

*Special Edition May 29 1970*

# drug data drug delusions



## A Campus 'Narc Pig'

a report on the buster  
and the bustee

## The Scientist's View

an interview with a  
marijuana researcher

## Drug Ex-Cons

bad time for parolees

## Reducing Penalties

a liberal drug bill for ohio

## A Complete Report And Analysis Based On Our

# Drug Survey Results

Mainlining is the most direct and most dangerous technique for injecting heroin. The posed figure below simulates the technique. Only seven of nearly 900 respondents admitted heroin use; there are no apparent addicts.

**THE  
JAMBAR**  
Youngstown State University  
Special Edition—May 29, 1970

Surveys do not solve problems. Statistically at least they can't change the course of events, they simply help define a condition.

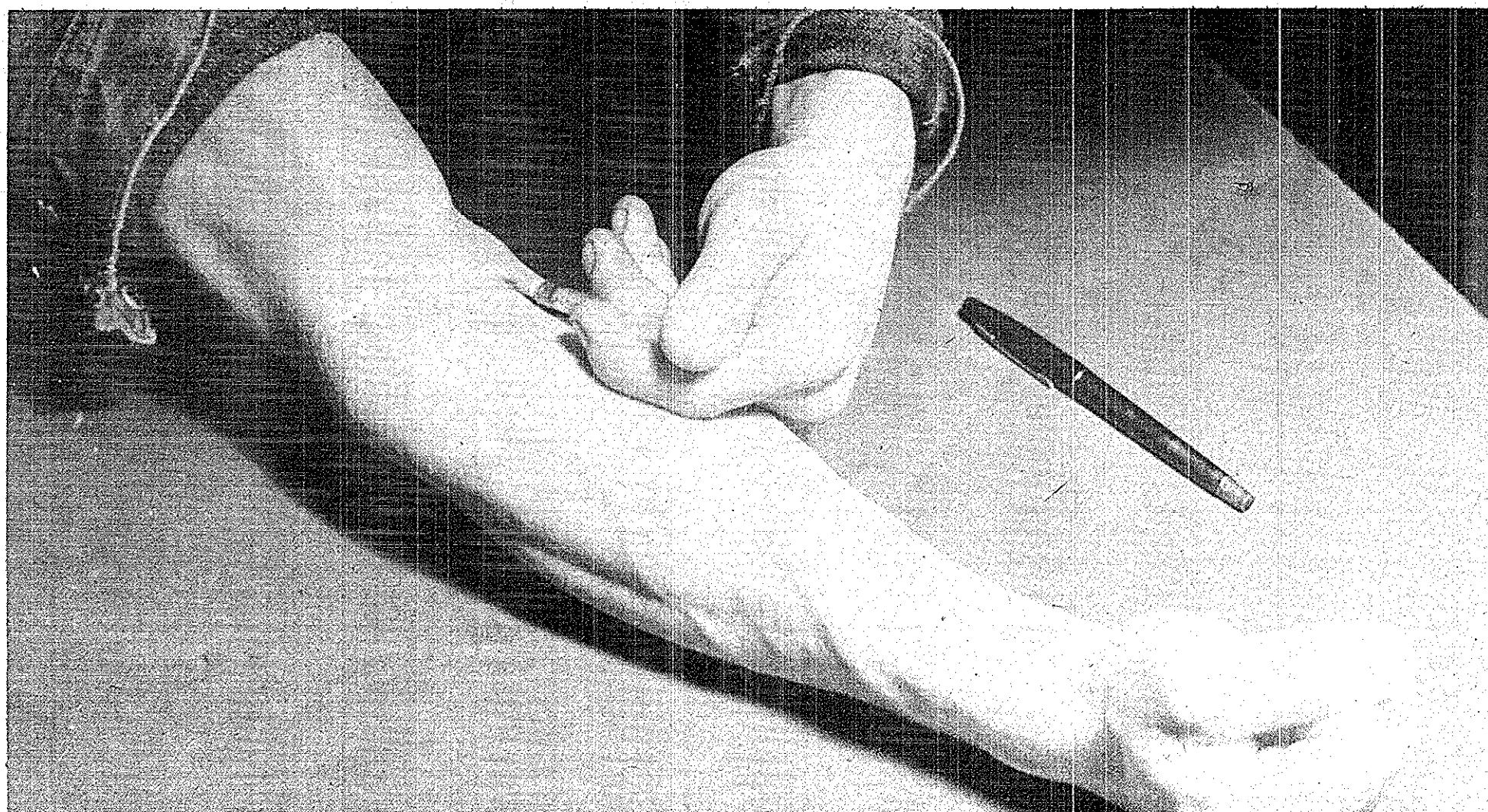
Any discussion of a "growing drug problem" must be predicated on a scientific accounting of incidence. To this time there has been none; but schools, and radio stations, and hospital administrators have been more than willing to indict, dissect, and incarcerate those younger than themselves for fostering a "growing drug problem." The results of the survey you are about to read provides that essential ingredient to drug discussions, an accounting of use.

Initially, we expected to produce three surveys during the year. Our inexperience and the magnitude of this survey made even discussion of two more impossible. Information media use surveys when more conventional forms of obtaining information are overly biased, uninformative or without application.

In April, questionnaires were mailed to 1,344 randomly selected Youngstown State University students. Sixty-four per cent were returned. The questionnaire was designed by Sally Novicky, who at the time was a junior sociology major. Jack D. Foster, chairman of the department of criminal justice and a respected survey researcher, and Dr. Sally Hotchkiss, assistant professor of psychology, provided invaluable guidance in its preparation. The University's Computer Center staff and its director, Dr. Ronald Jonas, programmed and provided the cross-correlations we needed in addition to sorting out mechanical and sequence problems in the questionnaire.

If our efforts dispel any false notions about drug use here and allow others to more clearly define the "campus drug scene," then the time, effort, and money will have been well spent.

John F. Greenman  
Edition editor



an editorial

# Inflated Drug Use Estimates Must Be Stopped

There are a lot of people in this country who take specialists working in the public sector at their word. They assume that government institutions obtain the services of experts in specialized fields to guide their judgements. On the matter of drug use, the public, their organizations and news media have been seriously misled by so-called experts attempting to evaluate the drug scene.

Closest to home are two such specialists, one the head of narcotics enforcement for the Ohio attorney general who in a speech here last month said 40 per cent of college age students smoke marijuana, and the second, Patrolman William Campanizzi, former head of Youngstown Police narcotics division, who last summer started the local drug scare rolling with a pronouncement that half the students here smoke marijuana.

The concern over "a growing drug problem" has mushroomed in this city to the point where weekly seminars are held throughout the city. We're not opposed to parents learning about drugs but its unfortunate that their motivation is

based on notions falsely established by assumed experts.

Education as a fear reaction is as much a disability to the city as is the rhetoric of non-expert experts. Quickie seminars result in a shallow analysis of an extremely complex condition. The participants leave with an unrealistic sense of satisfaction believing they have enough evidence to go out and declare war on drug use.

We are not proponents of drug use but we see little cause for alarm at Youngstown State University. The curiosity of our students is matched by their resolve not to become habitués of marijuana. One of six students we find have tried marijuana. One-third of that group say they don't expect to again. We did not question whether those using marijuana more than five times plan to again or over what period to time their use spans. Use of LSD and heroin is negligible.

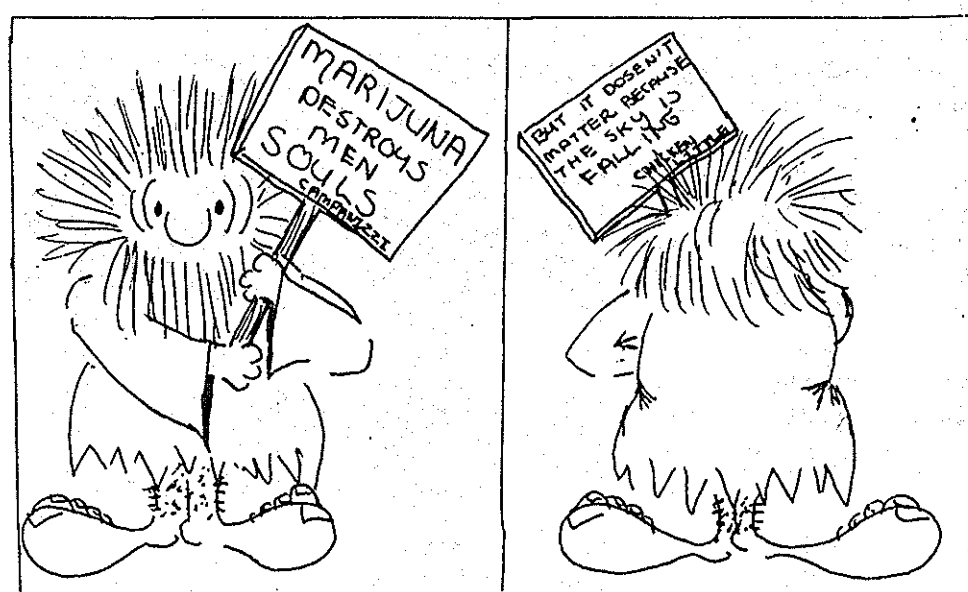
We see difficulty justifying claims of "a growing drug problem" from these statistics particularly when a noted marijuana researcher

suggests that the probable risks involved in marijuana use do not apply to the casual user, especially those smoking weak preparations of midwest grown grass. The worse thing that can be said about marijuana is that possession is illegal and carries felony status.

What is not known at this time is the level of use among area high school students. Most are the product of the same environmental conditions that YSU students come from.

A radio station in the city is urging that citizens "get the facts about drugs," other media are involved to a lesser extent, and virtually every civic and community organization is committed to ending "the drug problem."

