

The War on Drugs: America's Second Civil War*

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The function of the emotional plague is to destroy the life of the individual and, by extension, that of society. Orgonometrically, we know that the function defines the goal. It is the goal of the emotional plague to destroy individual and social life and bring both down to the lowest level of existence. There is no phenomena in the United States today more destructive than drug use, and the use of drugs is one of the principal symptoms of the emotional plague. It therefore follows that the war on drugs is also a war against the emotional plague. Unfortunately, contactlessness, the byproduct of armor in American society, severely compromises society's ability to fight the drug war effectively.

There is no doubt that the increased use of illicit drugs has been an important factor in the breakdown of the authoritarian social order. Biophysically, drugs increase ocular armor while at the same time weakening muscular armor in the lower segments. The net result for the individual is a dramatic reduction in ocular functioning, particularly in the ability to make and sustain contact with both the self and with the environment. This is accompanied by a simultaneous rise in anxiety, which, in a vicious circle, necessitates greater dependency and further degradation of social life. Currentiy, however, there is no realistic understanding of the underlying cause of drug use and therefore no satisfactory solution. Instead, discussion of the drug problem focuses mechanically on the influx of drugs into the United States and how to prevent it—the so-called "war on drugs." Little or nothing is said about *why* drugs are brought into the country in the first place. Clearly, the economic gain to be realized cannot be the only reason,

***This article is an excerpt from *Emotional Plague*, Dr. Konia's soon-to-be published**

because without demand and a market for drugs there would be no drug problem. The basic question that arises is: Why did drugs become such a serious problem, with a sharp rise in the demand for them in the 1960s? Overall the incidence of drug use rose steadily in the following decade, reaching a peak of nearly 14 percent of the population in 1979.¹

What was the reason for this sharp rise in the demand for illegal drugs? Certainly increased availability had something to do with it, but this is not the whole answer. The reason is that prior to around 1960, the authoritarian social order was intact. This system functioned effectively to contain not only the secondary destructive impulses held in muscular armor, but also impulses from the biological core. The rational basis for the authoritarian social order is that, because of armor, people are not capable of living from their core and are unable to regulate themselves. It therefore follows that people *need* external regulation by society. When society was transformed from an authoritarian to an antiauthoritarian structure in the decade of the 1960s, enormous quantities of energy, primarily sexual, were suddenly released in the masses of adolescents and young adults. This gave rise to intense sexual longing that clashed head-on with their armor. Because of armor, however, this sexual longing could not be gratified and it turned instead into sexual anxiety and destructive rage, manifesting and unleashed on society as intense social unrest. Thus the breakdown of the authoritarian social order was fueled in part by the failed "sexual revolution" of the 1960s resulting from genital anxiety in the younger generation. The masses of adolescents and young adults were drawn to substitute measures to obtain relief from their intolerable emotions. Some were duped and enlisted by political activists on the Left and became involved in anti-Vietnam War and anti-American demonstrations. But political activism discharged only a relatively small amount of energy. By far the greater amount was handled by the use of illegal

1. A measure of the percentage of the general population reporting using any illegal drug within the past thirty days. (National Institute for Drug Abuse).

drugs in an attempt to obtain relief through substitute means—"self-medication." At the same time, the hard rock music that emerged was an attempt to break through the armor and feel more.

Thus the sharp rise in drug consumption during this period was directly related to the inability of youth to achieve genital satisfaction. That is the reason that illegal drugs, sexual promiscuity and defiance of authority became the hallmarks of the counterculture, all a result of the social transformation that occurred at that time. Illicit drug use thus served two functions, one in the service of defense against and the other in the service of expressing secondary layer impulses. If it had not been for the transformation of society from authoritarian to antiauthoritarian, there would not have been a serious drug problem in the first place.

