key point(s)
Bewley-Taylor, D.	2012	<i>Towards revision of the UN drug control conventions: The logic and dilemmas of like-minded groups.</i> Transnational Institute/IDPC Series on Legislative Reform of Drug Policies Nr. 19 http://www.tni.org/sites/www.tni.org/files/download/dlr19.pdf	Recent discontent about the strictly prohibitionist reading of the UN drug conventions has been driven by a belief that non-punitive and pragmatic health oriented policy approaches better address the complexities surrounding illicit drug use than the zero-tolerance approach privileged by the present international treaties.
Bewley-Taylor, D., & Jelsma, M.	2012	<i>The UN drug control conventions: The limits of latitude.</i> Transnational Institute/IDPC Series on Legislative Reform of Drug Policies Nr. 18 http://www.tni.org/sites/www.tni.org/files/download/dlr18.pdf	This briefing paper outlines the international legal drug control obligations, the room for manoeuvre the regime leaves open to national policy makers and the clear limits of latitude that cannot be crossed without violating the treaties.
Bewley-Taylor, D. & Trace, M.	2006	<i>The International Narcotics Control Board: watchdog or guardian of the UN drug control conventions?</i> , The Beckley Foundation Drug Policy Programme, report 7, The Beckley Foundation, Oxford. http://www.beckleyfoundation.org/pdf/Report_07.pdf	'While the Board's role in overseeing and quantifying the legal market in controlled drugs for medical and scientific uses is widely admired, there is growing discontent with the unbalanced nature of its contribution to the much more complex and sensitive debates surrounding the issue of illegal drug markets and how best to respond to them.'
Boyum, D., & Reuter, P.	2005	<i>An Analytic Assessment of U.S. Drug Policy.</i> Washington DC: AEI Press. http://www.amazon.com/Analytic-Assessment-Policy-Evaluative-Studies/dp/0844741914	'The book will...show that American drug policy, rather than focusing on reducing demand among chronic abusers, has emphasized efforts to limit the supply of drugs through vigorous law enforcement. Yet despite the incarceration of hundreds of thousands of drug dealers and steadfast attempts to stop overseas cultivation and trafficking, drugs have become substantially cheaper, casting doubt on the effectiveness of this strategy.'

Boyum, D.A., Caulkins, J.P. & 6nn Tf 1P17.52 0.48 109.44 5.1shTf 0.011 Tc -0.005 Tw 10.08 0 0 10.04c6mongTf 0.011 Tc -0118 Tw 10.08 0 0 10.08 219.
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Authors	Year	Reference	Key point(s)
Kleiman, M.A.R.		pp. 368-410. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.	the less promising in terms of feasibility and usefulness.
Caulkins, J., Hawken, A., Kilmer, B., & Kleiman, M.	2012	Marijuana Legalisation: What everybody needs to know. Oxford University Press http://www.oup.com/us/catalog/general/subject/Politics/AmericanPolitics/PublicPolicy/?view=usa&ci=9780199913732	This book provides a comprehensive overview of cannabis legalisation issues, including summary of the latest research in relation to cannabis use, cannabis production, risks, harms and benefits associated with cannabis use and full analysis of legalisation options. The concluding chapter is a short piece from each author about what they as individuals think about cannabis legalisation.
Costa, A.M.	2008	<i>Making drug control 'fit for purpose': building on the UNGASS decade. Report by the</i>	

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People Against Drug Dependence & Ignorance (PADDI), Nigeria, Europe Against Drugs (EURAD), World Federation Against Drugs (WFAD), Peoples Recovery, Empowerment and Development Assistance (PREDA) & Drug Free Scotland EMCDDA	2005	<i>Illicit drug use in the EU: Legislative approaches</i> (EMCDDA Thematic Papers). Lisbon: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/attachæ04-22(t3-15(a)2(c)17n 0.00.48 93tL1(S)-6(c)-310 0.48 0.48 re f(Tc 07004 Tw 1	

Authors	Year	Reference	Key point(s)
Godfrey, C.	2006	Evidenced based illicit drug policy: the potential contribution of economic evaluation techniques. <i>De Economist</i> 154(4), 563-580. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10645-006-9030-1	Arguments about drug policy are often emotive. This paper argues that economic evaluation techniques provide a valuable framework to explore the different impacts of drug policy choices.
Haden, M.	2002	Illicit IV drugs: A public health approach.	

Authors	Year	Reference	Key point(s)
Kilmer, B.	2002	Do cannabis possession laws influence cannabis use? <i>Cannabis 2002 report - Technical report of the international scientific conference, Brussels, Belgium</i> (pp. 101-123). Brussels: Ministry of PB2.16 12.247(n)25[(12)123(Tc -OJY.247)7(r)9s-OJY4BTeponn1-1(n)25(i)-1(s)32(tr)e39c -OJY31i2	

