



MADD

Campaign Kick Off



Mothers Against Drunk Driving will be holding its annual Tie One On For Safety campaign kick off the first of December. As you may recall, they ask people to tie a MADD ribbon onto their vehicles to remind themselves and others that, during the holidays and throughout the year, they should not drink and drive. If you are under 21 it is against the law and if you are over 21 you should designate a driver ahead of time.

If your school would like to participate by handing out MADD ribbons to your students and staff, please contact:

MADD, Nebraska
Attn: Simera Reynolds
800 South 13th Street
Lincoln, NE 68508

Thank you for helping with MADD's mission to: stop drunk driving, support victims of this violent crime and prevent underage drinking. With your help distributing MADD ribbons we can ensure safer roads for our families, community and all of the state of Nebraska.

Drug Slang Terms

Amped-out - fatigue after using amphetamines

Backtrack - allow blood to flow to flow back into the needle during injection

Beedies - cigarette from India (resembles marijuana joints/vehicle for other drugs)

Burn out/stoned - high all of the time

Chipping - using drugs occasionally

Choo choo - inhaling drugs (huffing)

Cottonmouth - dryness of mouth

Crankster - person who uses or manufactures methamphetamine

Dime bag - \$10 worth of crack or marijuana

Double ups - a \$20 rock that can be broken into two \$20 rocks

Eight ball - 1/8 ounce of drugs

Mule - carrier of drugs

Nickel bag - \$5 worth of drugs

Quarter bag - \$25 worth of drugs

Rave - party designed to enhance a hallucinogenic experience through music and behavior

Rig - equipment used to inject drugs

Roaches - marijuana cigarette butts

Skin popping— injecting drugs under the skin rather than into a vein

Stacking - taking steroids without a prescription

Stash - hidden drug

To get roached - under the influence of Rohypnol

Tweaking - drug-induced paranoia; peaking on speed

Uzi - crack pipe

(Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA).

<http://www.tcada.state.tx.us/research/slang/intro.html>)

Teens and Drugs—Get the Facts

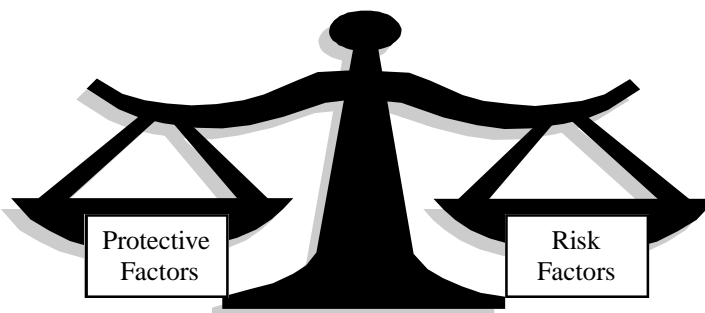
- In the next 24 hours, 15,006 American teens will use drugs for the first time. (Source: stats, cited by [Teen Help](#))
- Since 1992, drug use by 12-17 year-olds has doubled. (Source: Department of Health and Human Services)
- Today, in a classroom of 25 students, odds are that three of them will be drug users. (Source: Department of Health and Human Services)
- A majority of teens between the ages of 15 and 17 have been to a party in the last six months where marijuana was available. (Source: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University.)



Risk and Protective Factors in Drug Abuse Prevention

Prevention programs often are designed to enhance “protective factors” and to reduce “risk factors.” Protective factors are those associated with reduced potential for drug use. Risk factors are those that make drug use more likely. Research has shown that many of the same factors apply to other behaviors such as youth violence, delinquency, school dropout, risky behaviors, and teen pregnancy.

(NIDA Notes, Vol. 16, Number 6)



Protective Factors

- ? ?strong and positive family bonds;
- ? ?parental monitoring of children’s activities and peers;
- ? ?clear rules of conduct that are consistently enforced within the family;
- ? ?involvement of parents in the lives of their children;
- ? ?success in school performance;
- ? ?strong bonds with institutions, such as school and religious organizations; and
- ? ?adoption of conventional norms about drug use.

Risk Factors

- ? ?chaotic home environments, particularly in which parents abuse substances or suffer from mental illness;
- ? ?ineffective parenting, especially with children? with difficult temperaments or conduct disorders;
- ? ?lack of parent-child attachments and nurturing;
- ? ?inappropriately shy or aggressive behavior in the classroom;
- ? ?failure in school performance; ???
- ? ?poor social coping skills;
- ? ?affiliations with peers displaying deviant behaviors; and
- ? ?perceptions of approval of drug-using behaviors in family, work, school, peer, and community environments

New Form of Meth Enters California Club Scene

A new form of methamphetamine, said to be more powerful and dangerous, is becoming the latest fad in California’s underground dance-club scene, the North County Times reported September 22.

Ya ba, a Thai phrase meaning “crazy drug,” is the name for a little pill that is sweet like candy. The drug first appeared in the United States three years ago and has become popular in Southeast Asian communities throughout California.

Recently, **ya ba** pills have been popping up at raves. “The scary thing about these is that they are adding color to them and adding flavor, which could give the perception that these drugs are less dangerous than they really are,” said Will Glaspy, a spokesman for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

Ya ba taken with caffeine could allow users to stay awake for days. But like methamphetamine, the drug also brings hallucinogenic effects, as well as increased heart rate, dehydration, paranoia, and depression.

With California the nation’s main methamphetamine maker, authorities are staying on top of **ya ba**’s emergence in dance clubs. Last month, U.S. Customs officials seized 46 shipments of **ya ba** in Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Honolulu.

In connection with the seizure, federal agents in Sacramento arrested 10 people for smuggling 75,000 pills from Thailand and Laos.

(Source: JTO Wire, September 24, 2002)