Before city and law enforcement officials begin postulating about use among area high school students those who say they are concerned should begin a scientific survey so that we could begin to speak authoritatively about that group's "drug problem."



by mcilduff

a candid interview

## A Scientist's Cautious Look At Marijuana Use



Dr. Edward B. Truitt, Jr. is one of a handful of scientists engaged in the detailed study of marijuana.

As a pharmacologist, Truitt's work deals mainly with chemical effects of marijuana on the human body. Under sponsorship of the National Institute of Mental Health, Truitt and his staff are currently investigating smoking and bioanalysis of marijuana components as well as other studies on drug metabolism.

He is a senior fellow, department of chemistry and biology, and professor of pharmacology at the Ohio State University College of Medicine.

John Greenman taped this interview two weeks ago at the Battelle Memorial Institute where Truitt is a project director.

Jambar: You mentioned in a paper the research gap which exists for marijuana that doesn't exist for other common drugs. What can you attribute this to?

Truitt: This is attributed first to the crude nature of marijuana; research with crude drugs is very difficult when compared with purified chemical substances. Secondly, I think it is recognized that problems arise working with hallucogenic drugs, that comes from regulation, from problems with supply of the drug and the general attitude of other scientists and the public toward an investigator with a curiosity in this area.

Jambar: Is it true that only up until several years ago marijuana has been legally available to scientists for clinical experimentation?

Truitt: Not really. Marijuana you may not recall was actually an official drug available widely until 1937. It was official in the Pharmacopoeia of drugs and was widely available and then, more than anything, disinterest in its

lack of any apparent clinical effect, was the probable reason for disinterest in research.

Jambar: What are the characteristics of marijuana which classify it as a crude drug?

Truitt: The mixture. It is a ground-up whole plant with no separation of the active principles. There are other preparations such as hashish which are concentrating this material but these are still extremely crude. When you look at the analysis of these you have several hundred components to deal with, some of them present in much higher concentration than tetra hydrocannabinol.

Jambar: Two pharmacists in Youngstown have said that THC is the active ingredient in marijuana. In a seminar in Columbus several months ago, I recall your disputing this theory.

Truitt: Yes, THC is the most important product producing this action (the high) but we have at Battelle shown that a product now known as 11 hydroxy THC is produced in the body very rapidly and is responsible for the activity of the drug. This is what we call a metabolite, a body product formed in the metabolism. This usually decreases the activity of a substance in the body but there are some instances including alcohol where the metabolic process produces an action that is more active than the original substance itself.

Jambar: Can THC be synthesized, so that it can be used in controlled experimental conditions?

Truitt: Yes it is available synthetically now due to a program from the Center of Narcotic Addiction at the National Institute of Mental Health. It has been synthesized in large batches now by Arthur D. Little Co. (A Waltham, Massachusetts based management consulting and chemical research company) and made available to researchers with qualified scientific interest in the product. I have very serious doubts that the synthesis is easy enough for the underground chemist to accomplish. There have been many reports of illicit THC being supplied at rock music festivals, and these products when they are picked up turn out to be very wild mixtures of things such as strychnine, and an anesthetic used for animals, and a number of other known drugs mixed together to simulate the action of THC.

Jambar: Is the synthesized THC an accurate

White mice and rats are used in Truitt's study of the effects of marijuana use in the body. Since THC, the active ingredient in marijuana, was synthesized in 1965 scientists have been able to control dose levels, an impossibility with marijuana. In Truitt's laboratory at Battelle Memorial Institute a staff researcher uses a syringe to inject THC into a mouse.

enough element or chemical so that results from clinical studies on actual use of synthesized THC produce an accurate indicator of what marijuana may do to people or do for them?

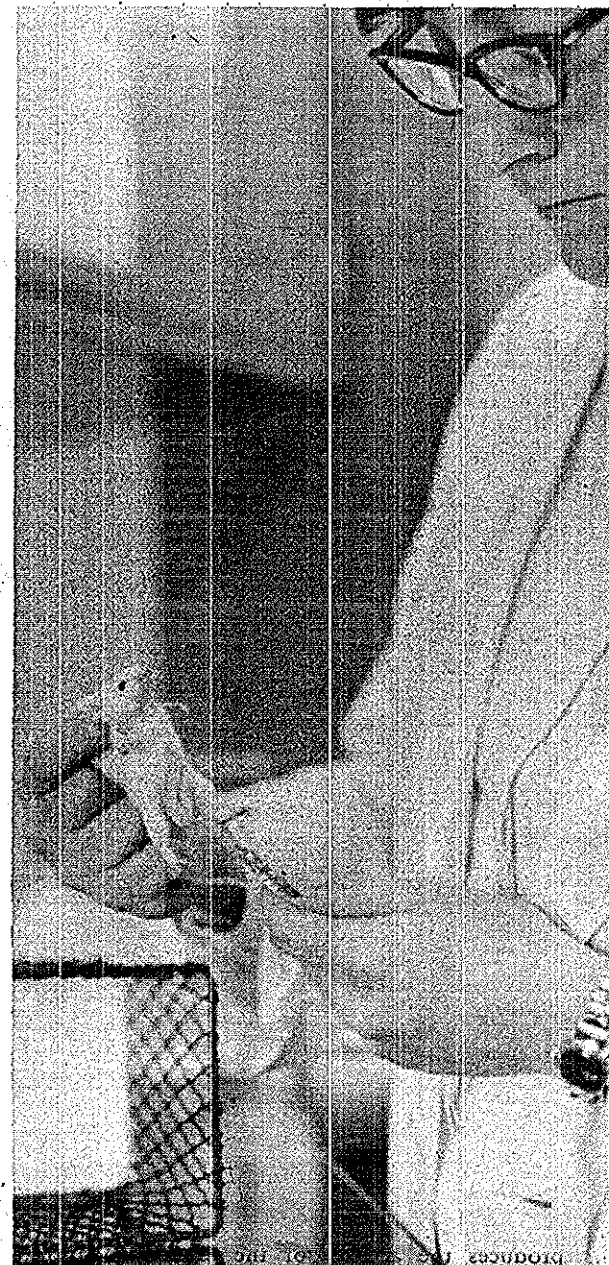
Truitt: The studies by Isabelle at the addiction research center in Lexington, Kentucky have shown that THC produces in known users or experienced users what they feel to be exactly like what they get with marijuana. However, it could be possible that some of the effects unrelated to the mental effects in THC such as toxic effects or things like that could be produced by other components in the mixture.

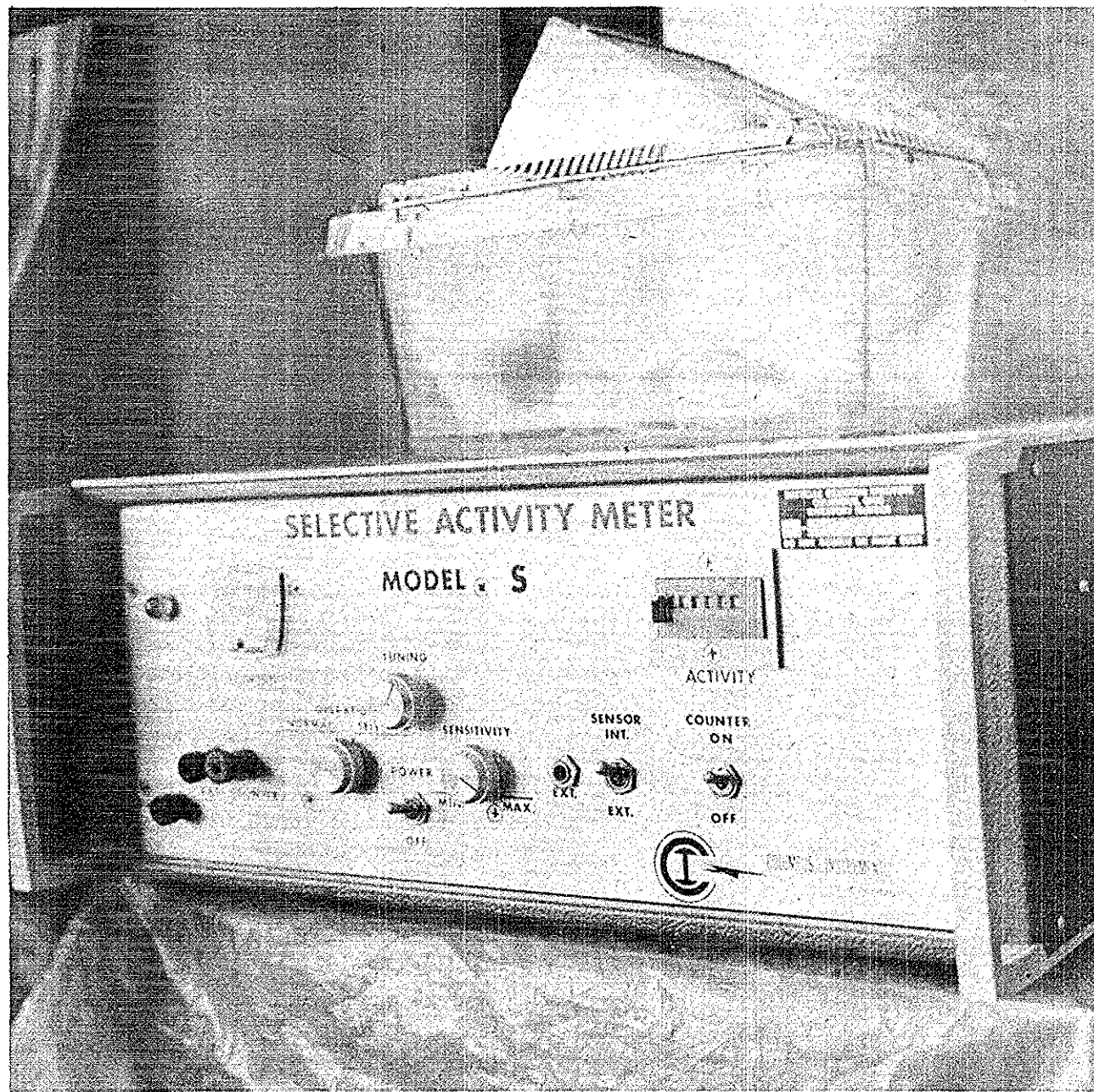
Jambar: Concerning the psychological and physiological characteristics of the person who uses the drug under clinical conditions, is this significant to the results?