Authors	Year	Reference	Key point(s)
Lucas, P.	2008	Regulating compassion: an overview of Canada's federal medical cannabis policy and practice. <i>Harm Reduction Journal</i> , 5(5), 1-13. http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1477-7571-5-5	This paper is an example of the research on medical marijuana – reviewing Canada's situation in relation to their medical cannabis policy and practice. They note that the program does not meet the needs of the 'end-users'.
MacCoun, R., Pacula, R., Chriqui, J., Harris, K., & Reuter, P.	2009	Do citizens know whether their state has decriminalised marijuana? Assessing the perceptual component of deterrence theory. <i>Review of Law & Economics</i> 5(1), 347-371. http://ideas.repec.org/a/bpj/rlecon/v5y2009i1n15.html	This paper demonstrates the gap between the laws and people's knowledge of those laws.
MacCoun, R., & Reuter, P.	1998	Drug Control. Reprinted from The Handbook of Crime and Punishment. Santa Monica, Drug Policy Research Centre, RAND. http://www.rand.org/pubs/reprints/RP731.html	From the website: "The effort to control illicit drugs seems to have become a permanent element of American social policy in the last third of the twentieth century. A large fraction of adolescents experiment with illicit drugs, primarily marijuana. Most do no more than experiment, but enough go on to consume them frequently that drug use and selling, as well as drug control itself, have become a major source of harm to the nation. These harms, particularly the ones related to crime, are heavily concentrated in urban minority communities. Cross-national comparisons of social policy are fraught with problems. Nonetheless, we draw four lessons: depenalization, prevalence of use, goals of drug policy, and the role of government. As currently implemented, U.S. drug policies are unconvincing. They are intrusive, divisive, expensive, and yet they leave the nation with a massive drug problem".
MacCoun, R., & Reuter, P.	2001	Evaluating alternative cannabis regimes. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 178, 123-128. http://dx.doi.org/10.1192/bjp.178.2.123	'Alternatives to an aggressively enforced cannabis prohibition are feasible and merit serious consideration. A model of depenalised possession and personal cultivation has many of the advantages of outright legalisation with few of its risks.'

Authors	Year	Reference	Key point(s)
Merkinaitė, S.	2012	The war against people who use drugs: The costs. Eurasian Harm Reduction Network. http://dl.dropbox.com/u/64663568/library/a-war-against-people-who-use-drugs-the-costs.pdf	This report from the Eurasian Harm Reduction Network shows that implementation of criminal laws regulating drug use and drug possession with no intent to supply costs more than double the amount spent on drug treatment in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.
Nutt, D.	2012	<i>Drugs without the hot air: minimizing the harms of legal and illegal drugs</i> , UIT Cambridge. http://www.amazon.com/Drugs-Without-Hot-David-Nutt/dp/1906860165	

Authors	Year	Reference	Key point(s)
King, J.		Paper No. 9690). Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research. http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/2004/RAND_WR126.pdf	identifying their common denominator. They demonstrate that "it is impossible to uniquely identify the so-called decriminalized states" because often other states have reduced penalties. These findings call into question "the interpretation of studies evaluating this policy during the past decade".
Pinto Coelho, M.	(n.d.)	Drugs: The Portuguese Fallacy and the Absurd Medicalization of Europe http://www.drugfree.org.au/fileadmin/library/Policies_Legislation_and_law/ThePortugueseDrugFallacyReport.pdf	This report provides a different assessment of the Portuguese experience of decriminalisation to that presented by Hughes et al. The author argues that the data have been misinterpreted.
Pudney, S.	2010	Drugs policy: What should we do about cannabis? <i>Economic Policy</i> 25(61), 165-211. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-0327.2009.00236.x	From the abstract " <i>Cannabis consumption is unambiguously harmful in several ways, but this does not automatically justify the prohibitionist policy dictated by the international drugs conventions. This paper sets out the arguments for policy intervention in the cannabis market and reviews the directions of policy change that have been called for. We argue that existing theoretical insights and empirical evidence give little compelling reason to prefer prohibition to the alternative of legalization of cannabis with harms controlled by regulation and taxation.</i> "

	Key point(s)
	'We found no evidence to support claims that criminalization reduces use or that decriminalization increases use...Drug policies may have less impact on cannabis use than is currently thought.' See also 2009 paper.

Authors	Year	Reference	Key point(s)
Rolles, S.	2009	<p><i>After the war on drugs: Blueprint for regulation</i>. London: Transform Drug Policy Foundation. Available at: http://www.tdpf.org.uk/blueprint%20download.htm</p>	<p>Outlines models of drug legalisation. Useful resource for considering all aspects of regulation options.</p>

Authors	Year	Reference	Key point(s)
		of Public Health. http://w3.uniroma1.it/DCNAPS/solivetti/swiss_ho.pdf	against drug trafficking. Later Italy introduced a series of new, alternative measures to control drug diffusion and at the same time developed a large network of therapeutic centres. The social harm caused by drug diffusion should be taken in consideration, but evaluated against the costs associated with the current crusade against drugs.
Stevens, A.	2011	Drug policy, harm and human rights: A rationalist approach. <i>International Journal of Drug Policy</i> 22(3), 233-238. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2011.02.003	'It has recently been argued that drug-related harms cannot be compared, so making it impossible to choose rationally between various drug policy options. Attempts to

3. Series of Working Papers on California cannabis legalization

<u>Authors</u>	Year	Reference
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4. Classic texts on alcohol control

There may be lessons from alcohol prohibition for illicit drugs. Hence, we have included reference to alcohol control, as alcohol has been previously prohibited and now is legal in most countries.

Catlin, G.E. (1931) *Liquor Control*. NY: Henry Holt & Co; & London: Thornton Butterworth.

Discusses alternative liquor control systems: prohibition, licensing system and "other experiments in control".

Prof Robin Room has written a short piece: Room, R. Classic texts revisited: George E.G. Catlin, "Liquor Control". *Addiction* 99(7), 925-927, 2004 which provides a summary of Catlin. – <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1360-0443.2004.00776.x>

Harry Levine's piece is also worth reading on the liquor control side in the US: <http://dragon.soc.qc.cuny.edu/Staff/levine/The-Birth-of-American-Alcohol-Control.pdf>

Room, R. (2004). Alcohol and harm reduction, then and now. *Critical Public health*, 14(4), 329-344.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0942Tw-49.4244refEM1CBT/P<</MCID16>>BDC20/CS0cs0scn/TT01Tf10.080010.0872367.44Tm3>