The Drug War as Civil War

In the 1960s, approximately one hundred years after the start of the American Civil War, the United States became embroiled in the drug war. In contrast to the Civil War, which had a definite onset and conclusion, the drug war started insidiously, slowly escalated, became protracted, and after more than forty years still has no end in sight. In contrast to the Civil War, which was fought mainly on the battlefield, the drug war is being fought in practically every area of social life, public and private. In contrast to the Civil War, whose casualties were restricted to able-bodied men of military age, the use of drugs destroys people of all kinds in every stage of life, either directly or indirectly, including children, infants, and even the unborn. The destructiveness of drugs extends to the very core of life, as they attack the germinal (genetic) as well as the somatic protoplasm of the individual. Because drugs affect the biological core, they also destroy sexual and work functioning. In contrast to the Civil War, which was mainly limited to the use of military weapons, the drug war occurs at all levels of social engagement, from paramilitary-style battles between drug dealers and law enforcement officers, to ideological battles between those for and

against legalization, to those who believe there is nothing wrong with taking certain drugs, such as marijuana, and those who believe all drugs are dangerous. In contrast to the significant but limited cost that the Civil War extracted from both individual and social life, the cost of the drug war, in terms of money spent and its destructiveness to human life, is incalculable. In contrast to the Civil War, which resulted from fundamental differences of opinion regarding basic social issues (the question of the sovereignty of the states and of the legitimacy of slavery), the ideological battleground of the drug war remains vague and confused. In contrast to the national scope of the Civil War, the drug war is international. As a result of the Civil War, slavery ended in America. Drug use, on the other hand, has been little affected by the war on drugs. In fact, the war has only helped create a multi-billion dollar black market.

Yet from a biosocial standpoint, the similarities between the two wars are more significant than their differences. Both were the result of the contradiction between natural core impulses and impulses originating from the destructive secondary layer. In the case of the Civil War, the core impulse was the biological work function: Armored people (slave owners) forced other armored people (slaves) to perform work. In the case of the drug war, the core impulse is sexual: Armored people who are not capable of tolerating and experiencing the relief of tension achieved through genital gratification turn to illegal drugs in a forced attempt at self-satisfaction.

Slavery and drug abuse, the primary issues of both the Civil and the drug war, are destructive to human life, individual and social. Both are manifestations of the emotional plague. Slavery, slave trading, and slave ownership are destructive manifestations of armored human behavior. Similarly, drug production and drug trading also arise from the destructive secondary layer. The outbreak of the Civil War coincided with the increase in the slave population to the point that the very existence of the United States as a democratic nation was threatened. Like slavery, drugs are inimical to the life of a democratic society, a threat to its very existence.

In 1835 de Tocqueville accurately described the life-inimical social conditions in the ante-bellum South that would lead, 25 years later, to secession. He states that the institution of slavery (not geographical or other differences) had created a way of life in the South that was completely different from that in the North. The result of this was a South crippled in its development. The South was weaker, poorer, and dependent on the North, and was becoming more so with the passage of time. By contrasting life on the opposite banks of the Ohio River, he describes the difference between the slave states and the free states in the 1830s: On the two banks of the Ohio, nature has given man an enterprising and energetic character; but on each side of the river he makes a different use of this common quality. The white on the right [Northern] bank, obliged to live by his own efforts, has placed in material well-being the principal goal of his existence; and as the country that he inhabits presents inexhaustible resources to his industry and offers ever renewed enticements to his activity, his ardor for acquiring has surpassed the ordinary bounds of human cupidity: tormented by the desire for wealth, one sees him enter boldly onto all the paths that fortune opens to him; he becomes indiscriminately a sailor, a pioneer, a manufacturer, a farmer, supporting the work or dangers attached to these different professions with equal constancy; there is something marvelous in the resources of his genius and a sort of heroism in his greed [*avidité*, which means eagerness as well as greed] for gain. The American on the left [Southern] bank scorns not only work, but all the undertakings that work makes successful; living in idle ease, he has the tastes of idle men: money has lost a part of its worth in his eyes; he pursues fortune less than agitation and pleasure, and he applies in this direction the energy that his neighbor deploys elsewhere; he passionately loves hunting and war; he pleases himself with the most violent exercises of the body; the use

of arms is familiar to him , and from his childhood he has learned to stake his life in single combat[i.e., dueling]. Slavery, therefore, not only prevents whites from making a fortune; it diverts them from wanting it.