Truitt: Very definitely. The condition of the individual taking the drug varies from day to day. He may be up one day, down the next. This would determine a great deal how he reacted to the drug. Also the set or surroundings under which he takes the drug whether these are pleasant or unpleasant or experimental or social may make a difference on how the drug affects him. His biochemistry may be effected by colds, other trauma or stress that may influence his reaction to the drug. His fatigue, his caloric intake, and many other factors affect his response.

Jambar: Can scientists now with the technology and their understanding of the psychology and biochemistry of people match the variety of the characteristics and surroundings which people would experience using marijuana?

Truitt: I suppose it could, but most experimental psychologists try to control this factor by having a standardized setting. They would not try to simulate the social inputs of a psychedelic room and surrounding people. They recognize that this contributes to the drug effect and should be added to the factors influencing the result of the drug. Those doing experimental work try to





Catonic and activity reactions are two of many effects which are measured as a part of Truitt's experiments. The Selective Activity Meter is one instrument used to evaluate physical and motivational condition of mice before and after they are injected with the synthetic THC.

control and standardize rather than simulate the complete actual social setting.

Jambar: I know you are a pharmacologist and not a psychologist but let's assume for a moment that marijuana was legalized and placed under a control like alcohol and was used by people. Are there any studies which suggest the results to society in terms of motivation, value changes, changes in thinking which might result on a large scale as a result of sale and use?

Truitt: No, this is part of what I call the research gap. There are no such studies that I know of which merely examine the consequences of social use of marijuana. There are perhaps enough going on in colleges today so that this could be studied to see the effects of this on students' study level, on his abilities, but many people recognize that there will be casualties due to marijuana just like there are casualties due to alcohol in which a person's development may be effected by his use of the drug through his college years. These studies certainly should be started now because they are urgent.

Jambar: What is the present status of your research on marijuana?

Truitt: We have been doing mainly the study of what happens to marijuana in the body and we have interestingly found one of the products of metabolism that produces the activity of the drug. We are also

finding other products that last in the body up to two weeks from a single dose of marijuana. This gives concern to a pharmacologist because it recognizes that a person who uses marijuana repeatedly may not be the same for a week or two from the use of the drug. We have also found that the use of marijuana repeatedly changes the response to marijuana in the way the person will begin to produce the active metabolite faster as a result of continued exposure to marijuana. This is an interaction, however, that takes place with enzymes that act on a number of drugs and it is possible that barbituates and even alcohol may be involved with the same enzymes and influence the action of marijuana by previous use.

**'It's very unlikely that the user of the weaker forms of marijuana especially midwest grown...will have much effect or permanent effect.'**

**'There are no studies which examine the consequences of social use of marijuana.'**

Jambar: A psychologist at Boston University has said for people who use marijuana often and for several years it has a decreasing psychological effect on them, the high is no longer as high as it was, and that for this reason, the people who take marijuana may turn to another drug which produces the same sort of high or the same experience, or a better experience because the effect of marijuana began to decrease. Is there such a thing as this 'high curve'?

Truitt: Yes, the curve you might consider 'U' shaped that at first repeated of marijuana makes a person more responsive to the high and there are sketchy reports that continued escalation of marijuana use could lead to a diminished effect of the drug which would make a person think twice about taking heroin or some other drug. This is a piece of research that is definitely needed to understand this matter because we have to know these things before a drug becomes widely available.

Jambar: Is there any way you can talk about a time period involved in creating this curve or is that so dependent on many factors that you can't say?

Truitt: We have good clues as to the time course of this from animal research and some human research. We know that several days to a week's exposure of these enzymes will build up their activity and thus metabolize the drug to an active product faster. The process of decreased activity or tolerance as it is called is a slower process with marijuana in contrast to heroin which is quite rapid but probably takes two weeks to a month to achieve a diminished response. This has been done with purified THC in animals with high doses that you can definitely decrease its response with repeated high doses.

Jambar: Can this be related to peoples' use of marijuana as the plant as opposed to certain high doses of THC?

Truitt: It probably reflects the fact that many users of weak marijuana never see this phase of marijuana action. That they never get enough of the drug or often enough to produce any decreasing effects, as we call tolerance. I think that many people recognize certainly that marijuana grown in this country is very weak and very unlikely to produce this marked action that could result in tolerance.

Jambar: If you were going to buy some marijuana, where would be the best place? Where is the best specimen grown.

# 'There is a definite chronic bronchitis produced by smoking this drug.'

**Truitt:** The tropical plant has a higher THC content. The midwest varieties which grow mainly for production of the hemp fiber and they have very low concentrations of THC.

**Jambar:** Is this the resin people are taking about on the leaves?

**Truitt:** This is in the resin.

**Jambar:** Let's go further with tolerance. A widely held view has been simplified by people at drug seminars. They say that 97 per cent of all heroin addicts say they started on marijuana and they inferred from this that people who smoke marijuana will become heroin addicts. Obviously, there are more people smoking marijuana than are shooting heroin. What is the relationship between the use of marijuana and addiction to heroin?

**Truitt:** Because heroin users have taken marijuana does not necessarily mean escalation to heroin, but it is becoming evident that increased use in a community of heroin follows the introduction of marijuana in a sequence that seems to be apparent yet not yet statistically validated to the point we can be certain of it. I think we should concern ourselves by research with whether the attitude of the subject using marijuana is changed toward the risks of heroin as a result of the effect of marijuana. I think more adequate proof is necessary that marijuana users will not escalate to heroin to be forth coming before we accept the lack of such a relationship.

**Jambar:** You are not prepared now to have marijuana legalized for public use under any conditions?

**Truitt:** Legalization is indefinite. Some people mean that 'freely available like alcohol' others mean simply that legalization implies no criminal charge for possession or use in contrast to selling or pushing. Sweden, Finland, and several other countries are considering as are some states and the federal government, reducing the penalties or abolishing the penalties completely for possession or use which would constitute some de facto legalization. I cannot give a definite answer to this question because I do favor reduction of the penalties or abolishment of the penalties for persons under the influence of marijuana as a user or a habituate.

**Jambar:** Why?

**Truitt:** Because I feel that they have not a criminal problem but a psychological or psychic problem that should be treated as a mental problem rather than given criminal treatment.

**Jambar:** Would this apply to the casual experimenter as well as someone who is using marijuana on a daily or a weekly basis.

**Truitt:** Yes. I don't think we could ever prevent this by legal restraints and I think it's foolish to try to grab everyone with a marijuana cigarette in his pocket as a criminal.

**Jambar:** You mentioned the Federal Drug Administration's process for accepting a drug for legalization. How far has research gone on marijuana in meeting FDA requirements?

**Truitt:** At present, the chemistry of the plant has been quite well worked out, the preparations have been made for applying the plant to animals, but the toxicology phase is just beginning at laboratories to study the long term exposure effects of purified THC. We have other studies under way to examine special aspects of effects on offspring, chromosomes, brain chemistry as part of this understanding of marijuana that is necessary for FDA clearance.

**Jambar:** From your experience and discussions, how would you define the public's attitude toward casual and continued use of marijuana. Are they scared to death that their child is going to use marijuana and is this justified?

**Truitt:** I still think its very evident that the majority

are concerned or afraid perhaps of marijuana. It should not be given a frightening image; at the same time it does have real risks that should be scientifically and carefully considered by the public.

**Jambar:** When you talk about risks, are these probable risks or have they been verified in the laboratory?

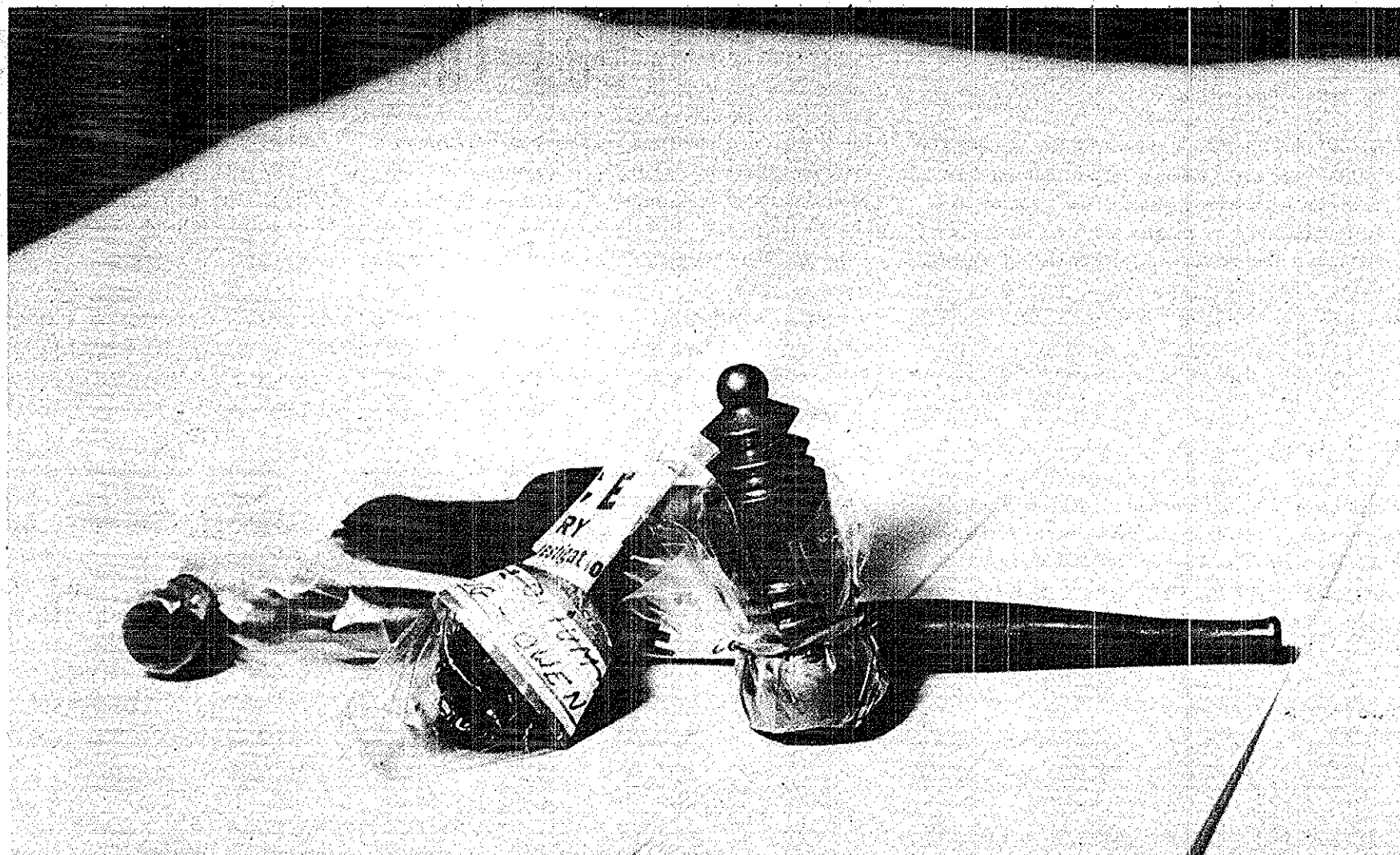
**Truitt:** You'd have to say they are probably. The real risks have to be evaluated scientifically over a long period of time with better experimental methods.