The same causes working in contrary directions continuously for two centuries in the English colonies of northern America have in the end made an enormous difference between the commercial capacity of the southerner and that of the northerner. Today it is only the North that has ships, manufactures, railroads, and canals.... Almost all the men in the southernmost states of the Union who engage in commercial undertakings... have come from the North..."¹²

In healthy individual and social functioning, as we have seen, freedom and responsibility coexist. In armored functioning, however, one supercedes the other. In both the issues of slavery and drug addiction, freedom is placed over responsibility, freedom to buy, sell and use humans and drugs. The underlying division between the North and South leading to the Civil War was the result of the issue of states' rights. The South held that the individual states had the right to secede from the Union because the Union did not respect their sovereign right to own slaves. The North held that the states did not have that right because slavery is destructive to the lives of both the individual and society. The underlying issue of the drug war is whether or not individuals have the right to use illegal drugs. On a national level, do individual states have the authority to legalize drugs, or is that authority under the jurisdiction of the federal government? These questions, a century apart, involve the future consequences of separating freedom from responsibility for the nation, for society, and for the individual.

The biophysical similarity of slaves and drug addicts is striking. The capacity for individual functioning has been severely damaged in

2. Tocqueville, A. de. *Democracy in America*. Translated and edited by Mansfield H. and Winthrop D. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 333-334, 2000.

both groups. Although, like all human beings, both originally were endowed with free will and the right to the responsible exercise of freedom, because of severe damage to their core functions both are less prepared than others to tolerate freedom or exercise free will responsibly. To a greater or lesser extent, both slaves and drug addicts are emotionally dependent on others for their survival, the slave on the slave master, the drug addict on the supplier.

The ideological battleground of both the issue of slavery and that of illegal drugs is fraught with confusion. During the Civil War, most of Lincoln's generals erroneously believed that the war was a battle between two legitimate countries, the Union and the Confederate States. This misconception played a part in the military incompetence of the Union forces on the battlefield. Lincoln was one of the few people who correctly saw the war as an insurrection. Not until he ordered Grant and Sherman to lead the Union army was this misconception corrected. Similarly, in the case of the drug war, there is much confusion over the nature of the conflict. Much of this confusion is generated on many levels by the pro-drug forces.

Finally, both slave ownership and drug use prevents the individual from functioning with independence and self-sufficiency. The slave owner does not depend on his own work effort and is dependent upon the work of the slave. The drug user is neither independent nor self-sufficient (and is a slave to drugs).

These comparisons are not metaphorical. The designation of the drug war as a civil war is literally correct.³ In countries such as Colombia, for example, in which narcotrafficking is a major source of illicit revenue, the civil war exists in a fully developed form. While in the United States it is still in its early stages, as the money that fuels the jihad revolutionaries in several countries in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, comes from the opium trade, mainly from the Balkan region. See Rashid, A. *Jihad: The Rise of Militant Islam in Central Asia*. New Haven, Conn: Yale University Press, 2002.

4 Colombia's two most powerful terrorist organizations, FARC and FLN, have been trying for decades to convert that country from a formal democracy to a Marxist dictatorship.

in the world, the United States is the prime target of drug traffickers. Both slavery and drugs can destroy a society as effectively as can a military conflict. In fact, the United States is more vulnerable to the destructiveness of drugs than to an overt military conflict because the nature and extent of the threat is not fully recognized and therefore effective defensive forces cannot be mobilized. Even when the existence of a drug war is acknowledged, the "war" is viewed only as a figure of speech. This confusion is at the heart of the drug war.⁵ Part of the reason for the confusion is that there are no circumscribed social groups that are the identifiable agents in the conflict. Drug addiction cuts across all social boundaries.

The drug war is a civil war because it is an insurrection, a gradual rising against civil authority on a national scale. As in the case of the first American Civil War, the battle of the drug war is over legalizing a product designed to satisfy a secondary layer need. The war consists of hostility between two opposing groups, those for and those against legalizing drugs. It can ultimately destroy America if the forces of the drug cartels and those who support drug use prevail.

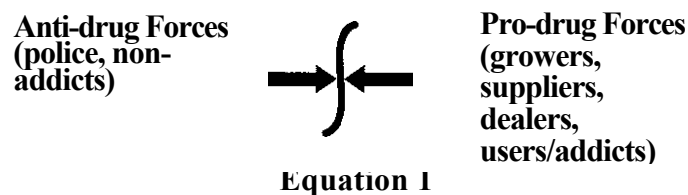
The Origins of the Drug War

The transformation of American society from authoritarian to antiauthoritarian and the concomitant rise of social anxiety among the younger generation resulted in the dissociation of society into two

5. The political front of the Colombian guerrillas has launched a psychological and judicial war that turns "human rights" into a weapon. To do this, the guerrillas use nongovernmental organizations with a similar ideological persuasion to attain their objectives. Peasants from rebel strongholds are sent into court to make accusations of human rights violations against military officers. The rebels know that United States policy is to pressure Colombia to relieve of duty any officer so accused or risk losing aid. This systematic dismantling of the most capable military leadership at the behest of the U.S. has had a significant adverse effect on the morale of the military and has done great damage to the country's defenses.

⁵See Gary Fields, "Move to Link Drug, Terror Wars Draws Flak," *Wall Street Journal*,

groups, those who continued their identification with the old authoritarian social order (primarily conservative characters) and those identifying with the antiauthoritarian counterculture (primarily liberal and pseudoliberal characters). In an effort to reduce sexual anxiety through self-medication and also as an act of revenge directed against the hated father (displaced onto the social realm as antiauthoritarian-ism), many adolescents and young adults in the counterculture chose to use illegal drugs.⁶ This gave rise to a conflict between the two groups. The relationship between them is defined and understood organometrically as the simple opposition of two homogeneous variations (groups or classes of individuals). Intensification of the opposition can lead the opposing forces to armed conflict.



The drug user is included on the side of the pro-drug forces in Equation 1 because the consumer is the most important factor giving rise to the drug war. The drug addict or user supports not only the drug dealer, from whom the purchase is made, but indirectly the whole chain of suppliers leading back to the drug producers and the foreign governments that protect them.

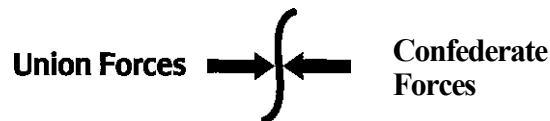
It should be noted that the state of simple opposition between drug users and non-users, to the extent that it exists, is maintained only by the efforts of those who oppose drug use. Marijuana users (and liberals) would prefer a state of antagonistic opposition. To the extent that they can, drug users have seceded from the nation and created their own "nation" in the form of their so-called "subculture."

One of the most dramatic examples of this attempted secession is the action of Hollywood movie-makers who portray marijuana use as a normal and even positive part of teenage life. This happens to a lesser degree and in more subtle ways on television, but in films it is quite blatant. In essence, they are trying to create a new nation, separate from the United States, in which drug use is not only permitted, but normalized and encouraged. Hollywood is predominantly populated by individuals who are both liberal and use drugs.

Pseudoliberals, in general, encourage various groups to secede from society: blacks, Hispanics, Moslems, women, etc. This is very destructive, and the secession of drug users is the most threatening because:

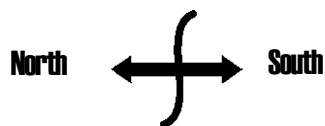
- **Due to biophysical effects, drug use in and of itself makes one want to secede (whereas, in itself, being black or being female does not).**
- **The ideology of secession is easily rationalized as a form of tolerance and such a rationalization, a distortion of the American tradition of "live and let live," is acceptable to the population in general and to true liberals in particular.**

A similar relationship of simple opposition occurred during the first Civil War between the Union and the Confederate forces.



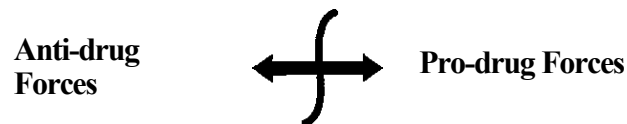
Equation 2

If the South had been victorious in the Civil War and slavery had continued to be legal, the functional relationship between the North and South would have become one of antagonistic opposition.



Both governments would have had essentially identical constitutions with the exception of the status of slavery.

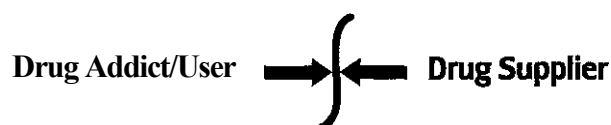
Similarly, the legalization of drugs would change the relationship between the two forces from simple opposition to antagonistic opposition, antithetical functions that exclude each other. If this situation prevailed, it would result in the eventual disintegration of American society.



Equation 4

Orgonometrically, Equations 1 to 4 state that the anti-drug forces in the drug war are functionally identical to the Union forces in the Civil War. Both forces are in the service of preserving the United States as a distinct system of government. If the Southern forces had been victorious in the Civil War, the common functioning principle the United States of America would have ceased to exist as a national system. Lincoln was acutely aware of this fact, and it is for this reason that he refused to compromise with the South on the issue of preserving the Union. In the case of the drug war, legalization would result in the continued erosion of society in the United States and possibly in its ultimate collapse as a nation.