**Jambar:** What are some of these probable risks now?

**Truitt:** There is a definite chronic bronchitis produced by smoking this drug that I think is just as detrimental as smoking tobacco cigarettes or perhaps a little more so. There are definite possibilities that dependence on the liver to metabolize this drug may limit the hepatic function as alcohol does probably not to the same degree; there are definite limitations of this drug as far as circulation is concerned. Heart rate is markedly stimulated making it a hazard to many people with heart defects, with high blood pressure, and other things. They have effects on the blood sugar and carbohydrate metabolism; there is facetiously, I guess, a risk of obesity because it makes you very hungry. There is, more important than any, this psychological risk that needs to be evaluated. There is definite evidence that motivation, that activity, and productiveness is diminished by this drug. But these need to be better evaluated scientifically over longer periods of time.

**Jambar:** Between 10 and 20 per cent of the students who read this will have used marijuana at one time or

Hashish is a concentrated derivative of marijuana and is smoked in a pipe. The pipe and bag of hash pictured below were confiscated in a narcotics raid recently and are wrapped and marked as evidence for use in court.



## 'Some people have tended to overemphasize the discredibility of some of the information that is available.'

another. Some of them will have used it once saying they will never use it again for a lot of reasons, some will say they have used it often and may well again. When you talk about these risks, they are going to wonder if they apply to them, whether or not they have done any damage to themselves by this use. Can you define this type of user you are talking about when you relate these risks?

Truitt: It's very likely, as with alcohol use, the persons using who will be damaged is a small percentage; 5 to 10 per cent of the total users of the drug, that use it excessively, use potent preparations, that use it repeatedly, and essentially impair their health by making marijuana a great part of their daily intake. It's very unlikely that the user of the weaker forms of marijuana especially midwest grown which takes four or five cigarettes to produce any measurable effect have much effect or much permanent effect by this exposure. It's like comparing beer and whiskey.

Jambar: Has the use of marijuana been related to any changes in sexual activity among people?

Truitt: There is no animal research available on this and only anecdotal comments about human sexuality and marijuana. There are of course like alcohol obvious effects of disinhibitions or removal of inhibitions of persons under the influence. Biologically, however, there is no known interaction of the drug with the process of intercourse that effects its potency, capacity, duration. These need to be studied.

Jambar: On motivational risks that might result from high level use of marijuana, are these determined at all? What type of motivation? Work? Play? What areas?

Truitt: The motivational syndrome is ascribed by some people as the reason for North African countries being retarded or underdeveloped because such a large percentage of their population uses marijuana extensively. The countries seem to recognize this themselves and for that reason do not legalize marijuana, but rather suppress it. It is more a conjectural idea as to what this does to a person's motivation in our society.

There are certainly many other reasons for him lacking motivation besides his taking marijuana; as a result of social pressures and academic pressures concerned in the person's life as well. It's very difficult to isolate marijuana as the sole cause of his change in progress as far as work and study is concerned.

Jambar: Can it be ascribed as a primary cause in any area of motivation?

Truitt: I would have difficulty answering this largely from a lack of research that is needed here. This is a possibility I think as occupation with the drug, as with heroin, becomes so central to the person's activities in procurement, in dealing only with people who are users, in so-called living the 'drug life' that his activities are inhibited or his progress is limited. But this is still difficult to isolate to the drug.

Jambar: Has any scientist been able to isolate value changes which might occur in people who use marijuana extensively?

Truitt: There have been no studies here.

Jambar: Are there any medical applications for marijuana?

Truitt: There have been many suggested such as for migrain headaches, forms of pain relief. It has many possibilities which have been suggested, but for many of these you will find another drug with less risk and less hazard physically that can produce the action to a better degree.

Jambar: If someone came to you and said they knew nothing about marijuana and wanted to conduct a seminar on the drug for students and parents, what steps would you suggest they take for gaining this information? What sources do you trust in marijuana research?

Truitt: The information that is available is first of all quite limited. However, I think some people have tended to overemphasize the discredibility of some of the

information that is available. Most of the information is quite objective concerning marijuana; the National Institute of Mental Health, even from the Department of Justice, their new book *The Facts About Drugs* has very objective questions and answers about marijuana that are hard to argue with at present. Blue Cross provides information, the AMA folders are available. There are a few books on the subject, some biased, some unbiased, but they are very out of date.

Jambar: Can anything written before 1965 be considered an accurate appraisal of the effects of marijuana, or do people have to find sources based on studies conducted after 1965?

Truitt: The recent upturn in research began in 1965 or 1966 and is continuing to increase the number of studies available so that I think it's very difficult to rely on research carried on or before this time—before THC was available synthetically.

Jambar: Are state governments and the Nixon administration committed to objective drug research and are they providing funds at a great enough rate for good clinical research to be done on marijuana?

Truitt: Yes and No. They are committed to research but the degree is unsatisfactory largely because of fiscal limitations. The amount of research from the National Institute of Mental Health is some \$8 or \$9 million per year in the marijuana area, however, the majority of that goes to surveys of use and attitudes sizing up the problem, and only \$1½ to \$2 million has been applied to fundamental research on the chemical nature, the pharmacological action and other aspects of the problem. I think the research is going to be largely objective. The grants to investigators have no strings attached as to the findings that are expected, nor the areas that are to be researched. The contracts have been directed toward filling the obvious gaps that are needed to obtain FDA clearance for human studies with purified THC.

## Bad Time For Drug Ex-Cons

A conviction for possession of narcotics can be disastrous to a person's employment, finance, and insurance opportunities.

All evidence of a recent survey conducted by Jack D. Foster, of the criminal justice department, points in this direction. Emphasizing that the survey only queried Youngstown based businesses on their attitude toward possession rather than sale or usage of narcotics, Foster explained that the majority of the 144 firms surveyed would object to hiring someone convicted of illegal possession.

Ranking narcotics possession third only to rape and murder, businessmen's objections to such a conviction ranged from fifty to eighty-five per cent. Only fifty per cent of the construction companies would hold the crime against job applicants, while eighty-five per cent of the service employers (laundries, etc.) would have serious objections.

The per cent of objection of the remaining employers is as follows: education and finance firms, eighty per cent; heavy industry, seventy-three per cent; light manufacturing, sixty-nine per cent; retail firms, fifty-four per cent.

The risk of missing a good job because of a possession conviction is compounded by the possibility of closed doors in the financial world. Both insurance and finance companies lodged objections against people convicted of possessing drugs.

Foster explained that nine out of twenty-nine finance companies surveyed would not extend credit to such people. The remaining companies however said that a conviction would effect the person's credit in some way.

However, the response of eleven national casualty insurance companies was much stronger than that of the finance firms. Fifty-five per cent of these companies said they would definitely cancel or refuse to renew the policy of anyone who had been convicted of narcotics possession. The other forty-five per cent indicated that they would consider doing the same.

The armed forces will not even consider anyone who has committed a felony, which is the criminal status accorded narcotics possession in Ohio. Whether or not a case will be tried as a felony will depend upon the prosecuting attorney, however. Accordingly, simple

possession will not exempt one from the draft unless his conviction is specifically labled a felony. In such cases, the disgression of the recruiters or the draft board decides who is or is not "morally" fit for service.

Interpreting the statistics returned to him, Foster consequently considered narcotics use a "pretty big risk" for students who would not feel the consequences of a conviction until later, when applying for employment and credit.

"After all" he said, "money is made in big business—and they're the strictest. With this kind of a thing on your record your degree is not worth the paper it's written on."

"And you've got to remember that most applications don't ask 'Have you been convicted?' They ask 'Have you ever been arrested?' Consequently, you still lose. Your employer would wonder why you keep such company."

Adding that it takes about five years for the full impact of such an offense to soften on a person's record, Foster concluded that the experimentation of many students with drugs is not worth the trouble it causes.

by Florita Stubbs



Pure heroin is cut with sugar or any soluble substance before it is melted for injection in a vein or muscle. Addicts often use crude implements such as the bottle cap pictured above to melt out heroin. The Drug Survey indicated that .007 per cent of the student body has tried heroin once. There are no apparent addicts.

Use of drugs here is low, less than the national average. Most users should be classed as casual experimenters. One third of all users said they won't try marijuana or LSD again.

Absence of a campus atmosphere where most live with their parents makes this almost predictable. Of greatest significance, however, is the broad statistical gap which separates incidence of use reported by respondents and respondents' estimates of use among fellow students. In each case, users and non-users of marijuana, LSD, and heroin grossly overstated the percentage of students they believe have experimented with the three drugs.

Here we review the survey findings. Its implications are discussed by Jack D. Foster, chairman of the department of criminal justice, in a second story elsewhere in this issue.

The survey questioned amount and nature of students' use of marijuana, LSD, and heroin; students' evaluation of their experience with drugs; their attitudes toward sale of drugs and drug laws; and their estimate of the level of drug use among fellow students.

Respondents were asked to indicate on what basis the three drugs should be available to the public, if at all; the level of approval and use of drugs among close friends; their judgement as to the beneficial/harmful nature of these drugs; and their evaluation of Ohio statutes which govern the use of marijuana and LSD.

Respondents who said they had had some experience with drugs were asked to indicate the setting where drugs were used, with whom they shared the experience, their personal evaluation of the experience; and their reasons for use. Those who said they had not had any experience with drugs were asked to indicate why.

The questions were the multiple choice variety with possible answers obtained from interviews with students of varied drug backgrounds, and from similar surveys conducted elsewhere in the country.

# Drug Use At YSU

## Below National Scale

### Level of use

*"P.S., I'm a head. Peace."*

*"I tried grass, as they call it, just once in a very small dosage mixed in cake."*

Sixteen per cent or 2,125 YSU students have experimented with marijuana. Eleven per cent are casual experimenters, five per cent said they had used the drug more than five times.

Twenty-two respondents have tried LSD. Broadening that base to the entire university is difficult because of the small number. Among the sample group, three per cent had experimented, one per cent or 7 respondents classify themselves as users.

Five of 856 total respondents said they have injected heroin once. None used it more than five times.

Significantly, the largest proportion of users of the three drugs are simply experimenters. Thirty-eight per cent who used marijuana said they don't plan to again; like figure was recorded for LSD; and only one of seven in the heroin group said he might use the drug again.

However, 14 per cent of the non-users of marijuana said they may try the drug sometime in the future.

It is impossible to accurately compare these statistics to other national surveys. Roper Research Associates questioned marijuana use among senior and freshmen in a 1969 national survey. Among medium sized, midwest, public universities, their survey indicated that 21.5 per cent of senior men had experimented with marijuana.

Because of personal characteristics obtained from respondents in the General Information section (see appendix) it is possible to further

define the type of individual who might use marijuana. Among all males, 21 per cent have tried the drug; among females, 10 per cent. Single students are more likely to use the drug than married students by the same proportion.

Class rank and school had no significance. Grades, however, did.

Those doing well in school (3.00-4.00) are less likely to have experimented with marijuana (11 per cent use) than those whose grades are below 1.99 (23 per cent use.)

Five other selected characteristics, housing, work, academic load, and on and off campus activity helped to differentiate use levels between the "campus" orientated student and the student who does not live the "campus" life. Living in an apartment, being unemployed, carrying a full load, and frequently participating in on and off campus activities are characteristics which appear with the heaviest users. Opposite characteristics appear for non-users.

So few admitted use of LSD and heroin that correlations beyond those cited are impossible to determine.

### Users' estimates

*"...percentage of use is higher at most campuses than at YSU because of this being a commuter college with a large proportion of older students."*

Drug use is significantly lower than most students believe. Consistently, respondents estimated use of marijuana, LSD, and heroin three to ten times higher than the survey indicates.

The questionnaires reached the sample group as concern and publicity over "a growing drug problem" peaked through information

media. One apparent effect, if the survey results are accurate, is that the media without ever proving use levels has created the impression that at least half of the younger population is turned on to marijuana, and a substantial number have experimented with LSD and heroin.

Among all respondents, estimates for marijuana use at YSU averaged 41 per cent. The distribution curve is skewed to lower estimates, however. When use estimates were correlated to respondents' actual experience, users tended to quote higher percentages than non-users.

Though the survey indicated only two per cent actual use of LSD, estimates averaged 17.5 per cent, almost nine times actual use. There was no significant estimate difference between users and non-users.

Incredibly, respondents said nearly 10 per cent of the student body had experimented with heroin. The most liberal projection of use among young adults nationally is one per cent. Focus by the media on addiction of young people might be related to this inflated estimate. Actual use here, the survey indicates, is .007 per cent.

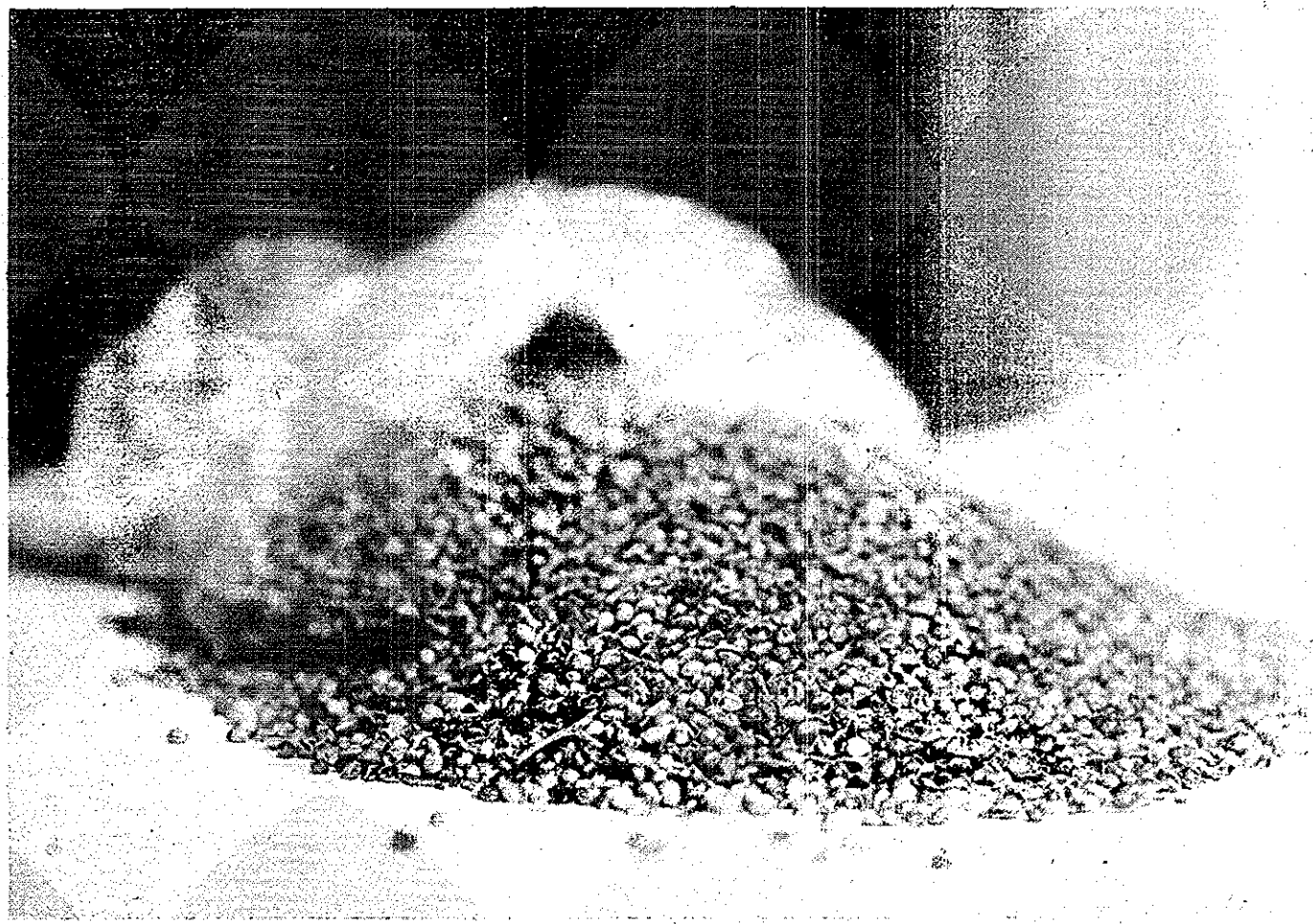


The "users" market supplies a wide selection of implements used to smoke marijuana and hashish. The complete "kit" pictured above was confiscated in a local narcotics raid and includes marijuana, papers, and a joint roller and a pipe.

## Controlled Sale Of Marijuana Urged By Users



## No Interest, Respondents Cite As Reason For Non-Use



The plant from which useful marijuanas are abstracted from is a weed common to all parts of the temperate and tropical world. *Cannabis Sativa* will germinate most anywhere as suppliers whose tracts vary from elaborate greenhouses to porch-step flower pots will attest to. These seeds were confiscated in a recent narcotics raid and if cultivated properly could produce an acre of marijuana plants.

### Sale

*"...I have no compassion for those hooked on drugs."*

*"I believe they (dealers) should be very, very severely dealt with."*

Attitudes toward sale of marijuana correspond to use levels. Three of four experimenters want marijuana sold under the same controls as beer or liquor; one fourth oppose any type of legalization; 7 per cent advocate complete open sale. Ninety-two per cent of frequent users approve of controlled sale or open sale; eight per cent would prefer the drug remain banned.

Conversely, two thirds of non-users prefer no legalization and 34 per cent support controlled sale.