Current understanding of the drug war does not take into consideration the significance of the functional relationship between the drug user and the drug supplier. This relationship is one of simple (attractive) opposition.



Equation 5

This equation states that both the drug user and the drug supplier are necessary for there to be a drug war. By economically supporting the seller, the drug user is equally as criminally responsible for maintaining the drug war as those on the supply side of the relationship. Evasion of this crucial fact turns the drug war into an insoluble, muddled conflict in which the U.S. narcotics officers are placed in an intolerable, awkward position *between* the drug buyer and the seller.

The drug war, however, directly or indirectly involves every citizen and all aspects of society. The toll on the personal and economic life of the non-user population is enormous. It encompasses the necessary taxation to support the battle against drug-related criminal activity, the degradation of the workplace and the social environment, the emotional and financial cost to friends and relatives of drug addicts, and so on.

There can be only two outcomes to the drug war: Either the forces of the drug cartels are destroyed or, sooner or later, life as we know it in the United States will vanish. However, the danger does not originate from the side of the drug suppliers, but in the fact that accompanying the breakdown of society and the increase of social anxiety, the level of personal anxiety and irresponsibility will predictably continue to rise. This will leave more and more people prone to seek relief through the use of illegal drugs. The danger lies in the imperceptible, gradual rise in the demand for illegal drugs from increasingly anxious members of the younger generation. Between 1992 and 1999, rates of current drug use—defined as once a month or more—increased 15 percent. Rates of marijuana use increased 11 percent. The situation was far worse among children. Use of illegal drugs increased 37 percent among eighth-graders and 55 percent among tenth-graders. More than one-quarter of high school seniors are users of illegal drugs. The rate of drug use among high school seniors increased 86 percent between 1992 and 1999.⁷

7. See William J. Bennett, "The Drug War Worked Once. It Can Work Again," *Wall Street Journal*, May 15, 2001.

The widespread and increasing use of drugs, with all its personal, social, and economic consequences, can be traced back to the emotional plague. Armored humanity, unable to maintain emotional contact and tolerate the experience of emotions and organ sensations, remains terrified and turns to drugs. Only when people can tolerate experiencing and expressing their deepest feelings—including love with sexual satisfaction—will drug use cease to be a social problem.

The drug problem is symptomatic of the inability of armored humans to regulate their lives. Accordingly, there are two basic approaches to dealing with the drug problem. The first addresses the present-day problem and offers short-term solutions: Effective public education that focuses on the personal and social harmfulness of drugs and recognizes the importance of maintaining the illegal status of drugs with laws that are vigorously enforced. The second approach is long-term and focuses on preventing the underlying character pathology of individuals. This can only be achieved by raising healthier children and by reducing armor in future generations.

Confusion due to ignorance needs to be distinguished from confusion originating from characterological causes. The former can be addressed by public education, whereas the latter will not respond. Ignorance regarding drugs and the drug war falls into several categories. That having to do with harmfulness of various substances can be addressed using the information presented earlier. There is general agreement regarding the destructive effects of narcotics, cocaine, LSD, and other "hard drugs." There is therefore no possibility that these drugs will ever be legalized. Marijuana, however, is another matter because there is a great deal of confusion and controversy regarding its destructiveness and, hence, whether or not it should be legalized.⁸

The issue of the legalization of marijuana is the ideological battleground of the drug war and defines it as a civil war, a conflict between

8. For those who believe that marijuana is a harmless substance, I recommend reading W. B. Apple, "Marijuana's Role in Inducing Social and Individual Chaos."

those for and those against its use and legalization. These forces are in simple opposition (see Equation 1).

Despite the wealth of material documenting the destructiveness of marijuana, articles continue to appear in both the mass media and in the medical literature claiming that marijuana has no harmful effects. Since these reports lack a bioenergetic perspective, their conclusions are necessarily flawed. They serve to fuel the widespread confusion regarding the dangers of marijuana use. In fact, marijuana is even *more destructive* than hard drugs because marijuana insidiously attacks the individual's perceptual apparatus destroying the ability for emotional contact with the self and the environment. All this occurs without the individual's awareness. Unlike moderate consumption of alcohol, a single exposure to marijuana usually has a longlasting, debilitating effect on the individual's *emotional* responsiveness to both internal and external stimuli.⁹ It puts the person out of touch with the very things that need to be felt in order to know that it is a problem. It compromises the ability to function effectively in daily life.