The overwhelming response to changes in LSD and heroin sale was a vote for a continued ban. The large percentage count, 95 per cent among all respondents, results from the fact that only two per cent have used LSD. Among the twenty-two users' reply to the sales question, half advocated controlled sale, the remaining were opposed to legalization.

Attitudes toward the sale of heroin equaled LSD for users and non-users alike.

According to Roper's survey, YSU students are slightly more conservative than the national average.

### Laws

*"Users should be educated not penalized."*

*"Usually they reduce the sentence and these people are out using drugs again."*

Students here are in sympathy with statewide efforts to reduce penalties for possession of marijuana and increase those for possession of LSD.

Among all students, just over half think marijuana laws are too severe, one third about right, and the remaining, too lenient. Two thirds say the misdemeanor status of LSD possession is too lenient, one fourth say about right, the remaining too severe.

Dividing users and non-users, 91 per cent of those who have tried marijuana say the penalties should be reduced, 40 per cent of non-users hold the same view. Nearly half of the non-users think a fine of not more than \$10,000 and a two to fifteen year jail sentence, or both is about right for marijuana. Fifteen per cent consider the penalty too lenient.

Users and non-users exactly disagree about changes in penalties governing possession of LSD. Non-user figures: 68 per cent, too lenient; 23 per cent about right; and three per cent too severe. User figures: 9 per cent, too lenient; 22 per cent about right; and 69 per cent, too severe.

Attitudes toward penalties for heroin possession were not measured.

### Social conditions

*"It's like a new social thing. Some of just get together, roll a few joint, and get stoned."*

Social conditions during use, and evaluation of drug experience were obtained from users. For marijuana and LSD, half of the respondents said the apartment of a close friend was the setting for their use and a similar per cent said they shared their experience with one or two others of mixed sexes. Figures for other settings for use of marijuana were: automobile, 25 per

cent; own rented apartment or room, 24 per cent; and parent's home, 2 per cent. For LSD: own rented apartment or room, 50 per cent; and apartment of an acquaintance, 36 per cent.

Percentages exceed 100 per cent because some respondents marked several settings. A small number of heroin users prevent any analysis of setting or companionship.

Other figures for companionship during marijuana use: with one or two others (same sex), 29 per cent; with a large group (mixed sexes), 14 per cent; with a large group (same sex), 13 per cent; and alone, 3 per cent. The same circumstances were found for LSD.

### Effects - Reasons

*"It's groovy!"*

*"I can get high and feel good without using drugs."*

Two thirds of the marijuana users said they had no particular effect from the drug, either beneficial or harmful. Just over one-third of the LSD users had the same evaluation of LSD use.

For marijuana, one-quarter said use was helpful and beneficial and sixteen per cent said some harm had resulted, but nothing they considered serious. One-third of the LSD users related helpful and beneficial effects; one quarter said there had been harmful effects.

Curiosity and "getting high" were primary reasons for the use of marijuana, 60 per cent and 45 per cent respectively. "Because it is an interesting and worthwhile experience" and curiosity were equally named by half of the LSD users.

A lack of interest in drugs was ascribed by non-users as reason for non-use. Almost half on the non-users named medical risks as reasons for non use of LSD and heroin; one-fourth cited medical dangers for non-use of marijuana.

# A criminologist draws conclusions from the results

by Jack D. Foster

The Jambar Drug Survey is based on an anonymous questionnaire mailed to a sample of 1419 students selected at random by the Computer Center from those enrolled at YSU at the beginning of the Spring Quarter (1969-70). Seventy-five of these gave incomplete addresses and were dropped from the sample. There were 866 questionnaires (64%) returned in useable form and they became the basis for the report. Random selection of the original sample assured the representativeness of those to whom the questionnaire was mailed, but it was important that the respondents be equally representative. Therefore certain general characteristics of the original sample were determined (e.g. sex, class rank, college within the university, marital status, and academic load) so that this information might be compared with the characteristics of the respondents. The personal identity of the respondents is of course not known. Comparison of the frequency distributions of these two groups has revealed no differences that significantly affect the results of the survey.

The questionnaire was prepared by Miss Sally Novicky (Sociology major) and after several revisions was pretested on two separate groups of students. A final revision was made and the questionnaires were prepared for mailing. The questionnaires were returned in a self-addressed postage paid envelope with no identification of the respondent except in terms of his sex, marital status, class rank, school, sumulative grade point average, housing, work and academic load, and extent of participation in extracurricular activities both on and off campus. The students were questioned about three specific drugs: marijuana, LSD, and heroin. These three drugs differ markedly in their relative dangerousness, habituation, and availability. They also represent three distinct families of dangerous drugs.

The reliability and validity of self-report questionnaires is frequently questioned by those unfamiliar with this approach to survey research. The first effort to measure the volume of deviant behavior by means of a "self-confession" type questionnaire was made almost 20 years ago. This technique has been given critical evaluation by various researchers, and its reliability has been checked through various means including comparisons with answers given by respondents using a polygraph ("lie detector"). The essential finding has been that persons tend to respond with increasing accuracy as the seriousness of the behavior

about which they are being questioned increases. While there are lapses of memory and perhaps even some falsification, these errors tend to occur in random fashion and therefore cancel each other out. Although no survey of this type can be regarded as completely accurate it is sufficiently reliable to enable the researcher to gain useful information and to make reasonable estimates of the phenomenon he chooses to

#### Some Observations

The proportion of students admitting to drug usage is relatively small: 16% have used marijuana (N-139); 3% have used LSD (N-22); and slightly less than 1% have used heroin (N-5). This small proportion of admitted users is of special interest since there seems to be a general feeling among persons concerned about illegal drug usage that the problem has grown to enormous proportions. This opinion is also shared by the respondents to this questionnaire. Though their estimates ranged widely, the average amount of estimated usage exceeded the self-confessed rate anywhere from two to five times.

It is immediately suggested that the respondents were not truthful about their experience with drugs or else the drug users did not respond to the survey. While both are of course quite possible, it should be observed that the estimates given by the students do not appear to be based upon direct knowledge of or acquaintance with users of these drugs. For example, they indicated that an average of 41% of YSU students have used marijuana at least once; yet only 19% of the respondents indicated that more than a very few of their friends had used it. If nearly one-half of the students were "smoking pot" surely more than 19% of the students would be numbered among their friends. Furthermore, the figure of 19% compares favorably with the 16% figure based on the number of admitted users among the respondents. Although all respondents tended to overestimate the number of users, those who admitted to having used drugs themselves gave



Jack D. Foster, chairman of the department of criminal justice, was instrumental in insuring that methodology of the Drug Survey conformed to scientific principles.

significantly higher estimates as a group than did the non-users.

Some of the social dynamics of drug usage seem well illustrated by the results of this survey. The most common social setting for drug usage was with one or two others, usually in a rented apartment, in a mixed group. Only about 3% of the admitted users indicated that they had ever used these drugs alone. Drug usage is at least as much a social event as it is a personal experience. Those who admitted to illicit drug usage also believed that the majority of their friends used and/or approved of the usage of drugs. In contrast, those who had never used drugs felt that the overwhelming majority of their friends did not use nor did they approve the use of such drugs.

There is a significant fact that must be kept in mind when evaluating what seems to be a relatively low rate of drug usage compared to that found on other university campuses. The most common site for drug usage was a rented apartment, either one's own or that of a close friend or acquaintance. Only 2% indicated that they had ever used these drugs at home. Only 17% of the respondents to the survey lived in rented apartments while 79% lived at home. Only 12% of the respondents living at home admitted to using marijuana while 30% of those living in rented apartments admitted to such usage. For LSD it was 1.2% and 9% respectively. This suggests that usage among students living in rented apartments may run anywhere from 2½ to 7½ times greater than among students living at home. A university having a substantial number of students living in off-campus housing but not at home could expect a proportionately greater amount of drug usage than that found at YSU.

Experimentation best describes the motives of the majority of users. Curiosity and the desire for a new experience ("to get high" or "to feel good") were the two reasons most frequently given for drug usage. Fewer than 10% indicated that they had turned to drugs as a means of solving personal problems or as a means of escape from tension or anxiety. Experimentation as the primary motive becomes even more obvious when it is noted that 38% of the marijuana users did not plan to use it again and only 24% of them had used it five times or more. Drug usage does not necessarily mean a "cop out" from life or a long term commitment to drug usage.

The reason given most frequently for not using these drugs was either a lack of interest in it (60% to 75%) or a concern about medical or health hazards (25% for marijuana; 44% for LSD; and 42% for heroin). Apparently they are not curious enough about the drug experience to want to try it or else the curiosity is offset by the health risks they perceive as connected with drug abuse. Significantly, fewer than 12% indicated that they did not use drugs out of a concern for possible legal problems that might result from being caught using or having possession of such drugs. This suggests, among other things, that the best avenue for the control of drug abuse would be a program of public education based upon factual, scientific information about the exact nature and extent of health damage possible from experimentation with dangerous drugs. The drug users saw drugs as more beneficial than harmful and were thus willing to risk their use. Neither users nor non-users seemed deterred by the prospect of legal penalties.

**Grass - Street ounce is seldom a true ounce, price \$15 to \$20; Hash sells in grams for \$7 to \$10; Acid prices going down, were \$10 per cap now range from \$3 to \$5, Speed is \$10 per spoonful, and each hit of heroin is \$7 to \$10.**

**-local dealer estimates**

by Dale I. Peskin

There is little comotion, seldom confusion, a minimum of surprise, and few regrets in a drug bust. The dealers who get busted are scared, but have talked, thought, and virtually lived through the experience before. Those who bust are gratified; impressed with self-satisfaction which climaxes months of research and investigation, pleased that they have closed off a source of supply, but sorry that the naive user must also loose in this illegal game.

For those who are busted, emotions of fear turn to thoughts of the future and recollections of the first time they smoked, bought, or dealt marijuana. They think of hangouts, contacts, and mostly friends who became associated with grass. Most of their memories are pleasing.