Unfortunately, marijuana's destructive effects are often too subtle to be recognized by most observers, giving rise to the mistaken notion that it is a benign substance. An added complication to the problem is that the biophysical functioning of liberal characters, many of whom favor legalization, parallels the pharmacological effects of the drug. In both liberal characters and marijuana users, emotions are dulled while sensations are heightened,¹⁰ and natural aggression is weakened. Finally, for many susceptible individuals a slippery slope leads from marijuana use to addiction to hard drugs. The marijuana issue is like a Trojan Horse for them.

In general, moderate use of alcohol does not affect social functioning negatively. Even immoderate use of alcohol does not threaten the integrity of America as a nation. However, marijuana, even "in moderation," is a threat to the nation, just as slavery and secession

⁹This is particularly obvious in those of the ocular character types.

"See Harman, R. "Effects of Adolescent Marijuana Use: A Case History,"
Journal of Orgonomy

were. This is why marijuana must be dealt with on a federal level. Furthermore, educational programs in school that lump alcohol and tobacco together with illegal drugs cause confusion in students, and immobilize efforts to curtail use of all three. The Clinton Administration's use of such programs for teenagers was associated with a sharp rise in illegal drug use, as well as an increase in drinking and cigarette smoking.

To the extent that these areas of confusion are capable of clarification, it will be possible to relieve some of the paralysis that interferes with effectively managing the drug war. From an organometric perspective, it has been shown that the drug war is a result of two groups of people who are in a relationship of simple opposition. It is necessary to maintain this relationship by keeping drugs illegal. When the ideological forces behind the opposition increase to a level that threatens social organization, only two alternatives are possible. Either the forces continue to remain in simple opposition, in which case the confrontation between the two forces remains permanent, or the relationship changes from simple opposition to one of antagonistic opposition, in which case both groups make their peace with each other and coexist by way of legalization. The desire for many people will be to legitimize drug use and in so doing signify that drugs are harmless. In general, conservatives are in favor of maintaining a state of simple opposition, while liberals and pseudoliberals favor changing it to one of antagonistic opposition.

When placed in this perspective, the question of which alternative is better capable of preserving the existing social order becomes apparent: Only by maintaining a state of simple opposition between the two forces can society be preserved. Changing the relationship to one of antagonistic opposition by enacting legislation to legalize illicit drugs will only further accelerate the continuing deterioration of the social order.

Traditionally, the focus of the drug war has been on the supplier, reflecting the general belief that the drug problem will be solved by reducing or eliminating the supply of drugs. The significance of the

addict/user has been misunderstood and unappreciated. Thus, the critical question almost never asked is *why* illicit drugs are in demand in the first place. Focusing on the supplier avoids the very aspect essential to effectively waging the drug war. As noted, there is a close functional relationship between the supplier and the addict/user. (See Equation 5.) The part played by the addict/user is recognized only from the standpoint of victimization and that he needs treatment, not from the perspective that the addict/user is just as much a criminal and is as responsible for the drug war as the supplier. Even the staunchest conservative is too "liberal" when it comes to recognizing this point. The FARC (Colombia's leftist insurgency), protecting and "taxing" various aspects of the cocaine trade, is kept alive by the voracious appetites of American and European drug consumers. This demand keeps prices up and the deadly, destructive insurgency rolling in cash, recruits and weapons.

From the standpoint of therapy, the very nature of drug addiction or dependency renders the individual a poor candidate for treatment. This is because of the particular biophysical state of addict/users that drives them to use drugs in the first place. The addict/user's armor is insufficient to bind energy adequately. The lack of sufficient armor results in feelings of intolerable intensity necessitating an external means of reducing tension and anxiety through "self-medication." This is the physiological basis for addiction and is the reason that placing addict/users in a therapeutic milieu without their *total* cooperation does not work. Only when the addict/user assumes *complete* responsibility for his addiction will therapy have any chance of success.¹¹ Falling short of this condition, both the supplier and the addict/user require incarceration. Unfortunately, prison sentences and fines are usually imposed only on the convicted supplier when, in fact, they must also be levied on the addict/user.