Those who bust say their work is a climax to careful study and preparation of an act that will one day be beneficial to all naive kids. They think of a post-bust celebration, their wives and kids, and of work that will take up where it left off in the morning.

The rise of marijuana buying and selling particularly on the college campus has created more interest in the suppression of the illegal drug. This has made stories about the roles of the grass smoker and the narcotics agent almost commonplace, but statistics and personal interviews turn up misconceptions.

"IT'S A DIRTY, BUT NECESSARY GAME," says a Youngstown Police Department narcotics agent of his role as an informer. The agent, who refers to himself as a "narc pig," is a part time student taking police science law enforcement night courses at YSU.

His relationship with students is an interesting one. "We know who they are and they know who we are, and when we meet at the right time they're caught-they're busted."

"We remain undercover agents for about a week. Kids today are pretty smart, word gets around fast."

Tom, as we'll call him, has served on the special bust and information squad since November, and finds his work rewarding, but sorrowful at the same time. "There's some gratification in a big bust. We put a lot of hard work, research and investigation into the planning of the bust. There's a sort of release when it's all over. It's very rewarding thwn you bust a pusher who's living off the rest of the kids. But you have to feel sorry for those who get involved. I sympathize with a kid who is just holding a reefer when he gets busted. All we're really after is the pusher."

According to Tom, arrests have increased

## The dealer, the 'narc pig,' and the drug game

about 50% over last year. In most cases convictions are inevitable. But arrests and convictions are only one part of the penalty. "The social stigma of the bust will remain with the violator for the rest of his life. There are some crimes you can't overlook but you can reason for it - like burglary. A kid could be broke and need money so consequently he robs a gas station or grocery store. But with drugs there's nothing to reason with...If we catch him using drugs we're helping. I'd rather see my own son in jail instead of a mental hospital or morgue."

The duties of the local "narc pig" vary from gathering information on suspects or hangouts, to getting tips from student informers, ex-smokers or pushers who work for the narcotics squad. Many tips come from neighborhood complainers and hearsay testimony. Primarily the narcotics squad is not interested in the users, but the supplier of marijuana, the dealer.

Albert Cook, of the division of enforcement, Ohio Attorney General's office, says state as well as local agents aim to cut off the dealers. Cook, who heads a group of eight state "narc pigs" working as undercover agents, claims the group is directly responsible for 150 arrests, all resulting in convictions.

The eight "narc pigs" assist local police and narcotics squad officers and investigate areas where dealers locate, Cook says.

Cook was reluctant to talk about the composition of the group and their present locations, but briefly disclaimed the "unethical" reputation of the group. "Those who term their activities as unethical are rationalizing their own position," he said.

IN RECENT YEARS THE PORTRAIT of the pusher has changed. Persons close to the drug scene agree that there is no such thing as the stereotype dope pusher of old. Drug dealers range from tough Mafia-like middlemen, to soft-spoken, likeable university students. One thing is certain though; if a student wants grass or harder grugs they can easily find them on or around campus.

There are essentially three types of drug dealers at YSU. The first and most common is the personal contact, a friend who either has grass or can get it. Most grass is peddled this way and most people who "turn on" to grass do it with friend. These personal contacts get their grass by either growing it themselves or having a kilo (2.2 lbs.) unloaded on them by another friend or sometimes from a soldier home from vietnam.

Established contacts work out of local campus hangouts. They are essentially middlemen who pick up a kilo of grass for about \$250, or \$7-\$8 an ounce, sort it and resell it at a profit of about 300 percent. Available grass is usually made known by word of mouth and transactions are quick. Established dealers are usually recognizable, known by many, and the first to get busted.

The third type is responsible for the greatest influx of grass on campus. Although he does not dominate the drug-selling scene, he operates on a higher level of operation. This dealer, in most cases a former student or area resident, acts as an area sales manager of sorts. He usually receives his supply quantities of several kilos from larger campuses, primarily in Columbus, Cleveland or Pittsburth. One such dealer, who works primarily out of Columbus, traced the route of marijuana through a corporation structure. According to him the process begins in Mexico where grass is farmed by peasant farmers. The farmers who grow about two or

continued

by Marilyn Perrin



Dealers who smuggle marijuana into the United States compound the legal risks inherent in dope selling. Many would rather grow their own in remote fields and simulated indoor greenhouses.

## Narcs - Dealers Con't.

three crops a year sell their crop at about .80 a kilo to the local merchant who supplies the marijuana seeds for the crop. From there, marijuana is smuggles across the border and delivered to various distributors who pay about \$40 a kilo. The distributors in turn sell to dealers on big university campuses for about \$100 per kilo, who resell their product for about \$250 a kilo to smaller dealers. These dealers break the grass down into pounds, ounces, and nickel and dime bags for final sale.

THE ROLES OF BOTH the dealer and the

drug agent are frequently misrepresented and misunderstood. The day of the big-time campus drug pusher has vanished along with the Elliot Ness type narcotics agent of the twenties. Today's typical drug dealer is the student who is into the selling and distribution of drugs through his experimentation and use of drugs. He is convinced that marijuana presents no clear and present health danger to him. The "narc pigs" are also very often students who have never tried drugs or who have had a bad experience with them. They are certain of only one thing, that drugs are illegal.

## A Liberal Drug Bill For Ohio

When an Ohio resident is charged with possession of marijuana and is ordered to pay a fine up to ten thousand dollars along with a two to five year prison sentence, he soon realizes the urgent need for a review of the too severe and outdated drug laws under present Ohio Law Code.

The Ohio resident is equally disturbed and somewhat confused when Ohio Law states that a possessor of heroin is issued the same penalty of two to five years imprisonment as the possessor of marijuana. A likewise confusing comparison is obvious when Ohio Law states that the possessor of LSD is issued a penalty of less than one year imprisonment.

However, in the midst of severe and confused laws, legislative actions of the past week indicate a high probability of the passage of a far-reaching drug bill which would reduce charges of first-offense possession of marijuana to a misdemeanor. The measure also redefines marijuana as a hallucinogen, removing it from the list of hard narcotics.

The new drug bill, introduced last October by Representative George Mastics D-Fairgreen, is sponsored by 42 representatives and seven senators. It has already been passed in the House; and, according to Mastics, will face no problem of passage in the Senate or obtaining the governor's signature.

Also provided in the Mastics Drug Bill are provisions that would:

- Arrange for treatment in lieu of prosecution for certain persons found dependent on drugs.
- Legalize supervised methadone treatment for persons considered incurable addicts.
- Establish state centers for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons.
- Allow those already convicted of felonies for the possession of marijuana to apply to the courts to change their court records to have a misdemeanor substituted for the felony.

## Penalties

Penalty for manufacture, sale and possession of narcotic drugs (both marijuana and heroin are considered by Ohio Law as narcotic drugs).

*First Offense:* Shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than two nor more than five years.

*Second Offense:* Shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than five nor more than ten years.

*Third offense and each subsequent offense thereafter:* Shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

Penalty for purchase, use of, possession or control of LSD.

*First Offense:* Shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

*Each subsequent offense:* Shall be imprisoned not less than one nor more than ten years.

# An Annotated Bibliography

by Karen L. Epperson

The following list of articles concerning drug use can be found in our university library:

"Marihuana", Grinspoon, L., *Scientific American*, Vol. 221, No. 6, Dec. 1969, pp. 17-25.

This article concerns the motivation of those who use marihuana and those who seek to punish them. The author presents a thorough history, description, authoritative medical opinion on the user of marihuana, and reports of recent laboratory tests.

"Marihuana Psychosis", Talbot, John A. and Teague, James. W., *Journal American Medical Association*, Vol. 210, No. 2, Oct. 13, 1969.

A clinical syndrome of acute psychosis associated with cannabis (marihuana) derivatives and environmental stress was observed in 12 soldiers in Vietnam. Each case was characteristic of acute toxic psychosis with organic features and ten cases had paranoid features as well. This study attempts to analyze the relationship between mental illness and use of drugs in stress situations.

"Use of Hallucinogenic Drugs on Campus", Imperi, L.L., Kleber, H.D., and Davie, J.S., *Journal American Medical Association*, Vol. 204, No. 12, June 17, 1968.

This article reports on a recent questionnaire administered to randomly selected Yale and Wesleyan University students and compares it with other college drug surveys. The Yale-Wesleyan questionnaire revealed that one of every five students had used hallucinogenic drugs at least once in his lifetime.

*Drugs and Society*, Bernard Barlier, New York Russell Sage Foundation, 1967.

This book describes the scientific disciplines and social framework related to drugs. The author explains the need for less repetition of traditional types of drug studies and suggests new methodologies designed to more accurately define drug and non-drug factors and predictions of response. He also discusses differences in the European and American approaches to discovery and testing and the relative roles taken by governments, universities, and industry.

"Pot: A Rational Approach", Fort, J., *Playboy*, Vol. 16, No. 10, October, 1969.

Fort, a leading psychopharmacologist argues for controlled availability of marihuana and reduction of penalties. He suggests that society's recent concern over marihuana is unnecessary and should be directed toward "such real problems as racism, poverty, starvation, air pollution, and our stumbling progress toward World War Three".

"A Study In Cocaine", Musto, David F., *Journal American Medical Association*, Vol. 204, No. 1, April 1, 1968.

This article recaptures the interesting investigations of the euphoric properties of the coca leaf by both Sigmund Freud and Sherlock Holmes, and suggests that the cocaine episodes in each of their lives "reflect the impact of a new psychic drug on literature and science."

"Clinical Psychological Effects of Marihuana in Man," Weil, A.T., Zinberg, N.E., and Nelson, J.M., *Science*, Vol. 162, 434-437, 1968.

The authors describe the primitive state of knowledge of the drug, the research problems encountered in designing a replicable study, and details their conclusions on marihuana's studied physiological affects.