Neither the Left nor the Right understand the function of prison. Since those on the Left believe that human nature is essentially good,

¹¹ The effectiveness of organizations such as AA and NA depends on alcoholics and addicts assuming responsibility for their problems.

it follows that, for them, evil is the result of imperfect institutions and that prisons are necessary to maintain social order only because harmful social institutions exist. The Left believes that, ideally, if these institutions can be changed, people can be "perfected" and can behave rationally, thus eliminating the need for prisons. Those on the Right believe that prisons are necessary because evil, a flaw of human nature, is part of the human condition. Prisons are viewed as penitentiaries, a place where it is hoped that evil criminals can repent and mend their ways.

Neither the Left nor Right view the relationship between prisons and criminals from a functional energetic standpoint. Prisons are necessary for individuals who, because of insufficient armor, behave in a criminal fashion. Prisons are a form of externally imposed armor for such individuals. Because addict/users have insufficient armor and are unable to be responsible for themselves, they too require armor from external sources. Imprisoning addict/users is therefore a rational therapeutic program from the organometric point of view.¹²

In armored society, prisons are a necessary condition of social existence. With the rise of an antiauthoritarian society and the attendant rise in social anxiety and associated impulsive behavior, the function of prison is more necessary now than ever before. Removing the addict/user from society eliminates the addict's social milieu which often functions to support the drug habit. Incarcerating addict/users also is rational policy because, as consumers of an illegal substance, they are criminals. The freedom they enjoy in society only continues the enormous emotional and economic cost and is directly responsible for supporting the military forces of the international drug cartels, forces that are opposed to the United States government.¹³

12. The number of individuals needing incarceration would be far less than the current number of drug users because the threat of actual imprisonment is sufficient deterrent for most users.

13. An alternative to prison is "house arrest." A monitor attached to the ankle.

In addition to prison sentences, fines must be imposed on the addict/user. For those with insufficient financial resources, work can be an acceptable form of payment. The collected fines in fact can be made available to build more prisons to house convicted addict/users. Using fines in such a manner can give the addict/user a well-needed sense of responsibility for his or her life. This functional view of drug addiction removes the problem from the moral sphere and places it squarely in that of pathology. With an accurate functional formulation, the answer to the question of how to deal with any problem becomes apparent.

At this point there seems to be an apparent contradiction. How can we advocate more armor when our goal is to remove armor? The contradiction can be resolved only if one thinks in a functional manner. We recall that the original function of armor formation in the infant and young child is to protect the individual from experiencing painful emotions and sensations. At the same time, the life force in the young organism strives to express itself, to grow and to develop. The opposition between these two forces throughout childhood and adolescence results in the final formation of the character structure in the adult. Character development is the result of a compromise between instinctual forces and those forces impinging on the individual from the environment. Character, therefore, is made up of both healthy and unhealthy components. In each individual the quality and quantity of armor needed to oppose impulses from the destructive secondary layer varies. If containment of the destructive impulses is achieved, then armor is successful. If not, then symptoms appear. These can be either within the individual (e.g., anxiety, depression) or in the social realm (behavior disorders, drug use, criminal activity). Where armor is not successful in containing impulses from the secondary layer, external sources of control are required—psychopharmacological agents for noncriminal, neurotic behavior and/or external constraints (prison) for criminal activity. Also of note is that for clinical improvement to occur through the removal of armor in treatment, the discharge of destructive impulses in the individual's social

life must first be curbed; that is, the individual must first rearmor. Only then is it possible to remove armor in a therapeutic, systematic way.

It is important to recognize that the functional view of the drug war removes the issue of drugs from the moral realm; that imprisonment and fines are *not* being prescribed as punishment of the addict/user. We do not want to excuse the user and supplier, as does the liberal, nor do we want to punish them, as advocated by the conservative. Taking the drug war out of the realm of ideological, armored thinking is the only way that the battle against drugs can be successfully conducted. The drug war is but a symptom of the pathological social functioning of armored humans. It rightfully belongs in the province of the medical and social sciences and is comprehensible only to those who are capable of functional thinking. The obstacles in the way of implementing an effective course of action are to be found in armored humans, who have the responsibility of bringing the conflict to a successful conclusion. These individuals include, primarily, lawyers, judges, and bureaucrats who themselves have a vested economic interest and characterological need to perpetuate this continuing conflict.