"Chromosomal Damage In LSD Users," Egozcue, Jose, Irwin, Samuel, and Maruffo, Ceasar A., *Journal American Medical Association*, Vol. 204, No. 3, April 15, 1968.

The writer theorizes that doses of LSD can cause chromosomal damage in the circulating blood cells for the user. Although their test data showed no correlation between amount of drug per dose, number of doses or total dosage, an increase of chromosomal abnormalities were found in the blood cells of LSD users compared to drug-free controls.

"Marihuana and Society" American Medical Association Council on Mental Health, *Journal American Medical Association*, Vol. 204, 1181-1182, 1968.

The opinion on marihuana use of various associations, such as the Council on Mental Health, Committee on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence of the American Medical Association, and the Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence of the National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, are defined and discussed in this article. The association's conclusions were: 1) Cannabis is a dangerous drug and as such is a public health concern. 2) Legalization of marihuana would create a serious abuse problem in the United

States. 3) Penalties for violations of the marihuana laws are often harsh and unrealistic. 4) Additional research on marihuana should be directed all segments of the population.

"Advisory Committee's Report on Cannabis," Callaghan, J., *Lancet*, Vol. 268, No. 1, 1969.

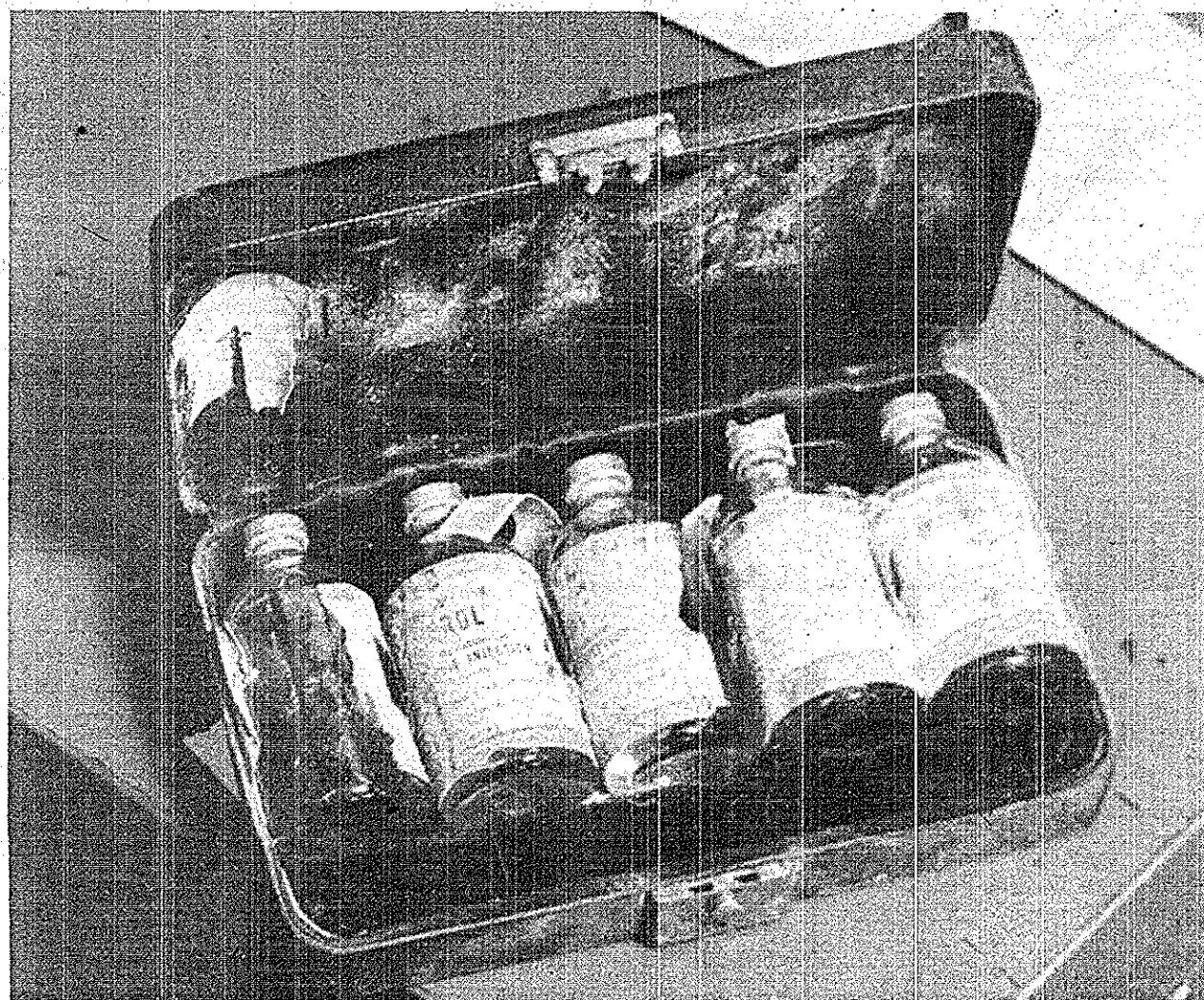
The drug report of the Advisory Committee on Drug Dependence is given and discussed by the author. The committee's conclusions were: 1) In terms of physical harmfulness, cannabis is less dangerous than the opiates, amphetamines, and barbiturates, and also less dangerous than alcohol. 2) It is the personality of the user, rather than the properties of the drugs which is likely to cause progressions to other drugs. 3) A proposed and reduced scale of penalties for offenders is also suggested.

"Chronic Paranoid Symptoms and Thought Disorders in Users of Marihuana and LSD as Observed in Psychotherapy", Wurmser, L., Levin, L., and Lewis, A., *Proceedings Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence, National Academy Science*, 1969.

The authors discuss the mental disorders recorded in several LSD and marihuana users under psychotherapy.

*Drugs on the College Campus*, National Association of Student Personnel Administrators, Detroit, 1967.

Pressures of the modern society contribute to the use of drugs by college students according to this source. The NASPA concludes that educational reforms, aid to drug users, and lifting of strict drug penalties will reduce the



A local narcotics agent estimates the four bottles of addictive drugs pictured above are worth \$2,500 on the black market. The case was confiscated in a recent raid.

# Drug Survey Questionnaire

**PART I — answered by all respondents**

PI-1 Please indicate below the amount and nature of your experience with each of these drugs:

	Marij.	LSD	Heroin
a. Never tried - Don't intend to	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Never tried - But may very well	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Tried once - Don't plan to again	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Tried once - May well again	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Have used 2 to 5 times - Don't plan to again	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Have used 2 to 5 times - May well again	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Have used more than 5 times	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PI-2 How do you feel about the sale of each of these drugs:

	Marij.	LSD	Heroin
a. It should be sold freely to all who want it, like butter or ginger ale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. It should be legally for sale under controlled conditions like beer and liquor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. It should be highly restricted like any powerful drug	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PI-3 What proportion of your close friends disapprove of using drugs?

	Marij.	LSD	Heroin
a. None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Very few	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. A few	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Sizeable minority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. About half	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Most	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. All	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PI-4 Indicate your reason(s) for using these drugs:

	Marij.	LSD	Heroin
a. Interesting and worthwhile experience	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Curiosity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Escape from problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. "Kicks," increased excitement and interest	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Help with personal problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Social pressure, "others were using it"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Relieve boredom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Feel less depressed or sad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Improve ability to learn or remember	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Shut things out of mind	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Facilitate creative abilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Get high, feel good	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**PART III — answered by those who have not had experience with drugs**

Indicate your reason(s) for not using these drugs:

	Marij.	LSD	Heroin
a. Just not particularly interested	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Afraid of medical or health dangers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Avoid risk of legal problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Avoid illegal actions as a matter of principle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Have not been able to obtain it	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**PART IV — answered by all respondents**

What per cent of all Youngstown State University students do you think have used the following drugs at least once?

Marijuana .....%

LSD .....%

Heroin .....%

No opinion .....

**PART II — answered by those who have had some experience with drugs**

PI-1 In what setting are (were) you most likely to use the following drugs?

	Marij.	LSD	Heroin
a. Parents' home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Own rented apartment or room	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Dormitory room	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Public place	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Apartment of close friend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Apartment of acquaintance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Automobile	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Outdoors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PI-2 The majority of the time I use the following drugs:

	Marij.	LSD	Heroin
a. Alone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. With one or two others (same sex)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. With one or two others (mixed sexes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. With a large group (same sex)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. With a large group (mixed sexes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PI-3 Indicate your evaluation through personal experience with these drugs:

	Marij.	LSD	Heroin
a. It has been very helpful and beneficial to me, with no serious harmful effects.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. It has been helpful and beneficial to me but there have been harmful effects also.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. I have had no particular effect from it, either beneficial or harmful.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. I have had mostly a harmful or unpleasant experience with this drug, but it did not seem serious to me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. I have had a very disturbing, very upsetting, or seriously harmful experience with the drug.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PI-4 What proportion of your close friends have used these drugs?

	Marij.	LSD	Heroin
a. None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Very few	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. A few	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Sizeable minority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. About half	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Most	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. All	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PI-5 Indicate your judgement as to the beneficial/harmful nature of these drugs:

	Marij.	LSD	Heroin
a. Fairly harmless drug; neither valuable nor harmful	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Possibly harmful; dangers outweigh benefits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Beneficial; value outweighs likely harm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. May be dangerous; benefits offset risks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Extremely dangerous; little benefit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PI-6 The penalty in Ohio for possession of marijuana is a fine of not more than \$10,000 and imprisonment for not less than two or not more than fifteen years for a first offense.

Do you think the penalty is:

Too lenient?

About right?

Too severe?

PI-6 The penalty in Ohio for possession of LSD is a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, for a first offense.

Do you think the penalty is:

Too lenient?

About right?

Too severe?